

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

VOL. VI. \$1.00 Per Year. National and Rational TORONTO, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1925. Live News and Views Single Copies 5c. No. 25.

The British Race and the Future of Canada

Prior to the war, a great deal of controversy raged backwards and forwards in Great Britain and Ireland as to inter-imperial relations and the status of Canada. The war settled that point by showing that Canada was a fully grown nation forming one of the commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire.

The Canadian Labor Press has always held that the group of Anglo-Saxon peoples living in the British Empire have an extraordinary pioneering and civilizing function to perform by showing the rest of the world how democratic a people can be, loving liberty and spreading toleration of others' views around them.

Prior to the war, this development of Canada's Nationhood as part of the British Empire, was strengthened by the large influx of immigrants from the British Isles whose traditions and customs naturally tended to stimulate and strengthen that feeling. Since the war, the drop in British immigration must give serious food for thought to everyone who desires the welfare of Canada as part of the British Empire. In the fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor in Saskatchewan, the records of immigration into that province for the year 1923 is given on pages 46 and 47 and they furnish a startling commentary upon the shifting base of population insofar as the nationality of the emigrant coming into this country is concerned.

During 1923, the total immigration into Saskatchewan was 12,477 on which 2,797 were classified as British, including immigrants from South Africa, Newfoundland, New Zealand, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. From the U. S. A. classified and unclassified, here entered 3,169. Asiatic immigration amounted to 115 and from Central and Eastern Europe, there came 6,066 of which not more than 2,942 were from Russia or the Ukraine. As will be seen, almost 50 p. c. of immigration into Saskatchewan in 1923 came from Europe exclusive of the British Isles and 25 p. c. from the U. S. A., which being unclassified may and probably did contain a large number of people whose birth place or extraction was also from Central Europe and less than 25 p. c. came from parts of the British Empire. It will be noted that the total British immigration into that province was less than what came from one part of Europe, namely Russia and these figures must forcibly impress those who desire to see Canada keep her British connection, with fear for the future if they show quite clearly that unless British immigration keeps up at a much more rapid rate than at present, Canada will in ten years be peopled by those who are not of British extraction and who have migrated from countries where the democratic traditions, customs and instincts of liberty loving Britons have never been practised.

The Canadian Labor Press feels that this matter is serious enough for the people of Britain and the people of Canada to pay most consideration to during the next twelve months and to impress upon those in authority, the necessity of promoting a vigorous immigration policy that will see Canada peopled in the main by those of British stock. We have no desire to exclude the peoples of other countries who are desirous of making a new home here, but we do feel that this Dominion, being a part of the British Empire, should endeavor to see that British immigrants come to Canada, even if the Governments of Great Britain and Canada have to assist them financially to get a start in this new country.

The Theatrical Amusement Tax

The Toronto District Trades and Labor Council have passed a resolution, registering a vigorous protest against the continuance of the imposition of the Amusement Tax on patrons of motion picture houses, claiming that the tax is unjust under present conditions and that it has served the purpose for which it was intended.

It has been realized for some time past by Labor organizations throughout the province that the Amusement Tax on motion picture houses was a burden that fell particularly heavy on the families of those who could least afford to pay it, as the biggest percentage of those attending moving picture houses belonged to the working class. The decision of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council to ask the Government to alleviate as far as possible, the strain on the working people of carrying this tax, and as in a good many cases moving pictures constitutes the sole relaxation of the family, has entered quite seriously into his cost of living budget.

We would also point out the fact that the Amusement Tax is created as a war-time measure—and that in England for instance, when their war debt is a good deal larger than ours, the tax has been lifted on admission fees of 50c or less, thus affording relief necessary for her working people. The tax has also been lifted in Australia and New Zealand, so we cannot for any good reason see why we should still be harnessed to a now obsolete form of taxation.

Under present day conditions, it is also a hardship on that industry, that the patrons should be taxed in such a manner. The motion picture houses have had to meet a steadily rising budget of costs, due to heavier taxes and the ever present public demand for nothing better. We all realize that the quality of moving picture production has improved to a wonderful degree during the few years and we might say that the majority of motion pictures that are present to-day are of real educational value. Moving pictures carry us into many lands that otherwise the majority of us could never see—shows us the wonderful accomplishments of nature under varying climates and conditions and demonstrates the uses of our large and important industries. In a word, through the medium of the motion pictures, the world is brought out to our very door in a manner that could not be attained through any other medium.

Despite the value of the motion picture, there are so many other attractions to-day that it is well nigh impossible for motion picture houses to keep income up with expenditures and this has led to a serious standing of the Motion Picture Operators, which has led to the protest against the Amusement Tax. The reason for the protest is that as many houses even have to close up in the summer when everyone turns to our-door sports, but the coming of the radio, which is at its best in the winter as well as in the summer, has formed a chain of circumstances which is anything but pleasant. We must not forget too, that we have been passing through a siege of depressed business conditions and the Operators feel that if the Amusement Tax could be lifted it would help to offset the many difficulties encountered by their industry.

The various District Trades and Labor Councils throughout the province should therefore add their resolutions of protest to that submitted at Toronto in order that an appeal may be strengthened.

Old Age Pensions Among Demands

Trades and Labor Congress Will Make Representations to Federal Government

Toronto, Ont.—Preparing the program which it has presented annually to the Federal Government, containing its demand for legislation, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will bear in mind that the Government may appeal to the country after the coming session of the House of Commons. The executive of the Congress held a meeting in Ottawa over the week-end, and local members upon their return have intimated that the Congress would place a lengthy list of demands before the Cabinet, in view of the proximity of a general election.

These demands will include one for old-age pensions and another for unemployment insurance. In addition there will be a demand for a thorough study of unemployment, and of particular interest to the organizers of the trade union movement will be the forceful request that the law on picketing be more clearly defined. The question of picketing arises through injunctions secured from Judges in Montreal and Hamilton, which did away with the usual conception of picketing.

James Simpson and Bert Merson are the local members of the executive.

The World's Labor Parliament

By L. P. Mair

Five years ago, there came into being, with the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, a Labor Parliament for the whole world, in which all the nations were to meet annually in conference and frame measures to secure those "fair and humane conditions of labor," which they are bound by that Treaty to maintain. Efforts to promote international labor legislation had been made before the creation of this International Labor Organization, but their effect was necessarily limited because they were made either by voluntary associations, which could do little more than organize and educate public opinion, or by meetings of technical experts who were not plenipotentiaries of their governments and therefore could not bind them to action. In the International Labor Organization, there exists for the first time a body on which the Governments, the employers and the workers of each member-state are represented, created for the definite object of securing by international agreement a universal minimum standard of labor conditions.

The need for a world standard in labor legislation is two-fold. Its more obvious advantage is in its effect on conditions in backward or newly industrialized countries where the rights of the worker are not yet taken for granted. But there is another side to the picture. It is as much the work of the International Labor Organization to safeguard the interests of the worker in enlightened countries as it is to champion his cause in those whose industrial system is behind the times. The introduction of better labor conditions in one country has often been delayed by the fear of competition from a neighbor whose standard is lower. Sometimes, even, a retrograde step in one country, such as an increase in the hours of the normal working day, has had to be initiated in self-defence by its trade competitors. Every time the members of the world's Labor Parliament agree, in one of their Conventions, to recognize the universal application of a principle, and ask their governments to ratify the Convention and put it into practice, they eliminate one of these forms of unfair competition.

In the five years of its existence, the International Labor Organization has dealt with a vast number of subjects, such as hours of work, the employment of women and young persons in dangerous processes and at night, the employment of women before and after

childbirth, the fixing of a minimum age for child workers, the protection of workers in a number of dangerous occupations, factory inspection, some international aspects of unemployment, and special provisions for seamen and agricultural workers.

In its first Conference at Washington in 1919, it set up the "corner-stone of international labor legislation" when it embodied in its Hour of Work Convention the principle of an eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week as the normal working hours. Although the general principle is accepted in many countries, their Governments have been slow to ratify the Convention and bring in the legislation which ratification would entail. This year, however, the question became acute with Germany's decision that she could only carry out her reparation obligations by working a ten-hour day. Germany, it is worth remembering, although not yet a member of the League of Nations, was admitted to the International Labor Organization at its first session. The effect of her decision was that Poland declared herself forced also to adopt a ten-hour day, while Austria has applied economic sanctions in a novel form by imposing a high tariff on goods from countries where the eight-hour day principle is not applied. The whole principle of the regulation of hours of work seemed to be threatened by Germany's action, and the other Great Powers were anxious lest their own standard of labor conditions should be effected. In September, however, the Labor Ministers of France, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain met at Berne and agreed that "full and sincere ratification" of the Convention was both possible and desirable. Bills to this end were introduced during the year into both the French and British Parliaments, and it is possible that next year may see its general application.

This year's Conference was particularly interesting, and resulted in the provisional adoption of three Draft Conventions, providing for equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards compensation for accidents, for a weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, and prohibiting work in bakeries for a period of at least seven consecutive hours during the night. These conventions will not be finally adopted till they have been reconsidered by the 1925 Conference. A recommendation on the utilization of workers' leisure time was also approved. Among other clauses, it laid down the principle that in return for normal hours of work, the worker should receive wages which ensured him a normal standard of living without obliging him to undertake paid work outside his regular employment; that spare time should be as continuous as possible; and that transport facilities between home and work should be increased.

This year has seen, also, the presentation to the national Parliaments of the recommendations on factory inspection adopted at the 1923 Conference. They have been received generally with approval. The advantage of their application will be felt principally in the countries of the Far East, where, in the absence of any effective system of inspection, the introduction of protective legislation has, up till now, been almost valueless.

The progress of ratification during the year shows how the influence of the International Labor Organization's work is growing. In 1922, 55 ratifications had been recommended by Governments and 51 had been formally registered. This year brings the total up to 133 recommended and 141 registered. The advance in registration is particularly striking; in the last year 55 have been sent in—more than the total number received in the first three years of the International Labor Organization's existence. It shows that the Governments are beginning to take these international Conventions seriously, and are no longer content to declare that as their own legislation is as good as that laid down by the Convention, ratification is unnecessary. The one which has been ratified by the largest number of countries provides for the exchange of information on unemployment and the establishment of free employment exchanges. Next to it come the Conventions which prohibit the night work of women and young persons under eighteen.

The five years of the International Labor Organization have shown what great work it can do. But it must never be forgotten that it depends on the Governments of the countries which make it up whether its Conventions are to mere pious aspirations or real laws governing the labor conditions of the world. Like the League of Nations, its rule is that of consent, not force; and the Labor Charter which it has built up has just as much strength as is given it by the public opinion behind it and no more.



THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

The Tale of a Shirt

Following out the program announced in our issue of November 29th last by which we attempted to place before our readers some details of conditions prevailing in modern industrial establishments, representatives of the Canadian Labor Press visited the New Method Laundry on River Street, Toronto.

We were met there by the General Manager, Mr. Sheedy, who very courteously conducted us throughout the entire plant. A good many years ago, Tom Hood wrote the "Song of the Shirt," a poem which used to bring tears to the eyes of its readers, but the modern song of a shirt as exemplified in the New Method Laundry brings nothing but smiles and gladness, not only amongst the customers served by it but also amongst the employees there.

The first department visited we noted the extraordinary efficient way in which the soiled linen, upon coming in, was sorted and marked for each customer and then transferred to the laundry proper. In this connection it may be stated that mistakes are well nigh impossible owing to the splendid system employed. Next we visited the water supply, where the city water runs into large tanks and by a patent process the water is rendered the proper quality for laundry purposes. Then we saw splendid washing machines used, made of metal that cannot corrode or rust so that in the process of washing no harm can come to the clothes. From there the clothes are taken to machines that evaporate the bulk of the water from them by centrifugal force and then they are passed on to the drying machines, going in at one end with a slight amount of moisture and coming out perfectly dry at the other. From there they are taken to be ironed and mended if necessary; an extra service covered without extra charge. After that they are folded and sorted out to their proper receptacle and passed on to be wrapped and labeled and taken on large trucks ready for delivery.

In addition to ordinary laundry work, special departments deal with curtains and lace goods. The curtains after going through all the laundry processes, are stretched on a special machine that handles them without the least risk of being damaged. Another department deals with the cleaning of carpets by means of a vacuum, a special dust-proof room being devoted to this purpose alone and the process of carpet cleaning removes every particle of dust from the carpets and a special fan removes all the dust and dirt from the room so that none can settle back on the carpets.

The machinery used in the New Method Laundry is the most up-to-date obtainable, a great amount of which is automatic, thus preventing any mistakes being made by the human element and all of which is operated by electricity generated by the New Method Laundry from its own generating plant.

For the convenience and welfare of the employees, there is a large lunch room in the basement so that employees can eat their meals in comfort and for their convenience, music is provided through a large phonograph.

The type of help employed in the New Method Laundry, are girls in general who have reached maturity and are all of a sensible age. They look spick and span in their white overalls, giving them a pleasing appearance to the eye. The great majority are Canadian born or of British extraction and are extraordinarily efficient at their work. It is a treat to watch them go at their work so efficiently, at the same time providing that the quality of their work and the care exercised, is of a very high standard. In conversation, we learned that a great many have been employed there for a number of years and that all are contented with their conditions, receiving fair wages coming under the scope of the Minimum Wage Act of Ontario, to which there has never been any objection made on the part of the management and a large number earn a good deal more than is required by the regulations of the Minimum Wage Board.

We left the New Method Laundry with a feeling that if all citizens of Toronto had the opportunity of going through an establishment such as this, it would result in every citizen pledging himself not to give his laundry work to unhygienic oriental laundries but to turn it over to an establishment such as this, where the work performed would be under the best possible hygienic conditions, of excellent quality and what is important, provide employment for Canadian men and women.

Camp Labor Demand Is Reduced

Deputy Minister of Labor States That Toronto's Unemployed Population Now Numbers 10,000

Reduction in the annual demand for bushmen and experienced lumber camp hands is largely responsible for the large number of unemployed in Toronto, according to a report of James Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labor, forwarded to Hon. Dr. Godfrey. Demand for bushmen for the year has fallen from 8,000 hands to 5,000 owing to the curtailed operations of the lumber camps.

Mr. Ballantyne states that the unemployed population of Toronto at the present time is 10,000, exclusive of the "floating labor" population that is always present in every large city.

Applications filled have been counteracted by new registrations at the employment offices. Not long ago there were 913 new applications, and out of 766 placed in positions, 279 were girls and women. Superintendent J. S. Dobbs reports that the ranks of the unemployed have been swelled by single men, many not Canadian-born, drifting in from outside points.

In one day there were 370 new relief cases. The head of a private employment agency states that conditions are worse now than at any time during his 20 years' experience. A circumstance which makes itself felt considerably is that the demand for workers on railway construction and in lumber camps is fully 3,500 below last year's record. The autumn harvest excursions were below standard. Construction of the Government road from North Bay has taken no men from Toronto, as the gangs employed there waited and slept in the vicinity until operations commenced. Hundreds also slept along the Welland Canal, awaiting employment this year.

Cooks Wanted
The number of women seeking positions is on a far smaller scale, and the greater demand is for casual or day workers. There are also many requests for cooks-general, and these are being well filled. A large quota of women and girls have been placed in office and factory positions.

Deaths in the coal mines of the United States during September totaled 186, according to reports received by the United States bureau of mines. There were 157 lives lost in the bituminous fields, and 29 in the anthracite fields. For the first nine months of 1924 the total number of accidents was 1,821, as compared with 1,942 in the corresponding months last year.

S. Africa Wants No "Honors"

Decision of General Hertzog's Cabinet

The South African Government declined to recommend any names for New Year's honors, thus following the sentiments of the Canadian Government.

The Exchange states that, with the exception of Civil servants who ren-

der their services to the State, the Government is opposed to the principle of honors.

It is stated that in arriving at the decision the Government refused several applications of prominent Nationalistic commercial men, who offered to contribute handsomely to the Party funds if their names were included in the King's list of titles.

The South African Government, headed by General Hertzog, is a Nationalist-Labor coalition.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
A NATIONAL, SANE LABOR PAPER

Ottawa Office: 134 Queen Street
Toronto Office: 79 Adelaide St. East
Montreal Office: Room 25A, 297 St. James S.
Phone: Queen 751 Phone: Main 4122 Phone: Main 0835

Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

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

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Use of Label to Safeguard 8-Hour Day

Montreal—Outline of a plan suggested by the International Federation of Trade Unions to safeguard and extend the 8-hour work day in every civilized nation, is interesting labor executives here. The plan is based on the successful use of the union label by trade unions of the United States.

Briefly, the plan provides for the labeling with an "Eight-Hours Mark" of all goods exported from countries which have not ratified the Washington Eight Hours Convention. In a statement from its headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, the Federation says:

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The Consumers Gas Company Toronto

The Wealth of Northern Ontario

EVERY citizen of Ontario must take pride when he reflects upon the wonderful possibilities opened up by the development of what is popularly known as New Ontario.

Here we have a section of the province in the literal sense of the word, "teeming with wealth" in the form of valuable minerals of only which a small portion, large though the output is, has been developed to date. It offers a keen attraction as a wonderful investment to those who are fortunate enough to have money that they can invest and no more patriotic duty insofar as the province is concerned, could be done than by Ontario citizens using their surplus money to develop New Ontario. Splendid service, not only to themselves and their shareholders, but to the people of the province has been and is being rendered by the corporations at present engaged in developing the minerals of that country. Almost all of them are corporations with reputations of sane, steady, conservative progress and whose very name is a synonym for straightforward dealing. Groups of people formed into corporations such as the Mining Corporation of Canada, McIntyre Porcupine, McKinley-Daragh, Dome, Tough Oakes, Hollinger, Consolidated West Dome and Lake Shore, have every reason to be proud of the efforts they are making to add to the wealth of Ontario. The Canadian Labor Press believes in the future of Northern Ontario and believes it will be further developed at a more extensive rate than in the past and feels that working men will migrate to that section of Ontario and there find the opportunities to create a home and a reasonable competence for themselves and their families. New Ontario needs capital and population and not the least of these two is population for the possibilities of men trained in mining, to secure for themselves, employment at good wages, fair working conditions and decent treatment, are great and must become even better in the next decade.

All the corporations developing in that vast territory, not only gold and silver mines, but nickel mines, have reputations of being fair and just employees and giving keen consideration to the welfare of their employees.

The Canadian Labor Press believes that the next ten years will probably see the influx of large numbers into the mining districts, especially of Northern Ontario, out of which cities and towns will grow, that will make Ontario the richest province in Canada.

sport out of existence means trying to do an impossible task, for in effect it means to try and root out instincts, traditions and customs inherent in a people for a thousand years. If our modern legislators studied these matters more closely, we feel that they would pause in their efforts to stamp out something that the average man prides himself on seeing—that is a contest between well trained thoroughbred animals equipped with endurance and stamina and guided with skill by their jockeys whose every effort is bent toward showing that the mount each rides is the best.

It has always been the custom in the Anglo-Saxon countries that men watching a horse race should be able to back their fancy. That is half the zest of the contest and indeed it would be unthinkable in Great Britain to totally prohibit betting on horse races as seems to be the intention and motives of our modern social reformers in Canada. Let us take the moral aspect of speculation. Speculation per se is not a moral sin; it is in fact morally neutral. The sin of speculation when committed exists when the person speculating uses money that should have been devoted to another purpose for which there was a prior moral claim, such as when a man uses the money that should be used to procure food, shelter and clothing for his family, and by so doing, leaves them in a state of necessity, or when a man speculates money that should have been used to pay his lawful obligations and debts or when a man hazards money that does not belong to him, but to some other person, and for which he had no authority to use in such a manner. In the latter case, however, the crime of theft or embezzlement has been committed first and speculation is a secondary effect. It is admitted by all moralists that speculation under these circumstances, constitutes a moral wrong. If, however, the person speculating does not use money in so doing that should go to his or his family's upkeep, or to pay his lawful debts, or that does not belong to another, then he is acting in a moral manner. In brief, if a man uses a portion of his superfluous wealth or money to speculate on horses, whilst it might be said that he could devote that surplus to other uses, the fact remains that he is hurting no one—not even himself, and morally is acting in a perfectly valid manner.

We submit these reflections to our readers in the hope that they will be stimulated to resist the new form of Puritanism that seems to be sweeping across Ontario with effects just as pernicious as the effects of the Puritan regime in England in the sixteenth century when dancing, singing and the most harmless games were prohibited by legislation, leaving the people dispirited and discouraged.

"Any new suggestion which promises to be of us in safeguarding the 8-hour day deserves very careful attention in these days, when employers are so eagerly trying to abolish this very convenient limitation to their powers of exploiting the workers. It was recognized at the Washington Conference in 1919 that the 8-hour day would have to be secured internationally, for if it were not, the door would be open to unfair competition by countries which refused to adopt it.

International Action Needed

"Trade unionists know how even better than they did in 1919 that if one country defaults, all the others must suffer as a result, and that a country is really safe so long as the workers of another country work more than eight hours. Here and there the plans have been considered which aim at stronger action by the international trade union movement to compel countries which do not adhere to the 8-hour day to observe the provision of the Washington Convention.

"The Union-label system of America is well known, and generally speaking, the results do not seem to be unsatisfactory. Why should not a similar system be used to safeguard the 8-hour day? All goods exported from a country which has not ratified the Washington Eight-Hours Convention would then have to bear a label with the words 'Eight Hours Mark.' It would, of course, be the business of the trade unions to control the labeling of the goods. Goods without this mark would be refused transit by the transport workers of the country of destination, or even of any transit country which they would have to pass through; and in certain cases (semi-manufactured goods), the workers of the country of destination would refuse to use them for finishing processes.

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Business Men's Assn Wants Reduced Taxation

Bus drivers on thoroughfares leading into the city held an open meeting in the Labor Temple, Toronto, to form themselves into an organization to oppose what they deem to be onerous taxation. Taxation by the Provincial Government makes it difficult, say the drivers, to earn a living. They claim they are rendering a public service on the highways. The organization was named the Canadian Businessmen's Association.

The Bell Telephone Company

ONCE again at election time, the popular pastime of civic politicians attacking large corporations, is seen at its best in the City of Toronto.

During the past few months we have had attacks by members of the Toronto City Council on Oil Companies, Bread Companies, Milk Companies, Coal Companies, the Gas Company and now on the Bell Telephone Company. The Canadian Labor Press has stated before that it believes these attacks on established industries that are giving service to the public to be pernicious and harmful and are bound to have a serious reaction on the welfare of the working man in the City of Toronto.

The reason for the attack on the Bell Telephone Company is put forward as being too high rates presumably extorted from the public. Let us look for a moment at the history of the Company during the past ten years. During the war when costs were increasing by leaps and bounds, the increases permitted to the Company were no more than sufficient to enable them to meet their rising costs. During the boom years of 1919 and 1920, the Bell Telephone Company in Toronto raised the wage rates of its male employees fifty to eighty per cent. in addition to giving them an eight-hour day, where formerly a nine or ten-hour day had been the rule, together with other generous conditions. Since that date very slight reductions in wage rates have taken place and at the present time the wage rates for mechanics employed by the Bell Telephone Company are much better than the rates paid by the City of Toronto. If this agitation is persisted in and reductions affected, as is hoped for by some of our civic politicians, the ones who will suffer will be the working man employed by the Telephone Company, because necessarily his wages will have to come down to meet the burden of reduced taxes, and the Canadian Labor Press feels that civic politicians advocating such steps are not taking a course sympathetic to labor, but on the contrary are advocating measures that will react with harmful results to working men and compel them to feel a bitter distrust of men in public life.

Conditions in the West

What the Farmer Has to Spend

The recent rise in the price of bread, although at first sight appears to be extremely unfortunate, can be viewed from another viewpoint which takes the sting out of the extra cost somewhat.

Although a good wheat crop was reported it is estimated that it was almost one-third less than the crop of 1923, yet 290,000,000 bushels is not the Dominion fare far better than a bad yield for Canada and actually the majority of wheat growing countries where crops this year were far below normal.

Profitable Year for Farmers

With the world's crop being rather under normal, prices were bound to soar, but with the rest of the world buying Canadian wheat at enhanced prices, the farmers have fared well. It is anticipated that the farmers of western Canada will have \$175,000,000 more to spend this year than last year and bankers throughout the prairie provinces report that many of the farmers who produced this wealth have already met all their obligations, are entirely out of debt and are optimistic of the future of Canadian farming.

Terms of international officers has been changed from four years to two years.

The proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of four, was lost, as was also the proposal to reduce Davison's salary.

"What is Mr. Baldwin going to do about coal?" asks a contemporary. The same as the rest of us, we suppose. Order coal, and then take what they send him.

LABOR DOUBLES VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C.—In the municipal elections in Vancouver labor increased its vote from 2,459 in 1925 to 4,717 in 1924 or almost 100 p. c.

The New Puritanism

FROM recent public utterances of the Attorneys General of Ontario and the authorities at Ottawa, it is evident that the intention is to place every restriction upon the sport of horse racing in the province. That this is obvious is shown by public remarks concerning the case of Mr. Abe Orpen, which it is assumed will eventually have to be settled through the courts.

As to the actual legal merits of the case we do not pretend to be sufficiently well versed in law as to be able to say which is the legal right or wrong, but being human we frankly confess to a good deal of sympathy with Mr. Orpen's position and for the benefit of our readers, we place before them a few moral reflections upon the sport of racing and what is termed in our present day society, the "vice" of speculation.

Horse racing is one of the oldest British sports in which all classes of society have taken a keen delight, from royalty down to the humblest citizen. One has only to be present at the running of an English Derby to realize that whilst racing has been aptly called "the sport of kings," it is also the sport of the great mass of working people; hence it follows that efforts to legislate such a

Machinists' Expenses Reduced

The reorganization plan submitted by referendum to the membership of the I. A. of M., was adopted. The officers of general executive board, consisting of five members, and ten international vice presidents are abolished. Seven general vice presidents are to be elected who, with the international president and general secretary-treasurer, shall constitute an executive council. One of the vice presidents must be chosen from the Canadian membership.

The effect of this is to permanently abolish the positions of eight international officers.

During the coming month of January-Local lodges will nominate candidates for the several international offices—president, seven vice presidents, general secretary-treasurer and editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal. All present officers will continue to serve until their successors have been elected and qualified.

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

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are a necessity in every office. Ask your Business Friends if our service is not first-class. Try us.

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Business Men's Assn Wants Reduced Taxation

Bus drivers on thoroughfares leading into the city held an open meeting in the Labor Temple, Toronto, to form themselves into an organization to oppose what they deem to be onerous taxation. Taxation by the Provincial Government makes it difficult, say the drivers, to earn a living. They claim they are rendering a public service on the highways. The organization was named the Canadian Businessmen's Association.

The Consumers Gas Company Toronto

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Canadian Coke produced by Canadian Workmen

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OUR HOME PAGE

The Old Favorite Is Just As Popular As Ever

And Just as Effective in Relieving Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchitis

For over a quarter of a century Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has been the favorite treatment for coughs and colds.

It is still growing in favor, for the simple reason that it can be depended on as a positive relief for Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and Asthma.

Family
Size
75c



Bronchitis

Mrs. Lena Hall, Loiselleville, Ont., writes—

"My daughter suffered for four years with recurrent attacks of bronchitis. She was treated by several doctors, but none of them seemed to do her much good. I started giving her Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine, and noticed that her cough was somewhat better, so decided to keep on using this and nothing else. The results were most satisfactory, as my daughter never has to miss school, and is steadily gaining in weight. I consider I owe a debt of thanks to Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine, and I would never be without it in the house."

Severe Colds

Mr. Fred Adams, New Ross, N.S., writes—

"I have tried many medicines for coughs and colds but never found anything to compare with Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. We have had the greatest satisfaction with this medicine, for it never fails to relieve a cough and loosen it up."

Mrs. Frank Dolman, Flat Lands, N.B. writes—

"I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with the best results for croup and colds in my family. I am sure no home is safe without it."

DR. CHASE'S Syrup of LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

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

For Marmalade Makers

"Please tell me a quick, tasty, and cheap marmalade that I can make!" asks one of our readers.

But, alas, there is no speedy or cheap way of making marmalade, because you need fruit and sugar, and you need time to make the flavor come out of the fruit, so as not to be wasteful. Economize in the sugar, and you get bitter preserves. Economize in the oranges, and there is no marmalade!

During the war we made such a quick and cheap preserve, but it did not keep. We used eight oranges, one lemon, a quart and a half of water and a pound of sugar, cutting up the fruit, and standing in the water overnight. Next day it was boiled for an hour, a pound of sugar was added, and it was rebottled for another hour.

For keeping marmalade, weigh your oranges, and to every pound allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Quarter your fruit and peel. Cover the peel with water and cook until tender. Strain water off and scrape off all white skin. Shred the peel. Break up the fruit into segments, seed and take away tough skin. Put into the pan, bring to the boil, add the sugar little by little, cook for an hour, just bubbling, add the rind, and go on cooking another hour. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal.

But to get the full flavor out you should cut up your oranges (an occasional lemon, too), strip and cook the peel, soak the oranges overnight, steep the peels separately. At the end of twenty-four hours' cooking, boil up for two hours, add the sugar, add the water that has stood on the peels, as also the cut-up rind, and boil for another half-hour.

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A Store Near Your Home.

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More than a Bread Flour
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Bread, Cakes, Puddings, Pastries

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
LIMITED

Want Higher Duty On Boots and Shoes

500 Unemployed Boot and Shoe Workers

Montreal, Que.—With 500 boot and shoe workers unemployed in Montreal and a large number of factories or hours boot and shoe workers Montreal prepared a signed petition to the Dominion Government asking for higher tariffs on imported boots and the raising of the preferential tariff to Great Britain.

In June last, the petition points out, 1,000,000 pairs of shoes were imported into Canada from the United States against 13,772 pairs in June, 1923. The value of shoes imported from the United States last June against \$45,320 worth in June of the previous year. This represents an increase of 70 per cent in the value of shoes imported from the United States. The preferential tariff to England is 15.35 per cent while the tariff on shoes from the United States is from 30 to 33 per cent.

Tariffs have much to do with the amount of unemployment in the boot and shoe workers' industry. In Montreal about 5,000 persons are employed in the industry, the factories totaling about sixty in number. Normally the hours are from 48 to 50 hours a week and salaries range from \$26 to \$30 a week, while special workers, such as machinists make from \$40 to \$50 a week. Today 500 are without employment, and hours in a large number of factories have been reduced to 36 and 40 hours a week. Few, according to C. McKecher, business agent of the union, are employed on full time. "This is the worst season in regard to unemployment that I can remember in the shoe industry," he declared this afternoon.

Usually at this time of the year our men expect to be busy until after the New Year, going on to February and sometimes until March, then slackening off and beginning again in May.

Imported Shoes
Imported shoes come on the market in Montreal in sufficient numbers to replace the work of six of the largest factories working on full time, according to Mr. McKecher. Sometimes

these shoes are made, brought here and put on the market at prices with which the Canadian manufacturer cannot compete. He quoted a shipment in Montreal some time ago of 150,000 pairs of very cheap grade, valued by the Customs authorities at 67 cents a pair. Other imported cheap shoes are put on the Canadian market at \$1.15 which the Canadian manufacturers could not sell for less than \$1.25. These very cheap shoes, it is said are made in Germany, shipped to England and stamped as "English-Made" and thence shipped to Canada.

Further the Canadian industry has to face disadvantages in the matter of freight charges. Mr. McKecher declared. The charge on shoes imported into Canada from England is five cents a pair to send shoes from Montreal to Vancouver by railway.

An extensively signed petition was sent to the Government last March but nothing resulted, the business agent stated. The petition now being prepared will contain a full statement of the boot and shoe workers' case backed by statistics and will press for immediate action in view of the great amount of unemployment.

Convention Here
The biennial convention of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will meet in Montreal next May for the first time since 1913. Over 300 delegates are expected to attend representing some 100,000 boot and shoe workers in the United States and Canada. The president of the International Union is Collie Lovell and the general secretary-treasurer C. L. Baine.

Hear Different Story

Toronto, Ont.—Chambermaids in the employ of the King Edward Hotel who lost their jobs recently, after a dispute with the housekeeper met in the Labor Temple recently and discussed their grievances with women delegates of the District Trades and Labor Council. Mrs. Florence Custance and Mrs. McGarrach went to the hotel to intercede for the girls, and were told by the management of the hotel a story differing from that which they had heard at the Council meeting. They were unable to do anything for the girls.

SALT WILL DO THE TRICK

Of course, everybody knows how necessary to our every-day life is salt, but I wonder if you know even half the uses to which it can be put. Here, for instance, are a few. Salt dampened with a few drops of paraffin will make a grimy bath look as if it had been freshly enamelled.

An excellent cleaner and polisher of ordinary flat-irons is coarse salt.



Do they answer your questions?

The young people, in their letters from school, seldom tell you what you really want to know.

But how different when you call them by Long Distance! Jack says he is all over his cold. Mary is no longer homesick and is perfectly happy.

The load is lifted from your mind. And how the absent ones do enjoy hearing the familiar voice!

No matter how gloomy the weather, a talk with the young people by Long Distance will always bring sunshine into their day as well as yours.

Look up in your Telephone Book the lower rates for Station-to-Station calls after 8.30 p.m.



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It removes marks, dirt, and stains, but does not scratch.

A frying-pan with too much fat in it is apt to splutter grease over the range, but not if a pinch or two of fine salt is placed in the pan before use.

Dishes that have been burst in the oven may be at once cleaned with damp salt, well rubbed in.

Unightly tea stains on china cups are quickly removed by a rub with coarse salt.

If soot has fallen on the carpet or rug, sprinkle over it some dry salt before sweeping the soot up. No mark will then remain.

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

RELIABLE TESTIMONY
Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Rd. Croydon, writes—

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

Try one box to-day which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for \$1.00. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.
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Please send me the "Handbook of Information" and full particulars as to one of a Canadian Government Annuity. My age last birthday was _____ years.

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I AM the only will that cannot be broken; I protect your business, your estate, your dependents, and last but not least, YOURSELF.

I AM never-failing; my benefits are permanent, indestructible and cannot be lost, burnt up, stolen or taken away from you.

I AM cash, property and income all combined. You shall not become a beggar, pauper or dependent, nor can you get into the poorhouse as long as you retain me. I legally guarantee that poverty, with all its humiliation and suffering, can never come to you.

I WILL be ready sometime, somewhere, when you are possibly all alone—when the sun dips down behind the hill and the long, long journey is drawing to a close—then, right THEN—

I WILL be your changeless friend and comforter.

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Please send me full details about your "INCOME FOR LIFE" policy, without obligation.
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Any bundles of family wash picked up to-day will be washed and returned to-morrow morning—

This new service applies only to "Damp Wash" and "Dry Wash." It does not include "Semi-Finished" or our other services.

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For sale by all first class grocers.
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Labor News From Coast to Coast

British Radicals Are Active

London.—Following the failure of the British Labor party to come back with sufficient seats in parliament to continue as the government, the executive committee of the National Minority movement has issued a call to the trades unions to take steps at once to fortify themselves against the coming offensive of the employing interests, supported by the new Tory government. The National Minority movement is the organized radical group in British labor.

Labor Men Want Early Education

Trades and Labor Council Endorses School Board Resolution on University Education

Calgary, Alta.—As most of the delegates were attending political meetings elsewhere, the Trades and Labor Council held an unusually brief and uneventful session in the Labor Temple recently.

The School Board resolution asking that the provincial government establish courses equivalent to at least the first two years of university arts work in Calgary was read and approved by the council with the addition of the suggestion that before the government accede to this request, it re-establish the grants for primary and secondary education on the 1922 basis.

F. B. Riley, mover of this rider, which was later incorporated into the main resolution, pointed out that the Trades and Labor Council was more vitally concerned with primary and secondary education than with university work. Without a doubt, the city should have university courses, said Mr. Riley, but not until full provision was made for these even more essential phases of education. "The government should do both," declared another member of the council, and the resolution was adopted amended as suggested by Mr. Riley and George Batchelor, his seconder.

"While it is not directly connected with the question, I should like to say here that the mayor is trying to compel the School Board to reduce the estimates to the extent of \$40,000 odd for 1925," said Mr. Riley. Already the board had cut the estimates to the bone, said Mr. Riley, largely by means of reductions in the building department, which will prove a real damage to the School Board's property in the future.

"The only further means of reduction is either the cutting off of certain services now rendered or a general reduction of salaries," said Mr. Riley. "You pay the taxes, take your choice."

A resolution from the Lascar local on the question of unemployment was referred to the unemployment council of the council.

Wages of Road Men
The committee appointed to go into the matter of the wages paid by the provincial government to men working on the Manchester road presented a progress report, J. F. Young and T. B. Riley had just come from an interview with the minister of public works, Alex Ross, and reported that the minister would give full consideration to their representations in this connection.

At the present time the men on the Manchester road are receiving 35c an hour from the government, which wage is provided for by a contract based on the wages paid by other corporations to men on similar work. While the minister did not defend the wage, he gave little hope that anything could be done to change it in the present contract, said the members of the committee.

I.W.W. May Make Trouble This Winter

Calgary, Alta.—The I.W.W. organization, while still active at some of the lumber camps in British Columbia, will not be able to repeat its campaign of last year in tying up the lumber industry, according to the opinion expressed by lumbermen who have just visited Calgary. The lumbermen expect a fight with the "wobblies" this winter when the bush work starts but they are confident the agitators will not succeed in their plan to hinder operations.

Two factors enter into the speculations of the lumbermen. One is that the I.W.W. have lost much of their support in the lumber districts; the other is that there will be much less employment this winter and the labor supply is large.

The lumber market is not brisk at the present time. Large contracts made a great deal of work last year. Up to the present this year no large contracts have been awarded. Therefore there will be much less activity in the woods.

Wife Deserters May Lose Cards

Magistrate Wants Trade Unions to Bar Family Deserters

London, Ont.—Everything that Magistrate Graydon can do to deter men from deserting their wives is going to be done. He advocates that labor organizations hold in disrepute men who repudiate their marriage vows, leave their wives penniless and probably offspring as a charge upon the community.

The magistrate for the City of London and County of Middlesex made this known in police court recently in finding L. Rumble guilty of wife desertion after much evidence had been heard. Rumble was arrested recently in Windsor on a charge warrant sworn out for his apprehension and he was brought to London in custody of Detective Thomas Bolton. The prisoner was remanded to jail for a week, at the end of which such a sentence as the court deems adequate will be imposed, having regard to any representations made by or on behalf of the deserted wife.

"I think it is about time that this was stopped," observed the court in the course of his remarks. "There is too much of it going on. If I sent you where you ought to be, your wife might suffer all the more, I suppose," he told Rumble.

"She couldn't suffer any more than she has now," said Crown Attorney Judd.

In the information it was charged that on October 11 Rumble left his wife without support. During the course of the hearing, Magistrate Graydon amended the information, as he result of the evidence, to read that "Rumble did on and from October 11 to the date hereof fail to provide for his wife."

Wife's Evidence
Mrs. Jean McFarlane Rumble gave her evidence in scarcely audible tones. Her husband had left her in Windsor, she said, on Saturday, October 9, and had failed to return or contribute to her support.

Samuel McFarlane, Mrs. Rumble's father, bore out his daughter's statements and claimed that he had provided everything necessary since she had written from Windsor that her husband had left her penniless.

Friends and a few drinks, coupled with good intentions that were never carried out, was the excuse Rumble gave for his alleged conduct. When he left home on October 9 he got in with some friends and they indulged in a few drinks. He intended, he said, to return to his home on the following Tuesday, but instead, he went to Chicago and South Bend, Indiana, in search of work. He came back to Detroit later on, he claimed, and secured a job in a restaurant by means of which he hoped to assist his wife financially. His arrest, which resulted in his losing the restaurant job, took place, he said, as he was leaving the Windsor post office.

One of two letters written by the accused to his wife here was partly read by the court. The court interpreted some of the statements it contained as meaning that Rumble intended to do away with himself. This

the accused denied, stating that he was very ill at the time and he believed that his end would ensue from natural causes.

"When I went away, I had the best intentions of returning home," volunteered Rumble. "You know the old saying about good intentions," the court replied. "There is too much of this going on; too many are repudiating their responsibility and it has got to be stopped."

C.B. of R.E. Meet

Toronto, Ont.—Co-operation was the note stressed at the gathering recently in Victoria Hall of Maple Leaf Division, No. 123, and Division No. 76 of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Addresses from executives of the Canadian National Railways, as well as from officers of the Brotherhood dwelt alike upon the fact that the best service to the public, as well as the most efficient railroading, was obtained when officials and men worked in the closest harmony.

Among those delivering addresses were: R. H. Fish, General Superintendent of the Western Ontario Division of the National Railways and A. R. Mosher of Ottawa, Grand President of the C. B. and R. E. James White, President of the Central Region of the Brotherhood, occupied the chair, while George Humphreys, Treasurer, and Arthur Clark co-operated in the arrangements for the affair. Following the addresses the evening was devoted to a program of entertainment.

City Miners Unite With Labor Party

Edmonton, Alta.—With the decision of the Beverly miners, made at a large and enthusiastic meeting at Beverly, to join the Edmonton Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party, the latter body gains a new membership of 950 workers belonging to the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation.

The executive of the federation was consequently instructed by the meeting to appoint temporary delegates to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Labor Party on Tuesday next.

H. M. Bartholomew, Ald. James East and George Latham addressed the meeting. Mr. Bartholomew stressing the need for consolidation of the ranks of labor and declaring that wage reductions were being made by employers throughout the country.

Ald. East dealt with the fair wage clause in reference to the Edmonton C.N.R. subway construction work, using this as an instance of the necessity for unity in the ranks of labor.

Mr. Latham urged that the miners co-operate with the central body of labor to help put over the party's educational program and campaign in the city.

"Why do you want hamburger cheese packed in your lunch?" asked the grocer.

"Because, papa," answered his truthful little son, "I want the teacher to send me home."

Carpenters Strengthen Organization

The referendum taken recently by the Amalgamated Carpenters throughout the country was overwhelmingly in favor of the Amalgamated Carpenters affiliating with the Canadian Federation of Labor. With a view to strengthening the organization in Toronto and district, the number of local branches is to be reduced by merging two or three into one. The first merger was that of No. 1 and 4, which will be known as the Central Branch. Other mergers will follow for the east and west sections of the city. New rules are to be voted on by the members this month, which have for their object the laying of a common foundation of an organization embracing all carpenters and joiners in Canada.



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"When you spend a dollar at home you have both the goods and the dollar."
"When you spend it away you have nothing but the goods."
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Enough to pay a doctor in case of sudden illness in your family? Enough to make a payment on a home should you be offered a bargain? Enough to take advantage of a sudden business opportunity?
Ordinary opportunities, ordinary happenings, these, yet how many are ready for tomorrow's big chance—tomorrow's emergency? The man with a good bank balance is always ready for the unexpected.
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Copies of the Regulations issued by the Department of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto, Toronto, December, 1924.