

Prominent Canadians at World Labor Conference

Stormy Sessions International Labor Congress at Geneva

The Arises Over Election of Labor Bureau Vice-Presidents and Charges by James Murdock

GENEVA.—Despite the assertions by James Murdock, Canadian delegate to the International Labor Conference and president of the amendment commission, that there have been no resignations from the commission, and that it will meet as usual this afternoon, five of the delegates say they have presented their resignations in consequence of the controversy over the election of vice-presidents of the Labor Bureau, and that they will maintain their resignations unless they obtain satisfaction.

Albert Thomas, the French delegate is exerting his influence to smooth out matters.

Mr. Murdock said last night that although there was much heated discussion today among the committee appointed to draw up the procedure for amending conventions, there were no resignations and no resignations.

Says Discontent Appeared.

The difficulty, he explained, arose from the fact that two different motions before the commission had resulted in delay which would take first place. This caused some discontent which now had been up-

TWO THOUSAND MEN CALLED FOR RIGHT AWAY IN GATINEAU

Riordon Co. Resuming Lumbering Operations. Posts Notices on Church Doors Calling For Workers.

News which is being hailed with much enthusiasm by those who have suffered from lack of work in the Gatineau district during the past two years was given out on Sunday, to the effect that the Riordon Company is resuming operations immediately, and within a week expects to employ upwards of two thousand men in the work of lumbering operations.

Notices were posted on the church doors in many of the towns and villages from Montreal down to Grand-Pré Monday by the Riordon Company, calling for shanty-men, sawyers, chainmen, teamsters, and all the other branches of Canada's great winter industry. In addition, foremen already engaged by the company were on hand at Montreal, Maniwaki, Beaufort, Sherbrooke, etc., after the church services, to take men to start work at once.

Relieve Unemployment.

The re-opening of operations in the Gatineau by the Riordon Company will make a possible reduction in the ranks of the unemployed this winter, and will relieve much of the unemployment which has prevailed among the farmers during the past two winters, who for the most part have had to remain idle after winter had set in.

Notary F. A. Labelle, of Hull, who returned from the Gatineau this morning, stated that the company's agents are hiring men as fast as they can get them, and that the Riordon Company is commencing operations immediately and will continue all winter.

WORLD LABOR CONFERENCE OF VAST IMPORTANCE TO ALL WORKERS

Prominent figures in the world of industry from all parts of the globe, both employers and workers, are at present at Geneva, Switzerland, attending the most important meeting of the year on labor conditions—the Fourth International Labor Conference of the League of Nations. Each of the fifty-four States, which are members of the International Labor Organization, is entitled to send four delegates, two representing the Government, and one each the employers and the workers.

The Canadian delegation are as follows: Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to represent the Federal Government Mr. W. C. Coulter, of the Booth-Coulter Copper and Brass Company, Limited, Toronto, to represent the employers; and Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to represent the workers. Mr. H. W. Macdonnell of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, was appointed as adviser to the employers' delegate; and Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, Canadian representative of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, as adviser to the workers' delegate.

Lord Burnham, who presided at the Third Conference accepted the invitation of the Governing Body of the Office to be nominated as chairman again this year.

The official items on the agenda, which are to be discussed with a view to formulating international agreements are, firstly, the question of the regular communication to the International Labor Office of figures regarding emigration and immigration, drawn up on uniform lines so that they may be safely and easily compared. In the present state of such figures it has been felt that no permanent solutions of the problems of emigration can be reached without much more standardized and regular information. Secondly, the Conference will deal with the reform of the Governing Body of the Office, criticisms of its present constitution having been received from countries outside Europe on the ground of insufficient representation. It will also deal under the same item, with the advisability of continuing to hold the Conference annually, as laid down by the Peace Treaty, in view of the suggestion that some anxiety is being felt by States with regard to the expenses incurred in sending delegates and a number of technical advisers to each Conference.

The highly important subjects of the unemployment crisis, the general application of the eight-hour day and the world distribution of raw materials, will arise on special reports to be presented with the general report of the work of the International Labor Organization by the Director of the Office, Mr. Albert Thomas.

Another important feature of this year's Conference will be the re-election of the Governing Body, which is elected for a period of three years. At the initial election in Washington three years ago Canada and the Canadian Workers' delegate obtained seats on the Governing Body and it is hoped they will be retained. The Minister of Labor was elected as the representative of Canada and Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress was elected as one of the workers' representatives.

Before sailing for Europe to attend the Conference, President Tom Moore, in an interview to the Press, stated:

"Canadian delegates are not proud of the report they will have to make. On such important recommendations as one day's rest in seven, the eight hour day, the protection of women in industry before and after childbirth, prohibition of the employment of women and children at night and insurance against unemployment practically no definite action has been taken in Canada.

"Now that war seems imminent again the necessity of conference with Labor organizations and the meeting of their demands for recognition of their views in the various European countries is being very quickly demonstrated.

"This will assuredly have its effect on the Geneva conference. The views of the workers' delegates will undoubtedly bear a deeper significance and receive fuller consideration from both Government and employers' representatives than was the case in the conference last year and will regain the importance they had at Washington three years ago following the termination of the war."

GEORGE CADBURY'S DAUGHTER RETURNS WEALTH TO PEOPLE

Gives Away Fortune in Belief That Private Holding of Great Capital Root of World's Troubles.

LONDON.—(Toronto Star Cable.)—Glowing memorials to the life and work of George Cadbury, the famous Quaker philanthropist and chocolate manufacturer who died last week, are published in London newspapers, but little space is given to the unusual action of his daughter, formerly Beatrice Cadbury, but now married to a Hollander named Botke.

In a letter to the management of the Bourneville chocolate works, Mrs. Botke gives away outright all her holdings and her husband's in the British cocoa and chocolate company, amounting to 9,000 preference and 27,000 common shares. The whole amount is presented to a trust committee composed of men and women's councils in the Bourneville works, to promote home and foreign activities. Mrs. Botke says that the world war, with its appalling consequences, led her to believe that private holding of great capital lies at the root of nearly all social and economic trouble.

"We therefore feel it our duty," she says, "to surrender the privilege we have so long enjoyed, hoping that if such action is generally adopted peace and happiness could return to suffering humanity."

She recommends in surrendering her wealth that it be used for constructive experiments in production, distribution, education, and the improvement of living conditions. She also recommends work for the reconciliation of those estranged by class war.

COUNTING BALLOTS RAILWAY SHOPMEN

President Tallon Says Result of Strike Vote Will Not Be Made Public.

MONTREAL.—R. J. Tallon, president of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, announced that the result of the ballot to ascertain whether the Canadian railway shopmen wish to strike or negotiate will not be made public. The call for another general ballot was made several weeks ago, the time limit expiring today. The officials of the division were kept busy all today counting ballots at their headquarters in this city.

"We are expecting to hear from the railway authorities, as regards resuming negotiations," said Mr. Tallon, "and in a week's time or so we shall know more definitely how matters stand."

"It will take several days to count the ballots streaming in from all parts of Canada, and a number of them will arrive only in two or three days."

Prepared for Battle.

Mr. Tallon added that the attitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway in rejecting the award in connection with their clerks and stated that "they were prepared for a hard battle."

Nothing has developed on the part of the railway companies in regard to the shopmen's dispute. This was brought to the fore when a general wage cut was declared by the railways on July 15 last. The controversy has been going on ever since with varying success for both sides.

A ballot taken several months ago showed a majority of ninety-seven per cent of the Canadian shopmen voting for strike, and the union officials have this mandate to back their demands. Following lengthy and fruitless parleys, it was decided to again direct negotiations between the disputants, but after less than two days' session these were abandoned. An arbitration board had previously given its majority report, agreeing with the claims of the railway companies. This was contested by the unions and appeals were made to the federal governments.

Whether a compromise will be arrived at, through further negotiations, depends now upon the new ballot, now going forward, the result of which is not to be made public until the negotiations are actually called.

This contrasts with 79 per cent, on Sept. 1. The figure now recorded is lower than that for any date since October, 1917.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Continued from last week.

The idea of using the Soldiers' Settlement Board has been presented in various published articles, e.g., one in the January number of the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association. It appeals to me because it is based on the experience gained in the big task of soldier settlement and because it envisages the problem of the agricultural immigrant as one side, just as that of Soldier Settlement is on the other side, of the general problem of agricultural reconstruction in Canada as a whole.

The desiderata for the settler today are three:

(1) Land with reasonable marketing facilities. This means for the most part non-homesteaded land, inasmuch as the remaining crown land, in the present stage of development, has in general the handicap either of being next to the railway but of inferior quality, or of good quality but too remote from railways. The question is: Is there then any considerable amount of such land in private ownership but not under cultivation?

The answer is, Yes. The Western Canada Colonization Association, a body recently established for the encouragement and direction of land settlement, estimates at twenty million acres the unoccupied land suitable for settlement within twenty miles of existing railways, practically all of it privately owned, either by industries or by railway companies. The Department of Natural Resources has listed twenty-two million acres of privately owned but unoccupied land. Perhaps these figures are too high. But it is to be expected that the Soldiers' Settlement Board, if its duties were extended, would make it its first duty to undertake a complete survey of such lands.

At this point may I emphasize the very intimate connection between Land Settlement and the Railway Problem. The country is owner of the Canadian National Railways and has to meet obligations in the neighborhood of 70,000,000 per annum. Until the railway can reach a paying basis, the deficit must be met by the taxpayers. The limits within which the freight rates and fares can be raised or costs of operation reduced are apparently narrow. For the moment the position is one of over-building, relatively to the traffic available. The surest way to a permanent increase in traffic is an increase in permanent land settlement. It is stated, for example that each farmer adjacent to that railway to the value of \$700. I would not be mistaken here. It would be altogether too preposterous to bring in any kind of immigration regardless of quality, merely because he professes a willingness to be dumped in the first instance on the land. That would be an endeavour to rectify one mistake by committing another; and two blacks do not make a white. But it is an argument for directing to the land permanent settlers with civilized wants who will increase the gross produce of the country by the extra crops they grow for the market and the extra goods they consume in return.

(2) The second desideratum is the right kind of land for the settler and may we add, the Highlander is not unaware of it. You know the tale of the Highlander woman when she was told the war was over and her three sons were coming home. "Well," she said, "there are two remarkable things about this war, one is that we've won it; and the other is the extra help the Highlander gets, now that we've won it."

Some may protest that I have confused the issue by mixing up the immigrant with the Canadian. I have done so purposely, because I maintain that both are part of the one main problem. The same forces that draw and hold good settlers from the Old Country will draw and hold good settlers from the cities and towns of Canada. And here I have it at the back of my mind to say that the British settler will set the same value on a country life as he finds in set by the Canadian with whom he expects to associate as an equal. If he finds ability of a rural life used as many as possible excluding that 15, he will hardly be persuaded to go there himself. You cannot "give" the British settler into agriculture and expect to succeed if you hang back yourselves and if your trade policy, your personal preferences and the influence of your teachers and clergy are not unshakably in favor of the town.

The necessity for preliminary experience as a laborer before working on a farm is emphasized in another experiment, due to begin next month. The moving spirit in this case is a Catholic Padre, who is arranging for a settlement in Charing Cross, Kent County, Ontario, of ex-soldiers (Protestants as well as Catholics) from the West Highlands of Scotland. The first batch of 150 is due to arrive this March. The plan is that the men should work for established farmers for a year or more as laborers, and then, if possible, qualify for assistance under the Canadian Soldiers' Settlement Scheme. This scheme too, we shall watch with hope; for the Highland stock has proved already its worth in Canada as well as in France; and may we add, the Highlander is not unaware of it. You know the tale of the Highlander woman when she was told the war was over and her three sons were coming home. "Well," she said, "there are two remarkable things about this war, one is that we've won it; and the other is the extra help the Highlander gets, now that we've won it."

(3) The third desideratum is sufficient capital. Many of our experienced newcomers to be successful farmers by a little capital, a supreme self-confidence and a profound ignorance of farming practice.

It is calculated that a settler wishing to start on good land near a railway would need:

Quarter section at \$20	\$5,000
House and barn	1,500
Tools and implements	1,500
18 Months subsistence	2,000
	\$10,000

The class of settlers possessing such an amount is very limited. Nevertheless it exists. For example, the Memorial Settlers' Association, established in 1920 on the centenary of the Settlement of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, established 150 settlers in South Africa in 1921. The settler must have \$1,500 as a minimum (say \$7,000). He gets some financial assistance to cover the cost of the

voyage, and in South Africa is received by an established farmer who provides him with board and lodging and a free practical training for two years. Meanwhile his capital is kept intact and he is assisted by the Association in the selection of his farm. But for any large movement on the class of land which immediately awaits settlement in Canada it seems likely that some financial assistance by way of loan (that gift) would be required either by a private corporation or by the state.

One big scheme that we shall follow with interest is that of the C. P. R. for the settlement of the Royal Irish Constabulary (a force of 12,000) on land in Alberta. I know nothing beyond the notices that appeared in the Press on February 18th, 1922. The terms there said to be (1) on the part of the C. P. R. the sale of 250 acres per man, 160 acres dry and 90 irrigable, on easy terms and a loan of \$2,000 for development (2) on the part of the British Government a capital payment in lieu of pension due to members of the force—2000 in addition to the cost of transport, and to inspect and select their land before agreeing to purchase. The standing of this company and the work it has already done in originations promise that the scheme if adopted will be given every chance.

Another possibility is assistance from the Dominion Government, in cooperation with the Soldiers' Settlement Board. I note in the press of February 19th, that a Cabinet Committee is sitting to report on a policy which will bring to Canada men and women who will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits on their arrival here. The Committee will doubtless consider the feasibility of the financial assistance suggested in the article from which I have several times quoted, namely, that settlers should be assisted with loans provided by the issue of Dominion Land Settlement Bonds, repayable over a period of 25 years, the settler to pay down 25 per cent of the purchase price at the outset, and the government further to advance dollar for dollar with the settler for the purchase of building material. The conditions of financial assistance would be that the settler should, when necessary, work for one year at least with a farmer before taking up land; and Canadian Citizens would also be eligible.

To be continued.

C.P.R. REFUSES REPORT OF BOARD

Claim That Industrial Conditions Require Reduction in High Cost of Operation.

MONTREAL.—That the company cannot see its way to adopt the report of the majority of the members of the board of reconciliation appointed in the question of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, is the effect of a communication forwarded from the head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Deputy Minister of Labor.

The majority report favored the employees to the extent of declaring against any wage reductions, and further suggested negotiations with a view to adjusting seeming inequalities in rates paid at different points for the same class of work.

Letter to Deputy Minister.

The letter to the deputy minister of labor follows:

"In the matter of the dispute between Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggage men, etc.

"The majority and minority reports of the board of reconciliation in the above matter have received our careful consideration, and I have to inform you that the company cannot see its way to adopting the report of the majority of the board.

"We are satisfied that industrial conditions require the reduction of the high cost of labor in railway operation, and that justification exists in the large increases given in the past among others to the class of employees concerned for the reduction which the company proposes. Other large classes of employees, maintenance of way, shop crafts, telegraphers, and others, are working under reductions proposed at the same time, either as the result of voluntary agreement or as the result of a report of a board of conciliation in which the reductions were found to be justified. On railways in the United States, under an award of the Labor Board, and on railways in Canada controlled by United States lines, as a result of Canadian Boards of Conciliation, the same class of employees are working at the reduced scale of wages which we propose.

Report Not Justifiable.

"Having regard to these circumstances, the company cannot think the report of the majority justifiable."

"We note that the Board refers to certain possible inequalities in the wages paid to employees at different points, and recommends that as to these there should be further negotiations. We shall, of course, be glad to consider any representation made by employees in regard to inequalities and other matters of detail. It will be remembered that the company's original proposition as submitted to the employees and confirmed in subsequent negotiations, distinctly contemplated further negotiations before definite rates of pay should be finally agreed upon."

TAKING EMPLOYEES INTO CONFIDENCE

A Method of Solving Problems of Employers Urged by Babson Expert.

That the best means of finding a solution for the problems facing the employers of labor in Canada and the United States, and which spring from price resistance and labor opposition, was a direct method of taking the employees into the confidence of the employers, and ending a policy of keeping them in the dark concerning the things and conditions that must decide the action of the manufacturer and employer generally, was the recommendation of G. H. MacLellan, director of Human Relations Department of Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass., to the members of the Ottawa Rotary Club, at their weekly luncheon at the Chateau Laurier yesterday.

Mr. MacLellan's address was on "Giving the Workers the Facts" and he said that in his opinion the working classes have stood for the policy of being kept in the dark regarding trade conditions which fix their wage and living conditions, quite long enough. He thought that cooperation between the employer and the employee would greatly add to the happiness of the people and the success of the manufacturer.

"The time has come to deal with the working people as fellow workers," Mr. MacLellan declared, "and to take them into the confidence of the employer."

Mr. MacLellan dealt with the fundamental business conditions of the American continent, and the situation in the employer's own industry. He said that it was his belief that if the masters gave the workers the same information and facts that they themselves have, to influence their opinion, the employees would come to the same conclusion regarding business, wages, and everything else, that the employers has. It was all a question of sincerity and cooperation.

But it is not so easy commencing this policy of cooperation and confidence as it may seem. Mr. MacLellan said, "and then trying to get from under it again." The policy must be kept up and the workers made to feel that they are really being taken into the confidence of their employers, he said.

A chair from Enfield County School, which competed in the open stinging class at the Blackpool Musical Festival, carried off the first prize after travelling all the way by air-rail. They also returned by road.

Interest in this success is increased by the fact that the chair from the north triumphed over competitors from Cumberland, Belfast, and Stoke-on-Trent, and by the way in which the journey to the north was made.

As the organizers of the party could not obtain cheap travelling facilities from the railways, a charabanc was chartered, and the trip successfully made. The singers left Enfield at 6:15 a.m. on Saturday, breakfasted on the way, and dined at Derby, reaching Blackpool at 11 p.m.

CRUEL HOAX IS PERPETRATED

LONDON.—Two boxes of unemployed men of a kind that have been very common of late, are reported from Ougar and from Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.

An advertisement appeared in a local paper for shipyard workers, and 20 men belonging to Hebburn, in Durham, paid premiums of \$20 each to get jobs.

They all travelled to Stanford-le-Hope, a distance as the crow flies, of roughly 250 miles from Hebburn, only to find on their arrival that there was no work for them.

Some of the men had sold furniture to raise the necessary funds and were able to return to their homes at Hebburn only with great difficulty.

An equally cruel hoax was carried out on a number of unemployed in the Ougar district.

James Thomas Newman toured the villages in the neighbourhood and told the men that the Post Office were erecting telegraph poles between Chelmsford and Cambridge, and that he had been asked to obtain workers at 1s. 6d. an hour. The jobs would last for 12 months.

Bought Their Own Hopes.

The men would have to buy their own ropes for pulling up the poles, he explained, and he induced them to give him sums up to 5s. to obtain the necessary ropes from Chelmsford. The money would be returned when they had their first payment.

One man gave him food and a night's lodging and loaned him some money. The next morning the men were assembled and were told to wait for a letter, which would advise them of their jobs.

Newman and another man went to Bishop's Cleeve ostensibly to fetch the letter, but at that village Newman left his companion on the pretext of going to buy some cigarettes.

Some months ago a hoax was perpetrated on about 1,500 unemployed men, by an advertisement inserted in a London paper stating that "two strong men" were wanted at £3 10s. a week by a corn merchant at Walsingham.

There were about 200 personal applicants for the job, while 1,300 letters came by post from places as far afield as Ipswich and West Bournemouth.

Only last week about 50 unemployed men at Dulkheth were the victims of a hoax by a man who represented himself as an agent of a contractor laying a cable.

The men were taken a distance of 12 miles on charabancs, only to "disappear" on their arrival that they had been victimized.

FARTHING A MILE OFF RAIL FARES

A reduction in railway fares has been sanctioned by the railway managers of Great Britain.

The new rates will come into operation on Jan. 1, and will take the following form:

Third class fares down by 1/4d. to 11 1/2d. a mile.

First class fares, 2 1/2d. a mile.

Tourist, cheap and excursion fares reduced proportionately.

Rates for perishable goods by passenger trains (excluding milk) reduced from 75 to 50 per cent. above previous rates.

There will be no cuts in the prices of season and contract tickets and workmen's fares.

An official statement issued by the railway companies emphasized the fact that efforts are being made to bring about standardization.

According to the latest figures issued by the British Ministry of Labour retail prices on September 30 were 78 per cent. above those of July, 1914.

COD FISH HARVEST IS BIG FAILURE

Northern Quebec Faced With Famine.

Conditions in the north-eastern part of the province are reported so bad this season, owing to the failure of the codfish catch, that unless immediate assistance is given, misery and starvation will result.

Such is the contention of Detective Cote and Bagin, of the provincial police, who are back from an 800 mile trip to arrest Edward Duna, of Salmon Bay, charged with violating the fish and game act. He was charged with shooting white foxes, pleaded guilty and was fined \$75 and costs.

It is understood that if conditions do not improve help will be sought from the provincial Government in order to avert loss of life.

THE QUESTION.

Guide (on a London sightseeing tour)—"Ladies and gentlemen, we are now passing one of the oldest public houses in the country."

Passenger—"What for?"—Punch.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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THE LIVING WAGE

The Wage Question, which has been productive of so much friction between industrial proprietors and workers and has precipitated so many industrial strikes, comprises a set of economic problems which not only remain unsolved, but some of which have never been frankly faced.

An agreement as to the ratio of the division of profits between Capital and Labor can never settle the wage question. For sometimes there are no profits, and at other times there are losses, in the prosecution of industrial enterprises.

No specific contract providing a minimum wage during any particular period, for the employees of any industrial corporation, or for the workers in any trade or trades, can be regarded as a solution or even as having any significant reference to the wage problem. For what is a fair wage one season may be inadequate or excessive the next the corporation may suddenly go into insolvency and be unable to pay any wages at all or there may be such slackness in the trades to which the minimum wage contract applies as to reduce the earning opportunities of the workers below what will supply the barest needs of the most modest standards of living.

The wage question implies something more than a successful barter between employer and worker. It raises issues that go to the foundation of the modern economic and social systems.

There are two extreme positions taken on the wage question, on behalf of Capital and Labor respectively.

There is on the one hand the claim put forward by some employers that only such wages should be paid as the exigencies of the trade permit—that wages should rise and fall, according to the fluctuations of the market. Pressed to its logical extreme, such a claim carries the untenable inference that craftsmen should be paid no wages at all when the product of their toil does not happen to yield a profit to their employers.

Over against this contention may be placed Labor's equally untenable demand for a minimum wage that will enable the wage-earner to maintain his family with all modern comforts and conveniences, under virtually ideal conditions.

When the least capable workman in receipt of the minimum wage rises to a virtually ideal state of productive efficiency, such a wage standard may be attainable. Otherwise, it must remain in the realm of things hoped for, but unseen.

While it is reasonable to expect that the rise and fall of commercial prices will to some extent affect wages, it still cannot be said that the minimum wage of workers in any line should follow the price fluctuations of the market. Any industry which fails to concede the right of its employees to a reasonable living wage, year in and year out, is paving the way for its own destruction. Any industry which cannot do so, is doomed.

It is at least quite as important for any industrial concern to maintain a highly disciplined, expert, efficient force of workers in its employ, as to have its plant consist of the most modern machinery and equipment. Whether business is good or bad, whether prices are high or low, money must be spent, and is wisely spent, in keeping the plant in an efficient condition. It is surely understanding the case to say that the vitalizing energy of the whole enterprise—the force of employees without whose fidelity and skill production and profits would be impossible—warrant and will receive equally considerate treatment from any provident industrial management.

What then are the factors to be considered in order to arrive at a definite and permanent solution of the wage question? They

are really not so numerous after all. They include the ability of the industry to pay, having regard to production costs and market competition on the one hand, and an equitable return for the capital expended on the other. They also include the character of the workers' services, whether they possess high value, whether they involve hardship and danger, and whether they be skilled, unskilled, temporary, seasonal, or permanent. Finally, they include reference to the re-education and living standards of other classes of workers. It is of the essence of organized society that the rights of the classes comprised in it and even of the individuals belonging to it, be considered in relation to one another. The supply of things that satisfy human needs is limited. If one class of workers gets more than its share, some other class will get less than theirs. And wages are nothing else than the means of measuring the workers' share of the necessities and conveniences of life.

The genuine "living wage" is the one that not only allows the worker himself and his family to live, but his employers as well, and likewise his fellow-craftsmen in other lines of useful, productive effort.

THE WELSH WIZARD A GREAT FIGHTER

Says Philip Gibbs, Noted Author in Harper's Magazine.

Lloyd George, as many other great men have done in the past, identifies himself with the interests of the nation, and the interests of the nation with himself. "L'etat, c'est moi!" he says with Louis XIV. He is perfectly aware that owing to his peculiar qualities of genius there is as yet no other leader in England who can challenge him or take his place. He is unrivalled in oratory, in debate, in quickness of wit, above all, the knowledge which is the greatest gift of generalship and governance—when to attack and when to retreat.

Always he has his ear to the ground, listening to the distant tramp of feet. Whenever it comes too near he gives ground, "according to plan," and then with superb audacity and a sure touch attacks his enemy in an unexpected place. He retreats with the greatest grace in the world, yielding to the inevitable with a beau geste, as a generous gift. In debate his success is largely due to that. He grants as much of his opponents' argument that they are stupified by his candour and disarmed with his chivalry. As a rule, he states their side of the case with more persuasive oratory than they could dream of doing. He goes farther than they would dare. It is what he calls "taking the wind out of the enemy's sails. Then he breaks through their line of battle with the "Nelson touch," and destroys their last resistance with his broadside.

This is what he most enjoys. It makes him feel young and fresh. His baby-blue eyes glow with the light of battle. It appears to that keen sense of humour which is a large part of his power and a cause of his weakness—a double-edged weapon. For it is his sense of humour which enables him to preserve his mental uisage after years of intense strain bearing down upon him from all quarters. Anxiety, dangers, attacks from front and rear, leave him strangely unscathed because he has the gift of laughter, sees great fun in it all, a merry adventurer.

NEW PSYCHOLOGY

Psychic analysts was occupying the public mind too much, said Lord Dawson of Penn in his presidential address to the Medical Society of London.

Biochemistry, on the physical side, and psychology on the mental, were making strong claims to attention, the former in quietude and the latter amid the noises of the market place. Medicine, if it was to fulfil its work, must take mind phenomena more closely into its study and keeping.

The newer psychology was accepted with seriousness and almost fervour by widening circles of the laity and a group of medical specialists, but at present it was regarded with doubt, if not with aversion, by the bulk of the medical profession.

The way in which all sorts and conditions of people without a scientific training, or medical knowledge, not only discussed but sought to apply analytical psychology would be ludicrous if not so dangerous.

Psycho-analysis was a highly specialised method of diagnosis and treatment which could not be said to be without effect either for good or evil, or both, on the patient. It must often be an exploratory operation on the mind, and if they did not accomplish good they were not sure that the result was negative.

It was the first day of school and the teacher was taking the names of the children, those of their fathers, and the business of each one. Small Lucy gave her name and that of her father, but hesitated and became silent when it came to his business. Urged by the teacher, she blushing said:

"He is Aunt Jane that does the woman's page and the beauty column of the Daily News."—Country Gentleman.

TOM MOORE ON GOVERNING BODY

Among the Six Workers' Delegates Chosen.

LONDON.—Tom Moore, of Canada, is among the six workers' delegates to the International Labor Congress elected to the governing body of the International Labor Office, says a Ryeport despatch from Geneva.

The incident which led to the resignation of several government and employers' delegates owing to the refusal of Hon. James Murdoch, when presiding over the convention committee, to put two motions to a vote at the meeting, has been settled by referring the matter back to the governing body for further inquiry. This body will report four months before the next conference meets.

In the course of the discussion today, regarding the allotment of seats on the governing body, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, of Canada, protested against the proposal that France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States should each have one of the sixteen seats. He contended that this involved a radical alteration of the peace treaty and declared that article 293 of that instrument was expressly inserted to prevent anything happening such as the committee now proposed.

He upheld Canada's claim for representation and said Canada wished to come to the conference as an equal. He objected to the United States being included in the list as the United States had refused so far to participate in the conference. He felt sure that Americans would come to the conference when they thought they should and not before.

Mr. Lapointe said he made these declarations not only in the interests of Canada, but from consideration of the interests of the labor office as a whole, which should be based upon the ideas of justice and peace.

GEORGE C. DOUGLAS IS A YOUNG MAN O' PARTS.

Mr. George C. Douglas is described as a prominent young man of the city of Ottawa.

Mr. Douglas is further described as the youngest municipal association executive of Ottawa. He is just exactly what he looks—twenty-one years of age. But he is secretary of the Glebe Municipal Association and a good public speaker. He is also a charter member of the Lions Club of Ottawa, and is connected with a number of other associations in the capital.

So far Mr. Douglas has made no attempt to obtain a seat in the house of commons which is quite convenient to his activities, but then there has not been a general election since he was twenty.

LUCKY OFFICE BOY COL. HAM HELPED

Trust Col. Ham to Find the Humorous Way Out of a Difficult Position.

J. Murray Gibson, of the Canadian Pacific Railway tells the following story of his friend Col. George H. Ham.

George Ham has always had the reputation of making other people happy, and one of his pursuits is helping people out of trouble. This attribute is widely known, and one day a lad who had been dismissed from the Bank of _____ went to Col. Ham and told him his troubles.

"So you left the bank?" queried the colonel.
"Yes, I got fired," said the boy.
"Give me the money," said George.
"It wasn't for that," retorted the youngster. "They sent me a letter."
The boy produced the letter, when the colonel read carefully. Then:
"Let's see the envelope." This was looked over.

"Have you been to the bank yet?" he asked in a moment. "No" was the response, the boy thinking the colonel had taken leave of his senses.
"Well," he asked again, "have they called for you?"
"No."

"Well, this envelope says, 'if not called for in five days return to the Bank of _____.' Now beat it or the time will be up."

The boy took the advice and is now on the fair way to become the president of the institution that once fired him.

DISTILLERS' BIG DEAL

A deal, involving very large figures, is reported to have been completed between American capitalists and the Distillers' Company of Edinburgh.

Through its control of the distilling of grain whisky, the Distillers' Company possesses a practical monopoly of the production of yeast.

Since the prohibition of distilling in the United States, Americans have endeavored to produce yeast from other products than alcohol, but the experiments failed.

Negotiations were afterwards entered into with the Scottish combine for the control of the output of yeast, and these negotiations were referred to at the Distillers' meeting in July. A favourable transaction for the Scotch company is believed to have been completed, and an early official communication is expected.

The share capital of the Distillers' Company is \$4,788,000.

Nine parts of righteousness consists in an intimate relationship between one's nose and the grindstone.

The Modern Wizard



ELECTRICITY is the wonder worker of the present age. It lights our home—it cooks our food—it furnishes us heat—it runs our machinery—it hauls our cars and carriages—and it annihilates distance.

And as a ratepayer of the City of Ottawa—you are part owner in a plant which furnishes this wonder worker of the world in a continuous service at a small price. Are you a "Hydro" user?

If you are not—you are overlooking an opportunity of doing something for your own best good. For—on the number of clients supplied and the amount of electricity furnished depends the maintenance of the present price—or perhaps its reduction.

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THE LAND OF BOOKS

When the toils of day are over and the cozy grate is lit,
When inclement winds come teasing at the shutter's creaking hooks,
I, who fain would be a rover, by the roaring fire-side sit,
And, by pathways sacramental, travel through the Land of Books.

Thus the ever-weary present wraith-like fades to nothingness,
As afar o'er smiling meadows in fair fancy do I go,
While I mark the song birds sing, and I feel the soft caress
Of the winds from inland waters, as they ever-murmuring blow.

So, perchance, by southern oceans, in some coral-reefed lagoons,
I will dream beneath the palm-trees of a sweetheart far away;
Or with midnight's low-tide-waters, in the glimmer of the moon,
Drift upon some junk careening 'cross the silent China bay.

Venturing in olden Paris, with a ready, willing blade,
Will I seek to carve my fortune in the courts of splendid men;
And will dice with death and danger, with a daring undismayed,
Till the turning of the pages brings me back to earth again.

Till the embers slowly dying warn the fleeting pass of time,
And each bright reflection casted shrinks to naught amid the nocks,
Then with soul content and happy to my couch I gladly climb,
Having found a wealth of pleasure in the faithful Land of Books.
REGINALD HARDY,
Ottawa.

The beginning of a perfect evening's decision to let the supper dishes wait until morning.

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WAR WORKING MITTS Good warm lined Leather Mitts for working, are priced 50c., 60c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75 pair.	HEADLIGHT UNION MADE OVERALLS AND SMOCKS Headlight Union-Made Overalls and Smocks in plain blue, plain black, also blue with white stripes. Come in regular sizes at \$2.50, and in extra large sizes at \$2.75 a garment.

**A SPLENDID STOCK OF TOYS IS IN READINESS FOR CHRISTMAS—
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PRICES BEING EQUAL WE EXPECT SUPPORT FROM THE LABOR ASSOCIATIONS OF THIS CITY.

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THE SALARY GRAB IS DENOUNCED

An erstwhile U. F. A. Speaker Scores the Farmers for the Indemnity Scramble.

The Indemnity. Mrs. Gen. F. Root in Wetaskiwin Times.

Sir—The collapse of confidence in the Farmers' Government caused by the recent "salary grab" cannot be restored by returning the money to the provincial treasury, although it is confidently predicted that all members will follow the lead of Hon. Mrs. Parry in paying back the \$250 in full.

Defenders of the members in taking the money are practically nil. Explanations of their action all refer to the claim that not more than two or three farmer members voted for the bill. No one has discussed the ethics of the U. F. A. organization as possibly responsible for the fact that all took the money regardless of their convictions.

In a speech made by the U. F. A. president in 1919 after outlining the development of the Manufacturers' association, he stated: "You cannot blame the manufacturers for organizing, but when they had organized and protected themselves in a legitimate way, they found all other classes unorganized, and the field was white with a harvest of graft, and they could not resist the temptation. You could not expect them to. They are only human and perhaps not that."



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BEAVERBROOK SAYS GERMANS BROKE

File Claim and Wait for Enemy To Go Through Courts is His Advice.

When the present moratorium expires on January 15, 1923, we shall get no money, and the best thing this country can do is to make up its mind to face this brutal fact and direct its policy accordingly. Let us chalk up our score against Germany on the slate, and then wait with patience until the Court of International Bankruptcy and become once more a paying proposition, when the bill can be presented with some prospect of its being paid in part.

So declares Lord Beaverbrook in a very vigorous article in the Express, and he goes on to insist: But in the name of sanity and reason, let us not have every six months another European crisis—another three-cornered exchange of diplomatic notes between London, Paris, and Berlin—another Press controversy on the validity of the Entente—another meeting of international bankers—another fight on the Reparations Commission.

Far apart from the shock that each of these crises gives to business prosperity throughout the world, every thought given to the pursuit of this fairy gold which ever evades the grasp is so much time and energy taken from the real works and factories of fruitful toil—from the encouragement of our own home and the development of our Imperial resources.

Let us tell France quite frankly that for the present we expect no more money from Germany. If she thinks she can get more money, she is welcome to try. But Great Britain will waste no more time looking for the end of the financial rainbow. Like the philosopher in the tale she will be content to cultivate her own garden—that noble and wealthy heritage which her ancestors acquired and left to her both by her own hearthstone and in every corner of the globe.

Germany is bankrupt. The British people ought to realize this fact quite clearly both in their international and political or business and personal relations with that country. Bankruptcy is not a state of affairs which comes into existence and is openly recognized at some single instance of time. It is the result of a long course of consecutive failures to balance accounts, and the Official Receiver only holds a post-mortem on a corpse which has long been defunct.

As with individuals so with nations. Wholesale repudiation: the failure of a national currency or national securities to command any value at all; the consequent stoppage of commercial transactions, and, finally, as a further result, the cessation of any industrial activity, except that rude form which is based on a return to the primitive method of barter, are the final proof that a people has become bankrupt. But there is no point until the final result has been achieved at which any one could hold up his hand and declare the bankruptcy complete, final and irremediable.

Austria and Russia are both bankrupt today—and the judgment is uncontented. Their money, their credit, is worth nothing—the wheels of industry have ceased to revolve; their has any one said of those countries people are never far removed from the edge of starvation. Yet at no point "Here they ceased to be solvent." All we can say is, "They went down hill financially until they are insolvent today."

Germany has long been treading this well-trodden road. An inability to collect or a refusal to impose taxes to balance expenditure; the use of the printing-press to make good the deficiency; the consequent depreciation of the value of the mark till it touched 13,000 to the pound sterling last week; the destruction of the saving habits of the people, by which alone industry can secure the capital for carrying on its enterprises and paying wages, because to save money is to lose it; all have contributed to this final result. Germany is bankrupt.

Premier and Ex-Premier Will Join in Celebration. Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, have identified themselves with the projected celebration in Pictou county during next July of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the first Scotch immigrants to Canada. The Prime Minister in a letter to the chairman of the committee in charge stated that he was whole-heartedly in sympathy with the purposes of the celebration and thought it might be made an occasion for national thanksgiving.

More than one hundred thousand people are expected to visit Pictou county during the celebration. The governors of the New England States will be invited in view of the early linking of Scottish-Canadian and Scotch-New England history. It is estimated that there are now more than 100,000 Nova Scotians and their descendants in Massachusetts and Rhode Island alone than there are people in Nova Scotia.

HOW THE CAMEL GOT HIS HUMP

WETS' BEAT 'DRYS' IN MANY STATE

They say that a horse never sees a camel without shuddering. And no wonder, because long, long ago this is what happened. The horse was the proudest of all the beasts in those far-away days, and he thought of nothing but his good looks. One day he went to the king of beasts and asked to have his appearance still further improved. He explained how much better he could run if his legs were a little longer, how much more he could see if his neck were a good bit longer and how much more strength he would have if his chest were broader—and since he were obliged to carry man upon his back why could it not be created a part of himself.

"And think how much more beautiful I will be," he finished complacently. The king of beasts had listened very carefully to the horse's request, for he loved him better than all of the other animals. Then he thumped hard upon the ground three times. Out of the dust rose a strange new creature, created just as the horse had suggested. The horse neighed with terror and pranced to one side.

"Well," said the king of beasts, "how does he please you?" Then he ordered the creature to run up and down, which it did in the awkward fashion possible. The poor horse withdrew as far as he could from the camel, for that is just the creature the king of beasts had made, and begged the king not to turn him into such a shape. Now, as I have said, the king was very fond of the horse, so he told him to stop trembling—that he should remain as he was, but never again was he to be so presumptuous and proud.

And ever after that the horse has shuddered when he sees the camel, for he realizes how very nearly he was turned to one, and in a way feels himself responsible for the poor camel's ugliness.

Australian Labor Opposes Immigration. A bill is now before the Australian Federal Parliament to ratify, with the cooperation of the British Government, the immigration agreements with Victoria and Western Australia. The principle is the settlement of one immigrant for each thousand pounds advanced. The agreement with Western Australia provides for an advance of six millions over a period of three years for the settlement of six thousand immigrants, and that with Victoria for one of the three millions over five years for the settlement of two thousand. The amount required for both States up to June 30 next will be \$2,250,000; if New South Wales joins it will be \$3,500,000. Every immigrant is assured employment for twelve months and a block of land at the end of that term.

The Country Party has supported the scheme, but the Labour Party is up in arms against it and has protested vigorously that it will mean flooding the labour market and that no immigrants should be brought in until the land requirements of Australians has been met.

Old Enemies Are Now Drawing Together. Steps are being taken at Moscow to establish an understanding between France and Russia. The French have a business mission at the Russian capital, which was recently visited by M. Herriot, president of the Radical Lyons. M. Herriot, who has now returned home, is credited with the belief that the formation of a Franco-Russian alliance is now opportune. The Bolsheviks are now ready to recognize pre-war debts to France, and with this recognition, the greatest stumbling block to an understanding has disappeared. The first step in the new programme is likely to be an economic treaty. Recent events have tended to bring the Russians and the French closer together. Both have treaties with the Turks of such a nature that the aims of Ankara, Moscow and Paris were well-nigh identical during the past few weeks. The rapprochement has, of course, high military importance. The Russian army has been reorganized on a sort of conscription basis. All citizens who have reached the age of 20 are liable for military service. The reserve is to include all men who have served with the colours up to the age of 40. The predominant thought in the minds of French statesmen is to guard themselves against an attack from beyond the Rhine by hemming in the German. Notwithstanding their dislike of the Russians, current events at Moscow show that they are still bent, at all costs, on giving effect to this policy. The French attitude to Moscow is similar to that which made Paris accept a treaty with Angola, a matter altogether devoid of sentiment. If the French have become convinced that the present Russian regime is likely to remain, no sentimental considerations can prevent them, after driving a hard bargain, from coming to an agreement. M. Herriot may therefore develop into another Franklin-Bouillon. He has brought back a sheaf of Bolshevik offers. It remains to be seen how they will be received in Paris.

Justifiable Resentment. The devil looked up from his daily register. "I see you got a fellow named Sherman here." "Yes," said Heizebub, "he came in with the last lot." "Well, see if he is any relation to a General of that name who said that war was hell, and if he is, give him the limit. I ain't going to stand for people slandering hell that way!"—Dallas News.

WETS' BEAT 'DRYS' IN MANY STATE

Big Revulsion Against Volstead Act is Shown in Elections.

Enemies of Prohibition law in the United States scored heavily in at least four states on Wednesday, so complications from the nation-wide elections. In Illinois an expression of sentiment on the Volstead Act favored modification by approximately 600,000 votes to a negative 200,000, with one-half of the state reported California defeated the state enforcement act by an indicated 3 to 1 vote; Missouri re-elected United States Senator James A. Reed, an avowed opponent of prohibition; and New Jersey, it was indicated sent Governor I. E. Edwards, also avowedly against prohibition, to the United States Senate over Senator Frelinghuysen.

A wet victory was recorded in Massachusetts, where a proposal to harmonize Massachusetts' prohibition laws with the Volstead enforcement act was lost. The Democratic party of New York State, when overwhelmingly swept Alfred E. Smith into the Governor's office with the entire state ticket, ran on a platform with a plank calling for light wines and beer.

In Illinois the Congressional delegation will take in three "wets." Reports indicate the Wisconsin delegation will be "wet," 2 to 4. Wisconsin also re-elected Senator Robert M. La Follette, classed by the "drys" as anti-prohibitionist. In Ohio the complexion of the state on the "wet" and "dry" question underwent several changes when it was found that an error of 20,000 votes had put the "wets" in the lead and later figures upheld this.

The Usefulness of Glycerine. One of the handiest helps in the house is glycerine—its uses are many. Here are a few: When making jams and jellies add a tablespoonful of glycerine to each pound of the fruit—this will prevent a sugary crust from forming on the top of the jam, and, besides bringing out the flavour of the fruit, will make it keep longer. Did you ever think of trying the addition of a little glycerine when stewing or making fruit pies? Add a tablespoonful to each pound of fruit—fresh or dried—and the flavour will be greatly improved thereby, and less sugar will be needed. Sugar, by the way, spoils the flavour of mist fruits in cooking.

Coffee stains on the table linen are quickly removed by glycerine—brush the stain with glycerine, then rinse in lukewarm water. This method of treatment is recommended for delicate silks stained with coffee. After rinsing press on the wrong side, and should the silk be exceptionally delicate do not wet more than is necessary, and have the iron very cool. Wet boots and shoes in drying become hard: This can be prevented by the application of a little glycerine after they are dried. Use a piece of cotton wool, and rub the glycerine in thoroughly. This penetrates the leather and keeps them soft. Glycerine will also prevent patent leather shoes from cracking—if they have a little rubbed into the leather where liable to crack. When cleaning floors, tables, and other woodwork try the addition of a tablespoonful of glycerine to the cleaning or scrubbing water. The water is softened by the glycerine, and whitens the wood, besides protecting the hands, keeping them soft and white. Soda is not required for softening the water used for washing if a little glycerine is used instead. For the skin it is invaluable for making it soft and white.

How Do You Sleep? Most human being sleep on their sides, with the knees drawn up, and every kind of animal has its own position for repose. Elephants stand up, while birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India, sleep with their heads turned round over the back, and the bear thrust among the feathers between wing and body. Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water, and to avoid drifting shoreward they keep paddling with one foot, thus moving in a circle. Squirrels sleep hanging by their feet, the head tucked in between their forelegs. Pines and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketed by their bushy tails. Hares, snakes and fish sleep with their eyes wide open. Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have a screen that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light, for they sleep in the daytime.

Timber Cut in New Brunswicks Shows Recovery. After an extremely dull season last year, there are prospects that the lumber cut in New Brunswick during the coming winter will be much nearer the normal size, although still much below record figures. The demand has improved and operations are arranged to send more men into the woods than had been planned earlier in the season.

ALGERNON CECIL AND LLOYD GEORGE

Bitter Attack on Ex-Prime Minister in Quarterly Review.

"Man is a political animal, but Mr. George defies classification." "Though no man with so great a position and so long a lease of power could have avoided doing wise and useful things, his schemes were, for the most part, ill-timed, ill-matured, ill-executed, and attended by ill success. "The heaviest charge against Mr. George is that public life became more difficult and more despised under his administration, that the esteem in which politicians were held grew less, that the power of the caucus was augmented, that independence lost its value and chivalry its reward. Such allegations do not admit of exact proof; and politicians have been too long the quarry of moralists to make it easy to suppose that they grow either much better or much worse. It was possible to detect in the attitude of Mr. George's more judicious defenders a peculiar absence of respect. They did not pretend that he contributed anything to the dignity, the purity, or the distinction of public life. They excused their preference for him; they stated their praise of him; they had no wish to me like him themselves. If love is blind and faith aardent, no trace of either hung about their eulogies. They held him useful, and they held him cheap."

Fisherman's Lost Nets Found by Gulls. Seagulls have helped fishermen to find thirty-four lost herring nets, worth \$350. During rough weather off Deal (England) the nets which were full of fish, parted from the fishing boats in the dark. On the following afternoon fishermen noticed a flock of gulls wheeling over a floating object off the South Foreland, and on putting out found the lost nets. The gulls had been making a rich banquet on the captured fish.

Byng Likes the Comics. The governor-general, who during the first session of the 14th Parliament gave several luncheons at Rideau Hall to the M.P.'s, in groups assorted with respect to political affiliation, also entertained, one day, the members of the parliamentary press gallery. There was a preliminary reception, with a group of aides on duty; name-cards and a seating-plan, and the occasion was by way of being just a trifle informal—until Lord Byng of Vimy in a few pleasant and informal words made everyone feel at home. His excellency made use of the occasion to urge the writing men to cultivate a humorous vein, and added an effective touch in substantially these words: "These old balls may appear to you somewhat dreary, but I assure you that even about the corridors of this august building there is heard at times a ripple of laughter—it is caused by some member of my family or staff reading the doings of the Katzenjammer Kids."

The Literary Digest says that books have a curative power. Yes, there are some which cure insomnia—Washington Post.

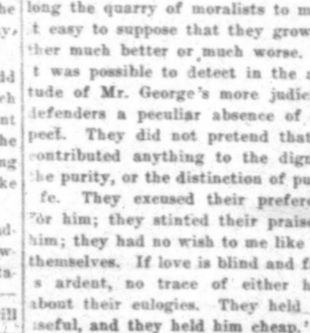


Armed costumes of contestants in the ladies' yacht regatta at Wansee, near Berlin.

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J. Obed Smith

CREAM OF THE JOKE

ON J. OBED SMITH

Just the Hind Legs of the Pig Fell in the Cream That He Had For Breakfast. When J. Obed Smith was immigration agent at Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, he had frequent occasion to make lengthy trips through the newly settled districts, especially those homesteaded by people from foreign lands. One one of these trips sight overtook him far from a town, and he was put up by a hospitable Rumanian family, living in a long old building of which the stable was an annex. Supper and bed were quite acceptable, and breakfast was in the nature of a spread in his honor; and he particularly enjoyed the abundance of



J. Obed Smith

RAINBOW FOLLOWS COLONEL'S STORM

Col. L. E. Jones Had Made Dire Threats About Round Robins But This Letter Was a Surprise.

There were few more popular officers during the late war—in the eyes of the rank and file—than Lieut. Col. L. E. Jones, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Toronto, who brought the 18th Canadian Battalion through the last two years of the conflict, and who since his return to civil life has been actively connected with the provincial highway department of Ontario. However, popular as he was, Col. Jones was a strict disciplinarian, and once off the playing field handled his charges with tant reins. "Familiarity breeds contempt," was a belief which he paid unswerving allegiance to. And most distasteful of all little breaches of regimental etiquette to his way of thinking was the circulation of "round robins," those minor petitions born of the perpetual "grasser's" imaginary grievances, which were invariably predicted to bring the C.O. to time but which invariably never accomplished much. "Bring me these letter writers—I'll look after them," was a declaration from Col. Jones that commanded the widest respect throughout the unit. So no such letters found their way to his orderly room and it was considered a safe speculation that none ever would.

But after Hill 70, where losses had been heavy, came large bunches of keen-eyed reinforcements, eager, generally speaking, for their initiation to battle, yet untutored in regimental etiquette and unaware of the pet aversion of Lieut. Col. L. E. Jones. The result was that a few days afterwards a subaltern going over his platoon's mail came upon a letter to his chief. It was the work of a second to scan its contents. Whereupon he sealed the envelope, tucked it in his pocket, and the same evening at mess politely handing it over to Col. Jones, remarking casually that he considered it his duty to bring to his superior's notice the evidence of such gross insolence within the battalion. Col. Jones turned red at the sight of that letter, there's no denying. "What impertinence—what's this fellow's name?" he thundered. The whole mess sat up. The devil to pay, they figured. Poor gump! The nerve of him, writing such a letter. Well—he's sure in for it, they judged as the fingers of their C.O. tore the envelope asunder. "Fourteen days F. P. No. 1 I'll bet," the Doc whispered to his neighbor. But Col. Jones had turned even a redder red. His lips twitched. Then a twinkle in his eyes. He grinned a bit. Finally he sat back and roared. "Read it, padre," he said, tossing the offending communication in the centre of the table. And the padre read: "Dear colonel. How'd you like to swap photos. Mine enclosed. No hurry."

How to Please. "If you want to get rich from writing, write the sort of thing that is read by persons who move their lips when they are reading to themselves."—Don Marquis, in the New York Sun.

ALL KINDS HAS DERE MERITS

So many jokes have been made regarding the alleged propensity of the American dorky for robbing hibernators that it would seem almost impossible for anybody to evolve a new one. The impossible, however, seems to have been accomplished by Miss Mabel Normand, the well-known film actress, who related the following recently at a social gathering. A man asked an old dorky what breed of chickens he considered the best. "All kinds has dere merits," replied the dorky after a moment's consideration. De white ones is de easiest to find; but de black ones is de easiest to hide aftah you git 'em."

Mr. Mowton Hill: "I run things at my house." Mr. Golden Hill: "Probably the lawn mower and the washing machine."—San Diego Union.




Armed costumes of contestants in the ladies' yacht regatta at Wansee, near Berlin.

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SETTLERS GET GRANTS IN NEW ZEALAND.
 Grants to settlers are being made in New Zealand. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, informed the House that the Government's leading Department last year advanced \$18,500,000 to settlers and local bodies of workers, including nearly \$10,000,000 from the State Advances Department. It was proposed to strengthen the Advances Fund by a further \$10,000,000 and extend the benefits of the system. Members agreed in the view that State advances had proved a most useful measure in assisting settlement and the provision of workers' homes.

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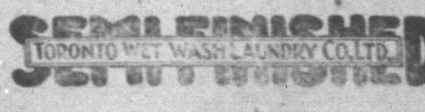
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BROADCASTS

SOVIET RUSSIA RENEWS CONSCRIPT ARMY.
 A new Soviet decree has been published that all able-bodied men shall, on attaining 20 years of age, serve in the army as follows: Infantry and artillery, 1½ years; cavalry 2½ years; or air service, 4½ years.

FIND ANCIENT GOLD COINS AT BOULOGNE.
 An earthenware jar containing fifty gold pieces struck under the French Kings Charles V., VI., VII. (1364-1461), and Francois I. (1515-1547) have been dug up in the foundations of an old house in the Rue Damremont at Boulogne.

PHILIPPINES ASK FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE.
 A resolution was adopted in the Philippine House of Representatives, Nov. 1, asking the United States to recognize the right of the Islands to independence. The resolution was referred to a committee. The resolution also requested a date for the summoning of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution.

TIMBER WOLVES CAPTURED IN THE SOO.
 Two monster timber wolves have been caught in the township of Grand, back of Thessalon, Ont., by Omar Tallon, of Campbell's Camp, of the Bidwood Lumber Company. Noticing the great number of wolves there, Tallon thought he would try his luck for the bounty, set a dozen ordinary beaver traps suitably baited and was rewarded.

FLOODS IN BENGAL AFFECT 1,500 SQUARE MILES.
 The floods in North Bengal have affected 1,500 square miles and 1,500,000 people. The loss of life appears to be relatively small, but many cattle have perished, crops have been destroyed as well as many villages. Thousands of half starved persons have taken refuge on railway embankments and other high ground and are being maintained by relief funds and Government grants.

COAL MINE ON FIRE FOR EIGHT YEARS.
 Defying every device which has been tried to extinguish the flames, the old coal mine at Coal Spar, which caught fire eight years ago, is still burning, according to a report of a correspondent, at Calomia, Alta. A forest blaze which ravaged the Coal Spar district during the summer just passed has now been traced to the underground fire breaking through the soil.

HONESTY IS SOMETIMES THE BEST POLICY.
 Guss Everard, motorman, residing at Port Arthur, is convinced that honesty is his own reward. He found a purse last week containing from \$18 to \$20 in silver, a Victory Bond for \$100 and a bank book showing a balance of nearly \$2,000, the purse lying on one of the seats of the car. He turned his find over to the utilities office in Port Arthur, and on Monday the young lady called for the purse. "Well, I'm glad I got it, anyway," was all that she said.

"DOUG" WILL GET UNIQUE GIFT ON "POPPY DAY."
 An autograph album of great interest is being compiled for presentation to Earl Haig for sale on "Poppy Day," November 11, in aid of his appeal for ex-Servicemen. One page has been signed by the Prime Minister and every member of the Cabinet, while famous artists of every school are contributing original drawings. Eminent authors are writing in it extracts from their works, and it will contain the autographs of V.C.'s and leading men of every calling.

WORLD'S GREATEST TUNNEL IS NOW COMPLETED.
 The colossal work of the Simplon tunnel has been completed. The last rail was laid and the final electric connections made in the second parallel tunnel.
 The new tunnel is opened, and international traffic henceforward will be greatly expedited.
 The new tunnel was pierced simultaneously with the first tunnel, which was opened for traffic on June 1, 1906. It remained a mere gallery cut through the rock until December, 1919, when the work of converting it into a parallel railway tunnel and track was begun. The tunnels are each twelve and a quarter miles in length, and the cost is about \$5,000,000.

DID BABY CRY "MOTHER" WHEN JUST BORN?
 Doctors, though sceptical, are interested in the report that a baby in Mason City, Iowa, cried "Mother" three times five minutes after it had been born in a hospital. The mother, Mrs. Peter Zouten, declared the cry to be a repetition of the last word she uttered before going under the anaesthetic. The patient's sister and three nurses, also in the room at the time, swear that the voice rang out high and clear from the basket where the child lay. Another doctor says it is quite possible that the mother, partially under anaesthetic, developed ventroloquistic powers—Dr. Penzell, of the Sloan Women's Hospital, was emphatic in his denial of the possibility of such an occurrence.

GOOD NEWS FOR AULD REEKIE RATEPAYERS.

Good news to Edinburgh was announced by the treasurer at the Town Council meeting when he said the surplus on the assessment accounts at the close of last year, carried forward as a credit to the current year was \$159,000 more than the surplus a year ago. This sum represented 1½¢ per £1. The productive rental last year brought in \$225,000 more than was expected, and that productivity will be available again this year. They were advised that there was a further increase of about 2 per cent. in the assessable rental this year over last year's figures, they found that the borough assessment necessary for the current year was 3s 10d per £1—a reduction of 8d per £2 as compared with last year.

PILGRIMAGE TO GRAVE OF LATE MARIE LLOYD.
 "The most extraordinary pilgrimage of modern times—a pilgrimage of laughter makers to a shrine of mourning—took place during the week-end," says the Express.
 "More than 120,000 people passed before the grave of Marie Lloyd in Hampstead Cemetery on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. A sea of green turf that was the pride of the cemetery staff is worn to dust by the slowly moving feet of this pilgrimage of 'the gods.'"
 Although she earned enormous salaries, Miss Marie Lloyd gave so generously that her estate is believed to be comparatively small. During her music hall career she earned more than 1,000,000, but nearly all her estate is mortgaged. Her purse was ever open, and much of this sum went to needy friends. On her death bed she made a last donation of 10s.

MATERIALISM MUST YIELD TO HOME FORCES.
 During the week an international congress on morality has been sitting at Caxton Hall, Westminster.
 It opened with a private meeting at Lord Levenshulme's house, Hampstead, and the Premier telegraphed a message as follows:
 "I earnestly hope the conference may be attended with very real success."
 "Unless the peoples of the world are to be submerged by the wave of materialism that is sweeping over them we must call into play moral forces which alone can save and vitalize the nations."
 In a letter the Earl of Balfour said: "There never was a period when it was more necessary for all men of good will to strive to their utmost to apply effectively the world's moral ideal to the world's practice."

TO START THE BRITISH ELECTION MACHINERY.
 The man who will set the machinery of a General Election in motion if and when an appeal to the constituencies is decided upon will be Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., the Clerk to the Crown in Chancery, and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor. He it is who makes out and issues all the writs and summonses to peers, and the writs for the election of members of the House of Commons.
 Within an hour or two of the decision to dissolve Parliament the Clerk to the Crown makes himself responsible for the despatch of the writs to the various Returning Officers throughout the country. An official known as the Messenger of the Great Seal delivers them at the General Post Office and in the case of Metropolitan constituencies the delivery is by hand. This is the electoral machine put in motion.

FORGIVES ACCOMPLICE IN SON'S MURDER.
 Here is a remarkable letter written by Frau Mathilde Rathenau, mother of the murdered German Minister, to Frau Tschow, mother of Ernst Tschow, who drove the car from which Dr. Rathenau was shot.
 The letter was written on July 2, that is to say, ten days after the murder was committed. It runs as follows:
 "In my unspeakable pain I stretch out my hand to you, you most suffering of women. Tell your son that I forgive him in the name and spirit of the murdered man, as may God forgive him if before an earthly justice he makes a full and open confession and repeats, before the Justice of Heaven, 'Hd he known my son, the most noble that the earth has borne, he would sooner have turned the murderer's weapon against himself than on him. May these words give you rest and peace.'"
 "Mathilde Rathenau."

LAST EVIDENCE OF CONSCRIPTION DESTROYED.
 Conscription papers are to be destroyed in Great Britain. Instructions from the Ministry of Health to this effect have been received by local authorities through the United Kingdom. In destroying these papers and not selling them as waste material the local authorities are carrying out the invariable practice of Government departments when documents of a confidential nature are concerned. Files of such documents are kept at the War Office for a certain time, then they are sorted, and those of historical value are sent to the Public Record Office. Those that remain are destroyed on the premises, in a furnace in the basement. In the case of the documents in the hands of the military tribunals it was held that, although these tribunals sat in public, evidence came before them dealing with the

FOUND ONE CONGENIAL SPIRIT ANYHOW.

"Here is a little recollection of my earlier days," writes Eden Philpotts when telling how he commenced his career. "My dear old friend Cousin Kernahan took me in my green youth on a Sunday evening to a reception of an American poet who loved to collect youthful adores about her. From this lady we received encouragement, and I remember how everybody told everybody else that their work was magnificent and they promised to attain the topmost bough of the Tree of Fame. Most of us had written one little book in covers, but our hostess enjoyed a wider measure of renown."
 "I stood impressed among these brilliant people, and there came to me a tall, thin American, who, like myself, was listening. 'And have you done anything supremely?' he asked me as I looked him up and down doubtfully. 'Not yet,' I replied. 'Thank God, Shakespeare No more have I,' he said."

BOOK BUYER HAS BIG WINDFALL.
 Mr. William Keats, of Wootton road, Wimbledon, bought from a bookstall in Farringdon street, a 1914 London Directory for 10s.
 Later his little boy was looking at the book at home, when he came across twenty-five £1 currency notes, ten 10s. notes, sixteen Canadian and twelve American dollar notes between the leaves.

MEMOIRS OF A DIPLOMATIST AFFORD GOOD STORIES.
 Sir Rennell Rodd, the well known diplomat, tells some good stories in his newly published "Social and Diplomatic Memories." One relates to Count Herbert Bismarck, whose manners were horrible.
 When the Czar visited Berlin in 1887, Count Herbert dashed down the station platform on the arrival of the train, and pushed aside some Russian officials, saying, "Pardon! I am Count Bismarck!" at which one of them heard to remark, "That explains but does not excuse."
 Another story relates to Catherine of Russia, who had the habit of walking on warm spring evenings with her ladies in the private gardens of the Summer Palace. Noticing that one of the youngest and comeliest made a point of passing last through a certain little gateway and exchanging signs of confidence with the royal page whose duty it was to stand guard there, Catherine one night so arranged matters that she was herself the last to pass through the gateway.
 As the page closed the gate he gave the last veiled figure a pinch behind, whereupon the Empress turned round with a little scream, exclaimed, "You insolent fellow! Who are you?" The page, with ready presence of mind,


PROGRAMME OF LABOR IN COMING ELECTION.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at Newport, sketched the programme of his party as follows:
 Labor has declared war against the organization of industry and society called private enterprise.
 There must be a great extension of collective responsibility, especially with such national services as mines and railways.
 We aim at securing for every member of the community, by the establishment of a national minimum, the requisite of healthy and mental citizenship.
 A measure of control to the workers.
 Full employment or maintenance and the humanizing of all working conditions.
 Financial reform, on the principle of ability to pay.
 To lighten the National Debt by a War Debt Redemption Fund, through a levy on accumulated wealth, beginning on fortunes in excess of \$30,000. To serve money on the fighting services and spend it on the children.
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