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The Labor World



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La Représentation Proportionnelle

Subit un échec à la Chambre des Communes. — Une scission au sein du parti libéral sur cette question. — Un rajustement des groupements politiques dans l'ordre naturel des choses.

La représentation proportionnelle a subi un nouvel échec en Chambre, cette semaine: cela ne veut pas dire que ce système ne soit pas bon.

Nous avons vu, d'un côté, le premier ministre King ainsi que les honorables Fielding, Robb, Stewart, Lapointe, Murdoch et Motherwell se rallier au groupe progressiste avec neuf autres députés libéraux et les deux travaillistes, et, de l'autre côté, Sir Lomer Gouin conduire la balance de la phalange libérale et se liquer carrément avec le groupe conservateur qui est le plus hostile à cette réforme.

Voilà bien les deux courants d'opinions qui se heurteront de plus en plus fréquemment à la Chambre des Communes et qui désagrégeront un jour le bloc solide du Québec, et ce, pour le plus grand bien de tous. Pour beaucoup, cette scission sera regardée comme une simple coïncidence, mais, pour l'observateur, elle révèle le fossé qui se creuse lentement mais sûrement entre la vieille école libérale à tendances réactionnaires et la nouvelle pour qui les idées avancées sont naturelles et que le progrès n'effraie pas.

On aura beau dire que mes déductions sont osées et que pour une simple divergence d'opinions sur un sujet libre il n'y a pas lieu d'en arriver à une pareille conclusion, je veux bien l'admettre, paraît, à première vue, quelque peu erronée. A cela, je répondrais qu'il n'y a rien de nouveau sous le soleil, et que l'histoire se répète continuellement: n'est-il pas vrai que, dans la plupart des pays d'Europe, il y avait, tout comme ici, un parti libéral et un parti conservateur; que dans le groupe libéral il y avait aussi un clan de doctrinaires et un autre clan de progressistes, que le fossé entre les deux s'est creusé de plus en plus — encore tout comme cela arrivera ici — et qu'un beau jour les doctrinaires se sont aperçus qu'il y avait plus de communauté d'idées — si non de principes — entre eux et les conservateurs qu'il y en avait avec les libéraux-progressistes; ceux-ci, à leur tour, ont découvert qu'il y avait sur beaucoup de points communauté d'idées avec le groupe radical — appelez-le travailliste ou socialiste, peu importe le nom — et ce qui devait arriver s'est logiquement accompli: le groupe doctrinaire s'est rallié au parti conservateur et le groupe progressiste s'est amalgamé au parti radical: de ce croisement sont nées la Droite réactionnaire et la Gauche radicale.

Qu'on le veuille ou qu'on ne le veuille pas, le résultat sera le même ici: cela pourra prendre un peu ou moins grand nombre d'années, suivant l'habileté des chefs de groupes et la fréquence des heurts entre les deux mentalités, à moins qu'on évite l'issue fatale par une transformation absolue de notre système électoral qui garantirait à chaque groupe sa représentation exacte et sa responsabilité dans les affaires du pays, suivant son importance numérique, reconnaissant par là les droits des minorités, les incitant de ce fait à garder leur homogénéité tout en leur permettant de faire cause commune avec l'un ou l'autre groupe sur une question d'intérêt commun, quittes à se heurter de nouveau le lendemain.

Ce serait l'introduction du système de gouvernement du pays par groupes au lieu du régime majoritaire actuel qui était parfait ou tout au moins satisfaisant tant qu'il n'y avait que deux partis politiques en présence, l'un cherchant à renverser l'autre, prenant à tour de rôle le pouvoir avec tout ce qui s'en suit: mais maintenant, c'est différent, nous avons trois et même quatre partis en présence aujourd'hui, avec chacun des vus différentes sur certains points, mais identiques sur d'autres. La crainte de voir l'unité du cabinet disparaître sous ce régime est futile si l'on décreète, à part d'un vote de non-confiance, la défaite d'une mesure ministérielle ne signifierait pas la démission du gouvernement, à moins d'un cas d'une gravité exceptionnelle qui mettrait en péril l'administration du pays.

La représentation proportionnelle peut effectuer cette transformation, quand bien même elle ne s'appliquerait que dans les grands centres qui élisent plusieurs députés sous le régime uninominal actuel; elle vaut en tous cas la peine d'être essayée; elle a donné satisfaction partout où elle a été loyalement mise en opération. Pourquoi ne ferait-elle pas la même chose au Canada?

Les arguments invoqués par ses adversaires sont puériles pour la plupart pour ne pas dire plus: quand des hommes d'Etat viennent affirmer que la représentation proportionnelle aurait pour effet d'embrouiller l'électeur qui, pris au dépourvu en face d'une liste ornée de quatre ou cinq noms, au lieu de deux, ne saurait où donner de la tête; ou encore, que cette mesure est contraire aux traditions bien comprises du Parlement anglais, et cet autre qui déclare que le système parlementaire britannique est opposé aux innovations.

N'est-ce pas qu'il faut avoir peu de raisons sérieuses pour s'opposer à l'introduction d'une réforme pour lui opposer de pareils arguments; pourquoi ne pas retourner aux premiers temps de la colonie et faire revivre les lampes à l'huile de loup marin?

Quoi qu'on dise et quoi qu'on fasse, la représentation proportionnelle, malgré ses nombreuses défaites en Chambre, finira par triompher parce qu'elle est un progrès et un pas en avant, et que petit à petit l'on reconnaîtra le droit aux minorités d'être représentées.

L'histoire est un éternel recommencement.

GUS. FRANCO.

LES POURVOYEURS DE DIVIDENDES

A une récente conférence de femmes éminentes, tenue à Boston, la question épineuse du travail des enfants a été sérieusement discutée. Il fut alors prouvé, avec chiffres à l'appui, que les gros dividendes des divers moulins textiles de la Nouvelle-Angleterre étaient en grande partie le fruit du travail des enfants.

Atherton Brownell, membre du comité national du travail des enfants, a dit que les villes ayant le plus grand pourcentage d'enfants qui travaillaient étaient celles qui possédaient le plus grand nombre de moulins textiles, c'est-à-dire dans le Rhode-Island et le Massachusetts.

La ville ayant la distinction indésirable d'avoir le plus grand nombre d'enfants dans les manufactures est Woonsocket, R. I., et ensuite Fall River, Mass. Viennent ensuite Pawtucket, R. I., et ensuite New-Bedford et Lawrence, Mass. Dans toutes ces villes il y a plus de 17 pour cent des enfants qui travaillent. En faisant la comparaison avec les autres villes n'ayant pas de moulins textiles, on constate que le pourcentage d'emploi des enfants tombe à 7.2 pour cent à Chicago, par exemple, et à moins de 3 pour cent à Cleveland, O. Boston a un pourcentage de 6.4.

En réponse à un démenti des manufacturiers de coton de New-Bedford, M. Brownell dit:

"Je suis maintenant en mesure de dire, en m'appuyant sur les chiffres du recensement des Etats-Unis, que sur 2,133 enfants de New-Bedford, entre les âges de 10 à 15 ans inclusivement, 1,296 étaient employés dans les manufactures de coton en 1920. A Fall River, sur 2,660 enfants employés dans toutes les industries, 1,775 travaillaient dans les manufactures de coton."

Ce n'est un mystère pour personne que l'émigration canadienne vers ces centres américains n'avait pas d'autre but que de faire travailler les enfants dans les filatures.

DANS LA FOURRURE

Les élections des officiers pour le local No 66 de l'Union Internationale des Ouvriers en fourrure, à Montréal, ont eu lieu, à la dernière assemblée de ce local, la semaine dernière, à la salle du Commerce, 149 Berril. Les officiers suivants ont été élus: Président, M. H. A. Foucher; vice-président, Edouard Garand; secrétaire-archiviste, Adélaïde Beaupré; trésorier, Eugène Ouellet; sentinelle, A. Rousseau. Les délégués au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail sont: MM. H. A. Foucher, Emile Perreault et Albert Roy; délégués au conseil: MM. A. Beaupré, Honoré Roy, E. Ouellet, Art. Paquet, A. Boulet, H. Sasseville, Henri Sénécal. Les membres du comité exécutif sont: MM. A. Garand, A. Beaupré, Jean Antoine, E. Fortin, E. Beaumont, C. Bourgeault, L. Couture. Un vote de remerciement fut proposé et adopté aux officiers sortant de charge, ainsi qu'au président de la séance d'élection, M. Henri Côté.

LE COUT DE LA VIE MONTE

Il y a encore une légère augmentation du coût de la vie, le mois dernier, au Canada. Les statistiques officielles pour la nourriture sont les suivantes: Pour une famille de cinq personnes: Janvier 1922, \$10.52, par semaine. Décembre 1922, \$10.39, par semaine. Janvier 1923, \$11.03, par semaine. Janvier 1921, \$14.49, par semaine. Janvier 1914, \$7.73 par semaine. En ajoutant le loyer, le chauffage, etc., le coût de la vie devient le suivant: Janvier 1923, \$21.18. Décembre 1922, \$20.97. Janvier 1922, \$21.52. Janvier 1921, \$25.30. Janvier 1914, \$14.49.

UNION DES BARBIERS

L'Union Internationale des Barbiers, local No 455, prépare un projet de contrat de travail, pour être soumis à l'acceptation des patrons. Un comité spécial a été nommé pour élaborer et rédiger ce contrat et il y travaille actuellement.

LA JOURNEE DE HUIT HEURES

Le gouvernement fédéral est à préparer une autre conférence avec les provinces en rapport avec la journée de huit heures et autres questions résultant des conventions ouvrières basées sur le traité de Versailles.

CONFERENCE POUR LES SANS-TRAVAIL

Sous le patronage d'un membre de la Chambre Basse du Parlement danois, des conférences pour les chômeurs sont données par des professeurs de l'Université de Copenhague. Des concerts sont aussi au programme.

LES LOGEMENTS OUVIERS EN ANGLETERRE

Il est intéressant de constater de quelle manière l'Angleterre a résolu le problème de l'habitation en regard de ce que nous avons fait au Canada.

Depuis la signature de l'armistice, en novembre 1918, le gouvernement britannique a fait bâtir 184,916 maisons dans l'Angleterre, lesquelles ont été louées à des prix peu élevés à ceux qui ont des difficultés financières du fait de la guerre ou de la dépression industrielle. Le présent projet de construction comprend l'érection de 30,229 maisons immédiates, et 50,000 dans un avenir rapproché.

Tous se souviennent de la faillite du projet de construction de logements ouvriers dans la ville de Montréal et ailleurs au Canada. Nous espérons que l'exemple des autres induira nos gouvernements à trouver et à mettre en vigueur un plan praticable de construction pour les ouvriers.

Le Ministère du Travail

La nomination de M. Lauréat Lapière, député de Mégantic, est fortement recommandée.

Le résultat des dernières élections a créé une situation assez anormale au point de vue ouvrier l'honorable A. Lacombe, qui représentait les ouvriers dans le Cabinet, ayant été défait dans Dorion, a conséquemment donné sa démission qui fut acceptée il y a déjà quelques jours. De plus, MM. A. Laurendeau et Jos. Gauthier, les deux autres députés ouvriers du district de Montréal, ayant subi le sort des autres candidats libéraux de Montréal, il se trouve que la classe ouvrière de la Métropole se trouve sans représentant dans le Cabinet et sur le parquet de la Chambre; à l'exception de M. Bertrand, un ex-président de l'Union des Monteurs de Québec, qui se présente comme candidat ouvrier-oppositionaliste à Saint-Sauveur, et fut élu comme tel, aucun ouvrier ne fera partie de la prochaine Législature; comme M. Bertrand est reconnu comme un conservateur, il ne saurait être question de lui comme ministre représentant la classe ouvrière.

Une campagne de propagande est actuellement en marche parmi les ouvriers de Thetford Mines pour faire nommer leur député, M. Lauréat Lapière, comme ministre du Travail; leurs efforts sont secondés par le conseil de ville de cette florissante petite cité industrielle et par nombre d'hommes d'affaires. La résolution suivante a été adoptée par le conseil de ville de Thetford Mines:

Extrait du livre des délibérations du Conseil municipal de la Cité de Thetford Mines, à sa séance spéciale tenue le treizième jour de février mil neuf cent vingt-trois:

"Attendu que la Cité de Thetford Mines et les environs emploient au-delà de 3,000 ouvriers dans les mines;

"Attendu que M. Lauréat Lapière est député depuis au-delà de sept ans, et a été élu par une majorité d'au-delà de 2,000 votes;

"Attendu que le dit Lauréat Lapière représente un centre ouvrier;

"Attendu que le Gouvernement n'a plus de représentants d'ouvriers dans son cabinet;

"Attendu qu'il est de l'intérêt public qu'il y ait un représentant ouvrier dans le cabinet de la dite province, il est

"Proposé par l'échevin Fortin, appuyé par l'échevin Martin,

"Que ce Conseil veuille avoir plaisir la nomination de Monsieur Lauréat Lapière, député du comté de Mégantic, comme ministre du Travail dans le Cabinet provincial."—Adopté.

Certifié extrait véritable.

J. A. DUBUCQ, Secrétaire-trésorier de la Cité.

M. Lapière a été réélu député par une grosse majorité aux dernières élections, il connaît les besoins de la classe ouvrière, ayant toujours vécu au milieu d'elle; c'est un comptable de profession et il fait partie d'un syndicat ouvrier. C'est un studieux et un calme et il est hors de doute que s'il est appelé à représenter la classe ouvrière au sein du Cabinet, il sera à la hauteur de la situation et rendra de réels services non seulement à la classe ouvrière mais à toute la province.

LE COUT DE LA VIE MONTE

Quoiqu'il n'y ait eu qu'une grève déclarée dernièrement, au Portugal, on rapporte que le malaise social croît de jour en jour, principalement à cause de l'augmentation du coût de la vie, tandis que les salaires sont stationnaires. Plusieurs corps de métier ont menacé de déclarer une grève et des assemblées sont tenues par les unionistes pour trouver une solution à la situation présente.

LES PROPRIETES EN AUSTRALIE

Il faut bien le reconnaître, les propriétés sont tous les mêmes, dans quelque pays qu'ils soient. Ainsi, en Australie, un plan a été adopté pour mettre un frein à leur exploitation. Une loge de surveillants (Vigilantes) a été fondée. Son but est de s'occuper du cas des propriétés que l'on considère être des exploiteurs de la communauté. Cette loge a été formée parce que le Gouvernement a négligé de prendre des mesures efficaces pour la protection des locataires.

Cette loge a adopté des règlements sévères et établi une discipline quasi-militaire, et ses membres sont tenus de prêter serment. L'organisation déclare avoir cinquante membres et les journaux disent que de deux à trois cents personnes attendent d'être admises.

ACTIONNAIRES DE LA BANQUE OUVIERE

A sa dernière assemblée régulière, l'Union Amalgamée des Lithographes a décidé de souscrire cinquante actions à la "Federated Trust Company" de New York. Les différentes unions des métiers de l'imprimerie ont déjà souscrit plus de \$50,000 d'actions du capital de l'institution bancaire ouvrière projetée. C'est une des caractéristiques de l'époque à laquelle nous vivons.

CE QUE D'AUTRES PENSENT

LE BLOC LIBERAL

Il y a si peu de différence entre un rouge et un bleu que le résultat des élections dans Québec n'a pas beaucoup de signification. Un bloc libéral solide dans Québec, soit au fédéral, soit au provincial, est une mauvaise affaire pour le Canada. Il n'est rien d'autre qu'un fomentateur de passions contre lequel tous les hommes d'Etat, de McDonald à Laurier et de Laurier à Meighen ont tenté de réagir. Et tout ce qui peut contribuer à détruire un tel état de choses rend service au Canada. Le Journal, Ottawa.

"L'HEURE, S. V. P.?"

L'administration de la compagnie du téléphone Bell donne à ses clients un avis qu'ils ne trouveront pas beaucoup de leur goût. Plus personne ne pourra s'adresser au "Central" pour savoir l'heure. Si vous avez oublié de monter votre horloge ou votre montre, tant pis pour vous!

Pourquoi la compagnie, à laquelle le public paie de si gros revenus, cause-t-elle cet ennui à ses clients? La raison qu'en donne le gérant a une certaine valeur, mais il semble qu'elle n'est pas suffisante pour autoriser une réforme dont souffriront des milliers de personnes chaque jour.

Les services téléphoniques sont des entreprises d'utilité publique dont la principale doit être de procurer à la population le plus de bien-être possible, de donner satisfaction à tout le monde.

L'on a calculé que chaque matin 8,000 personnes demandent l'heure seraient de 4,300 et le soir de 4,200. En supprimant ce service, la compagnie se montrerait donc désagréable envers 16,500 personnes qui, tous les jours, s'adressent à elle en toute confiance.

Les abonnés, qui trouvent qu'ils paient déjà trop cher, n'apprécieraient guère la décision qui vient d'être prise.

Que de contrariétés en cette misérable vie, grand Dieu! — La Patrie.

L'IMMIGRATION

Une dépêche spéciale au Mail and Empire annonce que le gouvernement libéral de l'honorable Mackenzie King a fait savoir aux autorités anglaises qu'il entendait participer activement au schéma impérial pour transplanter en terre canadienne une partie du surplus de population dont la mère-patrie est encombrée. Le correspondant ajoute que cette nouvelle cause à Londres une immense satisfaction.

Cette dépêche en dit long sur les mérites et démerites de la politique d'immigration que des influences étrangères nous nous imposent. L'Angleterre n'a pas d'agriculteurs à nous donner, mais elle est embarrasée de millions d'individus sans métiers définis et elle veut les disperser dans ses anciennes colonies. Le parlement anglais a voté des millions pour cette dispersion de bois mort et les schémers coloniaux travaillent ferme depuis deux ans pour obtenir aussi des subsides des gouvernements canadiens, australiens et sud-africains.

Nous répétons ce que nous avons souvent dit à ce sujet. L'immigration anglaise qu'on nous annonce profitera aux compagnies de transport, parce que ces immigrants, satisfaits ou non de leur situation au Canada, devront payer un impôt important chaque fois qu'ils voudront se déplacer. Mais, cette immigration ne vaudra rien pour le pays et augmentera ses charges. Il nous faudrait des producteurs, on nous enverra des progrès à rien, en tout cas des parasites. Les populations des villes anglo-canadiennes, à chaque retour de mauvaise saison, se sentent obligées de supporter le gros de ce déchet humain dont Londres se débarrassera à nos dépens. — L'Evenement.

TROP DE PITIE POUR ELLE

Le sénateur Glass, de la Virginie, est d'opinion que ses compatriotes devraient cesser de s'appuyer sur le sort de l'Allemagne. "Nous ferions mieux, dit-il, de nous demander quels plans l'Allemagne aurait exécutés si elle avait remporté la victoire sur les champs de bataille. En des circonstances semblables, les Américains auraient agi comme l'a fait la France et ils auraient envahi la région de la Ruhr." La France, aux Etats-Unis, possède de précieuses amitiés. — Le Presse.

EXEMPTION DE TAXE POUR LES CANADIENS

Aux Etats-Unis, on accorde quelque considération aux ouvriers canadiens, si on en juge par la législation que les représentants à Washington ont présentée au Congrès, dans le but d'exempter de la taxe sur le revenu les ouvriers canadiens employés aux Etats-Unis, mais ayant leur résidence au Canada. Le Comité des Voies et Moyens a présenté ce projet de loi pour la première lecture, malgré que la session soit avancée, et on croit que la loi sera en vigueur après le 4 mars prochain.

Ceci est une aubaine pour les voyageurs et les gérants de succursales de maisons canadiennes, aussi bien que pour les ouvriers experts qui sont obligés de travailler chez nos voisins à certaines périodes.

LE LOGEMENT AU JAPON

Le Japon a décidé d'essayer de résoudre le problème du logement. Le gouvernement Taïwan fournit les fonds, par l'intermédiaire de la Banque Industrielle du Japon, aux individus ou aux associations désirant acheter des terrains, bâtir ou acheter des maisons.

A PROPOS DE POLICIERS

Les efforts désespérés de ceux qui cherchent à détruire l'Union des Policiers ne rencontrent guère de succès. — Un incident sans importance qu'on cherche à grossir pour influencer l'opinion publique.

Lorsqu'une union ouvrière remporte des succès ou que tout va bien, pas un journal n'en parle ou tellement peu — quelques lignes perdues dans un coin — que presque personne ne le remarque; mais chaque fois qu'un incident quelconque, aussi minime soit-il, peut être interprété comme un échec ou un simple ralentissement dans la marche en avant de la même union ouvrière, la plupart de nos quotidiens sortent leurs titres sur sept colonnes, en font des gorges chaudes, parlent de querelles intestines et de scissions.

C'est ce qui arrive actuellement avec l'Union Fédérale des Policiers de Montréal. Si on devait croire tout ce qui s'est dit dans les journaux, ces jours derniers, cette Union serait appelée à disparaître dans un délai plus ou moins rapproché; elle serait une cause d'indiscipline dans les rangs de la police locale; on va même jusqu'à insinuer qu'il y aurait en des demandes de reddition de comptes, que sais-je encore. Et dans tout cela, qu'y a-t-il?

Quelques membres de l'Union — parmi les officiers du corps de police surtout — veulent ou ont démissionné. Cela arrive tous les jours dans n'importe quelle société, organisation, cour ou loge quelconque et personne n'en parle, c'est évident et dans l'ordre naturel des choses. Leurs motifs peuvent être absolument logiques et bien fondés, tout comme ils peuvent être d'un caractère absolument mesquin et ne viser que leur intérêt personnel, comme par exemple le désir de plaire à ceux qui disposent des faveurs inhérentes à une promotion, ou encore celui d'économiser leurs cotisations mensuelles. C'est leur affaire, d'ailleurs, s'ils ne veulent plus faire partie de leur syndicat, qu'ils s'en aillent, c'est leur droit; le mouvement ouvrier n'a jamais cherché à retenir dans ses rangs ceux qui ne croient pas à son efficacité, ou qui ne partagent pas sa manière de voir; ce n'est pas le grand nombre de membres qui fait la force d'une union, comme leur enthousiasme, leur sincérité et leur dévouement. Des tristes et des non-convenances nuisent plutôt à la bonne marche des affaires et sont un obstacle dans la voie du progrès.

Que les membres de l'Union des Policiers qui ne croient pas en son efficacité, s'en retirent au plus vite pour le plus grand bien de tous; elle ne s'en portera que mieux. Cette union a d'ailleurs fait ses preuves, elle a amélioré de beaucoup la situation de ses membres, elle a empêché la perpétration de bien des injustices, elle a rendu de réels services non seulement à ceux qui en font partie mais au public entier.

Elle continuera à vivre en dépit de tous les obstacles qu'on cherche à lui mettre dans son chemin; il est inutile d'essayer de briser une association ouvrière quelle qu'elle soit; le temps de l'esclavage est fini; que ceux qui rêvent de détruire l'Union des Policiers ou toute autre union en fassent leur deuil, ils feraient mieux de consacrer leurs talents et leurs moments de loisir à un but plus noble et plus digne d'eux; qu'ils se rappellent la fable du pot de terre et du pot de fer. La classe ouvrière a été assez longtemps le pot de terre; les rôles sont changés maintenant; c'est à son tour à être le pot de fer. Elle n'abusera certes pas de sa force, mais elle entend être libre et respectée et elle le sera en dépit de tous.

GUS. FRANCO.

PROPOSITION DEFAITE

L'activité ouvrière est très intense à Winnipeg, surtout dans la Législature. Cependant, cette semaine une mesure de grande importance, présentée par un leader ouvrier, fut défaite. Une résolution du député F. J. Dixon, chef du groupe ouvrier, demandait au Gouvernement de racheter ses promesses d'élection et d'adopter une loi contraignant les propriétaires fonciers à donner le

prix de leurs propriétés, ce prix devant servir à l'évaluation pour la répartition des taxes. Un amendement présenté par A. McGregor, ministériel, député de Gladstone, demandant au Gouvernement l'autorité de mettre une telle mesure en vigueur fut adoptée. L'opposition a amèrement reproché au gouvernement de ne pas tenir compte de son programme dans sa politique actuelle.

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THE "WHY" OF UNIONS

The trade union movement is as solid as a rock of adamant. It is not the product of any one man's brain. It was not thought out in advance. It is neither copyrighted nor patented. It grew out of necessity.

The condition of the working masses in the early days had become well nigh intolerable. They had monthly payments for wages and usually found themselves at the end of the month in debt to the foreman or superintendent of the firm for which they worked.

Living under these adverse conditions with their frightful burden, the workers first formed crude shop unions. These embryo efforts grew into unions of the workers in the other factories in the town and then extended to state lines and finally into national and international unions.

The necessity which caused the conception and birth of the union is just as pressing today as it was then, and that very necessity will keep the trade union movement alive.

In all former industrial depressions and periods of unemployment the unions have lost in membership but they have always come back. Starting at any given point if the general movement had 500,000 members at the commencement of an industrial depression it might drop to 400,000 but with the return of prosperity it would immediately rebound and go to 700,000 or 800,000 and so on.

In the industrial depression and period of unemployment now drawing to a close it is true that the general trade union movement has lost some members. This is regrettable but frightens no one familiar with past history.

With returning steady employment the movement, as it has in the past, will go forward with leaps and bounds until it extends far above the number it had at the commencement of this dull period. This process will keep on repeating itself until practically all working men and women are enrolled under the banners of their respective unions.

At one time there were less than 50,000 members in what is now the American Federation of Labor. At the commencement of the last depression there were between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 organized workers in this country. At the time the next period of stagnation sets in there will be 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 or more organized workers. Demonstrated facts prove all of this.

Increased membership brings with it new problems and greater responsibility. This responsibility must be met and the new problems solved. Our success will be measured by our ability to meet the issue and the responsibility. Of the result there is no fear, and no misgivings and no doubts.

The facts prove that there is no room for discouragement or apprehension.

No power on earth can destroy the trade union movement. The workers themselves cannot destroy it. The necessity which brought it into being will keep it alive and constantly growing. Legislation and oppression cannot destroy this mighty force for improvement, and the time is coming when no one possessed of his right senses will really want to see it destroyed.

LABOR MEMBER HAS NEW BILL

The former labor member for Calgary, William Irvine, brought in a new bill in the House of Commons which if put through will abolish capital punishment in Canada. It is an amendment to the Criminal Code to substitute life imprisonment for murder and abolish hanging.

Recently in England there was a man and woman, kanged for a very foul murder, and Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor group in the British House, called the hanging a judicial murder, and said: "The decision to execute the miserable man and woman involved in the Hford murder is an outrage to every sensibility which marks off civilized from savage men, and must surely give a great impetus for the demand for the abolition

of legal murder as a punishment for illegal murder. These executions disgrace our country, injure our people and influence the criminal instincts of unbalanced and passionate minds."

Mr. Irvine champions a bill which will have much sympathy from Labor as a body and it has passed its first reading.

Some of the largest Labor papers condemned the hanging of the man and woman referred to, yet it is a very large question which cannot be settled by any one opinion. The London Daily Herald, the official mouthpiece of Organized Labor, denounced hanging in general in an editorial claiming in it "that the old idea that society had a right to revenge itself upon those who broke its laws or injured their fellows had been banished from all intelligent minds."

Yet in Britain where ninety-five per cent of murderers pay the full penalty of the law, there are fewer murders than in any other part of the world. It would logically be claimed that it was respect for the law that made this a fact. In the city of London alone the year before the war there were only 25 murders and every one was expiated in the gallows. It's a very gruesome subject anyway.

The Future of the British Labor Party

Is It Heading for a Socialist or for a Democratic Government

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

Written Especially for International Labor News Service and for The Montreal Labor World.

The New Statesman, the mouthpiece of Sidney Webb, Chairman of the Labor Party, has recently said:

"On all questions of foreign policy and on nearly all questions of domestic policy, there is no serious difference of opinion between the Liberal and Labor Parties. The obstacles to their coalescence are personal rather than political, and will certainly disappear under the pressure of circumstances. . . . That seems to us a desirable result."

For the moment, especially since its election victories, this is not the official view of the Labor Party. But it is still the standpoint of many of the labor union, leaders who number 100 among its 144 Members of Parliament. It is clearly the view also of certain of the new "intellectual" M. P.'s and, perhaps, at the bottom of J. R. MacDonald, just elected to the new office of Parliamentary "leader." Certainly it was his viewpoint for many years—and there is no reason to suppose he will never return to his old faith. In fact there are many signs that he has never deserted it—though he cannot continue to lead the Left Wing towards moderation, and to preserve the unity of the Party without holding rigidly for the moment to the Party's anti-coalition principle, namely, the hope that the Labor Party has a chance, acting alone, to become the Government.

How the Threads of Alliance Begin to Draw

The prevailing Liberal view is quite similar to that of The New Statesman, in spite of Lloyd George's recent violent attacks, his organ, The Chronicle, says of the Labor Party: "We do not at all despair of seeing them serve the end of democracy," points out that the electoral alliance of Liberals and Laborites had saved the Country in 1906 and 1910, and says that "though no doubt in altered form, what has been may be again."

Lord Beaverbrook, owner of the Express, speaking from the other political camp, is confident that Lloyd George will soon be working out the new entente, and Beaverbrook should be a good judge; it is said that he is the man who first elected and then overthrew Lloyd George.

In the meanwhile, many Labor Party M. P.'s were elected with Liberal support. The former Parliamentary Chairman, J. R. Clynes, who ran in Manchester and was elected by a narrow margin was supported by the Manchester Guardian as "an admirable and moderate Labor candidate," while the Daily News supported a host of Labor nominees.

Guardian Finds it Hard to Differentiate.

The Guardian declared just before the election:

"It is impossible on any broad view to dissociate Liberalism from Labor. . . . Between them, Liberalism and Labor constitute the party of progress in this country. They may never combine, but they should always understand and in the main support each other." Certainly there is no talk, and no possibility whatever, of combination. It is a question of more or less cooperation in elections, and of an eventual coalition government.

Of course, the present political situation, with no practical possibility of such a coalition in immediate prospect—calls for protests of "Never, never" from the official leaders of both sides. Asquith takes issue with the Guardian and the Daily News that the Socialists and the Liberals are going in the same direction: "In some matters of great importance they speak with almost the same voice as ourselves. It might almost seem to use an old expression, as if they had stolen our thunder. But it is quite clear, as every Labor leader and every intelligent member of the rank and file of the Labor Party will tell you, that the ultimate purpose of their party—to be accomplished, it is true, by steps and by stages, and not at a single go—is the organized control by enterprise by the State over the greater part, if not the whole of the industrial field. That is quite clear-cut enough."

Asked by Sir Robert Home before the elections if he would be willing to join in a Liberal-Labor coalition Government, Asquith replied: "I would not under any circumstances join a government, the condition of my adhesion to which was the submission. I won't say the sacrifice or even the suspension either in legislation or in the administration of my Liberal convictions or of any slackening even a momentary slackening, of what I hold to be Liberal principles and Liberal policy."

Do they Talk Now For Further Consumption?

This put an end to the discussion, for it was an exact counterpart of the strong talk being put out by the Labor Party chiefs. But it will be noticed, that the opposition is not a Liberal-Labor Government, but merely to the abandonment of Liberal principles.

Here is important Information

It is most important to have a clear understanding of what is going on in British Labor politics, and for two reasons.

First, the British Labor party is second in power in a nation whose policy affects the world.

Second, the American Labor is constantly subjected to advice to "do as British Labor does."

British Labor does what suits British Labor; and it operates in response to British conditions and needs.

Here is a most important and timely contribution pointing to developments not hitherto brought so clearly to the attention of Americans and Canadians.

"Liberalism is not Socialism" declared the official Independent Liberal Manifesto—and the Lloyd George faction is still more strongly of that opinion. But there will be no quarrel about this point with the Labor Party—whose chief article of faith is that "Socialism is not Liberalism." A Coalition Government would be based on those points in which the new Liberalism of today and the moderate Socialism of the Labor Party are in agreement.

But is there any present possibility of a working agreement? The Manchester Guardian says that the two parties "May and often will differ as to the wisest means, but their aims do not differ." This is also the view of the Daily News, of Lord Haldane, of Hall Caine and of many others. As the Guardian explains:

"There is little in the Labor Party's programme which Liberals can object to in principle, though on a good many matters, the programme goes farther than they think wise, and in others is for financial or other reasons, for the time being inexpedient, if not impracticable."

Getting to the Heart of Similarly of Aims.

Liberal friends of the Labor Party brush aside such differences as being of no immediate or practical importance. Hall Caine appealed to the Labor Party during the election "to drop all further discussion of the economic ways and means of achieving the results they desire, while Lord Haldane chooses to ignore such far-off questions:

"I do not worry about the capital levy or nationalization. It will be a long time before these become practical problems. But the other results of a good Labor Party in Parliament are highly important. I have never joined the labor party, but I work very often with them."

Getting down to the concrete, the Guardian says that the disagreement

between Liberals and Laborites is merely as to the immediate practicability of certain reforms:

"On the whole we should not judge that in their immediate programme and Labor. The chief differences that arise were much to divide Liberal and Labor. Here would evidently arise the chief obstacle to agreement between Liberalism and Labor on the extent to which the social aims which they have in common are immediately practicable." Of course, there is an obvious Labor Party reply. The question of ways and means, of finance, of the immediate practicability of reform is everything the rest is all theory.

On this question there is no difference between the Independent Liberal, Lord Grey—who, the Guardian points out, differs in almost no particular from Bonar Law—and Asquith. Both are from reform only after retrenchment, and the reduction of taxation—a process that may take years. Housing and education must cost vast sums of money—if there is to be real reform. Lord Grey proposes "to concentrate on the reduction of expenditure and cutting taxation down, and until that is done would make no promise whatever," while Asquith says:

"Not Quite Ready" Doesn't Mean "Never"

"Until you have cut down in every direction unnecessary expenditure, whether it is the form of waste or extravagance, and they are quite different things, which in the long run you will find always proceed from vicious and short-sighted policies, either at home or abroad—until you have got rid of that and of the excessive burden which it lays upon the shoulders of the taxpayer, you will not be able to make substantial progress, you will not have got the key which opens the door of the avenues to social regeneration."

What does all this prove? That there is no tendency towards Liberal-Labor coalitionism. Not at all, but merely that neither the Liberals nor the Laborites are quite ready yet, and that the more practical and immediate possibility—after the present conservative government has had its fling—is some new form of Liberal-Conservative Coalition. But that would be a mere intermediate stage in view of the steady combined growth of the Labor Party and Left-Wing Liberalism as authentically voiced by such newspapers as the Manchester Guardian and the Daily News.

Coming events cast their shadows before and the coming Labor-Liberal Government is already a controlling factor in British and world affairs. A Labor Party Government, if it ever materializes, might have to wait till 1950. A Liberal-Labor Government is a practical possibility of 1930—the time limit for the next election.

A TABLOID LABOR DAILY

That stirring paper, The Seattle Union Record, arrived the other day in new dress and in tabloid form. It is now half the size of an ordinary newspaper page. It is the first paper west of the Mississippi to adopt this size, so it said. It is the only labor daily on Pacific coast and is alert, bright and full of "pep." The Federated Press says that startling economies figured at \$1,000 a week will be effected. That the new size opens the field of daily journalism to Labor papers if the experiment proves successful, is the assertion of students of the Labor press.

Condensed news, more pictures and a more convenient size popularize the tabloid, while lack of heavy advertising in Labor papers generally is balanced by the cheaper form of publication.

Organized Labor in Seattle has 750,000 invested in buildings, real estate and materials. With the Union Record plant included, the valuation would amount to more than \$1,000,000, or \$33 for each unionist.

A waitresses' home, two carpenters' halls, one of them in a seven-story downtown hotel, a co-operative laundry, in Labor papers generally is balanced by the cheaper form musicians' club-house and the Union Record's six-story building and equipment are included in the total.

LADY ASTOR AND SCHOOL AGE

During the present session of the British Parliament Lady Astor intends bringing forward a plan whereby laws may be enacted to prolong the school age of children, causing children under the age of 18 of either sex to be barred from all factories. The law will aim to keep the children from 14 to 18 years at school. It was stated that at present there are 200,000 unemployed between these ages. It certainly is a grave question and is a subject vital to the whole labor movement of the world.

The Liberty of the Press

The liberty of the press is one of the vain boasts of modern civilized life; and in saying this we do not blind our eyes to the fact that there is a liberty that is nothing more or less than libertinism. We contend that a liberty that is permitted only as it does not interfere with the freedom of a certain crowd is no liberty at all. Yet such is the freedom of today, particularly as it is related to the press.

There sits the political crowd with its sense of arrogance and power. The newspaper can say nearly anything so long as it does not do violence to that august body. The party in power may be as corrupt as Tammany Hall, but it demands worship from the press and public.

Mighty corporations, whose very existence is due to the vanity and irresponsibility of so-called responsible governments, have the fine art of owning and controlling a vast number of the newspapers of today.

While Labor is denied the privilege of a fair hearing, vicious propaganda is sent broadcast through the land, and thus are precipitated those upheavals that can be traced to a journalism that is the front and back of a despotic capitalism.

There are but few newspapers, or any kind of journals, that will dare cross swords with the national conceit of any country. A cheap patriotism demands servile obedience from the press, and any infringement of this law will cause a volcanic eruption that is at once pathetic and ridiculous.

Journalists in this and every country must spend half their time in studying how to avoid being put out of business by religious bigots and political mountebanks. While such darkness in high places prevails, there can be neither national or individual liberty. While we shackle the press, we strangle the very thing that marks us off from those barbaric nations that have bitten the dust.—The Citizen, Halifax.

LABOR PARTY BUSY

The labor members in the British House are live wires to say the least. smallest mine operators can make a motion before the House that the Jersey Island should pay taxes like the rest of British Isles. These steady folks took the matter up and now the islands intend to make a contribution of some sort to the much taxed British people.

The Labor Party called a meeting in the Islands on Sunday last to consider the proposal that Jersey should pay 325,000 pounds annually and Guernsey 275,000 pounds annually. The general opinion was that they should not be bound to pay any sum annually but would make a donation to the British Exchequer now at least. A resolution to that effect was passed unanimously. Another meeting of the Labor Party will be called when definite decision has been made by the State. This is another fine evidence of the strength of Labor in the Old Land.

BETTER HEALTH STANDARDS

The Building Trades of New York, that is the employers, are to be asked to establish better health standards for workers. On February 17th, a mass meeting is being held wherein a programme was presented of health conservation which the employers in the building trades will be asked to concede. The Painters' Union have been the chief instigators of this move as their occupation seems to beget more diseases than others occasioned by the ingredients necessary to paint work. They want amongst other things a restriction of the use of certain poisonous ingredients described as dangerous. They claim that the findings of medical authorities will be the base of their claims. The number of 267 different painters who were examined during the last three months will be the evidence put forward for a change. These examinations revealed an unusual amount of tuberculosis amongst painters. Booklets warning against these diseases have been issued.

FROM FARMER TO CONSUMER

Leaders of farm organizations seem to be pretty well agreed that the farmers do not need credits as much as they need the elimination of the profit takers who stand between them and the consumers of their products. In the Norris Sinclair bill they think they see the desired eliminator.

"The real fight ahead of the present Congress," says the Farmers' National Council, "is whether farmers are to be deluded and deceived with more destructive credit to enable them to get further into debt or whether the Senate and House will face the real issue and see that, with present world conditions, the only effective means of getting the farmers out of the hole is government action to stabilize prices and end speculation in farm products. Of course, the speculators are raising the cry of "Socialism" against the entire project."

All good ideas are dubbed socialistic by the pullbackers. They do it to create prejudice. It used to have that effect. People are not so much afraid of Socialism now as they used to be. It is gradually getting so an idea will be looked upon favorably because it is charged with being socialistic. But the pullbackers are too blind to see this.—Milwaukee Leader.

AUSTRALIAN MINERS SPEAK

The mine operators of Australia are much like other coal barons on this side of the water, who sometimes trifle with the truth. Over there they claimed that high wages paid to the miners prohibit reducing the selling price of coal. This, the miners say, is not correct. The average price of coal at the pit mouth is \$3.50, yet by the time it is retailed to householders the price has risen to \$15.

Miners are urging that the Federal government see that coal is produced under conditions by which the present enormous wastage could be eliminated.

The miners' wages are not high when the fact is taken into consideration that they only average 4 1-2 days per week. The price of coal is so fixed that the smallest mine operators can make a profit. Other mines are thus enabled to make very large profits.

This is almost an exact counterpart of what is going on now in the Pennsylvania and Illinois coal fields.

"MITTEN" UNIONS

What are known in certain United States cities as "Mitten" unions are giving the International movement a lot of trouble, and are giving enemies much ammunition to use against the real Labor movement.

The Mitten idea is based on the man who started the plan of operating street railways which was brought to special public attention by a strike of union men in Buffalo which has lasted for eighteen months, and which Mitten claims he "busted" by his plan of non union seabs.

Mitten is located in Philadelphia but he controls the Buffalo tram services. Mitten's plan is to have unions within his own control under the lure of stock ownership in the company and an independence which looks well on paper. Workers on a variety of street railway services have been compelled to join this co-operative union under pressure and to act independently of the International movement. Mitten forced 1,200 of his workers in Philadelphia to go to Buffalo and run the street cars still wearing the Philadelphia Rapid Transit uniforms and as seab labor. Anyway the Philadelphia Central Labor Union most vigorously condemned the Mitten system in a long resolution this week concluding with:

"And be it further resolved: That all officers and delegates of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and vicinity pledge their united moral support to the striking street railway employees of Buffalo, Lockport, Niagara Falls, New York, and Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, in their splendid struggle against the so-called Mitten plan of co-operation.

"And be it further resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to all affiliated unions, fraternal organizations, and civic societies in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the American Federation of Labor, asking that they protest against this un-American Mitten engagement."

It will be noted that Niagara Falls, Canada, is included in Mitten plan and who knows where such a system might spread?

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Montreal-Ottawa

Canadian Pacific Railway operate very frequent and convenient train service. All times shown are Eastern Standard Time.

(Westbound) Leave Montreal, Windsor Station: 8.15 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Ottawa 11.55 a.m. 9.20 a.m. daily, arrive Ottawa 12.20 p.m. 4 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Ottawa 7.30 p.m. 6.35 p.m. Sunday only, arrive Ottawa 10.15 p.m. 8.15 p.m. daily, arrive Ottawa 11.20 p.m. 10.15 p.m. daily, arrive Ottawa 1.20 a.m.

(Eastbound)

Leave Ottawa, Union Station: 5.15 a.m. daily, arrive Montreal, Windsor Station, 8.15 a.m. 6.00 a.m. daily, Arrive Montreal, Windsor Station, 9.00 a.m. 8.35 a.m. daily, arrive Montreal, Windsor Station, 12.05 p.m. 3.35 p.m. daily, arrive Montreal, Windsor Station, 6.35 p.m. 6.55 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal, Windsor Station, 10.25 p.m. Montreal Ticket Offices:—141-145 St. James St., Tel. Main 3125, or at Windsor, Place Vigor, Westmount, Montreal West and Mile End Stations.

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BIG CHIEFS GET SALARY CUT

A new target for retrenchment is being used in England. In a notable live of industry, the town of St. Helen's, Lancashire, noted for its glass, coal, chemicals and pills, is in danger of losing all its higher officials.

The Town Council, like similar bodies the country over, recently embarked upon a policy of retrenchment. The labor party, which is much stronger here than formerly, succeeded in putting through a motion that the town's higher officials should submit to a reduction of salaries.

The officials flatly refused, urging that salaries were a definite part of the contract. Neither side is disposed to budge and unless some mediation is accepted before the end of the month, the higher municipal command will walk out of the town hall.

Again it all depends on whose ox is being gored to see where sympathy will go. Salary cuts are not welcomed in any walk of life.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Montreal-Sherbrooke Service

The Canadian Pacific Railway operate an unusually convenient and superior train service between Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que. Full service given herewith:

(Eastbound) Leaves Montreal, Windsor Station: 8:30 a.m. daily arrives Sherbrooke 12:20 p.m. 12 noon daily, arrives Sherbrooke at 3:15 p.m. 4:10 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrives Sherbrooke 7:40 p.m. 7 p.m. daily, arrives Sherbrooke at 10:15 p.m. (Westbound) Leaves Sherbrooke Que.: 5:40 a.m. daily, arrives Montreal W. S., 8:55 a.m. 8 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal, W. S., 11:30 a.m. 9:05 a.m. daily, arrives Montreal, W. S., 12:20 p.m. 3 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arrives Montreal, W. S., 6:50 p.m. 4:50 p.m. Sunday only, arrives Montreal, W. S., 8:35 p.m. Montreal ticket offices, 141-145 St. James Street, Tel. Main 8125, or at Windsor, Place Viger, Westmount, Montreal West and Mile End Stations.

AVIS DE DIVORCE

Avis est par les présentes donné que JOHN SAMUEL McDONNELL, de la Cité et du District de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Comis, fera application au Parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, DAME MARGARET MARY SWEET, vendeuse, de la Cité et du District de Montréal, Province de Québec, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

Daté à Montréal, Province de Québec, ce 21ème jour de février 1923.

BUDYK & BUDYK, Procureurs du requérant. 8-9-10-11-12 incl.

Advertisement for Minard's 'King of Pain' Liniment, featuring an illustration of a man in pain and text describing the product's effectiveness for sore throats and chest issues.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY

Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World

The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of Montreal Organized Workers

Member of the International Labor Press

Member of la Presse Internationale Ouvrière d'Amérique

Gus. FRANCO, Editor and Publisher, Vice-President of the International Labor Press

9-11 St. Paul Street West

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT HIS MAJESTY'S

"That lively comedy of English life, by Gladys Unger, forms the first part of the 'Community Players' program for next week at His Majesty's. Most of the characters in the play are members of the family of the Earl and Countess of Lambherst, whose granddaughters have become engaged to Herbert Heppelwhite, the very able young assistant manager of a big London furniture establishment. Young Williams plays the title role, and others in the cast are: Mrs. J. J. Flynn, Anna Dale, Mrs. F. H. Wallis, Mrs. R. F. Crombie, Ruth Simonds, Natalie Kennedy, Cecil Gordon, Eric Kippen, Hamilton Harrower, Ruxton Byatt, Louis Mulligan and David Boyd.

AT THE PRINCESS

An interesting feature on next week's program at the Princess is the appearance of Lotarian and Pagan's Orchestra, the band leader. This organization, comprised of eleven members, is said to have scored a most remarkable success in New York and elsewhere. Other acts in the bill include: Wells, Virginia and West, in a series of songs and dances; Lane and Freeman in 'Crabbers and Doughnuts'; Ann Gray, a harpist, who has attracted attention in a selective repertoire; 'Optical Typical Tales,' by Miller and Bradford; Fern Redmond and H. Wells in a comedy skit, interspersed with song and dance; Kay, Hamilton and Kay, a trio of gymnasts; and Daly and Berley in 'A Cycle of Individuality Dances.'

AT THE IMPERIAL

Dancing will form one of the features of the Imperial bill next week, with Edith Clasper, dancer, and her company appearing in a feature called 'The Royal Ballet.' She is assisted by the Trado Twins and Charles Bennett. Other vaudeville acts are: Jimmy Albin, a former vaudeville singer; 'The Law of the Yukon'; The Brown Sisters, acrobats; Robert Henry Dodge and Co., in a feature called 'Bill Blithers, Lawyer'; Maxine and Bobby, gymnasts and balancers; 'Atta Baby,' with Stanley and Stevens; and the Scotts, Kings, one of the winners of the recent local talent competition; 'Human Hearts,' with House Peters and Mary Philbin, in the film attraction.

AT THE LOEWS

'Clarence,' a screen adaptation of Booth Tarkington's delight of being one of the feature at Loew's next week. Wallace Reid, Agnes Ayres and Max MacAvoy head the cast, with the film playing Clarence. The comedy is said to be one of the most delightful of Tarkington's stories yet produced on the screen. The vaudeville bill next week is headed by the Primrose Minstrels, with Mrs. Gero George Primrose as a feature. Other acts include: Fern and Shelly, in a comedy skit; Irving and Elwood, in songs; Tom Martin and Co., in a domestic comedy; 'Red Vacation'; and the Leo Zarrell Duo, athletes.

AT THE GAYETY

MacAllister and Shannon are the featured players with 'Hippity Hop,' the musical comedy burlesque which Peck and Kelly produced as the feature attraction at the Gayety next week. 'Shorty,' MacAllister and Harry T. Shannon are said to present a first-class contrast and to give some very funny characterizations which make 'Hippity Hop' an entertaining production. In their support will be seen Kirby Madison, Mattie DeLee, Irene Leary, Al Bone Rogers and Nina Mack. Other comedians on the bill will be Joe Corbett, Bob Snyder, Harry Litz and Harold Carr.

AT THE ALLEN

With a reputation of being one of the most successful of English comedy dramas, 'Me and My Gal,' which will be the Allen attraction next week, brings to the screen one of the brightest and most popular of English comedies in the person of Betty Ballour, who plays the leading role of Squibs. The combination of the delicious romantic humor of 'Me and My Gal,' with the sparkling personality of Betty Ballour, as said by English critics to have made Squibs, the flower girl, almost a national figure. According to reports this film has attained the success accorded to some of the finest American and English films in England. The story, told with a romantic and pleasant touch, unfolds the adventures of life of Squibs and of her love for the London 'Bobby.'

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT No. 1869.

DAME FANNY MALINSKY, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of ISAAC A. MADELEVSKY, merchant, of the same place,

Plaintiff vs. The said ISAAC A. MADELEVSKY, merchant, of the same place,

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this case, Montreal, 18th January 1923.

POPLIGER & LIVERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 6-7-8-9 incl.

THE NATURAL LAW OF CO-OPERATION IS PROGRESS

The following representative business houses are sympathetic with Labor and are interested in the welfare of not only their own help but of workers generally. They believe in the LABOR WORLD and are assisting its policies of cordial relationship between Employer and Employee.

A number of leading firms whose names do not appear in this list are friendly to Labor and have shown their sympathy in a practical way.

THEATRE ALLEN advertisement listing showtimes and ticket prices.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE advertisement listing showtimes and ticket prices.

THEATRE GAYETY advertisement listing showtimes and ticket prices.

PRINCESS THEATRE advertisement listing showtimes and ticket prices.

IMPERIAL THEATRE advertisement listing showtimes and ticket prices.

LOEW'S advertisement listing showtimes and ticket prices.

HALLS TO LET advertisement for labor meetings.

Canada Steamships Limited advertisement listing routes and services.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS advertisement listing products and prices.

SAVON IMPERIAL advertisement listing products and prices.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd. advertisement listing products and prices.

ALMYS advertisement listing products and prices.

Goodson's advertisement listing products and prices.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co. advertisement listing products and prices.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS advertisement listing products and prices.

A GREAT CANADIAN INDUSTRY advertisement listing products and prices.

THE DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED advertisement listing products and prices.

EVERYTHING IN RUBBER advertisement listing products and prices.

DOMINION RUBBER advertisement listing products and prices.

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PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Proportional representation is a burning question just now. In the Federal House where it was defeated by 18 majority this week some interesting speeches were made upon it. It seems to be only poorly understood by many members and labor men should study the question so as to be prepared for it in municipal elections.

In the Ontario Legislature, a bill was brought forward also this week with a view to having proportional representation enforced in the municipal councils. It was brought forward by Holmuth a labor member and supported by Premier Drury, and opposed by others. The Premier found fault with the measure in several details but was inclined to support the principle. For one thing he said it would wipe out the necessity in rural municipalities of having to "plump" for a man in the voter's particular section if the voter wanted to be sure of one particular man. He thought also the wider sphere of representation which would follow, would tend to improve the standard of public men, doing away with what is known as the ward politician. His government would take no stand on the bill, but would allow the members to vote as they saw fit.

P. R. is a live issue and worthy of the study of all interested in honest voting. Further, wherever it has been honestly applied it has proven a success.

GOOD SERVICE CREATES RIGHT IMPRESSION

The following letter has been received by the Canadian National Railways from a transcontinental traveller who recently made a trip across Canada by "The National Way":

"I have just arrived in Montreal from San Francisco having travelled over the Canadian National Railway. I have crossed the Continent fourteen times and do not hesitate to say in future I shall travel over C.N.R. Lines."

This Traveller used the "Continental Limited" which is a fast and de luxe transcontinental train leaving Montreal (Bonaventure Station) 9:00 P.M. daily, running through to Vancouver via North Bay, Cochrane, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Jasper National Park with convenient connections for all Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.

The equipment on train consists of compartment-observation-library cars, standard sleeping cars, diner, tourist sleeping car and upholstered colonist sleeping cars.

Further particulars and tickets may be obtained at any Canadian National Railway Ticket Office or City Passenger Office, 230 St. James Street, Montreal. Phone: Main 3620.

DIVORCE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that JOHN SAMUEL McDONNELL of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session there of for a bill of divorce from his wife, MARGARET MARY SWEET, saleslady, of the City and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 21st day of February 1923.

BUDYK & BUDYK, Attorneys for Applicant. 8-9-10-11-12 incl.

Advertisement for Superior Night Train to Quebec via Quebec Bridge, listing train times and ticket information.

LABOR AND EDUCATION

A notable form of educational development is being operated in New York City, and there is no reason why similar work could not be done almost anywhere. It is that of the Furriers' union who have established an educational department, in response to the call of the rank and file for more education. Beginning last Tuesday classes were started and will continue four nights a week until May, offering members of the union opportunity to study English and arithmetic, trades-unionism and Parliamentary practice.

The union has enlisted the co-operation of the Rand School of Social Science in planning the curriculum and methods of instruction, and the classes will be conducted at 22 East 22d street by Solon DeLeon, Rebecca Jarvis, and Algernon Lee, all of whom are Rand School teachers.

As soon as possible classes are to be started also in Brooklyn and Newark, and plans are being formulated for more extensive work next fall.

DRESS TRADE ARBITER WON'T TOUCH LABOR

David N. Mosessohn, who has been appointed dictator for the Associated Dress Industries of America similar to the position occupied in the motion picture industry by Will Hays, said yesterday that his function had to do solely with trade matters and that his appointment had nothing to do with any labor policy of this or other associations.

"We are not officially interested in the labor angle in the dress industry but will concern ourselves with increasing sales, eradicating trade abuses improving transportation and facilitating and supervising credit for our organization," the newly elected director for a \$1,000,000,000 New York industry, informed The Labor World.

Relations between the manufacturers and the 30,000 dress and waist makers in New York are maintained by other organizations than the super-trade organization which the dress manufacturing concerns have formed.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

In Old London Town they at least do things thoroughly, even if at times they are called "slow", often without reason too. The latest mail states that The National Union of Teachers has decided to accept the Government's plan for a five per cent. cut in salaries. The vote was 75,000 to 28,000 in favor of reduction.

The plan, while it calls for a reduction in salaries at the present time, provides for salary increases with each year of service, something which has never been in operation in England before.

It would be a mighty blessing for Canadian Teachers if something could be done to help their salaries to get a boost. If any Government wishes to win the good will of every elector, let it put forth a plan to help school teachers.

TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC

Canadian Pacific Railway have an excellent service. Trains leave Montreal, Windsor Station, 12 noon daily except Saturday, and 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving St. John, N. B., 5:35 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. respectively.

In the reverse direction trains leave St. John, N. B., 3:30 p.m. daily and 4:15 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Montreal, Windsor Station, 8:55 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. respectively.

These trains make splendid connections for all points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Montreal Ticket Offices: 141-145 St. James St., Tel. Main 8124, or at Windsor, Place Viger, Westmount, Montreal West, Mile End Stations.

MORE EVIDENCE NEEDED

Recent London court cases of street solicitation by women lends a point to the demands of women's societies that convictions should follow only upon evidence by the men solicited, and not merely upon police evidence. It is stated that every year 3,000 women are imprisoned and another 3,000 fined on charges of soliciting for conventionally immoral purposes, without any evidence except that of the policemen who arrested them, to whose interest it is that convictions should be secured.—Voice of the People, Baltimore.

This paper heartily agrees. Many times a woman does not get the benefit of the doubt. (Editor).

ENTENTE TERMINEE

L'entente entre les membres de l'Association des Patrons danois et la Coopérative des Unions ouvrières, relativement à la journée de huit heures, est près d'être terminée. En effet, les patrons ont notifié la Coopérative que cette entente se terminerait le 1er avril 1923. Cette entente avait été signée le 17 mai 1919.

SIGNALMEN ASK FOR JUSTICE

From Chicago comes the news that railroad signalmen who were lured into withdrawing their strike decisions of last July in hopes of being rewarded by the United States Railway Labor Board, are sending out SOS despatches following the "reward" decision, the Board has now given them.

Wages remain at the point to which they were slashed by the board before the strike vote was taken, in spite of the argument by A. O. Wharton, dissenting labor member of the board, that the trend of living costs is upward. A few inequalities in rates of pay on some roads are adjusted and signalmen who have to work more than eight hours a day will receive time and a half after the eighth hour instead of after the tenth.

This was the reward tacitly offered by the board last summer when the roads feared that the shopmen's strike would become immediately effective if the signalmen went out with their brother rail workers.

Wharton, in his dissenting opinion, declared that the rates of pay in effect before the slash of July 1, 1922, should be restored for all railroad employees. The cuts then instituted totaled almost \$150,000,000 a year for the shopmen, maintenance of way men, signalmen and clerks who were affected.

The fact that the railroads have continued the old higher rates for several hundred thousand employees (train service brotherhoods), Wharton points out as well as present living conditions would warrant the board in restoring the wages fixed by Decision 147, which held until superseded by the slashes of July 1.

"The evidence shows clearly," Wharton argues, "that wage increases are still the rule and that these increases are still confined to unskilled workers."

Among the evidence quoted was the report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia which stated that in the building trades, silk industry, cigars, electrical supplies, woollens and other industries wages had gone up, in some cases to new peaks.

GETTING SOME OF THEIR OWN TREATMENT

Anyone who knows the feelings of the Belgian people re Germany will with all respect to Germans of this country, sympathize with them now that the occupation of Germany is in force. The Belgians use some of their retaliatory measures which were so rigidly forced upon them in the awful period of German occupation. For instance at Aix-la-Chapelle this week, all the newspapers here have been suppressed for three days by the Belgian occupation authorities as a punishment for publication of an offensive address delivered by a local German official.

If anyone is in doubt as to the justice of the occupation, all they will have to do is to think for a minute if the boot was on the other foot and France and Belgium owed Germany reparations. Ah! It cannot be thought.

GREVE A BARCELONE

Treize cents employés travaillant à la construction d'un tunnel se sont mis en grève le 12 janvier dernier. Ce différend, qui n'est pas encore réglé, a été causé par la demande que les ouvriers travaillant dans l'eau reçoivent un salaire additionnel pendant qu'ils font ce travail, et parce qu'un ouvrier a été congédié.

FIN D'UNE GREVE

Les employés de tramways d'Operto ont réussi à gagner leur grève, ils ont obtenu une légère augmentation de salaires et une augmentation de 5 à 10 centavos sur chaque billet qu'ils vendent.

SEVERAL FIVE-HOUR TRAINS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC

Montreal-Quebec Service. With trains leaving Montreal, Place Viger Station, 9:45 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., except Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Sunday and 11:55 p.m. daily, and from Windsor Station 9:00 a.m. and 11:30 p.m. daily, Canadian Pacific offers a most convenient service to Ancient Capital.

Westbound, Canadian Pacific service offers four trains on week days and two on Sundays.

Day trains have first and second class coaches, as well as dining and parlor cars. Night trains, in addition to first and second-class coaches and ordinary sleeping cars, carry the popular compartment cars.

To business men and tourists who prefer the night travel as an economy of time and the additional privacy, the compartments are specially recommendable for the convenience and comfort they add to the trip.

Tickets and sleeping car accommodation can be secured from City Ticket Office, 141-145 St. James street, Tel. Main 8125, or Windsor, Place Viger, Westmount and Mile End stations.