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L'inauguration du nouveau Conseil de Ville

Ce fut certes un événement mémorable à bien des points de vue que l'inauguration officielle du nouveau Conseil de Ville, qui eut lieu cette semaine, au milieu d'un éclat retentissant.

A tout seigneur tout honneur: le maire Martin a prouvé, une fois de plus, qu'il était à la hauteur de la situation et méritait certes les félicitations de tous les citoyens pour la manière digne et affable avec laquelle il a présidé cette cérémonie.

Il a prononcé un excellent discours-programme qui fera réfléchir plus d'un de nos regrets que le manque d'espace nous prive du plaisir de le publier en entier, ainsi que ceux de l'échevin Brodeur, président du Comité exécutif, et de l'échevin Léon Trépanier, le nouveau leader du Conseil.

Il a également parlé du chômage, de l'entente entre les divers groupes de la population et des trusts, de la manière suivante: CHOMAGE

Je me permettrais de donner aux ouvriers un conseil que, je n'en doute pas, ils prendront en bonne part.

L'hiver qui vient de se terminer n'a pas été des plus prospères. Ceux et celles qui souffrent du chômage, en gardent longtemps le triste souvenir.

ENTENTE ENTRE LES DIVERS GROUPES

Je fais, une fois de plus, des vœux pour que les meilleures relations ne cessent d'exister entre patrons et employés et pour que, les deux parties aidant, les grèves soient évitées.

TRUSTS

En terminant, je veux mettre le public en garde contre les trusts, dont l'existence est si préjudiciable non seulement aux individus mais aussi à la société constituée.

Da discours de l'échevin Brodeur, nous extrayons le passage suivant si rempli de vérité et qui dénote, chez le président du Comité exécutif, une expérience approfondie des hommes et des choses:

CEUX QUI CRITIQUENT

Nous sommes heureux de constater la confiance que l'on nous manifeste, en certains lieux, et l'habileté que certains critiques nous supposent, en nous indiquant les grands travaux que nous pourrions faire et que nous n'exécutons pas.

LE DEVOIR CIVIQUE

Dans nos universités et nos collèges, on enseigne et on prêche le devoir civique. Le devoir civique signifie le dévouement et l'intérêt pour la chose publique, à moins que l'on ne veuille la considérer comme une simple formule.

SOCIUS.

EGALITE DE TRAITEMENT

TRAVAUX PUBLICS AU CANADA

Le Bureau des femmes du département du Travail des Etats-Unis conduit actuellement une enquête sur les effets des récentes lois régissant l'emploi des femmes.

Le second groupe représente un grand nombre de femmes appartenant en majorité aux organisations syndicales féminines et aux groupes de réformes sociales; il estime que le maintien de la législation protectrice au travail s'impose en raison des conditions actuelles de l'industrie.

La commission d'enquête scolaire

La création d'une commission chargée de s'enquérir du fonctionnement de cette grande machine de l'instruction publique, aux rouages soigneusement compliqués, est une nouvelle preuve de l'intérêt que prend notre gouvernement provincial à cette question vitale.

Il est certain qu'il y a eu un réveil chez-nous depuis quelques années. Mais les couches supérieures de notre population ont été écartées.

Nous l'avons dit souvent, l'éducation est une question de vie ou de mort pour notre race: On s'instruit, on meurt. L'heure est grave et nos gouvernements l'ont compris.

Le président du Bureau des assessseurs de la ville de Montréal, M. Hamilton Ferns, dans son rapport annuel, qui a été remis au Bureau exécutif il y a quelques jours, donne des chiffres très intéressants sur ceux qui paient les taxes et ceux qui en sont exemptés.

Un nombre des exemptions de taxes on relève les suivantes: Gouvernement fédéral \$13,029,450; Gouvernement provincial 9,166,350; Corporation de Montréal 73,920,245.

PROPRIETES TAXEES

PROPRIETES EXEMPTEES

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PROPRIETES EXEMPTEES

Notre loi des liqueurs

On continue en certains milieux — sans doute par la force de l'habitude — à critiquer le régime des liqueurs tel qu'il existe dans la province de Québec. On va même jusqu'à exagérer quelques incidents isolés, quelques rares abus pour dénoncer la loi actuelle, la déclarer mauvaise et réclamer la mise en force de la prohibition absolue.

Il ne faut pas craindre de le répéter, notre loi des liqueurs, malgré ses imperfections et même ses défauts, est celle qui permet le mieux de concilier la vraie tempérance avec les intérêts moraux, sociaux et économiques de la province de Québec.

Alors que, aux Etats-Unis et dans les provinces canadiennes encore soumises à la prohibition, les différents systèmes mis à l'essai ont failli misérablement, le nôtre a donné des résultats qui font l'admiration de tous ceux qui nous visitent et qui jugent de manière impartiale.

Table with 2 columns: Liqueur type and quantity. Includes Presbytères catholiques, Presbytères protestants, Institutions juives, etc.

La population de la ville de Montréal même, sans compter les faubourgs non encore annexés, s'élève à 820,000, et sa superficie à 32,155 acres.

NOTES SUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT ET L'APPRENTISSAGE

Les extraits suivants d'un article paru dans le Labour Leader de Toronto indique l'attitude des ouvriers du Canada à l'égard de l'enseignement professionnel.

Les organisations ouvrières sont les partisans les plus avancés de l'enseignement technique dans les écoles supérieures publiques. Les ouvriers de l'Ontario ont soutenu avec raison depuis des années que l'enseignement d'école supérieure de la province n'est avantageux que pour les élèves qui se proposent d'adopter les professions comme carrière, et n'est qu'une perte de temps et d'énergie pour ceux qui entendent faire des occupations industrielles la carrière de leur vie à venir.

Au moins 80 pour cent des étudiants des écoles supérieures de l'Ontario ontrent dans des établissements industriels ou commerciaux et sur ces 80 pour cent au moins 60 pour cent choisissent les occupations industrielles comme carrière. Ce seul fait constitue pour les ouvriers une raison suffisante d'être en faveur d'écoles supérieures techniques dans tout centre industriel.

L'étudiant qui désire devenir un bricoleur, un plombier, un machiniste, un ouvrier du bois, un imprimeur, ou embrasser toute autre métier, et qui passe trois ou quatre ans de sa vie scolaire dans une école supérieure technique, recevant un enseignement portant sur l'occupation de son choix, devient certainement un ouvrier beaucoup plus compétent que l'apprenti dans l'un quelconque de ces métiers qui a dû compter exclusivement sur la connaissance qu'il pourrait acquérir en apprenant son métier dans un atelier en ce travaillant avec des compagnons.

A l'exception de la santé, l'habileté d'un travailleur industriel est le meilleur actif qu'il possède, et plus il peut augmenter son habileté, plus étendu et meilleur est le marché sur lequel il peut vendre son travail.

L'absence de formation technique a été si vivement ressentie par quelques trade-unions internationales qu'elles ont, à grands frais, ouvert des cours par correspondance, afin d'instruire leurs membres. C'est un très fort argument que le Travail syndiqué ait pris par expérience la valeur de la formation technique et ses membres qui paient des taxes scolaires devraient consacrer leur énergie à obtenir pour leurs enfants les meilleurs avantages éducationnels pour l'argent qu'ils dépensent en taxes scolaires.

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The Labor World



Le Monde Ouvrier

The only bilingual labor paper in the Province of Quebec. The most efficient medium laborers have ever had.

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PRICE: 5 CENTS

The Cost of One Strike

By H. A. SPENCE

Since the calling off of the general strike in Great Britain on May 12th, many efforts have been made to calculate its cost, in pounds, shillings and pence. Various estimates have been brought forward and printed in this connection which provide food for thoughtful reflection at this stage, although the actual cost is not possible to calculate until the mining question is cleared up.

One official of the British Board of Trade places the cost at \$125,000,000, not including the cost of the coal stoppage. He estimates as follows:

Internal and foreign trade loss	\$90,000,000
Labor's wage loss	30,000,000
Government's loss in customs & minor taxes	5,000,000

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Shipping, Walter Runciman, speaking in the House of Commons on the question, stated that the direct loss to trade was approximately \$130,000,000, and the indirect loss to the country's industries as \$150,000,000 or more. Going into details, he estimated the coal trade loss as \$35,000,000; to railway traffic, \$40,000,000; four railway companies roughly estimated their losses at more than \$25,000,000; iron and steel trade, \$25,000,000; and the textile industry, \$25,000,000. Adding these to the losses of the engineering trades, shipping interests and the retail shopping trade, he figures that the grand total would exceed \$200,000,000.

Mr. Francis W. Hirst, formerly editor of the *Economist* (London, Eng.), has made two estimates. His first calculation was to the effect that the loss in wages to the men and women thrown out of employment during the strike was between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000, while his last estimate places the total cost of the strike as \$250,000,000, which represents the real loss of wealth to the nation. The Empire News Agency also made an estimate, which savors more of a wild guess, and placed the cost of the general strike at \$1,500,000,000. In this was included an estimate of \$150,000,000 lost in wages by the workers involved.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, made a statement to the effect that he would require less than \$5,000,000 in supplementary estimates to cover Government expenditure during the strike. His estimate of the loss incurred by British industries by reason of the strike was \$150,000,000. In this regard it is interesting to note that Mr. Hirst, above mentioned, made a statement to the effect that the budget to be brought down by Winston Churchill would show a deficit of \$100,000,000, approximately. He vaguely estimated the extra expenditure of the British Government, in providing for essential services and safeguarding order, as \$1,000,000 a day since the strike. The Empire News Agency places the cost of Government emergency measures during the strike as \$75,000,000. Very little news has yet been received from the Unions involved as to the cost of the strike, either in loss to the nation or to them as organizations. The only information in this respect was a statement made by the National Union of Railwaymen, who figured the strike cost them more than \$5,000,000.

When this strike was in progress, the news the public received regarding its effectiveness was no different from that printed in the newspapers regarding all other strikes. We were led to believe that it was having very little effect insofar as damage to trade or the disruption of public utilities was concerned. Lying statements were, and will continue to be published, where there are labor struggles, for the sole purpose of poisoning public opinion in favor of the employing interests. Now, however, that the general strike is over, we begin to get the truth in this connection and can appreciate the deception that was practised. As late as May 17th, one local newspaper informs us that the industries are steadily recovering from the effects of the strike, but only one railway was able to give full service, the balance being unable to operate more than 50 per cent of normal service. We were told that parcel post service was entirely suspended and the post offices congested with mail. Lack of transport handling facilities made it necessary for a number of steamships to leave without cargoes and passenger service was badly disorganized. We can draw our own conclusions from continued reports in this regard.

Very little or nothing has been said of the human miseries and sufferings during the strike, and the terrible cost it was to the men and women and children involved. Neither are these people looking for sympathy from that viewpoint. Strikes are ugly things at their best and we all realize the courage and fortitude they call for. Here was a situation where the conditions of employment in the most distasteful line of work became unbearable and it became a question of making a stand for the maintenance of already poor standards or starving on the job. The Government knew the actual conditions, and recognized them when the subsidy was given the mining industry. And they also knew, as a result of investigations made by its own Commissions, that the industry was very sick. Whatever may be said of the effectiveness of a general strike, there did not appear to be any other action that could be taken to assist the miners than that taken by the British Trades Congress. And so the fight was on.

Despite the damage of trade, heedless of the loss in real wealth, and un mindful of human agony, "cricket must not be interrupted." "Either the strike will break the nation or the nation will break the strike," the Government said, and even now there is talk of starving the miners out, in order to completely show the bull-dog fighting spirit. Whatever else happens the "bally game must go on." Thinking the whole struggle over from this distance, we can only conclude that the British workers will be strengthened in their determination to control the political machine which so effectively cripples industrial action. Let it be soon.

—In letter to President Coolidge, Matthew Wolf defends railroad labor bill and declares it imply safeguards public's interests.

—United States Department of Labor reports gain in employment over April of last year.

—Preliminary survey, made in cities throughout the country, has disclosed a steadily increasing number of families requiring aid of charitable and welfare agencies, according to Walter S. Ufford, secretary of the Associated Charities of Washington, D. C.

Après le dur labeur quotidien, rien ne vaut, pour restaurer les forces, cette boisson saine, à la fois apéritive et tonifiante, qu'est le

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The Week at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

At last the Budget debate is over. As we returned to our room at five in the morning, with the daylight coming on and the birds twittering, the question would arise "Is this kind of a life worth while? Is there any possible way of introducing sanity into the conduct of public affairs?"

About four o'clock just before the vote was taken, a Progressive Member came across to my seat and said that he thought of making a short speech but did not wish to prolong the debate, even by another quarter of an hour. I begged from him his notes, which I should like to present as a more sensible presentation of the case than was actually put on Hansard.

"What is the matter with Parliament, composed of 245 representative picked men from every constituency, but they spend one month in debate of the motion of the Minister of Finance that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the whole to consider the resolution of the Minister of Finance? What is wrong with Parliament that in order to bring this month's debate to a close the House must sit until four o'clock in the morning? What other body of men are required to work both day and night? What is accomplished by all this night work that might be accomplished in daylight, if a measure of common sense were injected into the rules? Is it a reflection on the intelligence of the Members and if so, is it not a reflection on the voters who elected them, or is the trouble with the peculiar Parliamentary system under which we are endeavoring to govern ourselves? Are the Members helpless or can they even, under this system make such rules governing procedure that their business may be done in business hours and in reasonable length of time. If democratic government is to survive it is not necessary that Parliament amend its rules. Otherwise will it not become the laughing stock of intelligent people."

During the debate, Mr. Evans as usual gave some very sound truths.

"I certainly would have an income tax as a permanent thing, also death duties, a tax on land values, unearned increment, and so on, to be collected from the man best able to pay rather than from the poorer consumers. I have said that between trade discounts, dumping acts and other features of our protectionist system we have a fiscal policy that has never been surpassed for the injustice and hardship inflicted on the workers. I repeated that our laws are a series of divisional enactments, and in that there is an evil. It is bound to breed rebellion in the one class, and in the other class a disregard for the rights of others. The tariff was the first means of organizing in this country a handful of overlords who ruled the Dominion, who still hold the reins of power, and who are the cause of creating a class-conscious war today between themselves and the other classes. A tariff today is a means in the hand of manu-

facturers and other combines of finance and of distributing concerns, of intimidating their employees. . . . If anyone disputes this let me read a paragraph from the *Boston's Magazine* of August 26, 1920. That Journal, commenting on the situation, expresses it thus:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. Debt must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable, and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leader."

"Is there any man in this House bold enough to say that legislation which takes out of the pockets of those who buy cars nearly \$6,000,000 more than was paid in wages in the whole industry is legislation for the general good of Canada?"

Mr. Evans went on to compare the wholesale prices in Liverpool and in Winnipeg. Flour for the 98 lb. sack was 38 2 1/2 cents cheaper in Liverpool than in Winnipeg while wheat was 35 1/4 cents per bushel cheaper in Winnipeg than in Liverpool. There is a steal of 91 2 1/2 cents on every sack of flour sold to the Canadian public. Allowing nine millions of barrels of flour each year for the population of Canada, this country has paid \$16,470,000 too much for this flour. Mr. Evans concluded.

"Our ears are deafened these days by the clamour of press, platform and parliament to quit our individual self-seeking, forget our vocational and class interests, stifle our sectionalism and devote ourselves to—what? To the welfare of the members of an acquisitive group arrogantly regarding themselves as the state, who, having control of all those agencies for the moulding of public opinion, try to make us believe that in doing so we are patriots when in truth both agriculturists and workers are made their slaves?"

Mr. Bourassa emphasized the fact that the war had played in bringing about the present economic situation.

"The enlistment of soldiers, took away most of the able-bodied men from the farm and from the industry in order to make them destroyers of life, destroyers of wealth and destroyers of economic balance, instead of keeping them in this country to work for our future generations. . . . With regard to the balance of wealth, the hon. member for St. Lawrence St. George (Mr. Cahon) once quite rightly said on a public platform in Montreal, that on the whole we had not impoverished Canada, but that it had displaced wealth. . . . If the appointment of that amount, represented either by liquid money or by values invested in farming or industry, is not fairly balanced among the masses of the people, you

have a poorer country than if you had less money better apportioned. That has been another result of the war. . . . To-day the purchasing people of this country are paying for the commodities they consume, for the goods they use, not only a fair remuneration upon the real amount of capital invested in the making of those goods; but we are making returns to the financial sharks, upon the amount of watered stock, or valueless paper, all called "capital." Now we have higher taxation in Canada than in the United States—because we were more foolish during the war than the Americans were, because we spent more money, because we ruined more people, because we uprooted more of our young population from the soil for war purposes than the Americans did—the economic and social conditions in this country are getting to be such that it is becoming more advantageous from a purely economic point of view to invest and to live in the United States than in Canada."

Mr. Bourassa went on to describe the hold that Sir Herbert Holt had upon the water power of Quebec:

"Seven per cent, on a capital multiplied 1.2 times means 52 1/2 per cent, so that at the present time the rate-payers of the city of Montreal, of the Island of Montreal, and before long Quebec, will be remunerating the shareholders of these companies to the extent of 52 1/2 per cent which perhaps would be multiplied by four before long. . . . Now they come and ask in the name of the people to be exempted from taxes on profits."

Mr. Robert Gardiner pointed some underlying economic facts that are not generally recognized:

"We do not transfer money—we do not get money when new capital comes into this country. Money in the final analysis is merely a medium of exchange. It just measures values, or we express values by money. . . . Money is not capital; it never was and never will be. True, you can purchase capital if you have money. Capital is, for instance, factories, the machinery of production, raw material, and so forth; that is real capital but money in itself is not capital at all. . . . Protection is a direct tax on capital coming into this country, because that capital comes in the form of goods and those goods have to pay duty. Therefore our friends are very illogical in their reasoning. They want to see more capital come in. All right, then cut down your custom duties and you will get capital more readily than under present conditions. That is the only way."

"Our friends also seem to think that capital is of more value than labour; that is to say, they would give the preference to capital over labour. Let me give the House a quotation from Abraham Lincoln:

"Capital is the fruit of labour and could not exist if labour had not first existed. Labour therefore deserves much the highest consideration."

"Capital is the fruit of labour and could not exist if labour had not first existed. Labour therefore deserves much the highest consideration."

Our Readers

This department we hope may develop into the most powerful of the Old Country papers not only interested in Labor but general newspapers. We do not necessarily agree with all that is sent in but we do believe in fairness, so hear the fair play forth and write to us. The test of a sound mind is to investigate thoroughly what most people scoff at ignorantly.

Sir,—Anyway Baldwin has done some service to the workers. He has effectually stripped the mask from the pretension that there is no class struggle. In repudiating the Samuel terms by which the Trades Congress leaders were tricked into surrender, he has shown that the ruling class has no scruples about exploiting a temporary advantage over the workers. The Government's victory was secured at a great price, the honor of a government which fortunately represents a small class which will not always be able to call itself the nation.

LABORITE.

Sir,—They say those workers in England got the stuffing whipped out of them. Now that they know they don't count, we must revive immigration. We want to make this a cheap country to live in, and to do that we must whip labor which knows its place and doesn't think itself a part of the public. Thus will prosperity return.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

Sir,—Glad to see how the numerous classes in England have boiled down to two—the "public" and the workers who don't like wage reductions. It was thrilling to read how the noble dukes and dutresses rallied to their country's call.

And what a grand spectacle of how a government can use all the powers of the state, including court injunctions, to coerce, mere workers who have the audacity to show a will of their own. But said Baldwin: "The Government has no power to coerce employers." Of course not. Employers are the "public," and governments are the executive committee of the "public."

Baldwin has become a hero of a "public," but so was Lord North in his day. Baldwin's stubborn determination to teach the workers their place may or may have achieved a psychic victory. Pacifists like Thomas and MacDonald naturally were unwilling to

They Have Shorter Work Day

Chicago Workers Fortunate

A marked contrast exists between Chicago and other cities in Illinois in the matter of working hours of women employed in factories, stores and laundries, according to the report of a survey of women in Illinois industries made by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

While less than one per cent of the women reported in Chicago worked as much as the legal 10-hour day, one-eighth of the women elsewhere in the State were scheduled to work a day of that length. Eight hours or less were reported for more than one-third of the women in Chicago, but for less than one-quarter of the women in other places in the State.

call out labor's second line of defence and force the issue, which would probably have been civil war. And British labor leaders are sure of the triumph of their cause, to plunge their country into civil war, just to serve their pride.

And from the far view of labor strategy their surrender may have not been lacking in wisdom. At any rate, the whole affair has established a precedent that may be of value in the future.

Some day, not distant, a Labor Government will be in real power in England. Then when there is a dispute between the noble lords to whom the Good Lord gave the coal in the bowels of the earth, and the mines, the Labor Government can say:

"All right, we'll pay the miners a bonus of £10,000,000 for 9 months, while we prepare our organization to break a possible lock-out."

Then when at the eleventh hour the mining lords and the dear "public" threaten a lockout, the Labor Government can call out the forces of the crown, enroll special police, and inform the mine lords and their sympathizers, "You are defying King and Country. We cannot recognize a general lock-out. We'll put in volunteers to work in your plants until you surrender."

Then the tables will be turned, and we may be sure even the pacifist MacDonald would then show a countenance quite as adamant as the good Baldwin, in defence of King and Country.

That is in the knees of the gods. Before this the British capitalists may set up a Fascist government, especially if, this affair results in weakening of the solidarity of labor. But sooner or later labor will march on again.

OLD BILL.

have a poorer country than if you had less money better apportioned. That has been another result of the war. . . . To-day the purchasing people of this country are paying for the commodities they consume, for the goods they use, not only a fair remuneration upon the real amount of capital invested in the making of those goods; but we are making returns to the financial sharks, upon the amount of watered stock, or valueless paper, all called "capital." Now we have higher taxation in Canada than in the United States—because we were more foolish during the war than the Americans were, because we spent more money, because we ruined more people, because we uprooted more of our young population from the soil for war purposes than the Americans did—the economic and social conditions in this country are getting to be such that it is becoming more advantageous from a purely economic point of view to invest and to live in the United States than in Canada."

Mr. Bourassa went on to describe the hold that Sir Herbert Holt had upon the water power of Quebec:

"Seven per cent, on a capital multiplied 1.2 times means 52 1/2 per cent, so that at the present time the rate-payers of the city of Montreal, of the Island of Montreal, and before long Quebec, will be remunerating the shareholders of these companies to the extent of 52 1/2 per cent which perhaps would be multiplied by four before long. . . . Now they come and ask in the name of the people to be exempted from taxes on profits."

Mr. Robert Gardiner pointed some underlying economic facts that are not generally recognized:

"We do not transfer money—we do not get money when new capital comes into this country. Money in the final analysis is merely a medium of exchange. It just measures values, or we express values by money. . . . Money is not capital; it never was and never will be. True, you can purchase capital if you have money. Capital is, for instance, factories, the machinery of production, raw material, and so forth; that is real capital but money in itself is not capital at all. . . . Protection is a direct tax on capital coming into this country, because that capital comes in the form of goods and those goods have to pay duty. Therefore our friends are very illogical in their reasoning. They want to see more capital come in. All right, then cut down your custom duties and you will get capital more readily than under present conditions. That is the only way."

"Our friends also seem to think that capital is of more value than labour; that is to say, they would give the preference to capital over labour. Let me give the House a quotation from Abraham Lincoln:

"Capital is the fruit of labour and could not exist if labour had not first existed. Labour therefore deserves much the highest consideration."

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Annual Report of Labour Organizations

Report published by the Department of Labour indicates an increase in Trade Union members. — Expenditure for Trade Union benefits shows a decrease.

According to the Fifteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1925, which has just been issued by the Department of Labour, the trade unions operating in the Dominion consist of the following groups: (1) Local branches of international craft organizations having headquarters in the United States, (2) local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters in Chicago, (3) One Big Union, an international industrial body, with headquarters in Winnipeg, (4) non-international craft organizations, with headquarters in Canada, (5) independent trade union units, and (6) national and Catholic unions. The international craft union group, although losing 43 branches and 17,908 members, occupies first place as to numerical strength, having 1985 branches with a combined membership of 172,573. The Industrial Workers of the World maintained its six branches, with a reported membership of 10,000, a loss of 1,500.

The report from the One Big Union, which is the first received direct since 1919, the year of its formation, shows the organization to have 53 local units in the Dominion with a combined membership of 17,956. The non-international organizations had gains of 43 in branches and 12,309 in members, now having 311 branches with a combined membership of 34,070. The independent units increased by seven, there now being 40, of which 34 reported a membership of 12,165, an increase of 264. The national and Catholic group of unions now numbers 99, an increase of five, but the reported membership is the same as in 1924, viz., 25,000.

The above figures indicate that there are 2,494 branches of all classes of unions operating in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 271,064, an increase of 65 in branches and a gain of 10,421 in members. The membership of all classes of organized labour bodies in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past fifteen years, has been as follows:

1911 133,132
1912 160,120
1913 175,799
1914 166,163
1915 143,343
1916 160,407
1917 204,630
1918 248,887
1919 378,047
1920 373,842
1921 313,320
1922 276,621
1923 278,092
1924 260,643
1925 271,064

The secretary of the commission of Rhode Island state to investigate workmen's compensation is using stationery of the anti-union Employers' Association in letters to trade unionists. He is also secretary of the employer's organization. Trade unionists are suspicious of the commission. They charge that its sole purpose is to whitewash grievances against the act.

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Death benefits \$10,172,310
Unemployed and travelling benefits 925,832
Strike benefits 1,767,820
Sick and accident benefits 1,671,807
Old age pensions and other benefits 2,859,502

Benefits Paid by Local Branches. — Besides the expenditures of the central organizations a statement is also published in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefits by local branch unions in Canada to their own members. These payments, which totalled \$283,213, were \$75,690 less than those for 1924, the disbursements for 1925 for each class of benefit being:

Death benefits \$ 68,008
Unemployed benefits 14,240
Strike benefits 37,111
Sick and accident benefits 114,311
Other benefits 49,542

Other Interesting Features of the Report. — In addition to the statistics published the report contains much interesting matter concerning the various labour organizations with

Results of High Wages

The Washington office of International Labor News Service has received the following letter from a well known journalist of Montreal, Canada:

"Editor, International Labor News Service.

"I was much interested by a recent article in your service headed: 'Canadian Paper Mills Find High Pay Brings Efficiency. Comparison of Results Obtained in Ontario and Quebec Provinces Prove Soundness of Organized Labor's High Wage Philosophy.'

"The article quotes statistics to show that the Ontario worker in the pulp and paper industry received more money in a year and assisted in the production of a larger output per employee than the Quebec worker. Government statistics were employed in this comparison; and as between the two provinces comparisons of the pulp and paper industry are certainly of interest. Generally they have been on full time, and if the industry in one province worked more overtime than the other, the comparison as regards labor costs would not be invalidated; overtime wage payments would tend to adjust the balance.

"The article apparently assumes that the difference in net production per employee, as between the two provinces, was due to the workers' reaction to the rate of pay. That is reasonable, and offers a lesson for capitalists, as well as supporting organized labor's wage philosophy. Your article blames capital for the smaller production per employee in Quebec. I believe that workers in Quebec have less capacity, intellectually, than those of Ontario, when it comes to carrying on a machine industry. Employers express the opposite view. Quebec workers are assiduous and patient, qualities of first importance in carrying on machine production. Ontario has many American factories where speeding up is probably a virtue; but Ontario also has many British-born who know all about it."

"What I am driving at is that the article in question indicates that the workers have a certain economic

psychological sense that induces them to adjust their labor to the wages received. In so far as your Canadian correspondent's article supports that point, it is proof of the need of the expansion of international unionism in my own province. It is proof also that only through organization can the worker accomplish his salvation, or even persuade capital to make efficient use of labor.

Apart from that I think the article posed a number of points, the discussion and illustration of which would throw considerable light on the labor movement."

—A resolution introduced in the United States by Senator Couzens provides for an investigation of charges that members of congress and political organizations extort money from federal employees in return for appointments. Accusations have been made, said Senator Couzens, that postmasters have been appointed in disregard of civil service requirements. Specific directions to the committee would be ascertained "if federal employees have been and are being solicited for contributions by members of congress and by political organizations."

As the Worker sees his World

Summary and Digest of Important Events of the Week, Here and Abroad.

—In economic organization lies the hope of the worker for the future, declares President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing St. Paul, Minn., meeting.

—Cost to government of British general strike is put at \$3,750,000.

—Governor Smith of New York signs bill providing for referendum vote on dry amendment; referendum will settle attitude of people on question, Governor says.

—Secretary of Treasury Mellon asserts Coolidge administration will not interfere with "legitimate growth" of Big Business.

—William S. Vare, "wet" candidate for United States Senate nomination on Republican ticket from Pennsylvania, defeats Senator Pepper and Gov. Pinchot.

—Representative Berger of Wisconsin denounces "liberalized" retirement bill for Federal employees; says it gives Federal workers "disgraceful treatment."

—Committee from Passaic demands that Senate investigate great textile strike in Passaic and other New Jersey textile centers.

—James H. Maurer re-elected president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover tells House committee coal industry should correct own evils; calls government ownership of mines "a calamity."

—Striking British coal miners again open negotiations for settlement of walk-out.

—Samuel Untermyer, noted lawyer, assails refusal of New York City Board of Education to permit certain radicals to speak in school houses.

—Former Labor Premier Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain draws lesson from general strike; says the worker must get a living wage, security and recognition in industry; urges conciliation machinery to assure peace.

—Striking fur workers of New York City appeal to unions for financial aid to continue fight.

—Aviator of airplane used in Ford air service killed in making forced landing in storm near Chicago.

—Chamber of Commerce of the United States urges national conference on farm problems.

—President Coolidge in Virginia address defends rights of States.

—Executives of railroad labor organizations meet in Washington and discuss ways of meeting provisions of new railroad labor bill.

—Brick makers strike for wage increase at Haverstraw, N. Y.

—An arbitration award has brought substantial wage increases to newspaper printers in Washington. A three-year contract raises day rates to \$54 a week, or an increase of \$7.80. Night rates are advanced to \$60 a week, or \$9.60 increase. Price and one-half for night work before 6 p.m. will be paid. The award is retroactive to November 11, 1925, and these workers will receive back pay that in many cases will amount to \$400. Hon. William Hitt, associate justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, was arbitrator. One publisher said the award was a solar plexus. They have asked the arbitrator to re-open the case on the ground that his award "will be disastrous to the industry." This is a reversal of the employers' position during the hearings. At that time they took the position that "the ability to pay is not a point in this case."

—Composition roofers have raised wages to \$1.40 an hour for journeymen and \$1.50 for foremen, in Cleveland, O.

—The pure food law is violated and the people's health is jeopardized, according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. "Violators have grown so bold because of the non-enforcement of the present law," he said, "that they have now introduced in congress bills to legalize adulteration. Today, adulterants and coloring matter are being used illegally in foodstuffs. Because of the extent to which people eat preserved and prepared foods this condition is more than ever harmful."

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT LOEW'S
In presenting "The Death Ray Gun," a woman, the discoverer and inventor, fires a lethal weapon in a steel-nosed shell, through a solid sheet of steel armor. This astounding experiment which will start an engagement Sunday at Loew's Theatre requires an absolutely fearless woman, and in Lilian White, Loew has the one person in America who can fill the bill. Miss White, widely known "double" of motion picture stars, has been freed from great heights and jumped horses over precipices, but she confesses the "death ray gun" has given her enough thrills to last her a lifetime. "It is the first thriller that I've done wherein physical ability did not enter to some extent. I don't have a thing to do—the 'death ray gun' does it all, but it takes every atom of courage I possess. For I know the forbidding sheet of steel bolts in front of my head. I shiver; I hope; I pray; and then they take me from the shell and the marvelous 'death ray gun' has succeeded once more. Audiences simply cannot believe that this experiment will be performed as advertised until the achievement is actually consummated before their eyes. The preparations are made and an almost breathless silence that grips the audience and thrills with awe. When the 'death ray gun' is fired, the house is deadly quiet for a moment, and there is a tremendous burst of applause, almost hysterical in its fervor. People yell their relief and their admiration. They have witnessed the greatest thriller of the ages, and they know that in addition there will be five other acts including 'The Broadway Wheel,' a spectacular dance scene with six people. 'The Grey Company' in a comedy episode entitled 'Run Down,' Frank Whitman 'The Fiddler' in 'The Surprise,' 'Vessie' and Company in a comedy episode entitled 'The Original Singing Duck,' and one more added feature yet to be announced. The feature screen attraction will be Don class MacLean in 'That's My Baby.' A once again, MacLean plays the role of an infatuated young man who is forced to win the girl against overwhelming and screamingly funny odds. The climax is a riotous chase in which automobiles, airplanes, parachute jumping and a head-on battle become involved with mirth-provoking and exciting results.

AT THE PALACE
A treat will be furnished Montreal film enthusiasts at the Palace theatre in next week's bright college story and screen production.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY

Always Something Good at LOEW'S

The Union-Right-Through Million Dollar Playhouse

IMPERIAL THEATRE

Keith's high class vaudeville and pictures of the usual high class NO CHANGE IN PRICES

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Always the Ideal Amusement Place. A choice of attractions. Splendid Dance Hall. Gagnon's Orchestra. Free Movie Show Every Evening. THE REAL FAMILY PLACE. Admission: Adults, 10c. Child, 5c.

PARC BELMONT CARTIERVILLE

Toujours l'endroit d'amusement favori. Attractions variées. Splendide salle de danse en plein air. Orchestre Gagnon. Cinéma gratuits tous les soirs. LE RENDEZ-VOUS DES FAMILLES. Admission: Adultes, 10c; Enfants, 5c.

DOMINION PARK OPEN FOR THE SEASON

The people's favorite amusement spot. New features, sports and hundreds of attractions for young and old. Bring the family and be happy. All Cars Go To The Park.

PARC DOMINION OUVERT POUR LA SAISON

Le lieu d'amusement favori du peuple. Attractions nouvelles et amusements pour les enfants et leurs parents. Venez vous amuser avec votre famille. Tous les Chars Conduisent au Parc.

Le Monde Ouvrier - The Labor World

Rédigé en collaboration. The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of the Province of Quebec Organized Workers. Member of the International Labor Press.

Le porte-parole des ouvriers organisés de la Province de Québec

Le Monde Ouvrier - The Labor World. Membre de la Presse Internationale Ouvrière d'Amérique. GASTON FRANCO, Secrétaire de la Rédaction. M.-E. ALAÏE, Gérant de la circulation et de la publicité.

AT THE IMPERIAL

Mr. Ben Light, at the Imperial next week, is one of vaudeville's best known and most talented pianists, and has recently organized his own company. He has been christened "Melody Land." He has surrounded himself with a very capable company of musicians, singers and dancers, producing one of the most pleasing acts of the season. Miss Paula Ayres comes to vaudeville from comic opera. She is best known for her work in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, but her statuesque beauty and fine voice were particularly effective in a recent revival of "Robin Hood." In vaudeville Miss Ayres is to be heard in a programme of dramatic songs. Eddie Swartz and Julia Clifford, musical comedy favorites, will be heard in popular melodies and original nonsense. They have contributed to some of the best of recent plays. "Good Morning, Lady," is the title Mary Goss and Charles Barrows give their little skit. This is a comedy flirtation with song trappings. One of "The Three Armstrongs" is a girl, and the other two are men. For ten minutes they work diligently to make "Just in Fun" an Armstrongs are singers and dancers, and comedy bicycle riders. Earl Hall and Grace Deborn complete the vaudeville portion of the bill in "Members of the Same Club." "Secret Orders" is the photoplay presentation for the week, features Evelyn Brent, Robert Frazer, Harold Goodwin, Marjorie Bonner and John Gough.

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Wires and Cables—Telephone Apparatus. Fire Alarm and Police Signalling Systems—Radio Transmitting and Receiving Equipment. Made in Canada by Northern Electric Company Limited. Plant and General Offices MONTREAL, P. Q.

Sore Tired Feet

Bathe in Minard's and warm water, rubbing the solution into the aching parts with the finger tips. Minard's is also splendid for sprains, bruises and strained ligaments.

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In all branches is our specialty, with 35 years experience. Our men always have had square dealings make lasting friends. Our credit terms most liberal. Try us. Metropolitan House Furnishing Co., Limited. 32 Notre Dame Street W., Montreal.

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Free Band Concerts

Free Band Concerts under the Provisions of the Will of the late Charles S. Campbell, K.C., each Band being composed of not less than thirty-five musicians, will be given on the dates and at the places mentioned below at 8.30 o'clock in the evening (Daylight Saving Time).

Month	Date	Day	PLACE	BAND
May	18	Tuesday	Gallery Square	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	20	Thursday	St. Henry Playground	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	22	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	23	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	24	Monday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	24	Monday	St. Paul Playground	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	24	Monday	Maisonneuve Market Place	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	24	Monday	Fletcher's Field	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	29	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	30	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
June	1	Tuesday	Maisonneuve Market Place	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	3	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	3	Thursday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	3	Thursday	St. Henry Playground	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	3	Thursday	Jarry Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	5	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	6	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	8	Tuesday	Fletcher's Field	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	10	Thursday	Gallery Square	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	11	Friday	St. Paul Playground	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	12	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	13	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	15	Tuesday	St. Gabriel Park	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	17	Thursday	Maisonneuve Market Place	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	17	Thursday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	18	Friday	St. Henry Playground	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	19	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	20	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	22	Tuesday	Jarry Park	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	23	Wednesday	St. Paul Playground	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	25	Friday	St. Gabriel Park	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	26	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	27	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Montreal Regiment.
July	1	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	1	Thursday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	1	Thursday	Maisonneuve Market Place	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	1	Thursday	Gallery Square	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	2	Friday	St. Henry Playground	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	3	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	4	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	6	Tuesday	St. Paul Playground	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	8	Thursday	St. Gabriel Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	10	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
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	15	Thursday	Lafontaine Park	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	15	Thursday	St. Henry Playground	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	16	Friday	Jarry Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	17	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	18	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	20	Tuesday	Gallery Square	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	22	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	23	Friday	St. Paul Playground	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	24	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	25	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	27	Tuesday	St. Henry Playground	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	29	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	29	Thursday	St. Gabriel Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	30	Friday	Maisonneuve Market Place	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	31	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
August	1	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	5	Thursday	Jarry Park	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	5	Thursday	St. Paul Playground	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	7	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	8	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	10	Tuesday	Fletcher's Field	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	12	Thursday	St. Henry Playground	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	12	Thursday	Gallery Square	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	13	Friday	Maisonneuve Market Place	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	14	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	15	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	17	Tuesday	St. Gabriel Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	19	Thursday	St. Paul Playground	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
	21	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	22	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	24	Tuesday	Lafontaine Park	St. Lambert Concert Band.
	26	Thursday	Maisonneuve Market Place	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	27	Friday	St. Henry Playground	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	27	Friday	Jarry Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	28	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	29	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	31	Tuesday	Gallery Square	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
September	2	Thursday	St. Paul Playground	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	4	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	6	Monday	Fletcher's Field	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
	6	Monday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.
	6	Monday	St. Henry Playground	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	6	Monday	St. Gabriel Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	9	Thursday	Maisonneuve Market Place	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	12	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	14	Tuesday	Jarry Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
	16	Thursday	St. Paul Playground	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
	17	Friday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.

It is suggested that persons interested in these Concerts might usefully cut out this Notice, so that they may have conveniently before them, the date, hour and place of each Concert and the name of the Band which will perform.

FREDERICK E. MEREDITH, W. R. MacINNES,

Executors of the Estate late Charles S. Campbell, K.C.