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A nos lecteurs

Avec l'année nouvelle, Le Monde Ouvrier entre dans sa troisième année d'existence... que de luttes n'avons-nous pas faites pour la défense du Travail...

LE MONDE OUVRIER.

EXPLICATION DE PRINCIPES DU CONGRES DES METIERS ET DU TRAVAIL DU CANADA

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Des accidents du travail dans le New-York

Département du Travail de l'Etat New York a publié un bulletin spécial (No 146, dans lequel est analysé le nombre de la réparation accordée relative aux accidents industriels au cours de l'année close le 30 juin 1926.

Gin Canadien Melchers Croix d'or (Fabriqué à Berthierville, Qué., sous la surveillance du Gouvernement Fédéral, rectifié quatre fois et vieilli en entrepôt pendant des années.

Les fêtes du Jour de l'An

Les deux hémisphères sont furiés contre Bernard Shaw, l'agnostic, l'empêcheur de danser en rond, le briseur de vessies qu'on prend pour des lanternes.

Une femme me disait: "J'aimerais autant ne voir six pieds sous terre qu'à la veille du Jour de l'An. Le plaisir de voir arriver mes enfants et mes petits-enfants est gâté par le mal que je me donne sans compter l'argent que ça nous coûte."

Il est arrivé à une amie une étrange aventure. Elle reçut, au Jour de l'An la boîte à mouchoirs qu'elle avait envoyée à sa belle-sœur à Noël.

— Mettez-lui mon bonnet de fourrure! cria mon mari qui n'en pouvait plus, s'étant fait esser sa pipe cernée et renverser son archoir deux fois sur le tapis.

L'assurance chômage en Grande-Bretagne

Des rapports ont été publiés par un comité interdépartemental sur l'assurance-chômage dans l'agriculture en Grande-Bretagne récemment chargé de s'enquérir si les travailleurs agricoles devraient continuer à être exclus comme par le passé du système national d'assurance.

AVIS DE DIVORCE

AVIS set par les présentes donné que JEAN VALENTI, gérant, de la Cité de Montréal, Province de Québec, présente une demande au Parlement du Canada à la présente session pour obtenir son divorce de son épouse MARIE PALETTI, d'Italie, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

A tous nos lecteurs et lectrices nous offrons nos meilleurs souhaits du Nouvel An. Joie et Bonheur.

Quelle grande découverte!

Dans ce numéro portant la date du Jour de l'An, nous aurions désiré n'avoir que des paroles de mansuétude et de bons souhaits à proférer. Malheureusement, il nous faut répondre à ces feuilles patriotardes qui croient bon de nous donner un coup de crocs de temps à autre.

Le rôle de l'Eglise, nous répond Le Droit, a toujours été de faire régner la charité chrétienne, par conséquent de faire respecter par les forts les droits des faibles.

Le règne de la charité chrétienne a parfois été mis de côté de façon préemptoire dans les relations entre maîtres et serviteurs, et les États-Unis ont dû livrer une guerre fratricide pour abolir l'esclavage qui régnait encore dans certaines contrées.

Et ceci explique... même l'attaque de l'Ere Nouvelle contre notre journal. Le juif, toujours le juif qui est en train de submerger la race canadienne-française. Nous savions que seuls les écrits des chauvins de l'Ere Nouvelle méritaient d'être lus, que seul ce journal méritait d'être le médium d'annonce de nos marchands canadiens-français; mais nous savons aussi qu'on ne prise que ce qui nous coûte des sacrifices, et que par conséquent on ne peut apprécier l'Ere Nouvelle (à sa juste valeur) car il n'en coûte rien de recevoir cette circulaire de préjugés et de protestations et de jérémiades sans fin.

Le Coin des Unions locales

ELECTION CHEZ LES BARBIERS

Lundi soir dernier, le local 455 des barbiers a procédé à l'élection générale de ses officiers pour 1927 avec les résultats suivants: MM. Arthur Millard, président; Bruno Roy, vice-président; D. Di Muro, secrétaire-trésorier sortant de charge réélu pour le 19e terme; Louis Legault, secrétaire archiviste; Wilbrod Mayrand, guide; Léon Leclair, garde; T. Giacco et J. Goulet, au comité des finances; W. Drouin, J. Dion et L. Beuparlant, syndics; MM. A. Millard, Z. Di Muro et F. Giroux ont été élus délégués au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal.

Les membres du comité exécutif du local sont chargés d'agir comme visiteurs des malades durant l'année 1927. L'installation solennelle des nouveaux officiers est fixée à lundi soir prochain, 3 janvier. A cette occasion, le secrétaire a été autorisé à organiser la fête de famille traditionnelle. Les membres y sont tous cordialement invités.

Il y aura distribution gratuite de rafraîchissements et de bons cigares de l'union. Des invitations spéciales seront faites à des chefs en vue du mouvement ouvrier à Montréal à assister à la cérémonie solennelle de l'installation des officiers.

Le secrétaire fera connaître aux membres des grands événements qui pourront se produire durant l'année 1927. Les maîtres barbiers sortant, dit-on, après les fêtes, pour discuter avec leurs employés la situation des affaires dans la profession des barbiers, car on croit qu'il faut une coopération étroite entre l'union et les patrons si l'on veut hausser les prix et mettre de l'ordre dans les boutiques. « Dans ces circonstances, a déclaré M. Di Muro, je prie un bon résultat tant pour les membres du local que pour les patrons; je souhaite une bonne année aux patrons et aux membres du local et à tous les barbiers en général, année prospère et bonne santé. Les membres devront prendre note de cet avis et être présents, lundi soir, le 3 janvier, à l'assemblée. »

CHEZ LES PEINTRES

Le local 349 des peintres décorateurs et tapissiers d'Amérique a tenu son assemblée générale lundi soir dernier pour procéder à la nomination et à l'élection des officiers pour le terme 1927.

Le local 359 des peintres décorateurs et tapissiers d'Amérique a procédé mardi soir à l'élection des officiers du local pour l'année 1927.

CHEZ LES WAGONNIERS DE CHEMINS DE FER

C'est vendredi, le 7 janvier qu'aura lieu l'installation des officiers de la loge Sainte-Marie 234 des wagonniers de chemins de fer, à leur lieu de réunion ordinaire, au No 417 rue Ontario Est. Les officiers qui ont été élus et dont l'installation aura lieu sont les suivants: MM. L. A. Beaudry, président; Henri Massé, vice-président; C. Miron, secrétaire archiviste et correspondant; R. B. Lamarche, secrétaire financier; A. Bertrand, trésorier; Louis Morin, président du comité de protection; A. Joubert, auditeur et membre du comité de protection; Jos. Dufault, maître de cérémonies; MM. A. Neagle, G. Gauthier, et E. Deniger, membres du comité de protection.

CHEZ LES FERBLANTIERS-COUVREURS

Le local 116 des ferblantiers-couvreurs a procédé mardi soir, à leur salle de réunion ordinaire, au 417 Ontario Est, à la nomination et à l'élection de ses officiers pour l'année 1927. Après les élections il y eut une petite soirée. On profita également de cette réunion pour discuter les conditions de travail pour la prochaine saison.

VOTE DE SYMPATHIES

Un vote exprimant les condoléances et les sympathies des peintres du local 349 a été adressé par le secrétaire de ce local à M. Georges Lepage, membre de ce local, à l'occasion de la mort de sa vénérable mère survenue récemment. Une copie de la résolution a été adressée à la famille.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONALE D'AMERIQUE

Nous accusons réception d'une communication officielle des bureaux généraux de l'Union typographique internationale d'Amérique, contenant un exposé des activités de cette organisation, durant l'année 1926. Ce document fait mention des rapports soumis au 75e congrès annuel de l'Union typographique, tenu l'été dernier, par le président général Lynch, les vice-présidents généraux, et le secrétaire-trésorier général J. W. Hays.

Le président général Lynch rappelle les activités déployées par l'union typographique durant sa grande campagne de reconstruction et de réorganisation, durant le cours de l'année 1926, aux Etats-Unis et au Canada, et déclara que cette campagne a rapporté les meilleurs résultats. Il fait mention particulièrement du bureau d'éducation organisé par l'union typographique, par lequel

8,000 apprentis reçoivent l'instruction nécessaire pour faire de bons typographes.

Le ler vice-président Brown, qui est spécialement chargé du bureau d'arbitrage et de conciliation de l'union fait rapport qu'une entente a été conclue avec la "American Newspaper Publishers Association", et l'union typographique et déclare que bien des conflits ont été évités grâce à l'action des membres du bureau d'arbitrage.

Le 2e vice-président Hewson, fait mention de ses activités pour établir le principe de l'atelier fermé, activités qui ont été généralement couronnées de succès, principalement dans les ateliers des journaux, tant aux Etats-Unis qu'en Canada.

Le 3e vice-président Smith, qui représente les préposés aux mailles des journaux, fait connaître que de bonnes augmentations de salaires ont été obtenues, par les unions des "mailers", et cela sans aucun trouble. Il dit que ces augmentations ont été données surtout aux préposés, aux mailles, dans les ateliers de journaux où l'on se sert des machines automatiques perfectionnées nouvellement introduites.

Le dernier rapport, mais non le moindre est celui du secrétaire-trésorier général, M. J. W. Hays. Ce rapport fait connaître que l'union typographique internationale d'Amérique possède actuellement un fonds de réserve, un balancé de \$5,066,532.76 qui est ainsi réparti: Fonds général, \$1,313,308.66; fonds mortuaire, \$2,509,635; fonds de pensions aux vieillards, \$1,252,588.81.

Le rapport de l'exécutif fait mention de l'entente passée avec la "German Typographia" une importante association ouvrière qui s'est fusionnée avec l'union internationale typographique.

Le nouveau bureau de direction de l'union est composé de MM. Charles P. Howard, président général; S. R. Brown, vice-président; Austin Hewson 2e vice-président; C. N. Smith, 4e vice-président; J. W. Hays, secrétaire-trésorier.

La simplicité est une grâce chez l'homme et la perfection de toutes les grâces de la femme.—Cte de BELVEZE.

Notre amour pour la vérité doit être tel que toutes nos paroles aient la valeur des serments.—SAINT PAULIN.

Il faut apprendre à se taire comme il faut apprendre à parler et apprendre à parler n'est pas le plus difficile.—Louis VEUILLLOT.

Si chaque année nous décernions un prix aux hommes de bien, nous aurions des hommes parfaits.—IMITATION.

La semaine de cinq jours

Opinions de quelques industriels américains sur cette innovation de leur compatriote, Henry Ford.

Le numéro d'octobre 1926 du "Pocket Bulletin", publication officielle mensuelle de l'Association nationale des industriels des Etats-Unis, reproduit l'opinion de trente patrons de différentes branches de l'industrie appartenant à diverses parties du pays, sur la question de la semaine de cinq jours établie par M. Henry Ford.

Voici quelques extraits de ces déclarations: M. D. M. Weir, vice-président de la Compagnie des aciéries Weirton, Weirton, Virginie occidentale:

"Huit heures de travail pendant cinq jours par semaine laissent beaucoup de loisirs. Il ne s'écoulera pas très longtemps avant qu'une augmentation des salaires devienne nécessaire pour permettre aux travailleurs de faire face aux dépenses qu'entraîneront ces nouveaux loisirs."

M. E. G. Scott, président de la Compagnie Scott et Smith pour la manufacture du tabac, Paducah, Kentucky:

"La semaine de cinq jours constitue pour tous les travailleurs américains une aspiration légitime. Mais son application entraînerait une augmentation des salaires d'environ dix pour cent, ce qui désavantagerait encore les produits américains sur le marché européen. A l'heure actuelle, il ne résulterait d'une perte qu'un gain pour les travailleurs."

M. J. C. Martien (Lexington Building, Baltimore):

"La nécessité d'une production accrue qui se fait sentir à l'heure actuelle, ne permet pas d'envisager une réduction de la durée du travail. Le loisir n'est pas un facteur de progrès. L'oisiveté engendre le mal. Personne n'a jamais rêvé de la réduction de la semaine de travail, la science ou aucune autre activité utile, en limitant la durée du travail."

M. P. T. Norton, président de la Société Case Crane et Kilbourne Jacobs de produits mécaniques à Columbus, Ohio: "La question de savoir si l'ouvrier américain peut bénéficier d'une semaine de travail plus courte, sans que l'amélioration constante de son niveau de vie soit menacée, peut être résolue non par l'initiative d'un seul individu, mais par le désir sincère des industriels de réduire le nombre des membres non producteurs de la société et d'éliminer le gaspillage."

M. C. Cheney, président de la Société Cheney frères pour la manufacture de soieries de South Manchester, Connecticut:

"Rien n'est plus faux que la politique de diminution du rendement pratiquée par la Fédération Américaine du Travail."

M. W. L. Clause, président de la Compagnie de Pittsburg pour la fabrication de glaces:

"On a constaté souvent que l'ouvrier rend autant en huit heures qu'en dix ou même plus. Mais je ne vois aucune raison de croire que l'ouvrier travaillera autant en cinq qu'en six journées de huit heures, étant donné qu'il peut fournir son maximum pendant huit heures."

M. A. L. Humphrey, président de la Compagnie des freins Westinghouse, de Pittsburg:

"L'initiative de Henry Ford n'est pas seulement fautive au point de vue économique et contraire aux intérêts du travailleur; elle constitue aussi un germe de désordre dans notre monde industriel. Les rapports qui existent heureusement entre les patrons et la main-d'oeuvre rendent inutile l'institution d'un jour de congé supplémentaire. L'ouvrier qui veut s'absenter pendant une journée obtient aisément l'autorisation de son patron."

M. A. H. Mulliken, président de la Compagnie Pettibone Mulliken, New-York et Chicago:

"L'initiative d'Henry Ford ne soulève, à l'heure actuelle, aucune question importante et n'aura, dans l'ensemble, aucune conséquence au point de vue industriel."

M. G. L. Markland, président de la Société de fabrication d'engrenages mécaniques de Philadelphie:

"Ce mouvement tend vers l'arène. Rome a fait de même et Rome a péri. Les Américains deviennent une race d'efféminés et de poules mouillées. Il est temps de réagir. Nous avons trop de lois protégeant les travailleurs. Celui qui demande la semaine de quarante heures ne devrait pas oser se réclamer de la nationalité américaine."

M. C. R. Sligh, président de la Compagnie Sligh pour la fabrication de meubles, Grand Rapids, Michigan:

"Au point de vue économique, il est impossible d'utiliser quarante heures par semaine seulement les milliards de dollars placés dans l'industrie. La réduction de la durée du travail entraînerait inévitablement une augmentation du coût de la vie sans que les travailleurs soient assurés d'une hausse des salaires."

M. H. W. Cook, président de la Société Nettleton, à Syracuse:

"De trop longs loisirs seraient certainement mauvais pour le travailleur. N'est-il pas prudent de laisser les choses telles qu'elles sont actuellement?"

M. C. B. King, vice-président et directeur général de la Compagnie Marion, à Marion, Ohio:

"La production diminuerait et le coût augmenterait. Le consommateur souffrirait nécessairement et le progrès industriel serait entravé."

M. J. E. Edgerton, président de l'Association nationale des industriels:

"Ne confondons pas les principes de la science économique avec les aspirations humaines. Il est temps que l'Amérique reprenne conscience et comprenne que le loisir complet n'est pas la conséquence naturelle de la prospérité matérielle."

M. P. J. Kruesi, président des fondries de fer de Chattanooga, Tennessee:

"La destruction des richesses résultant de la guerre mondiale a été si considérable que l'oeuvre de reconstruction ne peut, pendant la présente génération, se faire en cinq jours de huit heures par semaine."

M. J. K. Dewey, président de la Compagnie James F. Dewey, Quebec, Victoria:

"La paresse n'a jamais engendré le bonheur. L'ancienne règle "tu travailleras six jours" contient une grande part de vérité. Obséquiosité avec reconnaissance."

M. H. Abbott, président de la Compagnie Calculegraph, New-York:

"La nécessité d'un jour supplémentaire de congé dépend de la nature du travail. Dans certains métiers où l'ouvrier fournit un travail musculaire ou mental considérable, et dans ceux où le travail s'accomplit dans des conditions exceptionnelles (chaleur, poussière, vapeur), tout le monde reconnaît que des périodes de repos, une journée ou une semaine de travail plus courtes sont nécessaires et désirables. Il est illogique et déraisonnable de vouloir appliquer partout la semaine de cinq jours."

M. W. H. Barr, président de la Société William H. Barr, Buffalo:

"Pas un seul syndiqué ne s'efforcera d'augmenter tant soit peu son rendement pour la seule raison que sa semaine finit le vendredi soir au lieu du samedi. Ce que les syndicats veulent, c'est un salaire de six jours pour un travail de cinq jours."

In cauda venenum. Henry Ford a inauguré le mouvement et les unions ouvrières vont recevoir les coups de trique. *Pauvre et circonspect*, cette journée de cinq heures, d'après M. Markland, qui dit que les ouvriers sont trop protégés par la loi... et tout probablement les patrons pas assez! M. Cook veut prendre soin de la santé morale des travailleurs. M. Cheney (on dirait un nom canadien), accuse la Fédération Américaine du Travail de pratiquer la politique de diminution du rendement, mais il ne pense pas aux producteurs du coton qui ont décidé de diminuer la production pour maintenir les prix; comme il est dans les soieries, il ne pense pas à ceux qui doivent se contenter du coton!

Les opinions les plus pondérées et les plus réactionnaires sont représentées dans ces quelques déclarations. On constate que quelques-uns ont parlé pour la galerie, pour s'aplatir devant leurs mandataires; d'autres ont raisonné avec logique, tandis que quelques-uns ont laissé percer la haine que leur inspire toute proposition pour améliorer le sort de la classe ouvrière... et diminuer leurs profits. Vous vous imaginez les anathèmes qui venaient sur les ouvriers s'ils avaient été les premiers à parler de ce projet de cinq jours de travail par semaine. Mais heureusement, c'est un industriel hardi et qui réussit qui a mis le premier cette semaine de cinq jours en vigueur.

Ceux qui ne se rétractent jamais s'aiment plus que la vérité.— JOUBERT.

L'influence du médecin ne s'exerce pas seulement sur l'imbécillité du malade; elle lui livre tout ce que la famille a de plus secret et de plus sacré.—Louis VEUILLLOT.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL. — To promote the interests of the Allied Union Label (which can be had in either the French or English language). — The following organizations comprise Council: — Typographical Union, No. 478; Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 22; Bookbinders' Union, No. 91; Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 9; Stereotypers and Electrotypes Union, No. 91; Malters' Union, No. 32; President, Thomas Black, Vice-President, J. A. Ricard; Recorder, J. Pelletier; Secretary-Treasurer, James Philp, 208 Ottawa Building, 248 St. James Street; Executive, N. Oulmet, R. Léger, G. Vallières; Auditors, R. Pageau, A. Larocher, G. Brunelle.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 178. — Meets every first Saturday at No. 248 St. James Street. Thomas Black, President, 288 Wisconsin Ave., Outremont; James Philp, Secretary-Treasurer, 248 St. James Street. Business hours: 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER, No. 145. — Assemblée le 1er samedi du mois, salle des Cordonniers, 7294, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Secrétaire, Joseph Gauthier, 723, rue Lafontaine. Sec. arch., A.-F. Ricard, 4294, rue Brébeuf; Sec.-financier et trésorier, Louis Gaudouy, 201, rue Drolet.

UNION DES RELIEURS, Local 91. — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredi de chaque mois, à la salle de l'Union, 3 rue Craig Est, à 8 h. 15 m. Président, Albert Julien, 3, rue Craig Est. Secrétaire-financier, et agent d'affaires, Jos. Pelletier, 3 Craig Est, chambre 22-23; Téléphone: Lancaster 2724.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TAILLEURS DE PIERRE DE MONTREAL. — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e lundis de chaque mois, à 8 heures du soir, à la salle des Cordonniers, 7294, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, Elol Paquette, 6280, rue Fabry; secrétaire, Octave Jette, 6138, rue Garnier.

CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DES CHARPENTIERIS-MENUISIERS D'AMERIQUE. — Président, Arthur Martel; vice-président, W. H. Warren; secrétaire-archiviste et financier, J. E. C. Racette; trésorier, E. Elkin. Bureau: de 8.00 a.m. à 5.00 p.m., au No 417, rue Ontario Est. Téléphone: Est 670. Assemblée tous les mercredis, à huit heures du soir.

CHARPENTIERIS-MENUISIERS — Union locale No 1538, Malouaneuve. — Assemblée tous les vendredis, à 8 heures du soir, au No 1651, rue Letourneur (Trottoir des Buffalo). Président: J. A. Chamberland; vice-président: U. Vigeant; secrétaire-archiviste: O. Frouin, 2148, Boulevard Pie IX; secrétaire-financier: A. Robert, 1806, rue Letourneur; secrétaire-trésorier: J. W. Corbell, 438, rue Lacordaire; conducteur: Thos. Dery; garden: Jos. Plante.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES CHARPENTIERIS-MENUISIERS D'AMERIQUE LOCAL 134. — Ernest Boucher, Président, 1923, rue DuRoi; Art. Mayer, Vice-Président, 45, rue Rivest; Napoléon Lamillard, Secrétaire-Archiviste, 2131, rue Saint-Germain; J. A. Roy, Secrétaire-Financier, 1841, rue Wolfe; Ernest Thibault, Secrétaire-Trésorier, 1316, rue Gifford. Le local d'assemblée tous les lundis soirs, au No 417, rue Ontario Est, Salle No 1.

LOGE SAINTE-MARIE No 234 DE LA FRATERNITE DES WAGONNIERS — DES VOIES FERRÉES D'AMERIQUE. — Assemblée les 1er et 3e vendredis de chaque mois, au No 417 rue Ontario Est. Président, L. A. Beaudry, 190 Desjard; vice-président, Massé, 134 Montclair; secrétaire-archiviste et correspondant, C. Miron, 485, rue Fulham; secrétaire-financier, R. B. Lamarche, 1377, avenue Delormier; trésorier, A. Bertrand, 685 Aylwin; chapelain, Jos. Dufault, 591 Frontenac; garden, A. Miron, 182 Laurendeau, Montréal Est; guide, E. Deniger, 1906 Hogan; guide, W. Leclair, 624 Des Erables.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES PEINTRES DECORATEURS, LOCAL 349. — Assemblée tous les lundis à 8 p.m., 417 Ontario Est. Président, B. Valliquette, 1258 DuRoi; vice-président, G. A. Mondor, 381 Montclair; sec.-arch., D. Mondor, 4054, Brébeuf; sec.-trés., A. Chevalier, 2427, Jeanne d'Arc; Sec.-financier et agent d'affaires, L. P. Boisseau, 4640, avenue Delormier. Bureau: 417, rue Ontario Est.

UNION BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local 1244. — Meets every Tuesday evening, at 217 St. Catherine St. East, at 8 o'clock. President: D. B. Bruce; vice president: J. Elkin; recording secretary, Richard Lynch, 4965 St. Andre St.; financial secretary: A. King, 155 McCorrd St.; treasurer, James Fraser, 625 Greene Avenue.

UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS EN CHAUS-SURES (B. & S. W. U.), Local 210. — Assemblée tous les vendredis, au No 7294, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président: G. N. DeChêne, 908 Dumontigny Est; Secrétaire: Noël Gervais, 2112, rue Wolfe; Agent d'affaires: Charles McKeercher, 7294, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Téléphone: Est 1110.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 207 DE ST-HYACINTHE. — Assemblée tous les vendredis à 8 heures du soir, au No 71, rue Mondor. Président, Ernest Gendron, Secrétaire-financier, Arthur Brodeur, Village St-Joseph, St-Hyacinthe; Sec.-trésorier, C. E. Lemieux, 19 rue St-Simon.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 366. — Assemblée tous les mercredis du mois à 8 heures p.m. au No 7294 Ste-Catherine Est. Président, Paul Gagné; secrétaire-archiviste, N. Fortin; 245 des Erables; secrétaire-financier et agent d'affaires, Charles McKeercher, 7294 Ste-Catherine Est.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES BARBIERS D'AMERIQUE, Local 455 de Montréal. — Assemblée le 1er et 3e lundis de chaque mois au 217 St-Catherine est, à 8 heures p.m. Président, Bruno Roy; secrétaire-archiviste, Arthur Milord; secrétaire-trésorier, Z. Di Muro, 217 St-Catherine Est, Tel. Est 6417.

INTERNATIONAL BARBERS' UNION Local 689.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, at 839 St. Lawrence St. President, B. Slousky; Secretary-Treasurer, K. Slousky, 147a Colonial Avenue.

MUSICIANS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Local No. 406, A. F. of L. — Assemblée le 1er dimanche du trimestre et le premier vendredi, des deux mois suivants à 10 heures du matin, à la salle des Musiciens, 1552 rue Saint-Denis. Président, J. C. Molinar; secrétaire-archiviste, J. C. Molinar; secrétaire-trésorier, E. N. Hébert, 1550 rue Saint-Denis, chambre 10. Tél.: Lancaster 2584. Heures de bureau: 10 a.m. à 12:30 p.m.

UNION INTER. DES TRAVAILLEURS EN FOURBURE, No 68. — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis, à 8 heures du soir, à la salle de l'Union du Commerce, 149 rue Berli. Prés., Arthur Paquette, 102 Chambard; Sec.-arch., A. Beuparlé, 6806, de Gaspé; Trés., G. H. Bourgeois, 135 Amherst; Agent d'affaires, A. Roy, 182 Sainte-Catherine Est.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND TILE LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, LOCAL 4 OF MONTREAL. — Meeting every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at 70 Jeanne Mance St. Office address, 70 Jeanne Mance St., Room No. 5. Tel. Plateau 8778. President, Joseph Verlin, 220 Harvard Ave., Westmount. Tel. Walnut 1995V. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, Henry Bull, 2314 Drolet. Tel. Cal. 6388V.

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COUR SUPÉRIEURE
No 9903.
DAME AUGUSTA BRODY, de la ville et du district de Montréal, épouse en biens de William Rothman, du même lieu,
Demanderesse,
VS
WILLIAM ROTHMAN, de la ville et du district de Montréal, marchand,
Défendeur.
Une action en séparation de biens a été instituée, ce jour, en cette cause.
Montréal, 2 décembre 1926.
I. Popliger,
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13th Year — No. 1

SAMEDI, 1er JANVIER 1927 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Assisting the Maritimes

An Unofficial Minority Report.

Men of national renown are again buzzing about the assistance to be given the Maritimes. But, as usual, it works out to be only a cry to help the boost of the tributes. Neither the reduction of the freight rates East, nor the subsidizing the Eastern ports will ever send another worker's child to high school in the provinces by the sea. Probably a large number of those who would benefit by this sort of gesture live in Montreal.

No such gesture will ever of itself raise the rate of pay of any class of workers in the Maritimes or elsewhere, for that matter. The quickest way to help the workers in the Maritimes is also the quickest way to help ourselves in Montreal.

True, it may be, that the Maritimes entered into Confederation for profit to their profiteers. That was the ancient basic idea of all unions, but the Maritimes got the worst of the tribute-teering deal. The tributes took a westward and southern journey instead of an eastern one, and the Atlantic coast works are closing down, and being removed to more suitable distributing centres westward. And Maritime workers are not even earning the old-time starvation wage rates. They are stranded and abandoned.

Many are the cases where workers have had to leave their families to the mercies of charity while they seek homes in the United States. There is a saying much in vogue in the East that Boston is the real capital of the Canadian Maritime Provinces. Indeed, we have arrived at a point where it is probably safe to aver that American citizenship owes more of its population to descent from former Canadians than Canada does.

It is to be hoped our exiles in the United States can find the protection they sought for that daily ration of seven and a half pounds of wheat which disappeared here every night. They are lucky if they did. If they didn't, they are no worse off.

There will be no luck for workers anywhere until nightly protection can be provided to each daily share of the yearly rations. Is it not strange that we can catch every kind of a thief but the one which takes our daily food. They even steal it from the police every night, for policemen cannot guarantee university education to their children out of their wages, any more than other workers. The teachers themselves are in the same predicament.

So, we know in Montreal exactly what the Maritime workers need without going down to see. We are in the same boat. Pardon: the same SHIP OF STATE!!!

Yes, we know without going to see. We know because it is in our weary disappointed bones. The other fellows send commissions down East to "investigate." But generally they first blind these commissions by strong injections of "oral understandings" in order that they may see nothing. And they see it.

Helping the Maritimes

Just here the writing of this homely report has been interrupted by the perusal of the dainties gushing over the release of the report of the Maritime Commission. They compare it to the *Magna Charta*, but it seems to be only a *Magna Charta* for the tribute-receivers, so the minority report will have to continue for the tribute-payers, as if nothing had happened.

As the majority of the Maritime people are tribute-payers, this minority report necessarily becomes a report for the majority, and it is made from personal knowledge of the Maritimes, too.

The Commission's Report ignores the working class because no such human element is recognized in the economic calculations of tribute-receivers. What we refer to as the working class is to them a commodity, a material at a level with the earth on which rests humanity. Humanity is only considered beyond the tribute-receiving point. Tribute-payers are not humanity in the stunning figurations.

Beyond the pittance to be thrown to education there is not a hint in all the report of the Commission to indicate any desire to raise the rate of wages to a point where full education can be guaranteed to all of the children of the Maritimes. The EDUCATION WAGE is ignored. And prosperity can only be measured by the number of children who can be put through some sort of a university course.

To say that the Maritimes produce so many millions of dollars from farm, mine, sea, and factory is to spell nothing in prosperity unless wages and prices be adjusted to the education basis. Yet the Commission report contemplates mere bulk of production as the end of its job. Distribution does not concern it.

Coal, steel, and fish are to be subventioned in the form of improved harbors and reduced freight rates, but these advantages will benefit only the percentages of profit to the big companies which concentrate these industries. The improved harbors will soon more than recoup the railways in through traffic. The manufacturer will continue the old freight rate in his local prices. Thus the tribute-receivers find comfort in the report, and their press is quite blatant over it.

By this report what is the tribute-payer to be thankful for? The prospect of more work, only. No guarantee of work, mark you. Work is no longer a human being's right, nor his privilege, in the Maritimes or elsewhere. A man MAY get work if capital is not too busy in China.

So the essential worker on production and distribution still finds the wage question outside the law of the tribute-receivers. No commission bothers about the guarantee of work, much less the guarantee of wage in a discussion upon prosperity. As the law ignores the wages of workers, then the only recourse open is rebellion, or semi-rebellion, to obtain a share of production. There must be a kick for wages, then organized kicks for wages, then strikes and pickets, then the holy condemnations by the glib press and pulpit.

To the tribute-receiver, all this is logically only fool stuff, for his scheme does not tolerate the admission of tribute-payers as members of human society. He is perfectly satisfied to build his paradise on the top of all this hell if he can get away with it. Therefore, the fight is left open, and all commissions ignore the tribute-payer.

So this minority report for the majority of Maritime people must say that the question of work remains uncertain, the question of wages still more so. The higher education of children is left to the mercy of God, for the production of Canada is withheld from its support.

I. S. HENRI.

BRITISH CO-OPERATORS PLAN BIG CAMPAIGN

A propaganda campaign to carry the message of co-operation throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain is being planned by a joint committee of the Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. A preliminary programme has been drawn up, and it is expected that the campaign will be launched in the second and third weeks of February, 1927. During those two weeks, big demonstrations will be held in every co-operative center; societies will organize shopping weeks and special displays; co-operative exhibitions will be held; special literature will be published, and art and oratory will be called in to contribute to an intensive appeal to the imagination and intelligence of the widest possible masses.

Commenting on the proposed campaign, "The Co-operative News" says: "There is no reason why only five millions of the people in these islands should be members of the co-operative societies. There is room for many more millions in the ranks of membership; and those who are already members are too eager to share those benefits with them."

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK AIDS HOME OWNERSHIP

"Establishment of the five-day week in industry means that the worker has another day in which to enjoy his home and all the pleasures of home ownership in country and suburbs. Few workers would be willing to spend this extra holiday in a small city apartment," said W. Burke Harmon, president of a real estate corporation in New York City.

"This increasing leisure among all classes of workers has become a remarkable incentive to the own-your-home movement," he said.

"During the nine-year period, 1914-23, there was more than 25 per cent gain in the output per worker. This has resulted in higher wages and greater wealth available for home investment."

A wage increase of \$2 a week has been secured by the Bindery Women's Union, affiliated to the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, of Chicago. The new scale ranges from \$25 to \$29.50 for a forty-four hour week.

How to Rule Public Opinion

Every since the adoption of universal suffrage, real western government has shifted to the outside of the walls of parliament for the determination of its main lines of action.

While tribute-payers rejoiced in the new power of the vote, they little dreamed that the tribute-receivers had figured out how to influence the vote so as to retain still nearly all of their old privileges, and obtain many new ones as well. They said:

"Let us educate our Masters!" And they have done it. We vote whatever the tribute-receivers want, because they mould our opinion. They made a direct drive for control of all the avenues of education. They secured them and compelled upon them in the most cheerful of militant attitudes.

The main avenue of modern government is the press, and they own it, exclusively. They own it in order to be able to censor or crush all attempts to promote the brotherhood of Man. They own it to prove to you that you are the most scriptural sort of a brother if you will consent to, and forever abide by, the paying of tribute. Tributes are to be the only redemption allowed to mankind.

All records are bent to this interpretation. If you wish to be allowed to look in upon the tributes a little bit, then you must go the professional contortionist one better: The contortionist may wind his legs around his neck and walk on his hands, but he will not claim to be walking upright. To be a tributee, however, you must not only be able to tie your soul up in knots, but at the same time you must claim to be perfectly erect. In this way the collection of tributes becomes the straightest bit of preaching allowed. They tell us it is pure brotherhood that makes them do it.

Very few of us have not had this psychology at some time in our lives. Those who kept it up are now so busy with the collections that they have no time to create their share of anything useful in the world, and are noted as Mammon's first citizens—the highest of all the stupid honors.

What maintains this psychology, and also the crosses upon which to crucify those who lapse from it? It is the government by the hobbled press. Although the big press stands for the tribute-receivers only, they still manage to flatter the tribute-payers into believing they are yet masters even while they are voting themselves into slavery. They

get away with it, because there is practically only one kind of press at present. That press is strictly disciplined. Besides, it is empty hoyle to know to the tributes.

Labor in the British Empire has conquered Kings, the House of Lords, the House of Commons. It has universal suffrage, but it is neglected to conquer the press, as it is still a long way from its share of big brotherhood government. Society is still of the Master and Man variety with the tributes between. All the redeemers of the world call it hell, and try to change it. But not our press.

When is the brotherhood of man to arrive? That is a rather heavy prophecy to undertake. After we get the principle admitted and working in the schools, we shall be better able to prognosticate.

Only a fully educated generation can answer the question of the arrival of equal opportunity and fraternity on earth.

Our job is to provide that generation. We need more press power to bring it about.

Full education and a free press must always be the first planks in the political platform of the essential producers and lovers of fraternity.

"Company Union" Replaces Brute Force

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

The company "union" is the up-to-date effort of unfair employers to undo the work of trade unions. It means that the days of brute force are, for the time being, held in check. Not that autocratic judges with ready injunctions against strikers are wanting or that they no longer even hint that the right to strike is doubtful. Not that policemen's clubs fail to be directed toward the anatomy of workers who refuse to enter abominable shops. Not that legislators and executives cannot be found who would not drive labor into involuntary servitude.

But today these manifestations are rather few and far between against a past custom which, in a free country, should always have been honored more in the breach than in the observance. Nor is there any guarantee that, in a pinch, the Daubury batters' outrage might not be invoked as a precedent.

It may be assumed then that more covert and artful methods are to be resorted to against the labor movement. One of the outstanding manifestations of this nefarious plan is to coerce employees into considering themselves in side a company "union."

While in no sense a union, it is company property. Because of that it is no union. Because of that it has the mighty financial backing of the company. What is more to the point, the stupendous capital of the larger corporations, which is so hostile to trade unions, foster and organize company "unions."

If at any time these corporations wish to be considered fair to their employees, the way to show it is to give them a free hand to join bona fide unions and deal with them through union representatives.

For it is as true now as it always has been that labor can take care of its interests by helping itself.

It is notable that the corporations which have been consistently antagonistic to the labor movement are now herding their employees like automata into the company "union." It means, of course, that the trade unions are up against the most powerful combinations of capital.

It is certain that labor has its eyes wide open to the serious situation which it faces. This is no skirmish, but a first-class encounter. And there is no question of the outcome.

To suppose that labor can be defeated is to surrender to the fear that humanity is to sink into some form of slavery, whether benevolent or malevolent, whether lost in poverty or veiled with comfort. That is, indeed, a sorry view.

It is nearer the line of historical change to find the world always tending to further approaches to freedom, and to see in the labor movement the engine for development into industrial democracy.

The Railway Wage Dispute

By J. R. M. CLARK

Two recent paragraphs in the "Montreal Star" are of more than ordinary interest. The first deals with the meetings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the wages dispute between the C. P. R. and its thousand clerks, freight handlers, and station and stores department employees; the second contains the speech delivered by Sir Henry Thornton before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in Chicago.

The record of the meetings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, as given to us by the "Star," is drawn up in those guarded terms which to the uninitiated have an appearance of impartiality, but which on investigation are found to tell against the case of the employees. "The Montreal Gazette," it may be said in passing, maintains a discreet silence about the whole business. "The Star" tells us that "the wage question under dispute is the demand of the men for an increase of 10 cents an hour for hourly rated employees, and \$20.40 per month for monthly rated employees."

The only impression the average man gets from reading this (which is no doubt the effect intended) is that some railway workers want an increase of \$20 per month, which seems a fairly substantial increase. There the matter is apt to begin and end. What we are told, but what it is essential to know in order to arrive at any kind of judgment on the merits of the case, is just what the average rate of pay of the workers in question is at present. To tell us that hourly rated employees are asking an increase of 10 cents an hour is to tell us nothing when we do not know either how many hours per week they work or what their rate of pay per hour is.

The representatives of the railroad, it is stated, argued that the labor of the employees in question was costing the company 100 per cent more at present than it was in 1914, and that the railway could not see its way clear to pay a higher rate. It becomes necessary to protest very vigorously against the presentation of facts to the public in such a misleading way. The wages of railway clerks in 1914 were a scandal and a disgrace—as low as \$40 per month in some cases. To say, with a fine show of indignation, of men who are getting \$80 per month (which is not a living wage in these days) "these fellows are costing us 100 per cent more than they cost us in 1914" is to throw dust very completely in the eyes of the man in the street, who has not as a rule the least idea what the rates were and are. It is that detestable kind of legal quibbling which employers resort to so frequently in dealing with labor disputes, and which raises so much ill feeling among the employ-

ees when they find themselves the victims of it.

The men stated that the present wages did not adequately meet the cost of living and provide a reasonable standard of subsistence, that the grades involved were among the poorest paid in the railroad service, and that they were not organized prior to 1918 and their wages were in consequence "arbitrarily set by the company."

This is notoriously true of the bulk of clerical workers at the present time. They are the unanswerable argument to opponents of the trade union movement, the great unorganized whose rate of pay is "arbitrarily set" by the employing class, not in accordance with any rule of decency or humanity but the ruthless application of what is flippantly termed "the law of supply and demand"; the barbaric principle that the value of a given job is the need of the poorest applicant.

The Railway Company, in reply to the cost of living argument raised by the men, maintained that the cost of living was decreasing and that it was lower in Canada than in the United States. This is a poor kind of argument to bring up in the case of men earning anything from \$80 to \$100 per month. It reminds us of the society lady in England during the war who said that the soldier's wife was not in any need of financial assistance since she "hadn't pawned the bedclothes yet!" The wages of clerical workers on our railways are too low. During the war the MacAdoo schedule established a minimum rate of \$90 per month for all classes of railroad employees. To most people in this country it was a puzzle why our boasted railway administrators should have to wait a lead from the United States before doing the obvious—why they could not be decent of their own accord. However that is the fact, and I do not think the C. P. R.'s famous 100 per cent dividend suffered in consequence. But the MacAdoo schedule has now been abandoned, and the C. P. R. are paying clerical help as low as \$60 per month.

Sir Henry Thornton, in his speech before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, laid down the three cardinal principles essential to the existence of any railway as a private enterprise: (1) it must maintain solvency and meet its financial obligations; (2) it must furnish adequate transportation to the public at such rates as will permit the development of the community; and (3) it must pay to its employees that wage which, under reasonable working conditions, will permit them to live in decency, comfort, and under sanitary conditions, and to educate and bring up their children as self-respecting members of society." We hope C. P. R. officials will kindly note. It

is not possible for the railroad employees now asking for an increase to live in the manner indicated by Sir Henry at the present wage rates, even although such rates are "100 per cent more than they were in 1914."

As I have previously stated in these columns, if Henry Ford, a manufacturer of automobiles, can take a derelict railway, put it into shape, make it a paying proposition, and yet pay the very lowest grade of help a wage of \$6 per day, there is no excuse in the world for the inability of our much advertised trained railway executives to do the same thing. It is nothing but a question of management. It is always an easy thing to cut wages when seeking for a way of effecting economy. Any numskull can do that. And if at the same time some quirk can be got hold of like the one about Labor costing "100 per cent more than in 1914," the man in the street is pretty sure to be led off the trail for the time being. But such methods are only cheap makeshifts that are bound to be exposed sooner or later and that can do nothing but hasten on the day when the call for real management will be so loud and so persistent that it can no longer be ignored.

1926 PRICE LEVEL BELOW 1925

Year	Percentage increase from 1913 price
1918	94%
1919	106%
1920	126%
1921	147%
1922	149%
1923	154%
1924	150%
1925	159%
1926	152%

Commodity prices maintained themselves in 1926 at somewhat lower levels than in 1925.

The 1926 mean level was seven points below the 1925 mean. Compared with 1913, the level for 1926 shows an increase of 52 per cent, while in 1925 the increase over the pre-war year was 59 per cent.

A greater volume of commodities moved into consumption in 1926 than in 1925, according to all barometers. One such barometer is found in increased industrial output. Another is the record-breaking volume of freight moved by the railroads. Lower prices would thus appear to have induced greater consumption.

Since 1921, the curve of commodity prices shows, however, moderate fluctuations. In 1921, the price level was 47 per cent above 1913.

The greatest fluctuations occurred from 1920 to 1921 when there was a drop of 79 points. The trend was upward from 1918 to 1920 which was the peak year.

Millionaire Ignorance

Should It Be Abolished or Perpetuated?

That is the old question since Mammon took the government of humanity in hand and established tributes between men of two classes. The tribute-teering systems have been assailed by all of the outstanding philosophers, prophets, saviors, redeemers and teachers that have appeared from time to time in all parts of the world, and some of their records have survived the fierce mutilation of time for our benefit.

The persecution and martyrdom of these reformers has never been able to annihilate their idea of equal opportunity being the original impulse of God in creating man. This natural democracy is always to be seen in the innocence of children. It is the Eden principle which all philosophy would have us revert to.

To pay tributes, or not to pay them, is the social question of the centuries. Were the great emancipators right, in their doctrine of love and fraternity, or did they deserve the miseries and deaths brought to them by those who feared to lose the tributes?

The pitiless man-hunt of the tribute-seekers has not let up for ages. Only the methods have changed. Owing to the ease of modern production by machinery, it is more than probable that there never was a time when tribute-payers carried such an overhead of useless tribute-receivers as at the present hour.

Slaves have always dreamt of their freedom from tributes, but have always lacked the permanence of organization to obtain it. And wherever a sufficient spontaneous organization sprung from the superlative tyranny of the masters, to be able to gain control of a national government, the proletariat soon lost their advantage for the simple reason that they were as ignorant as their former masters.

They did not believe that the love of God and man could govern anything, so they reverted to the tributes with new masters, and their resolution became an abortion. Thus the essential workers of France and the United States, for example, pay as big an overhead of tribute as any other workers of the world.

So the pros and cons of tributes remain in the spotlight everywhere. The heroes of brotherhood have a long hard battle ahead to eliminate the Mammon of things. Many will be the heart-burnings and martyrdoms before even the schools be guaranteed to all of the children through to the end of ordinary university careers.

Many a time yet shall we have to listen to the old stock argument that tributes are the real signs of brotherhood, in fact, that brotherhood cannot be justified without them. The tribute-teering press, pulpit, and rostrum will pour this poisoned cup into the voters for many a year to come. We shall be ordered to welcome "authorized capital" from all ends of the earth just for the supreme (1) privilege of paying tributes to it forever, until that capital, or alleged debt, has been repaid many times over without any hope still of wiping it out.

For many a year yet shall we have the impudent ignorance of the millionaire money grabber dictating our conditions of life without any more respect for our education than if we were his cattle. The attitude he assumes in housing his horses or autos is the same as he applies to the amelioration of the living conditions of his human tribute-payers. Perhaps, the exception to this rule lies in the fact that his horse and machine are surer of good grooming and protection than his human servant. Does anyone know of anything that so dehumanize a person as the ownership and collection of tributes? Most of these imperious and impervious addicts lose the power of speech. No longer do they speak to you, they more often bark at you.

According as they have allowed their own manhood to deteriorate, they have lost faith in manhood. They trust only tributes, not men. They defy democracy. They cannot believe that the strength of mankind comes from within. To them a man cannot grow, he can only disintegrate.

After all, can we do otherwise than judge others by ourselves, so that it takes a growing man to believe in growth and education. A man who is enlarging the girth of his soul will know whence it comes and will be glad to concede the same intelligence to his fellow, and trust him with the opportunities for expansion. He will believe that human development is a mutual affair, and that the growth of one person both stimulates and reflects the growth of others.

The man who wastes his life in trying to place all humanity in tribute to him has very little chance to make these discoveries for himself, and especially after that his career of greed has tended to undermine all faith in what his own mother may possibly have told him at her knees of kindness to others. So that his only interest in humanity is to maintain the tribe of tribute-payers in sufficient existence to render him the highest amount of tribute. To him the thought of these people becoming his brothers seems to be intolerable. Therefore, he is interested in their houses only as so many good slave-pens, while the thought of freeing them by higher education becomes repugnant to him. He is a pervert.

That he has the cart before the horse is plain from the following typical letter received from a multi-millionaire of New York, in reply to the suggestion that he should apply some of his tributes to a campaign for the higher education of every child of the United States. At the time the suggestion was made he was busy berating his brother millionaires for not joining him in financing a scheme for the regenerating of the "slums" of New York. The letter says:

"Mr. — has received your letter of November 2nd, and has asked me to acknowledge the same and state that the question of education should succeed and not precede that of the problem of the slums."

"What avail is education to those who must be reared among surroundings of squalor and dirt?"

"Yours very truly,"

There you have the characteristic fiat of the conceited millionaire who levies his tributes by the solitary fact that he has been able to corner some article of commerce. He assumes he has solved the hardest problem of the world in coralling his rake-offs, and now he is prepared to solve all the other problems of other people in short order. He is only too liable to feel his own importance as did Nero of Ancient Rome. Perhaps, like poor Henry Ford, his great success in his little world of automobiles is prone to make him feel big enough to bluff the whole world of war profiteers into peace from the decks of his little peace-ship. Verily, this dear old earth is suffering more from money-bumptiousness than any other disease.

So it happens also that our millionaire correspondent evidently waves us aside with a kingly gesture, and in the fewest possible words writes the "slums" of New York down for a coat of paint and repairs, without preparing the occupants with the means of scrubbing up the maintenance thereafter. He wants to build a new stable for his cattle, but he expects his cattle to behave like human beings in their new stalls. My dear Mr. Millionaire, the whole labor organization will tell you that if you want to make human beings out of cattle, you must educate them.

The clean-up from within is much more important than the clean-up from without. We must have both, true.

We must have the horse and the cart to work with, but let us be sure to drive with the horse in front of the cart, and both making headway forwards.

I. S. HENRI.

BIG SUIT FOLLOWS STRIKE

Damage suits aggregating \$90,000 have been filed against the Indianapolis Street Railway Company as an aftermath of the strike of some 900 employees last July, for recognition of the union.

The railway company refused to even consider the demands of the men who were forced on strike. While the strike was at top pitch a Michigan street car was dynamited one night and John and

Anna Gillespie, who were aboard, were badly injured in the explosion which wrecked the car. Gillespie, a carpenter, was so badly hurt that he has not been able to work since. Officials of the street car men's union strenuously demanded knowing anything about the explosion and posted a reward for the apprehension of the guilty persons. No one, however, was ever arrested in the case. The plaintiffs, in the case charged negligence on the part of the railway company.

Record Earnings Reported In Annual Statement of The Royal Bank of Canada

The Royal Bank of Canada is submitting to its shareholders an annual statement which shows that the past year has been one of unusual business activity throughout Canada. This in turn is reflected in a substantial gain in current loans to take care of the larger requirements of industry and commerce.

Of perhaps still greater import to the shareholders is the marked gain in net profits, which at over \$4,500,000 are the largest in the history of the Bank.

The Royal, with its system of over 750 branches throughout Canada, covers every section of the country, and it is understood that the evidence of more favorable business conditions was general in practically every province.

The profit and loss account shows that profits for the year, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$4,516,239, compared with \$4,081,628 at the end of the previous year, a gain of close to half a million. The profits added to the balance carried forward from the previous year, made the total amount available for distribution \$5,765,674. This was appropriated: dividends and bonus \$3,416,000; officers' pension fund \$100,000; appropriation for bank prem-

ises \$400,000, and reserve for Dominion Government taxes \$140,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$1,409,674.

Strong Position Maintained

The general statement of assets and liabilities, which is for the fiscal year to November 30th, indicates that the usual strong liquid position has been well maintained. Of total assets of \$766,376,943, the liquid, or immediately available, assets amount to as much as \$367,280,083, and are equivalent to 54.30% of liabilities to the public. Cash and cash balances are at the high level of \$157,568,131, or 23.30% of public liabilities.

Evidence of the steadily larger amount of business being handled throughout the Dominion is given by total current loans in this country of \$197,759,230, as compared with \$190,854,642 a year ago. At the same time there has been a slight contraction in current loans elsewhere, and these now stand at \$138,384,822, as against \$143,397,982.

Of special interest is the continued tendency of savings deposits to steadily find higher levels. These have now gained to \$451,689,830, up from \$440,380,136. Total deposits of \$612,860,280 are reported.

As the Worker sees his World

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

—Twenty thousand striking New York City cloakmakers via all demands by award of arbitrators, who condemn Communist leaders for their conduct of long strike; President Sigman of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union lauds award as "victory for sane trade union tactics."

—Senator Johnson of California make vigorous attack on speech of Vice President Dawes advocating return to convention system of nominating candidates for public office.

—Senate judiciary subcommittee begins investigation of recent combinations of large banking companies.

—Thirty workers drown, 30 saved, as launch carrying them from New York City to plant at Edgewater, N. J., sinks in the icy Hudson River; captain of launch arrested on homicide charge.

—Thirty prominent American churchmen, writers and educators to make investigation of religious, economic and educational conditions in Mexico.

—French Socialist party asks inquiry into charge Russian Communists and German Nationalists are plotting together.

—Oswald Mosley, Socialist and British Labor party candidate, wins Smithwick by-election by almost 7,000 majority.

—Miners in Ruhr district of Germany obtain small wage increase through intervention of Labor Arbitration Court.

—German trade unions demand that Reichstag repeal all existing legislation by which the extension of working hours beyond eight hours, either by wage agreement official authorization, or by decision of the like, is permitted.

—Social Democratic party forces overthrow of German cabinet by exposure of militarists' plots and cooperation between monarchists and Russian Communists.

—Administration of alien property seized during World War subjected to bitter attack in Senate.

—National executive committee of Socialist party decides to erect radio station as memorial to Eugene V. Debs, noted Socialist and labor leader.

—Officers of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers accuse members and officers of New York local union of wholesale grafting, in affidavits filed in court action to oust 17 officers of local union.

—It is said that transportation has been stimulated by the increasing movement of coal. Four thousand men in the railway shops at Derby, England, are employed on full time, while many trainmen, temporarily laid off, have been called back into service.

—Fourteen thousand Belgian diamond cutters win strike for increased pay.

—Employment, in general, is showing a moderate improvement over last year. During the early autumn months 2,231 workers were added to the staffs of the 5,918 firms which reported to the Canadian Department of Labor, swelling the total pay rolls to \$65,913 persons as compared with \$59,738 for the preceding month or two.

—By a decree of November 9, 1926, the German Government raised the doles for unemployed, for the period November 8, 1926, to March 31, 1927, fifteen per cent for single, and ten per cent for married persons.

—The Government of Guatemala has amended an important labor contract for the colonization of Czechoslovakians so as to include colonists of German nationality.

—The Government continues to manifest keen interest in effecting the immigration of desirable foreign elements. Spanish immigrants recently arrived from Cuba and will settle on State lands at Bonaou.

—Greatest volume of railroad traffic ever handled in one month was moved in October, Bureau of Railway Economics reports.

—Allies end arms control over Germany January 31; League of Nations to arbitrate points at dispute.

—Five-day week introduced in Henry Ford's factory at Manchester, England, London-paper reports.

—Federal Grand Jury at New York denounced dry act and urges its modification.

—Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany says war would not have occurred had League of Nations existed in 1914.

—Senate follows example of House in refusing to authorize spending of \$500,000 to employ "under-cover" men for enforcing prohibition law.

—Woman workers indispensable to industry, says Miss Mary Anderson, director of Women's Bureau of Department of Labor, in annual report.

Hours of Labor and Wages

Percentage Increase or Decrease From 1914.

Year	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926
Wages (increase %)	Base	5	30	95	89	123	133
Hours (decrease %)	Base	1	3	6	6	6	7

Hours of labor are being shortened for workers throughout the United States at the same time that hourly rates of pay are being increased.

Workers thus are shown to be enjoying a two-fold advance in the return for their labor, according to data collected by the United States Commerce Department. The data deals with hourly rates of pay, union scale, and full time working hours per week for the period 1914 to 1926.

Wage rates now show an advance of 133 per cent in comparison with 1914 in the official data. Hours of labor show a decrease of 7 per cent. The shortcoming of the work day has gone on without a break. In 1916 the full time work day was 1 per cent shorter than in 1914. In 1918 the length of the day

showed a further shortening of 3 per cent while in 1920 it was reduced by 6 per cent. A further reduction was made in 1926.

Wage scales rose steadily from 1914 to 1920 when they showed an increase of 95 per cent in comparison with the pre-war year. In 1922, however, there was a decline but this was quickly made up until in 1924 the wage advance registered 123 per cent.

As a result of the decision of the Arbitration Court in the paper conflict, in Norway, which reduced wages more than the workers had agreed to, but less than the employers claimed, several concerns have given their workers notice, while three factories have not yet resumed work.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY



Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer
COLLIS LOVELLY
General President

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.

Wear SPRING-STEP Rubber Heels

DUAL SERVICE
MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CONS.
Power Building, 83 Craig Street West
Main 4010
605 St. Catherine and Mountain Streets
Uptown 6000-6001
1407 St. Denis St., near St. Catherine St.
East 2335
2575 St. Catherine East, near Lasalle
Clairval 1850
4507 Papineau Avenue, near Mt. Royal
Ambert 6853
4062 St. Denis Street, near Dulth St.
Belair 7378
5145 Park Ave., near Laurier, Bel. 7359
5622 Sherbrooke W., N.D.G. Val. 0100
4156 Wellington, Verdun. York 1650

A GREAT CANADIAN INDUSTRY
Operating 11 mills
Employing 7,500 people
DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED
Montreal

Canadian Car & Foundry Co.
Limited
Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars for Steam and Electric Railways.
307 Craig Street W., Montreal

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION Limited
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Cable Address "Algostel"
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Established 1860
Manufacturers of Premier Quality Enamelled & Sheet Metal Wares
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Northern Electric
Plant and General Offices
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CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED
3rd Floor Canada Cement Co. Bldg.
MANUFACTURERS OF Explosives & Accessories

USMC
United Shoe Machinery Co. OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL
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Steel Products of Every Description
From ore to finished product —all within the Empire.
BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL Corporation, Ltd.
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General Contractors
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All Imperial products are manufactured in Canada by Canadian workmen, at our six modern Refineries, one of which is located at Montreal East.
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

LeMonde 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
Membre de la Presse Internationale Ouvrière d'Amérique
GASTON FRANCO
Secrétaire de la Rédaction
Secretary, Editorial Department

HANG UP THE BABY'S STOCKING

By HELEN G. NORTON
By the concerted efforts of the family, the youngsters have at last been driven upstairs and into bed. The last drink of water and the last cookie have been administered, the last prayer heard and the last goodnight kiss returned. You pause at the top of the stair to issue a general warning as to the horrible fate of any child so unfortunate as to be found awake when Santa Claus comes, and descend to bid your time.

A scout tiptoes creakly upstairs and returns with the information that the enemy has succumbed to sleep. Then stealthily you disperse to bring forth packages—long knobby packages in pink hardware store paper from the top of the cupboard; rattly packages from under the bed; squeaky packages from between the blankets on the closet shelf; sticky packages from the pantry, until the table is stacked.

The stockings have been hung from the back of the big rocking chair. Fof alas, you do not possess a fireplace, and if you did, Santa couldn't come down it on account of fire regulations.

You must have an orange to go into the toe of each stocking, but it is hard to get anyone to leave the scene long enough to go out to the pantry and bring them in. Finally they are obtained, and the golden balls go plunging down inside the limp black legs and the feet acquire a bunlike appearance. The nuts and hard candy come next—trouble for the wash woman—and you put in a celluloid dog or two just for variety.

In the meantime, father has wound up the duck and Joe has set the big red beetle to skittering around the rug. Mother says "Ssssss! You'll wake these children!"

There is a smothered outbreak of giggles over the jumping monkey. That animal is peculiar—the face is the face of a monkey, but the fur, alas, is the fur of rabbit. But if Santa doesn't worry about heredity, why should you?

Sister ventures a furtive squawk upon one tasseled tin horn; Joe gives the drum a professional rat-tat-tat; Mother says "Ssssss!" for the sixty-fourth time. Somebody stumbles over the box of tools, the beetle runs amuck of the automobile and turn over, its legs clicking timidly in the air.

"Mother!"—voice from the upper regions. Dead silence below stair, and various inebriate expressions of horror.

"Mother! What's all that noise?"

Silently we stoop and gather in the offending toys. Breathlessly we try to hush the crackle of paper and the pounding of our hearts. Inch by inch we pull the door shut, fearing every instant that it will creak. It does.

"Mo—ther! I'm coming down!"

"You're not going to do any such thing! You lie right down and cover up before you get all cold. Why, what if Santa Claus should come and find you awake?... Now mind me!"

We stand like statues for an age, scarcely daring to breathe, until the danger has passed. Then we hastily stuff the last jimerack into the knobby stockings; and for once no one has any slighting remarks to make about people who wear No. 10's. We pile the picture books and the BB gun on the floor and hang a candy cane over each chair post.

And at length we stand back in a sea of crumpled paper and look upon our work—and call it good.

American Federation of Labor executives go to Los Angeles for next annual convention of Federation.

Closer censorship of moving pictures, Western Ontario. Members feared loose morals in the movies were responsible for many present day social problems.

Province of Quebec
District of Montreal
SUPERIOR COURT
No. 9963.
DAME AUGUSTA BRODY, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with William Rothman, of the same place,
Plaintiff,
VS
WILLIAM ROTHMAN, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant,
Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 2nd December 1926
I. Popliger,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

LABOR ? QUERIES ?

Q.—Did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor consider the question of crime?
A.—The convention recommended that State Federations of labor study the cause leading to crime, means of dealing with problems arising out of or related to crime and secure a scientific penal administration thereof.

Q.—What are the "Christian Unions" of European countries?
A.—In many of the continental European countries, where the trade unions are socialistic in aims and policy, a number of the workers are organized in so-called "Christian unions," which are fostered by the churches and are strongly anti-socialistic. They are often called "White" or "Black" unions by the Socialists.

Q.—What is a "joint label"?
A.—A union label placed on a product in the making of which several allied trades or crafts, each nationally and separately organized, have participated. The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is an example of a joint label.

Q.—Does organized labor favor the establishment of free legal bureaus?
A.—The American Federation of Labor at its 1913 convention, favored the establishment of free municipal legal bureaus from which the people may obtain advice on all questions affecting their affairs, bureaus to be maintained at public expense and in connection with the courts. Object, to protect workers from machinations of "shyster" lawyers.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT LOEW'S
Surrounded by a highly capable cast, Thomas Meighan arrives at Loew's Theatre Sunday in a chorus from W. Somerset Maugham's play "The Canadian." Frank Taylor having failed to harvest his crop the year before is shown working for his friend Ed Marsh. To disturb an otherwise normal existence Nora reaches her brother's ranch after having lived the most of her twenty years within the confines of London. Needless to say the temperaments of Nora and her Brother's wife clash. And hearing that Taylor wants a wife that will work she asks if she'll do. Here is where drama of the most poignant sort creeps in and it is in these scenes that Meighan's artistry is said to rise to its very heights. Juliette Dika, famous Parisienne soprano and delineator of dramatic songs, will be the featured artist on the vaudeville section of the programme next week. The Herbert Barnett and Jack Thomas Revue with the Doll Sisters will be co-featured. La Foy Stutzman & Co. will present a comedy skit with singing and dancing called "Ten For Three" written by Will K. Hells. Hinchell & Briscoe will offer a lot of lovable comedy, while Healy & Garnella in an offering called "Youthful Capers" will be seen in eccentric dancing. An excellent ladder balancing act by the Amber Brothers, America's foremost equilibrists, will open the bill. A special overture by Sanborn & Scazzano, and other screen features will be added.

SO UTHERN CANADA POWER CO., LTD.

CORISTINE BUILDING
MONTREAL

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Pour le Nouvel An

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DAWES

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