

TRY
BLACK HORSE
ALE
100 Years of Brewing
Experience behind it

**Le Monde
Ouvrier**



**The Labor
World**

DRINK
LOW'S ALE
Mason, Lorenzo
78 Lookwell
Québec
length
ity

Rédaction: 11, rue Saint-Paul Ouest

"INSTRUIRE ET AMELIORER"

Téléphone: LAncaster 5361

Pourquoi pas un NRA au Canada?

Il n'y a aucun doute qu'on dû vous demander, tout comme à moi, ce que vous pensiez du National Recovery Act (N. R. A.) des Etats-Unis. C'est étrange comme cela tracasse du monde. Notez bien que la plupart de ceux qui vous posent cette question souhaitent dans leur for intérieur que cette tentative audacieuse, lancée par le président Roosevelt, soit un fiasco complet. Pourquoi? A première vue, cela semble difficile à comprendre, mais en réfléchissant quelque peu on en trouve la raison: c'est une simple question d'égoïsme ou, comme disent si justement nos amis de langue anglaise, "it is a question of self protection".

Somme toute, à quoi le N. R. A. tend-il? A augmenter le pouvoir d'achat de la masse afin de lui permettre d'acheter les produits et articles manufacturés, tout en diminuant les heures de travail de manière à donner une occupation à des milliers et des milliers de chômeurs.

C'est une politique saine et intelligente; de plus, c'est la seule et unique tentative pour empêcher l'effondrement du régime capitaliste sous lequel nous vivons.

Evidemment, comme cette réforme a été réclamée par la Fédération Américaine du Travail et le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada elle n'est pas en odeur de sainteté dans certains milieux. On donnera crédit au président Roosevelt qu'il ne s'occupe guère des lamentations de ceux qui s'opposent à la politique nouvelle qu'il a introduite aux Etats-Unis, il marche de l'avant, il met franchement devant le peuple ce qu'il a l'intention d'accomplir, il lui demande confiance, il cherche à avoir l'opinion publique avec lui et il l'obtient non seulement grâce à son prestige personnel mais parce que le peuple réalise que c'est un homme d'action, qu'il sait ce qu'il veut et où il va, en dépit de tous les obstacles.

En admettant que son N. R. A. ne réussisse pas, soit un fiasco, qu'advient-il? On ne peut y penser sans frémir. Il y avait aux Etats Unis douze millions de chômeurs, soit dix millions de personnes qui n'avaient plus aucun pouvoir d'achat; il faut qu'elles mangent tous les jours comme vous et moi; si elles n'ont pas de quoi acheter leur nourriture, peut-on les condamner à mourir de faim au milieu d'une abondance de tout sans parallèle dans l'histoire du monde? Ce n'est pas admissible, il faut donc leur donner des secours directs par l'entremise de l'Etat. Cela peut-il se continuer indéfiniment sans entraîner le pays vers une banqueroute nationale? Peut-on admettre que le quart ou la moitié de la population travaille ou paie pour garder l'autre moitié ou les autres trois-quarts à vivre à ne rien faire?

Si on laisse souffrir les affres de la faim à des milliers d'êtres humains, c'est la révolution à brève échéance, car il est vrai que ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreilles, il suffirait d'une étincelle pour mettre le feu aux poudres et faire sauter notre monde soi-disant civilisé. Vous voyez souffrir votre famille, elle n'a plus rien à se mettre sous la dent, vous ne pouvez lui procurer la nourriture quotidienne et vous savez que les entrepôts regorgent de tout ce dont elle manque, qu'on détruit par milliers de tonnes cette nourriture dont elle a tant besoin parce qu'on ne trouve pas à vendre avec profit, qu'on a trop récolté, trop produit de tout, au point que les prix de vente sont tombés à presque rien, ne seriez-vous pas excusable d'aller enfoncer les portes des magasins, des entrepôts encombrés et de vous servir vous-même. Ceux qui vivent et profitent du système de société actuel diront que c'est un crime qui doit être puni sévèrement, au nom du principe sacro-saint de la propriété. Peut-être ont-ils raison: le vol collectif tout comme le vol individuel reste toujours un délit punissable par la loi, mais ceux qui souffrent trouveront leur geste tout naturel et comme le nombre des affamés est énorme, peut-on tous les arrêter et les emprisonner? C'est bien douteux. Alors, quoi, c'est une révolution et la fin du régime capitaliste.

Voilà la situation dénuée de tout artifice. Vous le savez d'ailleurs tout comme moi, c'est la révolution ou c'est l'Etat qui est contraint de subvenir aux besoins de ceux qui manquent de tout. Il restait un juste milieu: c'est la ligne de conduite que suit le président Roosevelt: redonner un pouvoir d'achat à ceux qui n'en ont plus et distribuer le travail au plus grand nombre possible.

Que ceux qui condamnent le N. R. A. ou qui souhaitent son échec y pensent sérieusement, car si par malheur cela arrivait, ils en deviendraient probablement les premières victimes. On peut dire d'eux avec raison: "si ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreilles, ventre repu n'en a pas non plus".

D'autant plus que ce sont précisément ceux qui sont contre cette nouvelle politique qui sont les vrais coupables de la crise actuelle; c'est l'industrie et la finance qui ont plongé la société dans le gouffre où elle se débat; l'une, par l'introduction éfrénée de la machine, sans égard pour la main-d'oeuvre humaine, ayant décuplé, centuplé la production, au lieu de diminuer les heures de travail, elle a fait fonctionner la machine vingt-quatre heures par jour et souvent 365 jours par année, avec le résultat que nous connaissons; l'autre, en surcapitalisant à profusion des compagnies-pieuvres qui s'emparent et contrôlent tout, en accumulant dividendes sur dividendes sur du stock mouillé — inondé serait plus juste — et cela aux dépens des salaires des ouvriers, de la grande masse, du public en général.

Maintenant que le mal est fait, ils ont l'audace de dire au gouvernement: "c'est de votre devoir de subvenir aux besoins des chômeurs, de ceux que nous avons exploités en leur payant des salaires de famine, que nous avons ensuite rejetés au rebut, une fois leur période d'activité amoindrie" et lorsque l'Etat prend des mesures pour donner un pouvoir d'achat et du travail aux victimes de l'imprévoyance et de la cupidité de l'industrie et de la finance, ils jettent les hauts cris et prétendent que c'est une atteinte à la liberté individuelle.

Tandis que nos voisins font au moins quelque chose de pratique pour sortir de la crise, que faisons-nous au Canada? Rien, ou presque rien, à part de la mesure de limitation des heures de travail que l'honorable M. Arcand a fait adopter à Québec, pas un autre gouvernement provincial, encore moins le gouvernement fédéral, n'a adopté une mesure pratique; nous n'avons que les secours directs, des camps de chômeurs, des travaux publics exécutés à bas salaires. Le premier ministre, l'hon. M. Bennett, n'a-t-il pas déclaré que nous ne pouvions adopter la politique de nos voisins, nous ne sommes pas assez riches, notre population n'est pas assez nombreuse, nous devons vendre nos produits sur les marchés extérieurs et pour y arriver il faut produire à bon marché, alors impossible d'augmenter les salaires ni de diminuer les heures de travail, mais il faut quand même continuer à payer des dividendes. Où cela va-t-il nous conduire?

SOCIUS.

Au Conseil des Métiers

L'assemblée régulière du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail a été tenue jeudi soir dernier, sous la présidence de Candide Rochefort, vice-président, assisté de J. E. Gariépy, deuxième vice-président.

Des questions très importantes furent discutées, mais celle qui prit le plus le temps du Conseil, fut la plainte que les typographes du local 176 ont portée contre le journal Herald qui publie depuis quelque temps des articles réclamant l'augmentation des salaires. Dans son rapport, l'exécutif dit avoir étudié sérieusement le grief des typographes et trouve celui-ci fondé, car ce journal ne paie pas à ses employés les salaires de l'union; la recommandation du comité était de demander que les officiers et les membres des unions affiliées à ce Conseil s'abstiennent de contribuer à toute propagande de ce genre faite pour fin de publicité qui est souvent préjudiciable aux meilleurs intérêts des ouvriers organisés.

Le premier délégué à prendre la parole sur cette question, Thompson des journaliers, fit un exposé de la présente situation des affaires et il croit qu'il faut aux ouvriers beaucoup de publicité pour parvenir à éveiller l'opinion du public, et essayer de faire redresser les salaires pitoyables qui se paient actuellement. Il commenta l'attitude du président Roosevelt, des Etats-Unis, qui n'a pas eu peur de prendre des mesures dictatoriales pour amener le retour de la prospérité; pourquoi les ouvriers canadiens refuseraient-ils les offres d'une publicité pour revendiquer leurs droits.

Le délégué Charron croit ne pas s'être égaré lorsqu'il donna son opinion au Herald sur la question importante des salaires.

Le délégué Corrigan ne peut comprendre l'anxiété si prompte de ce journal de travailler aux intérêts des ouvriers, car s'il a tant à coeur les intérêts de la classe laborieuse, pourquoi ne commence-t-il pas par mettre sa propre maison en ordre.

Le délégué Lefèvre croit que nous devrions considérer en premier lieu l'intérêt de la masse avant le bien-être individuel.

De son côté, le délégué Alphetus Mathieu dit qu'il y a un grief qui est présenté par les typographes anglais, que cette organisation fait partie du Conseil depuis de nombreuses années, et ils ont droit à la protection du Conseil. Ce journal peut être aussi sincère que les autres journaux, mais un fait demeure, et celui-ci doit être pris en considération, c'est que le Herald ne paie pas les salaires, et qu'on ne peut prêcher une chose qu'on ne pratique pas; si l'on veut augmenter le pouvoir d'achat des ouvriers, il faut augmenter leurs salaires. Il est fortement en faveur du rapport de l'exécutif.

Le délégué Cuppello n'y va pas par quatre chemins. "Si le Herald veut préconiser une bonne chose, qu'il commence par regarder autour de lui pour voir si la chose n'est pas plus importante chez lui qu'ailleurs; c'est très bien de prêcher de bonnes doctrines, mais il faut aussi les mettre en pratique."

En commentant l'attitude du comité exécutif le délégué Rochefort dit que le travail organisé a demandé des heures plus courtes de travail et une augmentation de salaires, mais que devons nous penser de ceux qui ne cherchent que leur intérêt particulier et qui se servent des ouvriers pour se couvrir pour augmenter leur circulation. Ces temps des discours sont passés, nous sommes au temps de l'action, mais non pour un individu quelconque, mais la masse en général. A la dernière convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail, tenue en septembre dans la ville de Windsor, le représentant des unions ouvrières britanniques, M. Bromley, n'eut pas de mots tendres pour la presse capitaliste qui se sert de l'ouvrier pour exercer ses effets néfastes en faveur de la classe des ennemis du travail organisé. Pourquoi ce journal prend-il si soudainement l'intérêt des ouvriers alors qu'il méconnaît à ses propres employés le droit à un standard légitime de vie. On se demande souvent comment nos journaux ouvriers

ne peuvent résister, qu'ils croupissent dans l'indigence, malgré qu'ils se fassent les champions des revendications ouvrières. Nous n'avons pas à étudier davantage la situation lorsque des faits comme ceux-ci sont portés à notre connaissance; doit-on admettre que les ouvriers sont assez négligents pour admettre leur sort, ou bien que c'est le manque de connaissance de leurs propres intérêts qui les font agir ainsi. Ne nous laissons pas bernier, nous sommes en temps critiques, et la seule solution à nos problèmes réside encore au sein du travail organisé et non pas de la presse capitaliste.

Le délégué Germain est d'opinion que les corps affiliés ont droit à la protection et, pour lui, la résolution du comité vient à son heure.

Après quelques mots du délégué Thompson sur la question, la recommandation du comité exécutif est adoptée.

* * *

La question des salaires raisonnables est de nouveau soulevée par la deuxième clause du rapport du comité exécutif, motivée par une communication du Conseil de District des Charpentiers et Menuisiers traitant des salaires payés aux ouvriers employés aux travaux du Département de la Voirie. En dépit du fait qu'il existe une loi du salaire raisonnable, il ne semble pas que ces travailleurs aient le bonheur de jouir de son application. Une demande était insérée dans ce rapport pour que le Conseil fasse pression près des autorités de la Voirie pour obtenir que ces travaux viennent sous l'empire de cette loi.

Sur cette question, le délégué Lefèvre donna lecture d'une lettre du Département du Travail, et qui se lit en partie comme suit: "J'ajouterais que l'arrêté en conseil relatif au paiement de salaires raisonnables, ne touche pas aux travaux de voirie, mais seulement aux travaux de construction ou de restauration d'édifices publics de toutes sortes et à tous autres immeubles restaurés ou construits par le Gouvernement Provincial. Les ponts ou ponceaux en question n'étant pas construits par le ministère des Travaux Publics, mais par celui de la Voirie, ne tombent pas sous notre juridiction."

Le Conseil renouvelle donc sa demande pour que ces travaux de voirie soient compris dans l'application de la loi des salaires raisonnables et que la clause des salaires raisonnables soit attachée aux contrats accordés dans ces cas.

Plusieurs délégués donnèrent leur opinion sur cette fameuse question du salaire raisonnable, la plupart étant d'avis que la clause des salaires raisonnables n'était pas généralement mise en vigueur dans la Ville de Montréal, parce que l'inspection fait défaut, l'inspecteur chargé de cette surveillance étant surchargé de travail et ne pouvant par conséquent pas donner toute son attention aux cas qui lui sont soumis ou qu'il découvre. Le gouvernement devrait nommer un plus grand nombre d'inspecteurs, dans le plus bref délai possible.

Plusieurs communications furent lues et renvoyées au comité exécutif.

Les délégués à la convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada firent leur rapport. Le délégué J. Cuppello fit le rapport en anglais, et le vice-président C. Rochefort parla en français.

Ce rapport fut accepté avec remerciements aux délégués.

Après la transaction de différentes affaires de routine, le Conseil s'ajourna au 2 novembre prochain.

LE COUT DE LA VIE

Le coût de la vie au Etats-Unis, d'après le relevé semestriel conduit par le Bureau de la statistique du Travail, a décliné de 2.9 pour cent, de décembre 1932 à juin 1933. Les aliments, ont baissé de 2 pour cent; les vêtements, de 1. pour cent le loyer, de 7.8 pour cent; le combustible et l'éclairage, de 5.4 pour cent; et les articles divers, de 2.4 pour cent; tandis que le mobilier, en revanche, augmentait de 0.2 pour cent. On note en juin cette année en comparaison avec juin 1932, une réduction de 5.5 pour cent dans le coût de la vie en général.

Les salaires excessifs sont-ils plausibles ?

C'est la question que se pose le gouvernement Roosevelt et à laquelle il se propose de répondre bientôt.

La distribution du pouvoir d'achat parmi la citoyenneté d'une nation donnée paraît être le plus sûr critérium de son éthique économique. Jusqu'à présent, il y a eu maldistribution voulue, préméditée et systématiquement consommée. C'est en vertu de cette économie inéquitable que certains individus ont pu s'approprier beaucoup trop pour leurs besoins normaux et imposer à la grande majorité de leurs concitoyens ou un pouvoir d'achat notablement insuffisant pour faire face à ces mêmes besoins ou bien une capacité d'achat nulle, d'où le désordre économique que nous constatons aujourd'hui dans presque toutes les parties du monde dit civilisé.

Un exemple frappant de cette maldistribution effrontée du pouvoir d'achat nous est présenté et officiellement donné aux Etats-Unis, pays des multi-millionnaires, des trusts omnipotents et de la plus affreuse misère, le tout s'affirmant avec une simultanéité dont il ne reste pour ainsi dire plus à faire la preuve depuis que le comité sénatorial américain a commencé à soulever les voiles épais qui couvraient jusqu'ici l'immunité scandaleuse de la haute pègre yankee. Et, quoi qu'on dise, la charité restitutive n'a pas réussi à justifier devant l'opinion les abus chroniques des métèques de l'économie capitaliste.

Actuellement, beaucoup d'"exécutifs" de compagnies s'allouent ou se font allouer d'autorité une maigre pitance annuelle de \$100,000 et plus. Les étoiles de cinéma, de l'un et l'autre sexe, dont l'éclat n'est fait que de la sottise populaire exaspérée par une publicité tapageuse à souhait, touchent jusqu'à dix fois le salaire du président Roosevelt lui-même, ce qui commence à fatiguer singulièrement jusqu'à des politiciens conservateurs. On a aussi constaté que des présidents de grandes compagnies d'assurance touchaient, en se jouant, une moyenne minimum de \$135,000 par année.

Il en est d'autres pillards dans le commerce et l'industrie qui, outre un salaire excessif, s'approprient encore, en temps de crise, des boni substantiels, cependant que des millions d'ouvriers demeurent victimes du chômage obligatoire et font queue à la porte des établissements de bienfaisance.

Une pareille situation, anormale s'il en fut jamais, n'est pas du tout étrangère, sans aucun doute, à une récente décision que vient de prendre Washington, à l'effet d'exiger de 2,000 firmes yankees le chiffre payé en salaires, bonus, etc., aux membres de leur "exécutif" et de leur directeur. Reste à savoir, maintenant, si les forbans de la richesse américaine vont se soumettre au questionnaire imprévu de l'hôte de la Maison Blanche s'ils peuvent légalement s'y soustraire. L'enquête sénatoriale, par l'énergique entremise du déjà fameux Pecora, a déjà rendu publics un certain nombre de salaires fabuleux négligemment appropriés par les disciples huppés du Veau d'Or. Aussi l'émotion est-elle à son comble parmi les camarillas argentières de l'oncle Sam, car leurs membres redoutent comme la peste que "leurs salaires" fantastiques et leurs autres brigandages soient publiés dans les journaux américains. C'est ce qui fait supposer que nombre de firmes, par crainte du pire, vont se soumettre de bonne grâce à la requête de Roosevelt et adresser à ce dernier une liste de leurs hauts salariés, avec tous les chiffres et tous les noms et prénoms.

Cette incursion du "président souriant" dans le domaine tenu jusqu'ici pour si strictement confidentiel, et pour cause, est un indice que des abus jusqu'à présent considérés comme légitimes par des autorités plus ou moins avariées doivent prendre fin si l'on veut équilibrer plus normalement une situation économique éminemment malsaine par laquelle l'opulence et la misère peuvent subsister côte à côte sous le couvert officiel de lois iniques, périmées et dont l'abrogation s'impose dans le plus bref délai.

La justice la plus élémentaire l'exige, la simple morale naturelle et humanitaire le commande.

Georges Delpéque.

LABOR DIRECTORY

MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence Boulevard. President, J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Pelletier, 7 Craig Street East.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL — To promote the interests of the Allied Union Label (which can be had in either the French and English language). The following organizations comprise Council: Typographical Union, No. 176; Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52; Bookbinders' Union, No. 91; Photo Engravers' Union, No. 9; Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33; Amalgamated Lithographers of America, No. 27. President, Jos. Pelletier; vice-president, Walter Forrest; Recorder, A. F. Ricard; Secretary-Treasurer, James Phillip, Room 12, 408 St. James Street West. Executive: Nap. Oulmet, J. A. Bollier, John Moore. Auditors: R. H. Mallin, A. Query, J. Kelly. Telephone: MARquette 7489. Council meets Second Tuesday of each month at 7 Craig Street East.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER No 145 — Assemblée le 1er samedi du mois, à la salle de l'Union du Commerce, 1079, rue Berri. Président, J. E. Garlépy, 6028 Ave. Delorimier, Téléphone: CRescent 7557; secrétaire-trésorier, Henri Richard, 3477, rue Cartier; Téléphone: AMherst 7034.

UNION DES RELIEURS, Local 91 — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis de chaque mois, à la salle de l'union, No 7, rue Craig Est, à 8 heures du soir. Président: J.-A. Julien; secrétaire-financier et agent d'affaires, Jos. Pelletier, 7, rue Craig Est, téléphone: LANcaster 2725.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 176 — Meets first Saturday of each month at Union Rooms, 408 St. James St. W. William Skanes, President, 5630 Waverly Street; James Phillip, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 12, 408 St. James Street West. Business hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Telephone: MARquette 7489.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES PEINTRES-DECORATEURS, Local 319 — Assemblées tous les lundis, au No 1331, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, E. Valiquette, 1989 Kent; vice-président, J. Boulet, 1465 Champlain; secrétaire-correspondant, Albert Renaud, 1139 William; secrétaire-financier, L. P. Boisselle, 4021 Delorimier; trésorier, R. Robillard, 2306 Des Erables; conducteur, Art. Renaud, 387 Congrégation; gardien, J. N. Desjardins, 1745 rue St-Denis; auditeurs: J. Chartrand, 4236 Delaroche; E. Desèves, 325 Henri-Julien; A. Boisvenu, 5124 De Gaspé.

FRATERNITE D'AMERIQUE DES CHARPENTIERSMENUSIERS D'AMERIQUE, Local 134 — Président, E. Domet, 1909, rue Cartier; vice-président, H. Trotter, 2214, rue Panet, tél. FRontenac 1605; secrétaire-archiviste, Pierre Lefèvre, 5491, 12e Avenue, Rosemont; secrétaire-financier, Edouard Larose, 1278, rue Beaubien tél. DOLLard 3288; secrétaire-trésorier, Ernest Tisdelle, 1316, rue Gifford. Le Local s'assemble tous les lundis soir, au Monument National, chambre 11.

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS, Local 315 of Montreal — Meetings every 2nd Wednesday at 1182 St. Lawrence Blvd. (Monument National), room 15. Frank Horan, Financial-Secretary, 3398 Jeanne Mance Street, Telephone: HARbour 4497.

COMMENT OBTENIR UNE POSITION DU GOUVERNEMENT

Brochure gratuite.

The M. C. C. Ltd., Toronto (10)

LES CIGARETTES

Ottawa, 18. — Le département du revenu annonce que les Canadiens fument plus de cigarettes, ce qui n'a pas empêché les recettes de l'Accise d'accuser en août dernier une diminution par rapport à celles d'août 1932. En août 1933, il est entré 410,588,270 cigarettes contre 329,510,064 en août 1932. La chute dans les recettes provient des accords conclus à la conférence d'Ottawa. Elles étaient de \$1,976,332 en août 1932 et de \$1,645,308 seulement en août 1933.

FRATERNITE DES WAGONNIERS DE CHEMINS DE FER D'AMERIQUE, LOGE SAINTE-MARIE No 234 — Assemblées régulières les 1er et 3e vendredis de chaque mois, dans la salle de l'Assistance Publique, rue Lagachetière Est. Président, L.-A. Beaudry, 1828, rue Désery; vice-président, H. Massé, 3570, rue Mentana; secrétaire-archiviste et correspondant, C. Miron, 5181, 7e Avenue, Rosemont; secrétaire-financier, R.-B. Lamarche, 4505, Delorimier, chambre 7; secrétaire-trésorier, A. Bertrand, 2345 Aylwin; guides: E. Deniger et A. Asselin; sentinelle, O. Coté; maître de cérémonies, Jos. Dufault; gardien, H. Joly. Comité local de protection: J.-A. Beaudry, président, tél. FRontenac 5894; Geo. Gauthier, secrétaire, 5468 12e Avenue Rosemont, tél. CLairval 1314W; C. Miron, tél. AM. 5223; H.-J. Limoges, 1464 Desjardins, tél. CLairval 7555; H. Villancourt, 2494 Rouen, tél. FRontenac 5560; R. Provost, 2089 Préfontaine, tél. FRontenac 1523.

CHARPENTIERSMENUSIERS, Union locale No 1558, Maisonneuve — Assemblée tous les vendredis à 8 heures du soir au No 1651, rue Eltonneux (Temple des Buffalo). Président: J.-A. Chamberlain, 1520, rue Saint-Germain; Vice-Président: Aram. Houle, 4596, rue Lafontaine; Secrétaire-Archiviste: Charles Thibault, 2434, boulevard Pie IX; Secrétaire-Financier: J.-E. Delsile, 5233, rue Bordeaux; Secrétaire-Trésorier: J.-W. Corbell, 2350, rue Lacordaire; Conducteur: Joseph Cournoyer, 2530, rue Chamby; aGrdien: H. Léger, 2427, rue Bourboinière.

CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DES CHARPENTIERSMENUSIERS D'AMERIQUE — Président, F. Larose, vice-président, E. Boucher; trésorier, E. Lauthier; secrétaire, Pierre Lefèvre; agents d'affaires: J. Shears et G. Houle. Les assemblées sont tenues tous les mercredis soirs à 8 heures, au Monument National, chambre 14, tél. LANcaster 5754.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, No. 249 — S'assemble tous les vendredis du mois à 8 heures du soir, au No 1331, rue Ste-Catherine Est. Président, O. Drolet; secrétaire-archiviste, N. Gervais; secrétaire-correspondant, A. Roy; comité exécutif: Président, L. Thibault; secrétaire, N. Poirier; secrétaire-trésorier et agent d'affaires, Charles McKercher, 1331, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Le Local s'assemble tous les vendredis et l'Exécutif tous les mercredis.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES BARBIERS COIFFEURS D'AMERIQUE, Local 455, de Montréal — S'assemble tous les 2e et 4e lundis de chaque mois, au No 1172, boulevard Saint-Laurent, Monument National, salle No 15. Président, H. Lacombe; secrétaire-archiviste, L.-D. Bélanger; secrétaire-trésorier et agent d'affaires, A. Millard, 254, rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TAILLEURS DE PIERRE DE MONTREAL — Assemblées tous les 2e et 4e lundis de chaque mois, à 8 heures du soir, à la salle des Coronniers, 1331, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, A. Laurin, 7370, rue Drolet; secrétaire-correspondant J.-L. Longpré, 2440, rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT PROVINCIAL

Sous le contrôle du Gouvernement de la Province de Québec

JOSEPH AINEY, Surintendant Général

FRANCIS PAYETTE, Surintendant

Heures de bureau: 9 h. a.m. à 5 h. p.m.

HOMMES: 90, rue Saint-Jacques Est

PLateau 6181 — Local 228

SECTION "COMMERCE ET BUREAU"

95, rue Notre-Dame Est

PLateau 6181 — Local 226

HOMMES: 6552, boulevard Saint-Laurent

CRescent 4758

FEMMES: 1444, rue Mansfield

PLateau 8315 — 8317

FEMMES: 1560, rue Beaudry

CHerrier 3148 — 6645

FEMMES: 6552, boulevard Saint-Laurent

DOLLard 1918

Nous plaçons gratuitement les hommes, femmes et jeunes gens. Nous offrons du travail aux Journaliers et Ouvriers appartenant à tous les corps de métiers: Dans les fabriques, les usines, les travaux de la construction ou de l'agriculture. Nous offrons des places dans les Hôtels, Restaurants, bonnes places pour domestiques, hommes et femmes. Ingénieurs, chauffeurs, débardeurs et terrassiers, commis et sténographes. Les propriétaires et les agents de chantiers sont tout spécialement invités à présenter leurs demandes au Bureau Provincial.

C'EST ICI que le meilleur Gin "Geneva" est fabriqué



Au Canada... C'est pourquoi les Canadiens ne veulent pas d'autre gin que le Gin Canadien authentique Melchers Croix d'Or. Aussi a-t-il la plus grande vente au Canada. Ce gin n'est pas un mélange, mais est le produit direct et pur de la distillation. C'est le Gin Canadien Geneva authentique... le seul dont l'âge a été garanti depuis des années par le Gouvernement Fédéral.

Trois grandeurs
10 onces - \$1.00
26 onces - \$2.30
40 onces - \$3.30

GIN CANADIEN AUTHENTIQUE

MELCHERS

CROIX D'OR

MELCHERS DISTILLERIES LIMITED

Distillateurs depuis 1898

Distilleries: Berthierville, P.Q.

Bureau-Chef: Montréal, P.Q.

DEMANDEZ

LA BIÈRE POPULAIRE

ASK FOR

THE POPULAR BEER

MOLSON

Brassée à Montréal

depuis

147 ANS

Brewed in Montreal

since

147 YEARS

At the Trades & Labor Council

The regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council was held last Thursday night, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Candide Rochefort assisted by Vice-President J. E. Gariépy.

Very important questions were dealt with, following the lecture of the report of the Executive Committee.

The first item was that of a complaint submitted by the Typographical Union No. 176 pertaining to a campaign that has been undertaken by the Montreal Herald in favor of a high wage policy, and after a careful study the committee reported that the Typographical Union was justified in questioning the sincerity of said paper which itself pays its employees lower wages than those claimed by the union, and consequently approved the attitude taken by said affiliated union; the committee recommended that the officers and members of affiliated unions refrain from contributing to any propaganda of this kind, which is made only for publicity and is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor.

Delegate Thompson, of the Laborers' union spoke on the question and made a synopsis of the conditions which prevail at the present time and said he was yet of the opinion that publicity was a great aid in the redress of the present low wage policy. He said that President Roosevelt had taken drastic measures to bring back prosperity, why should the workers of this country refuse the offer of publicity to revindicate their rights.

Delegate Charron believed he did not make any mistake when he gave an opinion to the Herald on this most important question of wages.

Delegate Corrigan could not see the anxiety to promote so suddenly the interests of the workers and went to say that this newspaper should put his own house in order before preaching gospel of the kind.

Delegate Lefèvre believes that we should consider first the welfare of the mass before the welfare of an individual.

Delegate Alphéus Mathieu said that a grievance was presented by the Typographical Union 176 against the Herald and it should be dealt with. This newspaper may be as sincere as the others, but a fact remains they are not paying the wages and this must be taken in consideration, for the only remedy to the increase of the purchasing power is the redress of wages not only in preachings but in actions. He strongly favor the report of the Executive.

Delegate Cuppello said that when we want to advocate a good thing a house should be in order. If they want to agitate, let them do their talk, but they should do their duty first.

Vice-President Rochefort commented the attitude of the Executive on the question as regard the conditions and hours of work. Organized Labor has advocated shorter hours and an increase in wages but what must be thought of those who see only their private interest in trying to obtain the support of organized workers to increase their circulation. Times for speeches have passed, it now the time of action, but action in the interest of the mass and not the individual. At the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress, delegate Bromley, of the British Congress, said we had nothing to expect from the capitalistic press, it was there only for its own good and not that of the workers. What is the reason why this newspaper does not pay its employees fair wages to help the workers to obtain a decent standard of living. We have Labor newspapers and why are they continuously fighting for their maintenance; it is but the result of the negligence of the workers who do not want to help themselves and who admit by their lack of interest that they are satisfied with the prevailing conditions.

Delegate Germain is of the opinion that affiliated bodies have a right for protection and the resolution of the committee comes in due time.

After delegate Thompson had spoken again on the question, the recommendation of the Executive Committee was adopted.

The question of fair wages was brought up as second clause of the Executive, following the consideration of a communication from the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners dealing with the salaries paid to workers at the employ of the Road Department. In spite of the fair wage law it seems that these workers are not subjected to this particular law. A demand was embodied in this report that the Council bear pressure before this department so that road work be considered as coming under the law.

On the question, Delegate Lefèvre gave lecture of the reply from the Labor Department, stating that the order-in-council relative to payment of fair wages, does not concern the works on roads, but only the works of construction or repairs of public buildings of all kinds and including building repaired or built by the Provincial Government. The culverts and bridges in question, being not built by the Public Works department, but by the Department of Roads, do not fall under our jurisdiction.

The Council therefore reiterated its attitude in demanding that such works be classed coming under the law.

Many delegates spoke on the question, and the general say was that the fair wage clause is not complied with in the City of Montreal, this due to the lack of supervision, the inspector having charge of the work being too busy to attend to every case where the law is not respected. The government should appoint inspectors to perform this work without delay.

Many communications were read and referred to the Executive Committee for action and report at the next meeting.

The delegation to the Trades and Labor Convention made its report. Delegate Cuppello gave the English version and Vice-President Rochefort the French part. The report was accepted and thanks extended to the delegates.

After the transaction of routine work, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday, November 2nd.

INTEREST RATES

More and more it becomes evident that the next great increase in revenue must arise from taxing the dividends received by shareholders in banks and bondholders, and the next relief for debtors must be the reduction of rates of interest paid to loan companies. England has helped to save her credit by her conversion scheme. It is announced that the United States is adopting a similar procedure. Canada's short term bonds could easily be converted into long-term credits at greatly reduced rates; and a reduction in

ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE

ECOLES TECHNIQUES

MONTREAL QUEBEC HULL

COURS DU SOIR: Montréal, Port-Alfred, Chicoutimi, La Tuque, Beauceville, Lévis, Lauzon, Saint-Romuald, Sherbrooke, Saint-Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Lachine, Shawinigan Falls.

Cours technique (trois ans) Cours d'apprentissage
Cours des métiers (deux ans) Cours spéciaux.

Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Technique
1430, rue Saint-Denis, MONTREAL

interest for all loans, bringing the rate down to four per cent for the next five years, would not be out of place. An ordinary citizen today who is dependent upon salary or business profits finds that his income is reduced 25 to 30 per cent and his income tax doubled. Yet a bank or a loan company still claims the same rate of interest as formerly. It usually runs from seven to eight per cent. This is one of the things that is paralyzing industry and producing untold hardship.

Statistics in the United States are usually more complete than those in Canada and are, therefore, accepted as a basis for discussion. In 1929, the total mortgages in the United States amounted to 46 billions and the present indebtedness is probably about 43 billions. The national income in 1929 was 85 billions and now is only 36 billions. The mortgage charges in 1929 were 4 per cent of income, today they are 9 per cent. The liquidation of mortgages is absorbing more credit than the nation can afford to spare. The same is true in Canada.

The only way out of trouble is for a reduction to be made in interest rates. If it is not made, an increasing number of borrowers will be forced out of their homes. Farmers and property owners in urban districts alike need some consideration. What might have been a reasonable rate at one time in the history of the country is not a reasonable rate today.

People are wondering why governments are so careful to spare the loan companies and the banks. Why should not these bear their share of the national burden? Can it be that they dictate to governments?—The National Home Monthly.

"FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS every dollar of money in the world was "spent" into circulation by governments. Booms and slumps were virtually unheard of. For a bare century all our money has been "lent" into circulation; and we have had a slump every ten years or less.

"The banks of Canada have never had so much surplus money as they have today, we are told. Yet nearly a quarter of our people are penniless, are in enforced idleness, and are a burden on others; all because of a lack of money. The idea of a nation "borrowing" all its money from private corporations is a new-fangled notion, hardly a century old. To our ancestors, for thousands of years, it would have seemed utter lunacy. Not without good reason has the economist Robertson placed a quotation from "Alice in Wonderland" at the head of every chapter of his well-known book "Money."
—J. C. Wilson.

Province de Québec,
District de Montréal,
No E-12457

COUR SUPERIEURE

CHARLEMAGNE RODIER, avocat et Conseiller du Roi et LUCIEN RODIER, avocat, tous deux de la cité d'Outremont, district de Montréal, pratiquant ensemble sous la raison sociale de "Rodier & Rodier" dans la cité de Montréal, dit district.

Demandeurs

vs
Dame ROSE ANNA LABERGE, de la cité et du district de Montréal, veuve de feu Wilfrid Bombardier, en son vivant machiniste du même lieu; tant personnellement qu'en sa qualité de tutrice à ses deux enfants mineurs Roger & Eugène Bombardier; et, Alfred & Léon Bombardier, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal.

Défendeurs

Il est ordonné aux défendeurs de comparaître dans le mois.

T. DEPATIE,
Député Protonotaire.

T'a pas ?



Dites simplement —
"Bière
BLACK HORSE
Dawes, S.V.P."

Laws Must Be Enforced

By BERNARD ROSE

In Justice to Those For Whose Benefit Legislation Was Adopted and the Fair Employer Offenders Should be Prosecuted Without Delay.

I had occasion, recently, to discuss with the President of one of our local unions, the action of certain employers who disregard laws that were enacted to protect the health of the workers. He pointed out that it is not the number of laws that are enacted that make for the welfare of the worker, as the strict enforcement of those already in effect.

In the degree that a law adopted because of the representations made by organized labor or reform societies is ignored or violated, without the violator being punished in the measure provided by its penal provisions, does it awaken contempt for law in general.

The efforts made by organized labor since it became sufficiently articulate to exercise influence upon law making bodies, has resulted in the passing of numerous statutes by not only the several provinces, but the Dominion Parliament. One of the earliest of these, was the Lord's Day Act, which prohibits working on that day unless the work be such as to come within the exception which the Act provides. Complaint has recently been made that certain employers in Montreal and the Province, have not respected this law as those who suggested it, intended it should be. On several occasions, local firms ordered their employees to report for work on Sunday, at the same time taking precautions which showed they were aware that the law was violated, but were not likely to be found out because of the precautions taken, and the employees being afraid to advise the proper authorities of the law's violations.

Continued violations of this nature becomes an abuse, which can only be remedied through representations being made to the authorities, coupled with a request, that instructions be given to the officers of the Department to take proceedings that will lead to those responsible for the violation being punished.

Our attention has also been directed to the action of the employers who flagrantly violated the provisions of the Minimum Wage Law for Women, and the regulations made thereunder. This law was passed following the persistent demands made by organized labor, when it waited upon the Provincial Government. The wage fixed by the Minimum Wage Commission is by no means excessive. It is only after the fullest discussion, that the minimum is established. An employer who violates the regulation fixing the minimum, is not only a violator of the regulations adopted in virtue of the law, but acts contrary to the moral conscience of the community, which insists that women and children get a measure of protection, which can only be secured through special legislation.

The regulations relating to the payment of a fair wage on contracts awarded by the Municipality, the Province, or the Dominion, have also been brought to the attention of the respective Governments and the Ministers of Labor. It would seem as if eternal vigilance is the price that the workers must pay, if the laws passed at their request are to be carried out both in the letter, as well as the intention.

When we study the history of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and its various affiliated bodies in the different provinces, we begin to appreciate the real progress that has been made along legislative lines through the agencies of the trade union movement. Laws that are passed to protect the workers are primarily due to the selfishness of certain employers, who take advantage of conditions and the workers' necessities, to bring wages down to the lowest level, as well as maintain conditions that react upon the health of the workers. Employers of this kind have an interest in not only fighting the introduction of such legislation, but evading it when it is adopted.

Organized labor has a lot to its credit. Those who are not members of unions, but engaged in a calling, occupation, or trade, have benefited because of the effort and sacrifice on the part of the trade unions. In fairness to the movement, and appreciation of what its leaders have done for the welfare of the workers, they should become actively identified with the movement, which, to date, is the only one that has demonstrated in a practical way what can be accomplished through organized effort. There are thousands who should be in the unions. This applies with particular force to those who regard themselves as outside the class of those who belong to unions. Men and women engaged in callings that are not strictly manual are nevertheless dependent upon their earnings, hence they must, to secure the protection which their situation demands, form unions and through them, make representations to employers and Governments, the object of which is to improve their economic condition and that of their families.

If all Montreal's wage earning and salary receiving population was organized, it would result in the representations made receiving more serious and prompt consideration than they do today. The welfare of the community is dependent upon the welfare of its individual members. The workers constitute the largest percentage of the population, and if they are organized, they can demand improvements and suggest the carrying out of plans, that will not only obtain for them fair wages and good working conditions, but the more pleasing prospect of an economic future safeguarded because of the legislation that will give them protection, to which they are entitled as wealth producers and citizens. If the workers were organized to their maximum strength, they could, as I have pointed out in more than one issue of *The Labor World*, appoint and retain experts to aid them in every way. They would have a special bureau or department, that would be devoted to investigating violations of all laws and regulations affecting labor's welfare, and prosecuting them not only before the courts, but the bar of public opinion. With a bureau of this nature in existence, individual workers would not be afraid to make complaints, knowing that any attempt to intimidate them by the employer or his officials, would meet with reprisals because of labor's strength, and the welfare of the worker becoming the concern of all the workers.

Employers, under present conditions, contend, and with a degree of truth, that they cannot, no matter how sympathetic they may be to their workers, continue paying high wages as well as maintaining good conditions so long as they have to meet the unfair competition of rivals. Organized labor must not only protect the members of the various crafts who belong to trade unions, but the fair employer. It is neither logical nor equitable, to expect fair employers to continue paying union wages and agreeing to a reduced working day or week, when they have to compete with competitors, who, because their workers are unorganized, are able to undersell or underbid the fair employer.

It will be by no means an easy task for the leaders of labor, in this city and province, to convince the unorganized workers of the necessity as well as advantage of trade unionism. Quite a number who perhaps would join, have not got the means, and thousands of others still hope that when times improve, they will succeed in getting good positions and thus not be under the necessity of joining a trade union.

Even when times are good, the unorganized worker is not as well off as his fellow worker who belongs to the union. White collar workers are compelled to accept the terms offered by the employer, which does not apply where

NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Money Power in Canada

Contributed by the Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa.

PROSPERITY THROUGH DESTRUCTION ?

This new and amazing theory that prosperity is to be attained, not through promoting maximum production to raise our standards of living, but through reducing production to the lowest possible minimum consistent with the present available purchasing power, is one of the strangest phenomena of the times. Not long ago the order was that production should be increased by every possible means; apparently there never could be enough production to satisfy the statesmen of the world.

But all that has been changed, and news of drought, blight, pestilence and grasshoppers are welcomed as gifts of God, while millions of dollars are paid to farmers (but not in Canada) to compensate them for reduction of crop acreage, and for the slaughter of animals which were being raised for food.

All over the world there are men, women, and children, who have not enough bread to eat. Yet an agreement has been arrived at between several countries to limit wheat production. Canadian wheat export has been cut to 200,000,000 bushels, while in the United States plans are being made to take 10,000,000 acres out of cultivation, reducing wheat yield by about 150,000,000 bushels.

The New York Times not long ago thus voiced gratification for the manner in which "Providence" was assisting the government in carrying out their policy of reduction:

"The Administration's Farm-Relief measures came along too late for application for the 1933 wheat crop, but nature stepped in and did, in her severe and partial way, what Secretary Wallace had in mind doing in a more orderly fashion about crop limitation and the solution of crop surpluses. After a severe winter which killed out a large part of the crop, terrific winds literally blew out of the ground such of what the bad weather had left. Finally that which escaped the cold and the wind, was damaged by blistering heat which caused the kernels in the pulpy stage to shrivel and lose weight."

F. A. Theis, agricultural expert of the N. R. A., has made an official complaint to the effect that the good harvests on the west coast "were the sore spot in American agriculture," and recommended the dumping of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Orient. It is of course gratifying to know that the hungry Chinese and other foreigners may thus receive some benefit as a result of America's "catastrophe," but we still think the old adage "charity begins at home" is a good one.

Nearer home, we find our Winnipeg Free Press in no mood for blessing, but rather the reverse:

"After protection has created the glut and ruined the market, the next step in the nationalistic logic is restriction of the product itself. Canadian agriculture will move into a strange phase; a process of shrinkage under some as yet unannounced system of government control. This seemingly is to be the harvest of all our high hopes for the future of our farming industry. It will be a bitter enough crop for Canada if her people are mad enough to let it go unchallenged."

Yet Mr. Bennett says he is "eminently satisfied," and tells us that the present crop reduction agreement is the result of an effort to fit production to demand. What he really means is that an effort is being made to bring production in line with the capacity of the people to pay for it, ignoring those who must starve because they have not the money to purchase bread. Any plan to increase consumption by the distribution of additional purchasing power is evidently outside the limits of his economic vision.

In the United States, Mr. Roosevelt is also following a policy of drastic crop reduction, but he is at least doing something towards increasing purchasing power by the distribution of millions of dollars. He is paying the cotton growers, who are destroying 25% of their crop, \$125,000,000; the wheat farmers will receive a cash bonus of \$138,000,000; \$10,000,000 will be

paid as a bonus to tobacco growers; \$50,000,000 is being paid out for 5,000,000 hogs; while \$30,000,000 has been allotted for the purchase of 150,000,000 pounds of surplus butter.

Some \$75,000,000 of this surplus food has been distributed among the poor and needy, so that at least some good has come out of this policy of destruction.

In our own country, however, we have no inclination to stray outside of the beaten track of "business for business sake," and when, as happened a few weeks ago, we found that we had a surplus of 10,000,000 pounds of butter, there was no move on the part of the Government to purchase the extra supply and distribute it among the needy. On the contrary, we are told that the holders of this surplus quantity of valuable food are prepared to take the loss, and to ship the butter to the United Kingdom rather than glut the domestic market! We do not often agree with Il Duce (Mussolini), but he said one thing which we would like to hear Mr. Bennett repeat: "So long as one Italian (or Canadian) lacks butter, there can be no surplus of butter!"

In Germany, many thousands of men and women are "tightening their belt" because they have not got enough money to buy the beef that used to come from Denmark — while a short time ago in Denmark, 250,000 cows and bulls were killed and their carcasses burned, because the farmers of Denmark could no longer sell them to Germany at a profit.

In Holland, 100,000 pigs were killed and burned. In Portugal they have poured wine into the gutters; in Spain thousands of bushels of fruit have been left to rot. In Malaya, in the Dutch East Indies and in South America, rubber oozes from the trees and no one gathers it; miles of sugar canes in the West Indies waste their sweetness on the air, and in other parts of the world tons of dead fish have been thrown back into the sea.

In the United States, soldiers have driven workers and merchants from the oil fields to reduce the output, while yesterday's paper tells that there is to be a further increase in the price of gasoline. The Government collected 5,000,000 hogs from all parts of the country, the cost being apportioned among American taxpayers. In this connection the Wall Street Journal reported that as the facilities at St. Louis were insufficient to deal with the vast number received, it had been necessary to dump \$330,000 worth into the Mississippi!

Incidentally, the interesting fact has come to light that the coal magnates of the United States have, for many years, been dumping millions of tons of coal into the Great Lakes in order to keep up prices.

In Brazil, coffee is being used as fuel for running railway engines, and some 20,000,000 bags have been destroyed in the last two years. Yet in Europe, hundreds of thousands are drinking sham coffee made out of straw and cheap flavouring because they cannot afford the genuine article.

Tea-producing countries are considering a pact to reduce the output by 15% for the next five years, and Cuba has decided to curtail the production of sugar by 2,000,000 tons. Our own Government has also assisted in the good work of making food dearer by getting a heavy tax on sugar.

A proposal has recently been made in the United States to "eliminate" 6,500,000 dairy cows, which, it is calculated, would reduce the milk supply by 10%. Just how far this orgy of destruction will take us, it is difficult to determine, but if it is really a sound and logical method of coping with the present lamented depression, we do not see why the campaign should be limited to food and allied products. It would not require a very bright mind to mention thousands of things that would be a great deal more valuable if they were not so numerous. Destruction of any necessary object creates an immediate need, and the filling of these needs on a large scale increases employment, therefore why not turn our militia loose with their big guns and their tanks in the slums of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg? Let them do some really worthwhile destruction so that we can build bigger and better cities, and start that half-billion dollar building campaign so enthusiastically advocated by our Minister of Trade and Commerce.

the workers are organized, since the question of wages and working conditions becomes a matter for collective bargaining.

In the National Industrial Recovery Act, the right of workers to bargain collectively is acknowledged. Though Canada has not yet adopted legislation of this kind, the several provincial statutes were passed to enable workers to form themselves into an association. This can in a measure be regarded as legislative recognition of the right to organize, although it is not contained in an act whereby the Government, as in the NIRA, can intervene to establish fair codes.

Catholic Church Sympathy For Labor Is Assured

Dr. John A. Ryan, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church Preaches at Special Mass Honoring American Federation of Labor Convention Delegates. Declares Labor Organization Is Necessary Under NRA. Supports Shorter Hours and Higher Wages.

Washington. — Assurance that all legitimate labor organization has approval of the Catholic Church, and that it is particularly sympathetic with American labor leaders in their attempts to work out the problems confronting modern industry was given American Federation of Labor delegates attending a special Mass at St. Patrick's Church here, in a sermon by the Very Revd. Msgr. John A. Ryan, D.D., pastor.

The text of Dr. Ryan's sermon follows, in full:

Reasons for This Observance

When the Right Reverend Pastor of St. Patrick's Church invited the delegates to the 1933 Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be present at Mass this morning and to listen to a special sermon, he was continuing a custom which has been observed in other churches for many years on similar occasions.

The convention Mass for the delegates has become a fixed institution. Some curious person might ask why Catholic pastors give this peculiar honor to the representatives of labor.

Why does not some Catholic church invite to a special Mass the delegates of other occupational organizations during their annual conventions; for example, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce or the American Farm Bureau Federation?

Of course, every Catholic church welcomes the members of every legitimate organization to its services, but it gives special recognition to labor conventions for two reasons: first because a large proportion of the delegates desire this consideration and, second, because the labor unions are contending for social justice.

Their primary aims are indeed economic, just as those of the other organizations that I have just mentioned, but the economic aims of labor include a specifically moral element, namely, a more just distribution of the goods and opportunities available under our industrial system.

Church Approves Labor Organization

No doubt, most, if not all of you are familiar with the declarations of Pope Leo XIII and Pius XI on the subject of labor organization.

Many of you have heard or read more than once the following declaration by Pope Leo XIII: "We may lay it down as a general and perpetual law, that workmen's associations should be so organized and governed as to furnish the best and most suitable means for attaining what is aimed at; that is to say, for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and property."

In these United States, experience has abundantly proved that the only kind of associations complying with the rule laid down by Pope Leo are the regular national unions, organized and maintained by the workers themselves, independently of any assistance, benevolent or non-benevolent, provided by their employers.

The present Holy Father quoted Pope Leo's statement and gave it explicit approval. In another part of his great Encyclical he condemned rulers who were hostile to labor unions and Catholics who viewed labor organization with suspicion.

Special Significance of the 1933

Convention

Your meeting this year has greater significance and importance than any previous convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Its superior significance is derived from the recognition of the right to organize contained in Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In a sense, the rights specified in that section were already possessed by wage earners, but subject to agreement on the part of employers. The unique and surpassing value of these provisions is that they compel employers to permit the effective exercise of these rights. This is a great gain not only for the workers but for justice.

Experience has shown only too conclusively that unless employers are required to deal with the genuine representatives of the unions and to refrain from discriminating against union members, the bargaining power of labor is not adequately safeguarded.

Without this protection labor is unable to secure just conditions of employment.

It is no exaggeration to say that Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act represents the greatest legislative victory ever achieved by labor in the United States.

Your convention this year is unusually important because of the great increase which has taken place since last year in your membership and because of the very large part which you are called upon to take in the enforcement of the conditions set up by the National Recovery Administration.

In all probability the contribution which your organization both nationally and through the local unions can make toward the prevention of all forms of "chiseling" whether against the employee or against the consumer will be greater even than that afforded by the Government itself.

Other Ethical Gains for Labor

The provisions for minimum wages and the shorter work-week in the various industrial codes represent gains for labor and for social justice which were undreamed of by the delegates to your convention in 1932 or, indeed, by anyone else.

While the minimum rates established are in few, if any, cases adequate to the demands of justice, they are probably as high as practicable in present conditions.

You are aware, I am sure, of the great dilemma which confronts those who are trying to bring about industrial recovery.

Many employers and business men are unable to expend very much larger sums for wages than they were expending a year ago.

They will be able to do that if they can sell more goods, but they can't sell more goods until the buying power of the masses is increased.

There is your dilemma. Which is going to come first, and which is the more important? So for the present at least it would seem that the moderation which is exemplified in some of these minimum wage rates, these relatively low rates, although much higher than many of those which were formerly paid, represent wisdom and even justice.

One of the important tasks before your organization is to obtain an increase in these rates as soon as it is industrially feasible and in harmony with existing regulations.

Another important task is to maintain as a rule the previously existing differentials between the minimum rates and those received by the better paid workers in each industry.

Some of you have been afraid of minimum wage legislation for fear the minimum would become the maximum.

Now that the principle of the minimum has been legally established, your great concern should be to safeguard and expand it, and to prevent it from becoming a flat rate for the workers who have heretofore received higher remuneration.

With regard to the shorter work-week, you have likewise a very important task before you and a very grave responsibility: that is, to bring about a reduction of the hours already fixed in most of the codes, so that they will, except in rare instances, not exceed 30 per week.

Necessity for Prudence

This essential to that reduction of unemployment which is necessary and to that degree of industrial recovery which is easily possible.

The ethical as well as the economic evils of vast unemployment are sufficient evidence that this endeavor is in the direction of moral improvement and social justice.

The considerable opposition offered by employers to the labor provisions in the National Industrial Recovery Act, to the thirty-hour week and to the prospect that capital will have to be content with less in order that labor may obtain more, are lamentable, but you should realize that it is entirely natural.

Employers and capitalists are asked to give up a large measure of the power and domination to which they have long been accustomed and to renounce what they have long regarded as a vested right to at least six per cent interest.

On this point I should like to stress the fact that it seems to me a mathematical certainty that if labor is to get a greater

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH?

Racketeering in Industry.

In ordinary industrial concerns, the profit is still going strong. A book by Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink gives some amazing figures regarding the profits made by manufacturers and others who handle the goods you buy at the retail stores.

Electric flat-irons imported at a landed cost of 77 cents are sold at retail from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Marcel irons imported at a cost of 13 cents each are sold to your wives and sisters for \$1.39, a margin of 1000%! Carbon disulphide sells at 6 cents a pound wholesale, and the druggist charges you probably about 70 cents. Ammonium sulphate sells for 2 or 3 cents a pound, and you pay about 35 cents. Cod liver oil costing 7 cents is retailed to you for \$1.00; an American fur coat costing the retailer \$60.00 sells to the wearer for \$600.00. A widely advertised mineral oil for constipation can be bought wholesale for 70 cents a gallon, and retails at \$1.00 per pint bottle!

These are only a few of the thousands of articles which are daily purchased by the unfortunate "ultimate consumer," for which he has to pay outrageous prices in order to enable the manufacturers and the middlemen to meet the expenses of a wasteful system of distribution.

"What we want nowadays," says Abe Martin, "is less Service and more of what we're payin' for." — *Bureau of Social Research.*

A MORE SOPHISTICATED FORM of the doctrine of overproduction is that, while there are not more goods being produced than most of us desire, there are more being produced than most of us can afford to buy; in other words, that the need for the goods exists, but not the purchasing power. The first thing to be said about this belief is that, while it may often be true of this or that specific commodity, it can never be true of all commodities taken together, because the purchasing power for commodities consist ultimately of commodities.—Henry

share of the product of industry — and that is involved in this whole effort, to increase the purchasing power of labor — if labor is to get a greater share capital will have to take less. I don't see any way out of it.

We are talking of justice here all the time, and if justice were not involved in charity I would not have any business in this pulpit talking to you. Is that a just expectation or requirement to put upon capital?

Well, Pope Pius XI has something to say of justice as regards capital. He says both capital and labor have a right to a share of the product. How much he does not say, except for labor he says an ample sufficiency, which he draws out and defines in rather specific terms.

How much right has capital? The right to whatever is in harmony with the common good and social justice.

Assume that the common good at this time requires that capital should get only two or three per cent instead of six. Then that is a just rate.

At least that seems to be indicated by the considerable decline in rates of return and that seems to be necessary until we get out of this emergency.

You recall what I said a few moments ago about the difficulty of paying the higher wages to make a larger output, which depend themselves upon larger sales, and at the same time the larger sales are not forthcoming unless a larger amount is given labor.

It is not a simple matter at all, and the forbearance and reasonableness with which all classes deal with this will determine whether this NRA movement is going to succeed or fail.

These advantages and claims they are now called upon to moderate considerably as an essential condition of industrial recovery.

Their point of view ought to receive sympathetic consideration, not angry denunciation, even though it is a point of view which cannot be permitted to retain its sway.

Forbearance is necessary also with regard to strikes and to jurisdictional disputes. No doubt the failure of employers to live up to the obligations of the industrial codes is irritating, but it ought not to provoke angry or violent retaliation.

Not only general welfare but labor itself will gain more in the long run if these situations and emergencies are met and disposed of through the processes of conciliation and arbitration.

"A STUDY IN PURCHASING POWER"

We have received a copy of a very interesting pamphlet bearing the above title, compiled by F. Grierson, a member of the Ottawa Bureau of Social Research. We believe that this is the first time an attempt has been made in Canada to throw some much needed light on this complicated subject, and the author is to be congratulated on his effort to present this important subject in such a form as to be understood by the average reader.

Mr. Grierson opens his attack by asking the question: "Are only fifty cents available to buy the dollar?", and then proceeds by means of statistics backed by an admirable chain of reasoning, to show that there is good reason to believe that for every dollar's worth of goods and services available to the consumer, there is actually only half a dollar at his disposal! "If this is true," he says, "the wonder arises as to how and why the world gets along as well as it does. Possibly this may be due to the magic velocity with which credit and money travel in 'good times' along the highways of commerce, once it is let loose, though, of course, it is always getting the blind staggers."

If the author is correct in his thesis, (and there is every reason to believe that he is) his pamphlet will make an important addition to the arguments of those who perceive the inadequacy of the existing financial system, and who are demanding a "New Deal" in the distribution of purchasing power.

We strongly advise our readers to secure a copy of this pamphlet, which can be obtained from the Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa, at a cost of five cents.

70,000,000 IN CO-OPERATIVES

Over 70,000,000 people in 41 countries now support cooperative buying, the United States Department of Labor reported recently. The volume of business contracted by these organizations approximated \$17,000,000,000 in 1930, a gain of \$2,500,000,000 over 1929.

All of this business was transacted without commercial profit, the vast savings effected having been all returned to members in the form of shares and consumer dividends.

The main reason for jurisdictional disputes is well understood by all competent students of our industrial conditions. The over-supply of labor compels each class to strive to obtain all the work that it can for its members.

When the 30-hour week becomes universal, that source of jurisdictional disputes ought to disappear. Until that day arrives, it would be better for labor as well as for the community to have each dispute immediately decided by some such artificial device as the flip of a coin, rather than to permit it to be protracted.

Your responsibility toward the NRA recovery movement is in proportion to your economic strength and your qualities of character.

In this emergency your power is greater than it has ever been before and your conduct during the prolonged industrial depression shows that you are capable of great patience and forbearance.

If the NRA movement fails, the consequences and alternatives will be such as no patriotic American, no lover of his kind, is willing to contemplate or to encounter.

This is another reason why your responsibility at this time is of the greatest magnitude.

I have already pointed out that the special interest of the Church in the cause of labor arises from the fact that this cause is bound up with the achievement of a greater measure of social justice.

Conclusion

More than once when I have been engaged in pleading for the rights of labor, I have been asked why I should not occasionally concern myself with the rights of capital.

My answer has always been that the rights of the former are not nearly so well secured as the rights of the latter.

When the day comes that capital occupies the weaker position and the rights of capital are more generally disregarded than the rights of labor, then I shall cheerfully busy myself with the cause of capital.

While I do not expect to live that long I should welcome the opportunity to make at least a partial shift of allegiance because the situation would then be that which Pope Pius XI declared should be the goal of our efforts, namely that a "just share only of the fruits of production be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the wealthy and that an ample sufficiency be supplied to the working man."

Until that happy day arrives, all lovers of justice will feel called upon to emphasize the rights of labor.

INDUSTRY and HUMANITY by The Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King.

An Outstanding Contribution to the Understanding of Industrial Relations and the Need for Economic Justice. Analysis and Re-Valuation

By BERNARD ROSE

IV

Where the worker is given a voice in the terms of his employment, he develops a self-reliance and self-respect, that makes him a better worker and citizen. Those who have occasion to meet the employees or workers in different crafts and callings, know something of the abject servitude of such workers or employees, who may lose their positions at any moment and are denied the slightest consideration when terms of employment are being discussed. If they complain they are told that there are others who will gladly take their places.

It is realization of the helplessness on the part of the unorganized worker that makes the labor leader and trade unionist so eloquent when he exhorts the unorganized workers to join the union, and thus help promote the objects of the movement, which mean so much for the workers.

Canada's former Prime Minister quite understands that Government is expected to interest itself in industrial relations. He says: "Whatever begets uncertainty and distrust in the action of government alarms both Labor and Capital, and tends to discourage their investment in industry. Human beings have to be reasonably sure that their earnings and savings will not be jeopardized through unwise or imprudent action on the part of the State in order to put forth their best efforts in production."

It has now become apparent to quite a number that, the State must not only because of necessity, but policy and simple justice, intervene in the relations of employer and employee, which hitherto were regarded as being exclusively a matter for the interested parties. The movement that demands absolute State control is one that does not meet with the approval of the great majority of trade unionists. They are confident that they are fully capable of taking care of themselves, providing the employer, because of the possession of resources, is not able to take undue advantage of them. Organized labor asks for the intervention or the assistance of the State acting through its Government, or the legislation enacted by Parliament, only, when it finds that an abuse cannot be eliminated or an injustice redressed, other than by means of legislation. The worker favors what is positive, rather than negative legislation along economic and social lines. He does not wish to be fed upon platitudes or promises that do not crystallize into definite action. If industry persists in refusing to give the worker what he thinks he is justly entitled to through the agencies that he possesses, he then, through these agencies, makes representations to the Legislature and insists that they be given favorable consideration.

He is quite prepared to concede that initiative, or extraordinary organizing ability are entitled to proper compensation, but he at the same time points to the worker as being just as necessary to the successful carrying on of industry, as the able executive or owner of capital. The worker demands a measure of economic equity. He agrees with Mr. Mackenzie King that: "The right to share equitably in the product of Industry, and to share progressively in whatever increases productivity, gives rise to fears which supplement those which have their origin in relation to the respective contributions of the parties to production. The fears thus entertained by Labor are not that Capital and Management may fail to assist in the increase of output, but that their assistance may be to the disadvantage of Labor in comparison with gains accruing to themselves."

The unions have long held that the worker is entitled to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Furthermore, that because of progress made along scientific lines, he is entitled to an ever increasing share of what is produced, and that although "management and the control or possession of capital frequently go hand in hand," the worker is nevertheless entitled to proper compensation, and under a system of industry organized along lines that are more humane than commercial — a full measure of economic security.

Mr. Mackenzie King was the first to lay down the social principle, that the four factors in connection with production, are Labor, Capital, Management, and the Community. On every occasion he stresses the right and place of the community in all that relates to industrial relations, and says: "Whatever allays the fears of Labor, Capital, Management, and the Community brings them forth in larger measure as contributing factors to production. Whatever increases production tends to enhance purchasing power, and so to benefit the parties to Industry. Whatever enhances purchasing power tends, in turn, to increase production. Instead, therefore, of the vicious circle, bred of fears and narrowing continually towards destruction and extermination, the substitution of Faith for Fear provides an enchanted circle widening ever towards increase of effort and increase of enjoyment as well."

This principle has been incorporated in the National Industrial Recovery Act, and has been accepted by the American people as part of the plan to restore prosperity to industry, as well as the nation. Very few will deny the right of the worker to an increase of enjoyment because of increased effort. Only the arbitrary employer would be inclined to disagree with the proposition that: "What Labor is really concerned about as regards remuneration, is adequate reward of the effort put forth. What Capital and Management are really concerned about is adequate reward for their investments and services. What the Community is really concerned about is adequate value in services and commodities for purchasing power.

The method of remuneration of Labor which helps most to secure adequacy of returns all round is the method which is likely to prove the most productive of efficiency, and, in the long run, the most advantageous to Labor."

Whatever be the cause or causes responsible for a depression, whether it be of long or short duration, when it affects a considerable body of workers, it is because through lack of employment, their purchasing power becomes nil. Purchasing power must therefore, in the joint interest of the worker and the community, be always maintained at a given level. Where it exceeds the level, it means that the worker may indulge his desires for a degree of comfort or luxuries, which he cannot get when, because of conditions, he has to be satisfied with the bare necessities of life.

Mr. Mackenzie King's experiences in connection with the many investigations that he carried on into sweating conditions, enables him to speak with a degree of authority possessed by very few in the Dominion or beyond it. He knows that sweated labor is poor labor, and where men work at a wage below a fixed level, that not only does the industry which employs them suffer, but the community, through the susceptibility of the sweated worker to the attacks of disease.

He rightly says: "Where men are forced by necessity to work below a standard which constitutes a living wage, labor, while apparently cheap, is really dear, because 'sweated' labor is either unwilling or without capacity," and he reasons along sound economic lines, when he tells us: "In the long run, however, advantages gained by any of the parties to production can be maintained only through an equitable sharing of their benefits."

If equity reigned in the industrial world, no injustice would be suffered by the worker, but before that stage can come, there must be a fuller appreciation by politicians, employers, and the community, of the worker's rights.

Mr. Mackenzie King believes: "That Industry is really in the nature of social service, and, as a consequence, that it is to the advantage of society to have efficiency in Industry furthered to the uttermost, clearly places an obligation upon the Community to see that hardship is not suffered by human beings who, through no fault of their own, find their services displaced, in order that the Community may profit. So, too, the Community must seek to offset the 'dehumanizing' effects of mechanical routine by having regard for working hours and other conditions surrounding employment, and by providing increased opportunities of personal development within and without Industry."

Human beings are not machines. They have feelings. They have hopes. They are citizens as well as workers. As citizens and workers, the community must give them the measure of protection, along economic and social lines, which they merit; since as citizens they support the State; and as workers, they produce the wealth which makes the State great and prosperous. Society must get away from the view so long held, that labor is a commodity and "Capital and Management" must not be "tempted to regard the remuneration of Labor as an item in the cost of production to be kept as low as possible."

The economics of labor as a commodity belong to a barbarian age. They must be relegated with what is effete and uncivilized.

We will all be inclined to agree with the Author that: "A common knowledge and a common interest are essential to call forth the highest effort toward a common end. Moreover, since Industry implies co-operative effort regard must be had for men in their collective capacity. To concede to Labor collectively some element of control, as respects both industrial conditions and industrial rewards, is necessary to afford a common knowledge and a common interest. Control is a matter of government."

Yes! Labor's battle right along has been that it be given a measure of control. Only thus, will it be possible to substitute the present system of production and control for one that will be substantially democratic.

We take it for granted that the citizen reaching the age of majority is entitled as a matter of right to have a voice in the election of those who will make the nation's laws and administer its Government. It would follow, as a corollary, that the worker should have a voice in the management of industry. This participation in the management of industry has not yet been conceded by the average employer. Concerns that are corporate in their nature and managed by executives chosen by shareholders or controlling financial interests, have at all times strongly opposed labor being given any representation. Some have even gone further and denied their men the right to organize, and in consideration of employment forced them to sign what was referred to in labor circles as the "yellow dog" contract.

As an able student of economic history and conditions, Mr. Mackenzie King knows that: "Labor's long and persistent struggle for improved industrial conditions is but the outcome of a craving common to all for a better, happier human lot. It is the expression of a desire for the enjoyment of normal life, and cannot be rightly understood apart from the aspirations of the human spirit. Demands for higher wages, shorter hours, proper working conditions, greater independence, are not to be interpreted as necessarily sordid and selfish. Most frequently they are in the nature of wholesome protests against both sordidness and selfishness."

(To be continued)

FROM OUR READERS

PROTESTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHAIN STORES

Have Reduced the Cost of Living. Patronage by Majority of Workers Proof That They Meet a Need.

Montreal, October 20, 1933.

Editor, Labor World.

Sir:

The housewife, particularly of the worker who is unfortunately receiving direct relief, and even those whose husbands are employed, should be very much interested in the discussion that is now taking place between a certain group made up of so-called independent retail merchants and the Unemployment Commission.

The development of chain stores, in this city, has resulted in considerable savings being effected by those whose earnings are limited. The wife of the workingman, as well as the employee or small merchant who has to budget very carefully these days, quite appreciate the saving effected where purchases are made in stores able because of their facilities and capital, as well as advanced methods, to purchase in such quantities, that they can afford to give the consumer prices which the independent retail corner grocer cannot.

Through their organization, the independent grocers influenced members of the Legislature to force the amendments to the charter, empowering the City to enact a discriminatory and entirely unfair by-law. The chain stores, in virtue of this law, are compelled to pay a tax, in addition to and in excess of that which they pay as proprietors of the numerous stores they maintain throughout the city. Most of these stores are in neighborhoods where rental values are high. The taxes they pay are therefore higher than the amounts which the corner store grocer is taxed. I know, from actual contacts with the workers, that they certainly are not in favor of chain stores being discriminated against, in order to perpetuate a system of merchandising which is out of date, and results in the consumer getting less for his money than he can when buying from the chain stores.

As result of the City creating a special Unemployment Commission, in order to do away with the leakage as well as fraud, which prevailed, and to better enable the persons in receipt of direct relief to spend the amount awarded them to better advantage, the Unemployment Commission has decided to issue a "bon" that can be used to purchase necessities without regard to any particular store or parish. Threats of all kinds have been made against the Commission as well as the members of the Executive, because, in the interest of both the unfortunate relief getters as well as the city taxpayer, they decided to make urgently required radical changes. Not content with securing legislation of a discriminatory nature against chain stores, the organized retail grocers have gone even further, and seek to intimidate both the Executive and the Unemployment Commission into meeting their wishes, which will result in the same system prevailing — that is, the receivers of these authorizations being forced to purchase from stores with small stocks, a considerable part of which is certainly not as fresh as that which can be obtained in the chain stores. They entirely overlook the fact that, in the aggregate, the chain larger number of men, than the corner stores pay more and employ larger number of men, than the corner grocer.

Such action on the part of the corner grocer is certainly not in the interest of the employed or unemployed worker dependent upon relief. It is furthermore decidedly unfair to stores that have succeeded in bringing down the cost of living. The corner grocers may contend that they were kind to the unemployed by extending credit, but they cannot continue doing this indefinitely. Furthermore, once the authorities assume responsibility for distributing relief, in justice to the City, its taxpayers, and those in receipt of relief, the best system must be adopted.

It certainly is an anomalous situation, that firms or corporations that pay large amounts in taxes to the city, out of which relief funds are taken to help the unfortunate unemployed, should be so unfairly penalized, not only in paying a special tax, but those receiving relief, prevented from purchasing what they require from the very stores that help to maintain them.

I think it is about time that the attitude of selfish groups of this kind should be fully exposed. With workers all around having suffered severe cuts in their wages and salaries, the saving of a dollar or two a week is quite a considerable item. If those in receipt of authorizations wish to purchase from the corner grocer in appreciation of credit extended, that is still their privilege, but why should others have their

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT LOEW'S THEATRE

Leslie Howard in "Captured" will be the screen feature at Loew's, starting Saturday. Prominent roles are filled by Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Margaret Lindsay, and Paul Lukas. On the stage will be presented six vaudeville acts featuring Royce and Maye, "America's Aristocrats of the Dance." Although most of the action takes place in a German military prison camp during the Great War, the strength of the story of "Captured" lies in the unusual triangle involving Leslie Howard, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lindsay. Both men are fellow prisoners in the same camp. Vivid dramas of love, hate jealousy, despair, and even madness among the hundreds of men incarcerated being the German lines, are climaxed by the denouement when a Victoria Cross winner discovers his wife and friend's unfaithfulness. On the stage will be presented six acts of vaudeville, featuring Harry Royce and Billie Maye, "America's Aristocrats of the Dance," assisted by May Joyce, songstress. Other acts will be presented by Mills, Gold and Raye, the "high shots" of merriment in "It's a Frame Up"; Joe May and Dotty in "Laughs from Abroad"; the Mayfair International Musical Revue; the Crystal Trio in "A Skatting Fantasy," and Roger Williams.

AT THE PALACE

Once again a charming personality will flash across the screen of the Palace Theatre when Maurice Chevalier will be seen in his latest vehicle, "The Way to Love," starting Saturday. Featured in the cast are: Ann Dvorak and Edward Everett Horton, the entire action of "The Way to Love" takes place in Paris, with the story dealing with Chevalier as a "sandwich man," carrying a sign advertising Edward Everett Horton's shop, where "everything for love" is available. His one ambition, however, is to become a tourist guide for he loves Paris and wants, more than anything else, to interpret it to strangers. He scorns the average tourist guide who drones through his guide book, for he wants to rhapsodize on the beauties of Paris. In the course of his tours around the city he meets lovely Ann Dvorak, a girl in a carnival circus, who is ill-treated and consequently unhappy. He befriends her, but even his charming ways fail to coerce a smile to spread over her comely features. That is, at first, Chevalier sings two numbers, "In a One-Room Flat" and "I am a Lover of Paris."

AT THE CAPITOL

Katherine Hepburn come to the Capitol Theatre on Friday in her last vehicle, "Morning Glory." Featured in the supporting cast are Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Adolphe Menjou. The second feature will be "Flying Devils," with Bruce Cabot, Arline Judge, Ralph Bellamy and Eric Linden. "Morning Glory" presents Miss Hepburn as a girl who fights long and gallantly to win recognition of the Broadway stage. She meets her heart-breaking disappointments and numerous reverses. Then comes a sudden, dazzling triumph. In that moment of brilliant success comes her greatest danger. Will she be a "morning glory" or will she go on to even greater heights? The story parallels in many respects Miss Hepburn's own real life experience in fighting her way to stage fame. The second feature, "Flying Devils" is a drama of the courageous lives and loves of the barnstorming "air-stunters."

CINEMA DE PARIS

Jamais il n'a été autant question de reines, de reines et de majestés de toutes sortes que dans nos temps démocratiques. Quelle jeune fille n'a rêvé d'être élue "reine" de quelque ce soit? C'est la vedette, la gloire, la fortune souvent. C'est une grande et belle fenêtre ouverte sur l'horizon qui cache les illusions inscrites dans l'avenir.

Les candidates à ces souverainetés éphémères sont innombrables. La concurrence est grande et sévère. Il faut être jolie, belle, "photogénique", comme on dit aujourd'hui. Il faut avoir un peu de chance aussi. Mais un diadème, même passager, cela vaut bien un effort, un peu d'intrigue aussi, car le succès appartient aux audacieux. Voulez-vous voir comment on élit une "reine"? Ne manquez pas de venir voir le film "Toto" qui sera mis à l'affiche samedi au Cinéma de Paris. Film d'une haute fantaisie, "Toto" donne un rôle plein à la taille de Préjean et nous fait passer par une série d'aventures dont la folle galeté plaira à tous les spectateurs.

right abridged to buy what they want in the stores that are willing to accept these certificates?

The chain store organizations have not yet deemed it necessary to make a united and effective protest, relying no doubt upon the good sense as well as the judgment of the members of the Unemployment Relief Commission, and knowing also that the citizens of Montreal are not in sympathy with the campaign that denies to the recipient of public relief, the right to purchase the necessities of life that he must have, in any store that he wants to enter.

Once the public begin to appreciate the attitude of those who are at the head of this movement, they will not only make their influence felt, but insist that the unfair and discriminatory legislation, as well as the by-law passed in virtue of it, be repealed.

BERNARD ROSE.

"CANADA'S IMMEDIATE AND URGENT NEED is for a defined national policy that shall arouse business executives to a combined industry recovery programme of re-employment along somewhat similar lines as in United States in order, simultaneously with the betterment of agricultural conditions through the advance in commodity prices, to increase the purchasing power of the nation to the point of absorbing a normal proportion of a more normal output of the basic producing and manufacturing industries. The advance in commodity prices in Canada has already occurred under the impetus of the United States situation.

LE MONDE OUVRIER

The Labor World

Rédigé en collaboration

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

The Bilingual Mouthpiece of the Province of Quebec Organized Workers



Member of the Int. Labor Press
Membre de la Presse internationale
Ouvrière d'Amérique
MARCEL FRANCO
Secrétaire de la Rédaction
Secretary, Editorial Department

A better Gas Range --at Lower Cost



Beautiful in appearance and perfect in operation. Made in Canada by Canadian workmen — for Canadian customers. A model for every need, moderately priced with easy monthly terms.

Montreal Light Heat & Power
CONSOLIDATED

DOMINION BRIDGE CO. Limited

Head Office and Works at LACHINE, P. Q.

Branch Works:

Amherst Ottawa Toronto
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

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

A GREAT CANADIAN INDUSTRY



DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

Faites vos achats de MERCERIES et VETEMENTS

FASHION-CRAFT

chez LECHASSEUR, Limitée
974 ouest, rue Sainte-Catherine
281 est, rue Sainte-Catherine
375 ouest, rue Saint-Jacques

The Canadian Converters Company, Limited

470 LAGAUCHETIERE ST. WEST
MONTREAL

Great truths are portions of the soul of man. Great souls are portions of eternity. James Russell Lowell.

Montréal, 11 octobre 1933.
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
No. E-124547.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

CHARLEMAGNE RODIER, advocate & King's Counsel, and LUCIEN RODIER, advocate, both of the City of Outremont, District of Montreal, practising together under the firm name and style of "RODIER & RODIER", in the city of Montreal, said District.

Plaintiffs

vs
Dame ROSE ANNA LABERGE, of the city and District of Montreal, in his lifetime machinist of the same place; as personally as in his quality of tutor of her two minor children Roger and Eugène Bombardier; and ALFRED & LEO BOMBARDIER, both of the city and district of Montreal.

Defendants

The Defendants are ordered to appear within one month.

T. DEPATIE,
Deputy-Prothonotary.
Montreal, October 11th, 1933.



Our Leading Amusement Places

Dans nos Théâtres

PALACE

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 25¢ Exc. Sunday

MAURICE CHEVALIER in

"The Way to Love"

CAPITOL

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 25¢ Afts. 35c.
Sun. 1 to 2 p.m. Sat. & Sun. 40c.
Evenings . . . 50c.

"Morning Glory"

— also —

"Flying Devils"

LOEW'S

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 25¢ Afts. 35c.
Sun. 1 to 2 p.m. Eves. 50c.

VAUDEVILLE REVUE

LESLIE HOWARD in

"CAPTURED"

IMPERIAL

Semaine d'Opérette

PRINCESS THEATRE

WALLACE BEERY and FAY WRAY

"THE BOWERY"

also "DEVIL'S MATE"

as an added attraction.

10-1, 25c; 1-6, 35c. — Week Days
Saturday & Sunday Aft.: 40c; 6-11, 50c.

J. SYLVIO MATHIEU

SERVICE DE TOILETTE

Tabliers, Jaquettes, Gilets, Nappe, Napkins, Serviettes de barbiers etc., et tout autre article à l'usage de la toilette.

LINGE DE FAMILLE A LA LIVRE

Buanderie: 1871, rue CARTIER
Tél.: AMHERST 8566

Résidence: 3851, rue Dandurant
Tél.: CLAIRVAL 2230

The Windsor Hotel

ON DOMINION SQUARE
MONTREAL

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
Vice-Président

LAPORTE, MARTIN

LIMITÉE

EPICIERS EN GROS

640, rue Saint-Paul Ouest

Tél. MARQUETTE 3761. MONTREAL
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.