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The Labor World



Le Monde Ouvrier

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Rédaction et administration: 9 et 11 rue Saint-Paul Ouest.

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Pourquoi on ne s'entend pas

Vous êtes-vous jamais demandé comment il se faisait qu'il y eût tant d'animosité dans le monde et que l'humanité s'entende si peu?

Vous êtes-vous jamais arrêté à trouver comment il se faisait qu'un Allemand déteste un Français, que celui-ci, à son tour, ne puisse sentir un Anglais, que Grecs et Turcs se regardent toujours comme des chiens de faniée; que Japonais et Russes ne peuvent se rencontrer sans avoir la tentation de se sauter dessus; que même parmi les habitants d'un même pays, celui d'une province se moque de celui de la province-sœur, quand il ne le calomnie pas d'atroce façon; que le citoyen tourne en ridicule le campagnard pendant que celui-ci ne lui ménage pas la monnaie de sa pièce et ne perd aucune occasion de le mépriser; que celui qui est placé au haut ou même au milieu de l'échelle sociale n'a que du dédain et même de l'antipathie pour le pauvre diable qui est au bas de l'échelle?

Avez-vous constaté également que généralement celui qui possède beaucoup des trésors de la terre ne puisse comprendre qu'il y en ait qui ont si peu et ne les accuse d'être pauvres parce qu'ils se conduisent déplorablement mal, gaspillent tout ce qu'ils gagnent ou sont trop paresseux pour travailler; tandis que celui qui n'a rien ne peut pas admettre que celui qui a beaucoup puisse l'avoir gagné honorablement ou sans exploiter personne.

La raison en est bien simple: on s'en veut parce que l'on ne se connaît pas et l'on ne se connaît pas parce que l'on ne se comprend pas.

Cette vérité s'applique à tous indistinctement. Commençons par les haines séculaires de peuple à peuple, de race à race. Comment cela s'est-il produit? Tout simplement parce que dans le passé il n'y avait pas de moyens de communications rapides ni à la portée de tous. Combien de Français pouvaient se payer le luxe d'aller rendre visite à leurs voisins de l'autre côté de la Manche? Très peu. Alors, pour la grande majorité des Français l'Anglais était nécessairement un inconnu, donc un ennemi. Lorsque, par un effet du hasard, ils se rencontraient, ils ne se comprenaient pas assez parce qu'ils ne parlaient pas la même langue; alors, c'était la bataille à coups de poings d'individu à individu; mais, parfois, c'était le souverain de l'un ou de l'autre de ces pays qui, poussé par sa haine ou son intérêt, faisait dégénérer ce malentendu en un conflit et alors c'était la guerre; des milliers et des milliers de jeunes gens forts et courageux — la crème de la nation — s'entre-tuaient pour la plus grande gloire du maître ou au nom d'un faux patriotisme. Des gens qui ne s'étaient jamais fait aucun mal se faisaient le plus de tort possible et n'aspiraient qu'à occire le plus grand nombre d'adversaires. Quand les hostilités étaient terminées — puisque tout a une fin en ce bas monde, n'en déplaise au sénateur David — la haine persistait quand même et nous nous en ressentons encore aujourd'hui — à tel point que tous les jours vous entendez dire par un Canadien-français en parlant de ses compatriotes de l'autre race: "Maudits Anglais", comme l'Anglais dira: "Damn Frenchmen". Est-ce vrai ou ne l'est-ce pas? Mais rarement vous entendez dire ces expressions par un Français qui parle l'anglais ou par un Anglais qui parle le français. Pourquoi? Parce que, parlant les deux langues, ils se comprennent, le malentendu est fini; ce ne sont donc plus des ennemis, ce sont des frères.

Ce qui est vrai de peuple à peuple, l'est également de province à province; pour celui qui ne fréquente pas nos voisins d'Ontario, ce sont des hypocrites, des fanatiques, des orangistes, que sais-je encore; la même chose arrive au Torontonien qui ne connaît pas le Québec; pour lui, nous sommes une race inférieure, des ignorants, notre province est sous la domination du clergé ("priest ridden"). Mais pour ceux qui ont des relations d'affaires ou de métier de l'un à l'autre, tout cela disparaît pour faire place à une amitié sincère et à une émulation cordiale; ils se comprennent.

La même chose peut se dire du citadin et du campagnard. Avant que celui-ci ne vienne en ville, Montréal, c'est l'enfer; une fois qu'il a foulé l'asphalte du trottoir de la rue Sainte-Catherine, il trouve que l'enfer est devenu le paradis et il ne veut plus retourner dans son village. Par contre, beaucoup de citadins, une fois qu'ils ont goûté de la campagne, n'aspirent plus qu'à aller y finir tranquillement leurs jours en plantant des choux dans un petit coin fleuri.

Riches et pauvres sont dans le même sac: ils viennent au monde nus comme ver et s'en retournent de même; ils sont égaux à la naissance et à la mort. Certains riches se mettent au niveau du pauvre et le comprennent — cela n'arrive pas souvent, mais cela arrive pourtant — quand le patron traite l'ouvrier d'égal à égal et lui confie une partie de son affaire, il s'en fait un allié et un ami et celui-ci, à son tour, ne le regarde plus comme un mange-église mais comme un associé, l'un fournit le capital pour lancer l'affaire, l'autre le travail pour la maintenir et la développer; les deux se comprennent. Quand cela n'arrive pas, c'est la guerre industrielle, la grève, la contre-grève, la ruine pour l'un, la misère pour l'autre.

Maintenant que vous savez comment il se fait que l'on s'entend si peu — vous le savez probablement aussi bien que moi, mais j'ai voulu le répéter pour ceux qui n'y pensaient pas — il nous reste à trouver vous-même comment il se fait qu'avec nos moyens rapides de communications, qui ont supprimé la distance, l'instruction qui se répand de plus en plus et qui est mise à la portée de tous, oui, comment se fait-il qu'il y ait encore tant de personnes qui ne se comprennent pas?

Pendant que vous y êtes, demandez-vous donc quels sont ceux qui ont intérêt à ce que nous ne nous comprenions pas, qui gagnent à maintenir les haines séculaires et à perpétuer l'esprit mesquin de clocher. Quand vous aurez trouvé la solution à cette question, vous comprendrez alors pourquoi l'on craint l'internationalisme et que l'on cherche à vous faire abandonner vos unions ouvrières et à vous tenir isolés. Si vous ne voulez pas vous donner le trouble de chercher, dites-le-moi et je vous en reparlerai dans une autre causerie.

GUS. FRANCO.

La Fête du Travail est célébrée avec éclat

Landi dernier, les ouvriers de la Métropole ont célébré la Fête du Travail avec tout l'entraînement accoutumé, et une grande dignité. Pas le moindre désordre n'a été signalé.

Les unions ont paradé, dans les rues, en aussi grand nombre que les années passées, malgré les menaces de la température. La parade s'organisa sur la place Viger, sous le commandement du commissaire-ordonnateur en chef, R. Lynch, assisté de Raoul Gervais et W. Richardson, assistants-commissaires. Les unions, au nombre de 83 corps différents, défilèrent par les rues, suivant le programme, jusqu'au carré Papineau, où eut lieu le défilément général. Le défilé dura environ deux heures.

Parmi les unions les plus remarquées par le nombre de membres présents, on peut citer: l'Union des mouleurs, local 21, précédée d'une fanfare qui ouvrait la marche; puis les diverses unions locales de la Fraternité Internationale des Employés de Chemins de fer, avec deux fanfares et un char allégorique; l'Association Internationale des Machinistes; le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction; les cordonniers de la "Boot and Shoe Workers' Union"; les Unions des Employés de la fourrure avec un char allégorique orné de magnifiques fourrures; l'Union des Employés du Port, précédée d'une fanfare; puis venaient les unions des métiers de l'imprimerie: typographes, pressiers, relieurs; les unions des métiers de la construction; la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-Mécaniciens avec ses six unions locales, et 4,000 membres dans les rangs, avait plusieurs chars allégoriques qui furent fort remarqués. L'un, surtout, attirait l'attention: c'était un bungalow en construction, avec des ouvriers en train de travailler. Les briqueteurs, maçons, électriciens, peintres, avec fanfare en tête, venaient ensuite. L'Union des Pompiers, avec trois cents membres en civil, a également pris part à la parade, et la foule a beaucoup applaudi leur belle tenue militaire.

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, avec ses invités, fermaient la marche du cortège. Parmi les invités, on remarquait: l'honorable M. J. Martin, maire de Montréal; les députés Emond, Gagnon, Gauthier, Gauthier, Langlois, Van-Dale, Rubenstein; M. Charlebourg, Rodier, C.R., conseiller législatif des unions inter-

nationales; M. Louis Guyon, sous-ministre du Travail dans le gouvernement provincial de Québec; Jos. Ainey, surintendant général des bureaux de placement provinciaux; Francis Payette, surintendant du bureau de placement provincial à Montréal; M. Bayard, représentant du ministre du Travail d'Ottawa; J. P. H. Figeys, représentant du Parti Ouvrier.

Le service d'ordre était assuré par un peloton de constables à cheval précédant la procession, et un peloton de policiers accompagnait le cortège. Ce dernier peloton était sous le commandement du lieutenant Trudeau et du sergent Lafleur; parmi les officiers en charge, on distinguait aussi l'inspecteur Robert, le sous-chef Liggett, le capitaine Ainey, le capitaine Tongrean.

Les différents corps de musique qui accompagnaient la parade sont la fanfare Agostini, qui précédait le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail; la fanfare Jos. Gariépy, accompagnant l'Union des Pompiers; la musique des Grenadiers Canadiens accompagnant l'Union des Employés du Port; l'Union des Postiers était précédée de la fanfare Pastorella, et l'Union des Briqueteurs avait les services de l'Harmonie Conventuelle.

L'Union des Musiciens et celle des Employés de théâtre étaient accompagnés d'un fanfare de 25 musiciens. Tous ces corps de musique font partie de l'Union Internationale des Musiciens. Un autre corps de musique qui attirait aussi les applaudissements de la foule fut la fanfare écossaïse (bag pipes) qui accompagnait les Employés du chemin de fer du Grand-Trou.

Dans l'après-midi, eut lieu au Parc Dominion, un magnifique programme de courses. On eut, au début, qu'il faudrait modifier le programme à cause de la température, mais dans le courant de l'après-midi, le temps se mit au beau et on procéda à l'exécution du programme.

Voilà les résultats des divers concours, avec les noms des gagnants: Course pour garçons de 12 ans: ler prix, L. Simpson; 2e prix, W. Wany; 3e, L. Caron; 4e, G. Reynolds. Course pour garçons de 14 à 16 ans: ler prix, V. Bélangier; 2e, N. Hillidge; 3e, G. Bélangier; 4e, W. Norris. Course pour fillettes de moins de 10 ans: ler prix, G. Carpentier; 2e, G. Hol-dermann; 3e, M. Ledue; 4e, C. Ledue. Course pour fillettes de 10 à 14 ans: ler

prix, J. Pelletier; 2e, E. Mazurette; 3e, D. Statsföth; 4e, Y. Pelletier. Course pour jeunes filles de 14 ans et plus: ler prix, J. Caron; 2e, A. Brown; 3e, M. Dapré; 4e, Ed. Camille. Course pour dames des membres des unions: ler prix, Mme Wm. Wilks; 2e, Mme Chouinard; 3e, Mme Grégoire; 4e, Mme Beaulieu. 5e, Mme Slater. Course pour délégués du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail: ler prix, J. M. Duguay; 2e, E. Murphy; 3e, H. Spence; 4e, M. Slater; 5e, A. Carle. Course pour membres des métiers du bâtiment: ler prix, R. Grégoire; 2e, E. Lévesque; 3e, G. Béland. Course pour membres des unions des étiquettes: ler prix, E. Pelletier; 2e, A. Lapointe; 3e, L. Grégoire. Course pour membres des métiers de la métallurgie: ler prix, F. Harrison; 2e, A. Prigent; 3e, C. Wilkinson. Course pour membres d'unions: ler prix, P. E. Corbell; 2e, J. P. Boeher; 3e, M. Duguay. Course pour membres des unions pesant 200 livres et plus: ler prix, J. Chartrand; 2e, A. Carle; 3e, A. Charbonneau; 4e, O. Décarie; 5e, W. Caron. Course pour unionistes de 50 ans et plus: ler prix, A. Guay; 2e, E. J. Dupuis; 3e, G. Vallières; 4e, E. Wallace; 5e, T. Wilkinson. Course à l'aiguille: ler prix, Mme R. Grégoire; 2e, Mme L. Béland; 3e, Mme Chouinard. Lancement du boulet de 16 livres: ler prix, Jos. Pelletier; 2e, E. Pelletier; 3e, E. Blanchard.

Le tirage des prix de présence a donné le résultat suivant: ler prix, \$20, a été gagné par le numéro 3316; le 2e prix, \$10, par le numéro 3698; le 3e prix, \$5, par le numéro 3029.

Le concours de souque à la corde, pour la coupe du Monde Ouvrier, a été très intéressant. Tous les concurrents ont mis toute leur ardeur, mais il est difficile de battre une équipe... de policiers. Aussi, est-ce à eux que la coupe a été décernée.

À la fin de la fête, dans un banquet au Parc Dominion, le président J. T. Foster du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail a prononcé un discours au cours duquel il a félicité les membres des unions internationales pour l'entraide et la dignité avec lesquels ils avaient célébré la Fête du Travail, et il a remercié, au nom du Conseil, toutes les personnes qui, de près ou de loin, ont aidé au magnifique succès de la fête.



FANATISME

Les ennemis du Canada français multiplient leurs activités. En effet, pendant que le cinéma américain, en contradiction avec les statistiques, tend à représenter le Canadien-français comme un être inférieur, brutal et dangereux, un auteur anglo-saxon insulte nos sentiments les plus chers en caricaturant le premier évêque de Québec sous un jour aussi faux que blessant, et une revue médicale de Paris publie un article anonyme dirigé contre les médecins de la province de Québec.

Dans un cas comme celui de la dite revue, le remède est plutôt facile, quelques bonnes ripostes de nos médecins canadiens pouvant vite faire comprendre aux directeurs de cette publication l'absurdité et l'injustice des traités d'une critique injurieuse qu'ils ont probablement acceptée par mégarde. Quant aux auteurs qui dénaturent notre histoire pour édifier leur succès littéraire sur le préjugé et le mensonge, une contre-offensive dans la presse anglo-canadienne respectueuse démontre aussi bientôt qu'ils sont d'ignobles imposteurs.

Mais c'est contre le cinéma yankee que nos compatriotes ont une arme aisée pour parer les coups de traitre! Sans intervention politique et sans même se servir de la censure, il suffirait de décider la grève patriotique contre tout film des maisons américaines qui en publient d'injurieux pour nous. Mais il y a dans ce commerce des compatriotes intelligents qui ont certainement déjà pris sur eux d'éconduire les agents de ces producteurs infâmes.—L'Événement.

VIVA CUBA!

Un petit navire de guerre cubain est actuellement en visite à Toronto, où il est moqué à deux pas des terrains de l'Exposition.

Le maire, accompagné de ses collègues du conseil municipal et de plusieurs hauts personnages de la Capitale d'Ontario, est allé présenter ses hommages aux visiteurs cubains, à bord du vaisseau, et ceux-ci, sachant être hospitaliers, ont empli les coupes de champagne.

"Nous sommes tous des tempérants," a déclaré le maire de Toronto, "mais..." Et le reste de la phrase s'est perdu dans un long et bruyant état de rire des autres membres de la solennelle délégation torontonienne.

Et le maire a bu du champagne. Et pour ne pas manquer de tact, les conseillers municipaux de Toronto ont bu du champagne. Tous les gros bonnets de Toronto qui se trouvaient là ont bu du champagne, et ceux qui ne étaient pas ont sans doute regretté de ne pas y être.—La Patrie.

LA LOI DU TRAVAIL

Les savants aiment à répéter que nous commençons à peine à bénéficier des avantages de la houille blanche. L'un d'eux, le Dr Charles Steinmetz, qui étudie pour le compte du gouvernement américain et de grosses compagnies, annonce que la révolution que les progrès de la science apporteront bientôt à l'application de l'énergie électrique va réduire à 4 heures la journée normale de l'ouvrier. Si cette prédiction se réalise, les habitudes de vie des peuples civilisés seront immédiatement bouleversées.

De nos jours, le principe de la journée de huit heures reconnu par la Ligue des Nations est encore loin de faire loi partout. Chez l'agriculteur et dans plus d'un corps de métier, la règle est de travailler 9 ou 10 heures par jour. Il n'y a guère que dans certaines exploitations américaines, celle des mines par exemple, que la journée de 6 heures est acceptée. Cependant, on estime déjà que cette réduction de l'effort quotidien à une moyenne de 8 ou 9 heures tend à élever le coût de la vie. Que sera-ce donc lorsque l'ouvrier ne travaillera plus que 24 heures par semaine?

Une demi-journée de travail mécanique plutôt que manuel, ce serait déjà le déséquilibre relatif de la plupart des bons artisans. Comment emploieraient-ils leur temps libre? Sans doute, la vie de famille et la pratique des sports, selon les goûts de uns ou des autres, rendraient-elle au commencement ce genre de vie plus agréable. Mais si la loi du travail est une obligation de la nature, comment la santé humaine s'accommodera-t-elle d'un pareil changement? L'oisiveté deviendrait alors plus qu'un vice: ce serait un danger public.

A Travers la Presse

L'éducation, espérons-le, s'adaptera aux besoins de l'avenir, et, mieux que jamais, par la théorie et l'exemple, on enseignera à l'enfance que le travail intellectuel et physique est une nécessité à qui veut vivre la plénitude de sa courte vie. Puis, si l'on peut enfin concevoir des dangers de l'urbanisme, il est possible qu'on en vienne à limiter les groupements humains de façon à ce que chaque famille ait au moins son jardin à cultiver. Mais alors comme à présent, le savoir, l'influence, la fortune et le bonheur seront à ceux qui comprendront dans toute sa sagesse l'obligation du travail.

L'homme des champs et le savant, quoi que fasse l'électricité, auront donc toujours les éléments du bonheur humain plus à leur portée que les autres mortels. Leur travail, si dur et ingrat qu'il soit, leur rend plus nobles que leur prochain, peuvent toujours qu'ils sachent l'apprécier et ne jalouxent point la part d'autrui.—L'Événement.

LE PAUPERISME

Les subsides au chômage en Angleterre s'élevaient à environ \$500,000,000 par année et une grande partie de cet argent, à bon droit, va pour la boisson et bien des hommes abandonnent le travail quand il y a du travail à faire simplement parce qu'ils peuvent vivre de charité et passer leur temps à boire.

L'Angleterre est sur une mauvaise voie parce qu'elle encourage le paupérisme à toutes ses classes ouvrières, et le paupérisme encouragé de cette façon mène inévitablement à la destruction du caractère.

Nous sommes en grand danger de suivre l'exemple de l'Angleterre sous certains rapports. Nous suggérons à notre peuple l'idée du paupérisme avec la doctrine dissolvante qui a cours dans le syndicalisme ouvrier qu'il faut diminuer le travail et réduire au minimum son rendement quotidien. Cette "paupérisation" du travail se répand du travail à d'autres classes du peuple.—L'Evening National, Manchester, N.H., E.U.

POURQUOI?

Malgré la défense de la commission administrative, trois cents pompiers ont figuré lundi dans la parade de la Fête du Travail.

Il est juste de dire que la défense a été faite. Les policiers et les pompiers avaient demandé à la commission la permission de participer comme les années précédentes. On a ignoré leur demande et n'y répondant pas.

Les policiers n'ont pas participé, peut-être parce que tous en service pendant cette journée où toute la population était dehors. Les pompiers, eux, ont joint leur effort imposant à la grande procession des organisations de travailleurs.

Ont-ils commis un acte d'insubordination? La commission exécutive les réprimanderait-elle ou tenterait-elle de les punir?

Nous estimons qu'en cette occurrence, les pompiers ont simplement usé de leur droit et que c'est la commission exécutive qui mérite d'être censurée pour avoir refusé tacitement l'autorisation que les pompiers et les policiers sollicitaient par pure déférence, car ils n'y étaient pas tenus.

Chacun sait que la commission exécutive fait une guerre sourde aux unions d'employés municipaux, qu'elle cherche à détruire. Et toutes ses mesquineries manœuvres pour atteindre à ce but, outre qu'elles sont méprisables, ne peuvent que nuire à l'efficacité du service en entretenant la méfiance. La persécution n'aboutit pas au dévouement. Les contribuables en général ne veulent pas reconnaître aux employés municipaux le droit de faire la grève parce qu'ils rendent des services essentiels; mais le public ne s'oppose pas à ce qu'ils soient constitués en union, pour défendre leurs intérêts par les moyens légitimes. Constitués en union, ils jouissent des mêmes prérogatives que les autres associations de travailleurs, et la moindre est le droit de figurer dans la pacifique manifestation de la Fête du Travail.

Les pompiers avaient autant le droit de figurer dans cette parade que le maire, qui est aussi un serviteur du public, et à qui personne ne songe à faire de reproche.—La Patrie.

Il n'y a réellement aucune comparaison entre le goût imparfait et incertain du grossier thé japonais et l'arôme délicieux et rafraîchissant du véritable thé vert "SALADA".

AU CONSEIL DES METIERS

Jendi soir, le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail a tenu une courte séance, du fait de l'absence de la plupart de ses officiers qui sont allés à la convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, qui doit s'ouvrir lundi prochain, à Vancouver. Cependant plusieurs affaires de routine ont été expédiées.

M. Henri Massé, vice-président, présidait l'assemblée; et Alphus Mathieu agissait comme secrétaire.

La question la plus importante fut une lettre de l'Union Typographique No 176, demandant l'ouverture d'une souscription pour venir en aide aux victimes du grand épidémie du Japon. Une discussion amicale s'ensuivit, à laquelle prirent part plusieurs délégués. La majorité se déclara favorable au projet, mais pressa que tous étaient d'opinion qu'il était prématuré de faire ce mouvement, surtout du fait que les autorités n'avaient encore rien décidé en ce sens. D'autres firent remarquer que, dans de telles circonstances, celui qui donne promptement donne deux fois.

Cette question fut référée au comité exécutif.

L'assemblée s'ajourna à bonne heure.

AUGMENTATION AUX MINEURS

Les mineurs des champs miniers de la Galles du Sud ont reçu une augmentation record de 9.62 pour cent au-dessus du minimum pour les mois de juillet et août 1923.

Réveillons-nous!

Puisque, parmi les électeurs, nous sommes en majorité, ayons au moins le courage de figurer parmi les élus.

Il semble que nous, les ouvriers, nous persistions à faire litière de tout sentiment d'amour-propre en matière politique. Il semble que, dans cet ordre partiellement d'idées, nous n'ayons aucunement conscience de notre personnalité civique. Ce n'est pas sans fierté, certes, que nous nous proclamons des citoyens libres et pourvus de toutes les prérogatives que cette qualité confère, mais dès qu'il s'agit d'utiliser cette liberté en période électorale, nous n'y sommes plus du tout. On dirait que l'atmosphère électorale a le don de voiler nos yeux et d'obscurcir notre cerveau; d'insuffler en nous comme une sorte de crainte, de frousse, de timidité; de nous glacer le sang dans les veines et de faire de nous des automates tremblants et moutonniers.

Quand, par aventure, une des nôtres brigue les suffrages, seule une minorité négligeable — par le nombre — a le courage de faire son devoir, c'est-à-dire de voter pour le "camarade" qui, lui, a bien eu, il faut le reconnaître, la "révérence" de braver la duplicité de ses adversaires en même temps que l'indifférence de ses amis, j'en tends de ses compagnons de travail, de ses frères laborieux qui se retiennent eux-mêmes en votant pour des "professionnels" ou des financiers dont le dernier souci est bien d'améliorer le sort de l'ouvrier. Cette pénurie

d'honneur civique est encore si grande parmi nous que c'est chaque fois un vif sentiment d'étonnement lorsqu'un des nôtres est élu. Et encore, ces trop rares succès sont le plus souvent à la considération des "grands partis" politiques — qui nous ont daigné s'abstenir de placer un candidat sur les rangs — qu'à un réveil de l'opinion parmi l'élément ouvrier. C'est assez dire en quelle humiliante posture nous sommes encore accablés, malgré tous les progrès accomplis dans les autres sphères de l'activité humaine.

Il faut vraiment que nous nous sentions bien indignes de participer au gouvernement de notre pays pour mettre si peu d'empressement à voter pour un des nôtres quand il "ose", il faut bien le dire, solliciter vos votes. A moins que cet excès de modestie ne provienne de la supériorité trop évidente des conseillers politiques sur nous lorsqu'il s'agit de figurer une phrase ou de faire miroiter mille et une promesses mirabolantes aux yeux de l'électeur.

Quoi qu'il en soit, des causes, connues et autres, de la situation déplorable où nous nous débattons depuis si longtemps, on ne saurait trop constater le fait. On n'y pensera jamais trop. En supposant qu'on s'y tienne là, au moins cette idée de notre basse soumission aux professionnels et aux financiers aura peut-être pour résultat d'amener d'autres réflexions chez ceux d'entre nous dont les fonctions électorales ne sont pas moralement atrophiées. Ce sera toujours un commencement. Bientôt le nombre des "affranchis" ira croissant et un jour viendra, probablement, où nous pourrions entrevoir l'avènement des temps nouveaux qui marqueront la fin de notre misérable servitude politique.

Dans l'intervalle, éclairons-nous, allumons notre lanterne, comme on dit, n'oublions nos camarades de se réveiller, à penser autrement que par procuration. De la sorte, ceux qui viendront après nous pourront, beaucoup plus aisément que nous-mêmes, se frayer un chemin jusqu'à l'arène parlementaire.

Puisque parmi les électeurs, nous sommes en majorité, ayons au moins le courage de vouloir figurer un jour parmi les élus.

Pierre Broquille.

L'ASCENSION DU MONT MARY VAUX

Deux américains et deux américaines de Chicago qui sont arrivés à Jasper après six jours passés dans les Montagnes Rocheuses, déclarent avoir fait l'ascension du mont Mary Vaux réputé jusqu'ici inaccessible. Ces hardis alpinistes sont M. Douglas Sutherland, secrétaire de la Fédération civique de Chicago, M. Men Herzberg, avocat, Mme Dr Emily Wildercombe et Melle Mary Blackesloe.

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8th Year — No. 36

SAMEDI, 8 SEPTEMBRE 1923 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1923

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Long Workday must Go Labor Day Celebration, Press and Pulpit

In focusing public attention on the 12-hour work day in the steel industry, there is danger of forgetting that hundreds of thousands of men and women still toil 12 hours in other continuous-operation industries.

The committee which reported on the 12-hour shift in industry for the Federated American Engineering Societies revealed that there are upward of 40 industries operating upon shift systems. About 300,000 wage earners in these industries work 12 hours a day and it is estimated that 1,200,000 are affected by the long workday.

The report shows that the cement, lime, brick tile, fertilizer, sugar, cottonseed crushing and ice industries have much 12-hour work. Policemen, firemen, watchmen, store workers, garage men, railroad men and others also do much 12-hour work.

All of which emphasizes the necessity for continuing the war on the 12-hour day. Apparently the steel industry is at last making the beginning at ending the long workday, and is finding the 8-hour day eminently practical. Other industries should be forced to take a similar step. Public opinion must be aroused to demand the end of the long workday in every industry, as it did in the case of the steel trade.

Organized labor should take the lead in the fight on the 12-hour day, following the plan of campaign used against the steel trust. Exposure of the evils of the long workday should go hand-in-hand with the organization of the 12-hour workers. The 12-hour day is barbarous, inhuman and utterly unnecessary and there is no place for it in this day and age. It must go.

The opinions of leading newspapers and leading preachers are recorded here in part, in order to show the variety of interest taken in the one big holiday Labor Day, which is chosen throughout the civilized world to do honor to the worker and his employer at the same time.

Montreal paid high tribute. Never was there a better, bigger and more representative parade. Despite the threatening weather the turn out was a credit to the trades unionists of Montreal and district, in every way. The floats were magnificently staged and far more numerous than ever before, all testifying the energy and ability of the Labor Day Committee to the officers of the Council as a whole and above all to the co-operation of the large employers, the Captains of Industry, who loaned their trucks, material and helpers to complete the success of the day.

There was some comment in one paper about the civic unions not being in the parade. This is just plain "blunk". There were every policeman not on duty in the march and the firemen were out in full force, there being 350 in line. The cheering given on the civic union was not surpassed even by the constant shouting in honor of Mayor Martin which continued throughout the procession.

The games at Dominion Park were carried out in good form, and the results are recorded elsewhere in this issue. Old fashioned merry-making prevailed and there were good stiff competitions in all the events that were "pulled off". The modest banquet in the evening concluded a great day and there was much rejoicing when Labor Day faded away until another year, leaving ageless memories that strengthen the purpose of all workers to carry on and enrich the morale of all concerned.

Hail to Labor and Labor Day! The comments of the local English press were of the most favorable character re Labor Day, the parade, the picnic and the general purpose of the celebration as it was carried out.

The "Daily Star" said under the plain caption "LABOR DAY" as follows: "Once more Labor Day dawns in Canada on a land entirely free of serious industrial disputes and with relations between employers and employed growing more friendly month by month. It is true that during the past few months there was an ugly look to the dispute in the Cape Breton coal area, but union labor may justly claim to be absolved from all responsibility for the unsettled conditions which brought the militia to the Sydney Mines. That strike, engineered by reckless and irresponsible leaders, who inflamed the passions of their followers by the Red doctrines with which they declared themselves openly in sympathy, was definitely repudiated by the United Mine Workers of America. It was an outlaw strike and Mr. Lewis and his colleagues took appraiseworthy stand when they revoked drastically the local charter and deposed the traitorous leaders.

Canada has special cause for thanksgiving over the peace that reigns in her industries, because there are signs of unrest and threatening clouds of upheaval elsewhere. In the United States eleventh hour efforts between the operators and the miners in the Anthracite mines to effect a settlement seem to have been fruitless. There is a sharp line of cleavage between the demands of the men and the concessions which the operators are willing to grant, especially insofar as recognition of the union is concerned that forbode a protracted struggle. It seems unfortunate that the attempt of the operators to submit every demand to arbitration has been refused. We in Canada may plume ourselves on the growing distaste of the industrial world for the strike and the lock-out and the enlargement of the sentiment in favor of conciliation and arbitration. In England the Union Congress which will gather this week at Plymouth is said to be facing a crisis in its history. There is dissatisfaction with the leaders and "complete reorganization of the Labor Union Movement in England" is being talked about in the daily press.

In Canada wages, although not soaring to the extravagant level of the industrial plants of the United States, are still maintained at a standard that makes the margin between the line of bare subsistence and the weekly pay envelope wider than it was before the war. Conditions of labor and living have improved in this country as elsewhere, and it is a good sign that the Government intends to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the stories that have been so widely circulated during the last weeks about the wretched conditions in which so many of the Cape Breton miners live.

So Labor takes her annual day of respite and the wheels of the intricate machinery of Canadian industry are hushed. The men and women who make holiday will do so with a more care-free spirit and a more sincere enjoyment because of the peace which reigns in the Dominion, a peace which their own good sense and refusal to listen to the voice of the "Red" snake charmers has brought about.

Even the ever antagonistic "Gazette" spoke in sound, glowing terms of labor conditions in this Province and praised in a sort of a way the leaders who "Generally speaking are opposed to strife", which is "going some for this splendid paper. There was a little stab on the coal situation but not any bitterness.

The Herald spoke in tones of "Don't give a straw for unions but this paper knows well The Herald dare not say exactly what it thinks, as in fighting the unions their print shop has suffered and their whole plant has not worked to capacity as it should. However there is still hope for a capably conducted paper with sane management, that is there is always redemption for sinners no matter how tarished they may become; Labor is like a kind hearted Mother and will take them back to the fold.

On Sunday last, many Labor Day sermons were preached all advocating harmony of help and good doctrine for employers and employees.

One of the most notable was that by Rev. A. E. Runnells in Fairmount Methodist Church. The text was from Christ's conversation with his disciples "Ye can discern the face of the sky, but cannot discern the signs of the times". In one part, he said: "The hope of the perplexed, troubled humanity to day, does not lie in the profit of any one class. The problem can be solved in a reciprocity of burden-bearing, where every man is willing to make his contribution to the good of the society in which he lives and to share the responsibility for the common welfare."

His theme throughout was that brotherhood of men is essential and that sectional selfishness was not conducive to general welfare. He went on to say: "Industrial conditions which have forced up the cost of living, Mr. Runnells maintained, have borne most heavily on the great middle class, which he held to be the backbone and fibre of the nation. Any system of distribution of commodities to be just must have regard to the service rendered by the people. If a man had inherited wealth, and made no contribution to the society in which he lived, he was in the same class as the idler. There must be a reciprocity in burden bearing. Every one must make his contribution.

"A fallacy that we face today is the assumption that the law of the brotherhood of man is restricted to the industrial groups. God is not the father of any class, but of all, rich and poor.

It would be a bad thing for the country if either the labor party should triumph, or the rich should hold a lash over the middle class and the poor.

"We can never hope to put all men and women on the same basis,—some have more capacity than others. The problem cannot be solved by labor organizations trying to bring all workers to the group level. Men must realize they belong not to any particular class but to the great union of mankind, where each does his own part and all help to bear the common burden.

"The hope of humanity," Mr. Runnells concluded, "is not in the profit of any class, or organization, but in Christ teachings of a common brotherhood of all men."

Another good sermon was that of Rev. G. A. MacIntosh in St. James Methodist Church, one of the wealthiest in the city. He contrasted the way in which Labor Day was celebrated now and some years ago. Labor prosperity might easily have been the title of his sermon. In part he said:

"Increased prosperity and better understanding of each other's point of view between employer and labor, had brought about a happier condition for both. The development of the gramophone, the improvements in printing and engraving, has made it possible for the poor man to have the greatest music rendered by the greatest artists in his home, the greatest masterpieces of art on his walls, and the greatest works of literature in his library.

"But such prosperity brought too much happiness, and therefore the perturber of the peace appeared in the shape of the demagogue who stirred up labor against capital, and vice versa. Such trouble-makers had been seen in all ages, from Athens and Rome down towards history."

Dr. E. I. Hart, at Sherbrooke Methodist Church, spoke of the Bible in its reference to labor, saying it was the Christian's last court of appeal in labor as in other matters.

Rev. R. G. Burgoyne, at Rosemount Methodist Church, preached that civilization could not survive materially unless it were saved spiritually.

Mine Workers Ask Coal Commission

To Expose and Denounce Operators' Reign of Terror in Non-Union Fields

Hope that the United States Coal Commission will emphatically condemn rule by gunmen in non-union coal fields is expressed by the United Mine Workers of America, in again directing the attention of the Commission to outrages against union miners.

Hope is also expressed that the Commission will clearly declare that every man has the right as an American citizen to join a labor union if he sees fit, free from interference by thugs and gunmen employed by the coal companies.

The commission is reminded that the United Mine Workers have already informed it of hundreds of cases of assault and murder committed in the non-union coal fields and a recent case in Kentucky is cited as showing to what lengths the coal companies are going in their reign of terror.

The facts as to conditions in the coal fields are brought out in the following communication to the commission: "Gentlemen:

"Our understanding is that the Commission will, as a result of its investigation of the subject of violation of civil rights in the non-union coal mining fields of the United States, have something to say on that subject in its forthcoming report and, perhaps, that it will offer recommendations for methods by which individuals employed in those fields may be assured of better protection in the future.

"A mass of information has been filed with the Commission by the United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of showing to the Commission the outrageous conditions that surround those men who dare to espouse the cause of trade unionism in those dark regions. We have given the Commission the details of case after case where union miners have been assaulted, beaten, wounded and even killed by gunmen and thugs in the employ of non-union coal companies. The sole and only offense of these unfortunate victims was that they were union members or that they wished to become members.

"We have even filed with the Commission copies of official court records in certain cases in which the brutal assaults of these men were prosecuted for their crimes. We have asked the Commission to make its own thorough investigation of the cases cited by us and the hundreds of others that the Commission could easily find upon an inquiry in those fields. We say hundreds, because the figure would even then be conservative.

"The hillsides of Southern West Virginia, Alabama, Colorado, North-eastern Kentucky, and other unorganized or partly organized fields are dotted with the graves of union miners who were shot down or beaten to death by these hired assassins of such coal companies.

"In most instances, when the United Mine Workers of America has attempted to bring to justice these desperadoes and have them punished for their crimes, the union has met with little success because of the apparent indifference of local officials, who seem to regard the taking of the life of a union miner as a legitimate pastime which may be indulged in without hindrance by company gunmen. It hopes, therefore, that the United States Coal Commission will take an entirely different view of the matter and that it will condemn that practice in its most severe and emphatic manner.

"We are hoping that when your report on this subject is made public it will declare positively against a continuance of the present gunman and armed guard system in these coal mining fields. We are hoping that the Commission will pronounce clearly the principle that every man has the right as an American citizen to join a labor union if he sees fit to do so, and that this right shall not be interfered with by coal companies through the use of vicious, violent, unlawful, murderous methods.

"As further proof of what we have told the Commission in regard to the policy of assault and violence with which non-union companies seek to keep their employees from joining the miners' union, permit us to point out to you a very recent case in Northeastern Kentucky. Samuel Pascoe is President of District No. 30, United Mine Workers of America. District No. 30 includes the Northeastern Kentucky mining field, which is practically all non-union. The United Mine Workers of America has a few local unions in that field, but the membership is small, because of the methods employed by coal companies to prevent the union from obtaining a foothold.

"On August 3 Mr. Pascoe went from his headquarters at Ashland, Ky., to Paintsville on business. Upon his arrival at Paintsville, Mr. Pascoe was followed and his footsteps were dogged by hired emissaries of coal companies. These men remained outside a restaurant until Mr. Pascoe had finished his luncheon at noon. Mr. Pascoe came out of the restaurant and sat in a chair on the porch. Without warning and without saying a word, one of these company thugs walked over and struck Mr. Pascoe a terrific blow in the face. This was followed by a general and complete 'beating up'. Blow after blow was rained upon him until Mr. Pascoe was rendered entirely helpless. His jaw was dislocated and his right cheek bone was crushed. His face was completely disfigured as a result of this beating. Mr. Pascoe identified his assailant as a hired guard of a non-union coal company in that field. It was only when a railroad employee interfered that the company thug ceased his assault on Mr. Pascoe.

"Following this brutal attack, Mr. Pascoe went to a local hospital at Paintsville for first-aid and treatment, but this was refused him. The in-

Crime and Prohibition

"There is no name," thunders the Rev. W. Howard Graham, "for the crimes that follow the drinking of bootleg booze." There's a name for everything, Doctor, if you just put your mind to it. How about gynethic sin?

This is from a leading social reform paper of New York City and speaks for itself as to how things are going.

The bootlegger and the midnight incendiary and assassin work hand in hand, and instead of sticking to education and its benefits as to temperance and good living, the United States and their Anti-Saloon League have bred through the Volstead Act a nation of drug fiends and criminals, the like of which is unknown in civilization. It is claimed that the chief indoor amusement is murdering wives, husbands or lovers, and the records are appalling. The hold-ups and the banditry are all laid at the door of prohibition. Of course, it does not do, to be extreme, because all extremes beget limitations. However, when the man or woman accustomed to a drink and by that means something like good Scotch or any other matured alcoholic liquor of strength and purity, and the same is not available, they are apt to resort to some other stimulant just as the seaman says, "Any port in a storm". With heroin and "dope" available, off they go and get it. After that "dark", and it has been proven that many of the hold-up fiends are just young people under the influence of dope who imagine they are men of the Jesse James stamp and know not what they are doing.

It is a curious fact that in all countries where men and women wear little clothing and go about, practically naked, the morality is high. So in the province of Quebec, for instance, where whiskey and beer and wines are sold wide openly, there is less drunkenness than in any other province of the Dominion. It is because of education and long years of behaviour.

The French Canadian, who predominates, is a home loving man; he loves his family and his happy brood of many children first, and if he has a few cents to spare he may buy a small bottle of what he calls "whisky blanc". It is a harmless preparation, with a mild kick, and that with a pipe of Canadian tobacco, is the limit of his dissipation.

Temperance with education has been the slogan of all our propaganda and is still in force. No country has been able to legislate the control of the appetites of men and women. It must come by evolution and good will. The more one delves into the premises of prohibition, the more its folly and stupidity becomes apparent. It is with much anxiety that a referendum in the States, will be watched. Oh! Mr. Volstead, what crimes your law will have to answer for!

Delegates off to Vancouver

A large number of labor delegates left, some Sunday night, and some Tuesday night, for Vancouver where they will attend the 39th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which opens there on Monday, September 10.

Owing to the long railway journey the delegates are not so numerous as in former years. J. T. Easter, President of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and Vice-President of the Congress, accompanied by J. C. McClelland, of the Machinists, left on Sunday night. On Tuesday, Delegate Gus France, Secretary of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and Chairman of the Congress Executive for the Province of Quebec, accompanied by J. P. Poirier, treasurer of the same body departed as official delegates chosen by the Council for the Congress. There were about a dozen others, travelling by the C. N. R. Most of the delegates showed a fairness to the big railways by travelling one way on each railway. Several went by C. P. R. and will return by C. N. R.; thus no favoritism was shown.

The agenda of the Congress convention is long and imposing, and of course the Quebec Province matters will be of most interest here. The reiteration of many former resolutions is expected. Most of the Quebec leaders recognize that the demand for an eight-hour day which will be brought forward, will be a routine affair, as there is a remote chance of its adoption generally in Canada. The same may be expected of mothers' pensions, workmen's compensation act but the latter will be insisted upon for a change. The commission form prevails for compensation in Ontario and other provinces. About two years ago a labor committee met the Manufacturers' Association in Montreal to discuss the proposed change, but the negotiations ended suddenly, and no advance was made. At any rate Montreal is represented by the ablest men in the labor world, and will acquit themselves creditably at any crisis.

RENOUNCE ANTI-UNION SHOP
Raleigh, N. C. — The printing plant of the H. S. Storr company is again on the union-shop basis. This concern has renounced the anti-union plan it adopted in May, 1921, to defeat the printers' 44-hour movement.

fluence of these coal companies in their communities is so powerful that no one is safe in doing anything for a union miner. Hence, Mr. Pascoe was obliged to nurse his own wounds and await treatment and relief until he could get back to Ashland.

"This is but one of the hundreds of cases that are on record, but it is a fair sample of the methods that are employed by these non-union coal companies. The Pascoe case is no different from the scores of others that happen continually in Southern West Virginia, Alabama, Colorado, Utah, Maryland and elsewhere where the union is weak. The United Mine Workers of America are praying this Commission for some sort of action or recommendation that will bring the true situation squarely before the American public.

"Respectfully submitted, "Ellis Searles, John Moore, Thomas Kennedy, Committee representing United Mine Workers of America," (International Labor News)

EDUCATION'S FAILURE
The Melbourne branch of the Carpenters and Joiners comprises 2,700 members, yet among that number there are only four apprentices. It is a large question which should not be discussed at all, unless adequately, whether the system of public education is connected with a state of things which the employers and the unions are agreed in deploring — whether the non-utilitarian side is not a little overstressed. A perfect education would have as its two-fold aim efficiency and personal culture, and if the secret of implanting it were discovered we ought to find its fruits tolerably evenly distributed among all classes and occupations. — Adelaide

As the Worker sees his World

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

"Dick" Lynch looked well at the head of the Labor Day parade, on his chestnut charger. Dick is heart and soul in all that he undertakes and as a Marshal would be hard to beat. He has a good voice and knows discipline so well that the general conclusion is that he served in the Irish Army at some time in his life. The Highland Pipers followed Richard with "The Campbell's are coming."

The Iron Moulders looked very well, with their blue shirts, blue trousers and grey caps, bearing the initial letter of their union emblazoned on their breast. It is these little efforts of looking different that give light and shade to the parade and these boys deserve great credit for their ingenuity.

The drawing and trade classes of the Council of Arts and Manufactures will open the first week in October. Those who desire to take advantage of these fine free classes should present themselves next week at the general offices of the Council, room 4, Monument National Building, 296 St. Lawrence Boulevard, where they can obtain prospectus and other information. These classes are wonderful and all workers should investigate them.

It was a nice tribute of J. E. Nautel, superintendent of the Incineration Department of the City, to close the works for Labor Day, so that his men might enjoy the great national holiday. He put special notices in all the papers that the collection of garbage would be deferred for a day. That is real loyalty to Labor. It is high time all the big stores closed on this day too. All it needs is for some good store to start and the rest will see its wisdom.

It's good news to hear from Ottawa that a Royal Commission is to be appointed to investigate the industrial troubles of Sydney and Sydney Mines. The personnel of the Commission is not yet chosen but it will be in a few days. This consummation so devoutly to be wished, is the direct result of the efforts of the Montreal Trades Council and other labor bodies and the Government showed good sense in acceding to the request.

Crown prosecutor Cahier and Judge Enright have concurred in the wisdom of "going after" the book makers who daily make bets with working men and sometimes women. Daylight robbery is how the bookmaking was described and woe to the "hookie" who falls into the hands of these officials. The Judge openly stated that he would deal severely with these pests who cheat the unwary out of their hard earned money. This is good work.

Despite the unsettled condition amongst fur workers at this time, a very attractive float graced the Labor Day parade, in fact one of the very finest. It was put up by the International Union. Four young women were seated on a fur covered truck, each wearing a beautiful fur coat, Beaver, Hudson Seal,

Skunk and Fox. The top of the float was garlanded with furs of various descriptions. The young ladies looked like "warm babies", as the weather was decidedly silvery.

The Carpenters' Unions were probably the largest in numbers and their float representing a house in the course of construction was ably prepared and attracted much attention.

The Plasterers, all in white, bore signs inviting their brethren to go to New York, Detroit, and other United States cities. The significance of such an invitation must have been satire, for the high wage reports from New York have been much exaggerated and are an annoyance to builders. However, they were all happy and that's the way to be on Labor Day.

Three members of the Ku Klux Klan in Tulsa, Oklahoma, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for taking part in recent floggings in Oklahoma.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor names a committee of fifteen labor officials to investigate "the uses and abuses of Federal injunctions."

New England Conference Board of the United Textile Workers announces it will fight any attempt to reduce wages and will call upon all textile workers to re-establish better working conditions and the 1920 wage scale.

Col. Jay J. Morrow, Governor General of the Canal Zone says the Panama Canal is operating at such a big profit that it has paid itself many times over.

Evidence indicating the larger oil companies operating in Georgia are using methods in restraint of trade and are blocking independent dealers from dealing with them has been found by George M. Napier, who is investigating the gasoline situation in Georgia.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor says the easiest and only permanent solution for the continuing recurring trouble in the coal industry is for the mine operators to recognize all organized labor and agree to conditions and wages enabling the miners to live in accordance with American ideals and standards.

Government is now costing \$100 a year for each man, woman and child in the United States, according to compilations being made by the Census Bureau says Milwaukee Journal.

Institution of the 8-hour day in the steel industry in the Birmingham district has been postponed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Disabling industrial accidents numbering 2,427,650 annually result in a wage loss of at least \$1,000,000,000, according to a statement by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah to present at next Congress an expenditure tax on luxuries and extravagant purchases.

Speculative jobber or wholesaler blamed by the United States Coal Commission for last year's high prices of anthracite.

Executive Council of American Federation of Labor meets in New York City to draw up its annual report to be submitted to the American Federation of Labor convention opening October 1st, at Portland, Ore.

Cigar-makers' International Union convention in Chicago adopts proposal to take into Cigar-makers' Union all workers in the trade.

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AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT HIS MAJESTY'S

There is no more beloved actor in the United States than William Faversham, nor one who has held his vogue more securely with discriminating theatre goers in New York City, where most of his productions have been given. Mr. Faversham is returning to Montreal for a week's engagement at His Majesty's theatre next Monday evening in a new play, "Captain Brigue". In which he will head a brilliant company, including Miss Emily Stevens, the young emotional actress, Edward Kennedy, Gilda Leary, Hugh Buckler, Grace Henderson and others. "Captain Brigue" is described as "rather a serious comedy," and it challenges comparison both for its intensity of action and its brilliancy of dialogue. Rudolph Besler and May Edington, co-authors of the play, may be present at its opening here.

AT THE PRINCES

Next week's patrons at the Princess theatre will have the opportunity of hearing one of the best known favorites of the English music hall stage in the person of Wee George Wood, a young and diminutive comedian with decidedly original methods and histrionic ability. He is both a singer and a monologist, and his interpretative skill is seen to advantage in his presentation of "Nobody Loves Me". The

AT THE IMPERIAL

A good vaudeville bill scheduled at the Imperial theatre next week includes several popular acts. One of these is Backbridge and Casey. Miss Backbridge has been featured in Ziegfeld productions and Billy Casey, her partner, is well-known on the screen. Another act is "Putting it Over," in which Chester Spencer and Lola Williams are the entertainers. A rollicking little farce, "The Secretary," will be presented by Kelson and De Monde. Tom Holer and his company are seen in another mirth-provoking farce, "Wanna Make some Money," in which Mr. Holer is said to prove himself a resourceful comedian. Hazel Crosby, a Montreal prima donna, a graduate of the McGill Conservatory of Music, will be heard in song repertoire; and Valentine and Bell, in "The Farriers' Revue," complete the vaudeville bill. "Skid Proof," Charles Jones' latest film, is the photoplay attraction.

AT THE GAYETY

The Gayety Theatre will present Hughie Bernard's "Happy Go Lucky" next week. This show is a burlesque attraction in which Mr. Bernard has utilized several new ideas that made the usual burlesque shows bright scenery sets off to advantage many novel scenes and the comedy bits are ingeniously worked into the book. Walter Brooks, associated with "Shuffle Along," has staged the musical numbers. An attraction of unusual interest will be "Delton's Ladies," which will be seen in a number of amusing tricks. Kelson Brothers, "Kelson and De Lille," with his comedy juggling, are prominent members. Florence Darley, Leighton and Burns, Arline Johnson and Maudie Hilton are also in the cast.

AT THE ORPHEUM

The Orpheum enters upon its second week of French comedy on Monday. This afternoon at matinee and this evening they will produce "L'Heure du Berger," one of the most delightful comedies of any age. The players are all selected for their parts, and there is no better entertainment in town.

Starting Monday, Manager Durrain will offer "Son Pere" and "La Sonnette d'Alarme," both of which vehicles have strong drawing powers. Both are rich in laugh producing effects, and it is hoped that such an excellent company will meet with the patronage they so richly warrant and deserve.

FATE OF ENGLISH LABOR PAPER

The fate of the once powerful *Daily Herald*, labor paper, is being weighed in the balance at the annual meeting of the Trades Congress of Britain which was in session all week at Plymouth, England.

Ramsay MacDonald, labor leader, in making an appeal so that the paper shall not die, is reported to have said:

"In politics labor is the second great party in the State. The disappearance of the *Herald* will be the greatest disaster to the labor movement that has ever happened." The trades union congress is the smallest in several years, owing to the reduction in membership of various unions. Since 1921, the membership of the affiliated unions has decreased 2,000,000, being now just over 4,250,000.

AT THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, held Thursday evening, was quite a tame affair, most of the officers and several other delegates being absent and on their way to the Trades Congress convention which opens in Vancouver on Monday next.

The dominating thought for a time was a request from the Typographical Union to raise funds for the Japanese sufferers. This started an animated discussion, many delegates being of the opinion that it was too soon to take action in this direction, others however realized that promptness was the thing in such cases.

Henri Massé, Vice-President, was in the chair in the absence of J. T. Foster, and Alphetus Mathien acted as secretary in the absence of Secretary Gus, France, who is in Vancouver.

The letter from Japan came from Typographical Union, local 176, and asked that something be done at once.

It was pointed out that though it was known that a disaster had occurred sufficient details were not available to enable quick action.

The matter was referred to the Executive.

Only routine business occupied the remainder of a short meeting.

LABOR PARTY DRAWING

The following is the result of the drawing organized by the Labor Party, Montreal Branch. The drawing, as was intended, took place at Dominion Park, on Labor Day.

First prize, won by M. Brack, No. 2613, \$5.00; 2nd prize, E. Lamarche, No. 1021, \$1.00; 3rd prize, Jas. McLean, No. 1665, \$1.00; 4th prize, Yvonne Sunkler, No. 7158, \$1.00; 5th prize, Arthur Clarke, No. 3973, \$1.00; 6th prize, M. Bourdon, No. 3935, \$1.00; 7th prize, J. Boivin, No. 1020, \$1.00; 8th prize, N. J. Lambert, No. 975, \$1.00; 9th prize, Peter Clifton, No. 2185, \$1.00; 10th prize, A. Beaudry, No. 2182, \$1.00.

The winners are requested to call at Mr. J. P. H. Figeys, 539 St. André St., between 6 and 8 o'clock p.m., before October 1st, in order to receive their prize. Bring the corresponding coupon, in order to avoid any trouble.

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LIFEHIE LECKECHMAN, wife common as to property of BERL BELINSKY, of the city and district of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff.

vs

BERL BELINSKY, of the city and district of Montreal. Defendant.

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Montreal August 1923.

BUDYK & BUDYK, 34-35-36-37 Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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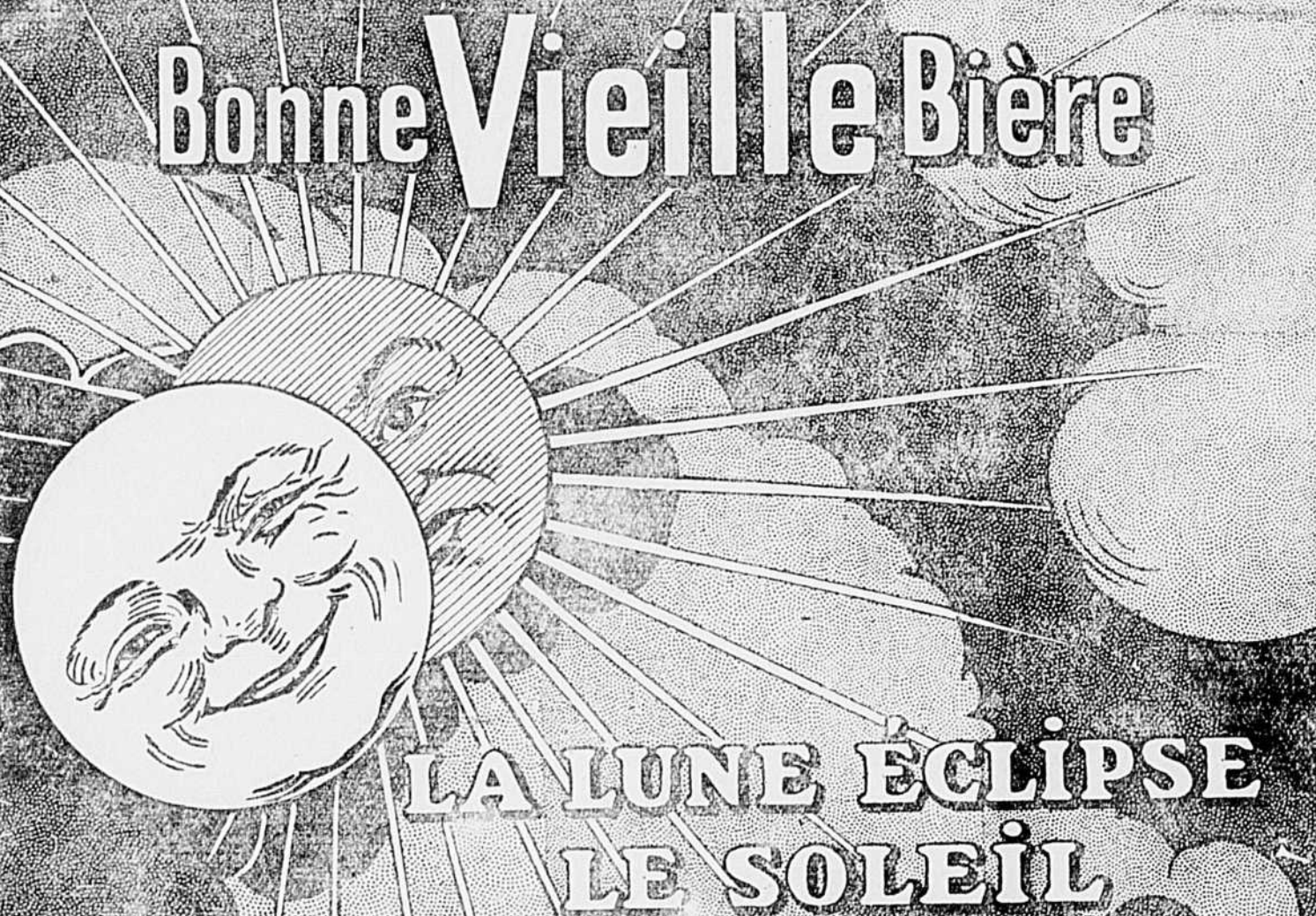
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