



INTERNATIONALISME OU AMERICANISME

Les délégués à la convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail à Winnipeg se prononceront-ils sur cette question? — La Fédération Américaine du Travail, en cessant son affiliation à la Fédération Internationale des Unions Ouvrières, n'a-t-elle pas brisé le lien qui nous unissait? — Un problème angoissant qu'il faudra résoudre tôt ou tard. — Qui nous donne sa son opinion là-dessus?

Le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada se réunira en convention annuelle le 22 du mois prochain, à Winnipeg. La délégation de la province de Québec ne sera probablement pas très nombreuse et pourtant il y a des questions d'une telle importance à discuter que toutes les unions qui sont financièrement en état de s'y faire représenter devraient se faire un devoir de le faire.

En dehors des grandes questions économiques qui ont été discutées lors des conventions précédentes et qui n'ont pas encore été solutionnées par les différentes législatures provinciales, il y en a d'autres dont on ne parle que tout bas et qui mériteraient pourtant d'être discutées franchement et à leur mérite.

Parmi celles-ci, il y en a une d'une importance capitale concernant nos relations avec la Fédération Américaine du Travail et la Fédération Internationale des Unions Ouvrières, organisée à Amsterdam en 1919. Notre Congrès est affilié à ces deux organisations, mais dernièrement l'Exécutif de la Fédération Américaine du Travail a décidé la désaffiliation de celle-ci de la Fédération Internationale et la convention de Denver a endorsed cette action, le mois dernier.

Quelle est la position des ouvriers canadiens dans tout cela? La grande majorité de ceux-ci sont en faveur d'un mouvement international, personne ne nier cela, les opinions sont plutôt partagées quant à la nécessité de rester affiliés à la Fédération Américaine du Travail. Depuis que celle-ci s'est séparée de la Fédération Internationale, n'active pas perdu son caractère "international" et n'est-elle pas devenue tout simplement une "Fédération purement américaine"? Peut-elle alors revendiquer sa juridiction sur les travailleurs canadiens? C'est tout comme les soi-disant "unions internationales" qui ne le sont que parce qu'elles recrutent leurs membres aux Etats-Unis, au Canada et au Mexique.

Le problème qui se pose aujourd'hui est de savoir ce que le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada va faire, s'il reste affilié à la Fédération Internationale des Unions Ouvrières, c'est un camouflet qu'il donne à la Fédération Américaine du Travail; si, par contre, nous cessons notre affiliation à la Fédération Internationale, nous renions notre politique internationale.

De quel côté penchera la balance? Les unions qui enverront des délégués à Winnipeg feront bien de leur donner des instructions à cet effet, surtout si on veut s'éviter des surprises et de la critique quand les délégués reviendront.

Il est indéniable que les Unions Internationales — telles que formées aujourd'hui — ainsi que la Fédération Américaine du Travail ont fait énormément de bien aux ouvriers canadiens et que ceux-ci ont beaucoup gagné à leur être fidèles; mais, vue l'attitude prise par cette dernière, notre position ne se trouve-t-elle pas changée du tout au tout? Je pose la question sans chercher à la résoudre, quoique mon opinion personnelle soit faite depuis longtemps; c'est même une des raisons pour lesquelles j'ai décliné de me laisser mettre en nomination pour représenter le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal à Winnipeg.

J'invite les sincères, les dévoués, ceux qui ont consacré leur vie à défendre et à lutter pour notre mouvement à se prononcer en toute franchise, les colonnes du Monde Ouvrier leur sont ouvertes.

Gus. Franck.

A TRAVERS LE MOUVEMENT OUVRIER

— La semaine dernière, fut tenue à Québec, la convention annuelle du Conseil Provincial de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers Menuisiers d'Amérique. Les principales questions qui y ont été étudiées sont la journée de huit heures, des meilleures relations entre le patronat et les travailleurs, l'éducation technique des apprentis et l'étude d'un système de protection contre les accidents du travail. La convention a duré cinq jours. La convention s'est terminée par une fête organisée par le local 730 de Québec, et ce fut un véritable succès. Le lieu du prochain congrès du Conseil Provincial aura lieu au Cap de la Madeleine, (près Trois-Rivières), en 1922. Le Conseil Provincial de l'Ontario était représenté par le délégué fraternel George Wood. Les délégués des unions étaient au nombre de 27. Les élections annuelles des officiers ont donné le résultat suivant: Président, Narcisse Arcand, de Montréal; vice-présidents, M.M. Omer Fleury, de Québec; F.A. Robillard, de Montréal; Ovide Blais de Trois-Rivières; et W.L. Dubois, de Trois-Rivières; secrétaire-archiviste, M. Pierre Lefèvre, de Montréal; trésorier, M. Eudore Primeau, de Montréal; rédacteur, M. Pierre Lefèvre a été élu délégué au Conseil Provincial à la convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, qui s'ouvrira, le 22 août prochain, à Winnipeg.

— Le haut coût de la vie qui se maintient au Canada ne provient pas seulement des grands profits que prennent les intermédiaires entre le producteur et le consommateur, mais aussi de la taxe de production imposée par le gouvernement. Chaque intermédiaire ajoute au profit qu'il réalise cette taxe qui grossit d'autant le prix de vente chaque fois que l'article change de mains.

— Le local 369 des Canoniens internationaux fait publier une lettre de protestation contre la violation des règlements municipaux, surtout le règlement No. 91. La violation de ce règlement est la principale cause du grand nombre des accidents qui se produisent dans les rues de Montréal.

— L'occasion de la Fête Nationale Belge, M. John Van Riechel, consul de Belgique, recevra au Consulat, No 19, rue St-Jean, le jeudi, 21 courant, de onze heures à midi, les membres de la colonie belge ainsi que les amis de la Belgique.

— Fidèles à leur devise nationale, "L'Union fait la force", les Belges s'apprêtent, le dimanche, 24 courant, à fêter en parfaite union l'anniversaire de l'indépendance de la Belgique.

FETE NATIONALE BELGE A MONTREAL — 21 JUILLET 1921

— Une nouvelle organisation a été fondée à Montréal, sous les auspices de la Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, comprenant tous les manutentionnaires de fret du port de Montréal. Ce local porte le numéro 178, et le camarade J. Lamer en est le secrétaire provisoire.

— Le camarade H. Champagne, agent d'affaires de l'Union des Employés de tramways de Montréal, donne un avis intéressant, que jusqu'à nouvel ordre, il se tiendra à son bureau de 11 h.m. à 1 p.m., alors qu'il sera à la disposition des membres. Le reste de la journée est en

De Grands Rabais

Lundi, commence la troisième semaine de notre GRANDE VENTE DE JUILLET.

Durant cette semaine, les occasions d'économies seront plus grandes et plus nombreuses que jamais; nous vous invitons donc cordialement à venir en faire votre profit.

Dupuis Frères

LE MAGASIN DU PEUPLE RUES STE CATHERINE, ST-ANDRE ET ST-CRISTOPHE

LA NECESSITE DES VACANCES

Certains patrons cupides se font tirer l'oreille pour donner des vacances à leurs employés. J'en connais qui, depuis cinq ans et plus, n'ont jamais eu la joie de lâcher le collier. En fait de verdure, ils n'ont jamais vu d'autre chose que la flanelle verte de leur pupitre ou le dos fauché de leur compagnon de travail et les gazons roussis, les plantes aquatiques de la ville. C'est un mauvais calcul de la part de l'employeur. Il y perd sûrement, car l'homme trop longtemps attelé à la tâche quotidienne la prend en dégoût. Quand on n'a pas le cœur à l'ouvrage, ce ne marche guère. Une semaine de repos vous refait à neuf, et l'esprit et les muscles. Puisqu'on met les bêtes de somme au vert, on devrait avoir autant d'égards pour les hommes. Des bourgeois mesquins ne refusent pas de vacances à leurs employés, mais c'est tout comme: — Prenez le temps que vous voudrez, mais payez tout. Les années sont trop dures (?) pour faire des largesses aux autres. Est-ce que je prends des vacances, moi!

La belle affaire, quand on est son maître, qu'on va et vient à sa guise, que l'on fait ses quatre volontés tout le long de l'année, on n'éprouve pas le besoin de secouer le joug, de dételé, selon l'expression populaire. La tâche qu'on fait de bon gré, sans être commandé, ne pèse guère. Autre chose est d'être durant trois cents jours de l'année sous l'oeil du maître et, ce qui n'est pas, sous celui du contre-maître. On devrait comprendre que cette tension nerveuse doit avoir relâche. On l'a dit: L'arc toujours bandé finit par éclater. Le travail le plus agréable, par sa continuité devient insupportable. Il faut, ne fût-ce qu'une semaine, sentir qu'on s'appartient, oublier tout ce qui n'est pas soi, être égoïste, penser à son plaisir, faire comme ces caravanes qui traversent les sables brûlants du Sahara, se reposer dans des oasis d'ombre et de fraîcheur pour avoir le courage de continuer leur route vers le soleil qui brûle avec la menace du simon et des bêtes

feroces qui les accompagnent dans leur voyage. Le patron ne vole quand il refuse des vacances, car après quelques jours de "far niente", l'employé dispos, joyeux, donne une plus grande somme de travail. Les vacances devraient même être obligatoires, comme tout ce qui est bénéficiaire pour l'homme. Quand même un employé voudrait faire du zèle et persister à accomplir sa tâche journalière, l'heure arrivée, le maître devrait laisser son employé à la porte, s'il se cramponne à son ouvrage, et ne pas accepter qu'on lui fasse de sacrifices inutiles pour les deux partis.

Une chose révoltante c'est de voir durant les chaleurs tropicales, où l'on s'en va grosses gouttes sans rien faire, les esclaves de notre civilisation travailler au pic et à la pelle en plein soleil au risque d'une insolation. C'est bien la preuve que les administrations, comme les grandes compagnies, n'ont pas d'âme. Mais au moins ces dames de la Société protectrice des animaux devraient étendre leur sollicitude sur ces malheureux qui pour marcher sur deux pattes n'en sont pas moins des bêtes de somme aussi pitoyables que les chevaux, les chiens et les perroquets. Faut-il pour vous convaincre que nous sommes les frères de ces animaux vous conduire par leur organisation, le local 2003, la seule organisation qui pourra faire maintenir les conditions de justice dans les manufactures de coton. Les amis ouvriers des travailleurs textiles qui, actuellement, veulent travailler au développement du mouvement ouvrier par cette campagne éducationnelle parmi leurs collègues de travail, continueront chaque quinzaine à développer les idées qui peuvent être utiles à leurs confrères, malgré la campagne de haine et de médisances qui suivra le progrès de leur travail. Cette campagne ne les arrêtera pas dans leur détermination de suivre la conduite qu'ils se sont tracée. N'attaquant personne, mais combattant pour la réussite d'un projet de justice, nous ne négligerons pas de signaler dans ces colonnes les dénis de justice dont les ouvriers textiles pourront être les victimes. Nos législateurs ayant voté une loi qui protège les enfants des manufactures de coton, nous travaillerons à empêcher le règne de l'injustice et des mauvaises conditions de travail. Sans vouloir faire la guerre à ceux qui nous donnent du travail, nous respectons loyalement nos engagements; mais il ne saurait être question de travailler pour un salaire ne permettant pas à un père de famille de donner le nécessaire à sa progéniture. Il serait utile, lorsque le temps sera venu, de faire respecter avec plus de rigueur les quelques lois de protection des travailleurs, les lois votées à la Législature, pour la protection de la femme et de l'enfant. Ouvriers et ouvrières textiles, unissez-vous dans une seule et forte organisation. Ecoutez les conseils de ceux qui veulent faire améliorer vos conditions de travail. Méfiez-vous de ceux, par des conseils mielleux, essaient de vous faire perdre confiance en vos officiers et douter de leur intégrité. C'est par la diffamation qu'on détruit la meilleure œuvre, et cette diffamation est plus dommageable quand elle est le fait de personnes qui attendent une récompense pécuniaire ou autre comme prix de leur travail de destruction. Actuellement, il existe un ralentissement dans le travail de l'union. Quel que spéculer en eau trouble pourrait en profiter pour sembler à la tentation de jeter leurs amères empoisonnées, espérant jeter le désarroi parmi les camarades et les rendre fidèles à leur union internationale. Soyons sur nos gardes. Veillons toujours. Travaillons en unissant nos efforts pour appeler à nous les hommes volontés de ceux qui souffrent du système actuel. Que nos soucis, principalement, s'adressent contre le travail en entreprise par les démolisseurs de l'organisation; c'est sur elles que comptent ceux qui voudraient voir revenir les longues heures de travail et les petits salaires. Qu'elles fassent tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour contrecarrer cette menace. L'organisation, c'est le progrès qui nous promet un sort meilleur, une vie meilleure pour nous et notre famille. Nous faisons également appel aux vieux membres de l'ancienne union des ouvriers textiles — non seulement ceux de Montréal, mais aussi ceux qui se rappellent les luttes mémorables de Magog, de Valleyfield, de Cornwall, de Saint-Jacques, de Coaticook et de Chambly. Maintenant, comme en ce temps-là, les travailleurs textiles ne sont pas les ennemis du patronat, mais ils s'opposent toujours à ce que ce dernier continue son exploitation. Le travail veut faire sa part de sacrifice pour entretenir des relations cordiales entre l'employeur et l'ouvrier, mais les patrons aussi doivent faire leur part. Durant la période de grande activité qu'occasionna la guerre dans l'industrie textile, les capitaux investis ont largement touché leur part des profits, tandis que l'ouvrier dut se contenter de ce qu'on voulait bien lui donner. Selon l'opinion des grands du jour, le travailleur devait se sacrifier pour le bien général; la guerre finie, on demande encore des sacrifices au travailleur, sous le prétexte

de la reconstruction et du retour à l'ancien bon temps. Durant cette période de reconstruction, le capital continue toujours à engorger les profits que donne l'industrie. Les manufacturiers se plaignent de la crise industrielle, mais ils trouvent cependant le tour de s'accaparer des pourcentages honteux sur leurs mises de fonds et de l'organisation, par tous les moyens, le chômage général dans le but d'obtenir la réduction des salaires. Le travail organisé est opposé à toute réduction de salaire parce que cette réduction sera une diminution du pouvoir d'achat des masses qui sont les consommateurs des produits manufacturés. Réduire la consommation, c'est aggraver la crise industrielle. C'est pour éviter tous ces désagréments que le local 2003 fait appel à tous les ouvriers et ouvrières de l'industrie textile, pour que par un travail d'organisation solide, nous puissions parvenir à maintenir nos conditions de travail et les améliorer s'il y a moyen. Par l'union nous devons faire disparaître toutes les injustices qui existent. N'oublions pas, camarades, que l'union seule est notre protection, notre sauvegarde, et que c'est elle qui sera toujours la sentinelle d'avant-garde qui nous protégera partout et toujours. UN ANCIEN TEXTILE. N. B.—Tous les quinze jours, le Monde Ouvrier contiendra une colonne consacrée aux ouvriers textiles.

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CHEZ LES TEXTILES

Par suite d'une décision de l'Union des Ouvriers textiles d'Amérique, le Monde Ouvrier a été choisi comme organe défensif de l'union. Ce journal commença à partir de ce jour, une campagne d'éducation au profit des ouvriers textiles de la province de Québec. Cette campagne a pour but de faire comprendre à ces travailleurs qu'ils ne peuvent améliorer leurs conditions de travail que par l'organisation et l'organisation internationale seule. Lorsque, en date du 25 septembre 1908, le ministre du travail félicita le Gouverneur du Canada de nommer une commission royale pour faire une enquête sur la situation des ouvriers textiles, les conditions n'étaient pas plus mauvaises qu'aujourd'hui. Cependant, nous sommes obligés d'avouer que la plupart des augmentations de salaires accordées dans l'industrie textile, en ce temps-là, avaient été obtenues par le travail de l'organisation à laquelle appartenait les travailleurs.

— A la lecture de ce rapport, nous avons surtout noté le paragraphe 11 qui dit que les heures de travail des femmes et des enfants étaient trop longues; le paragraphe 12, disant que les heures de travail mal réglées permettaient des abus au détriment du travailleur; et le paragraphe 13, qui déclare que la loi du travail des enfants n'était pas observée.

Y a-t-il quelque chose de changé aujourd'hui? A notre connaissance, rien n'a été amélioré, parce que le travail n'a pas maintenu l'organisation qui seule, selon le rapport de la commission royale, avait accordé les augmentations de salaires obtenues. Une autre recommandation que nous trouvons dans ce rapport, est celle d'éviter des divisions de la classe ouvrière. Cette recommandation est plus opportune maintenant que jamais, surtout depuis qu'un élément étranger aux ouvriers se met de la partie pour essayer de diviser les ouvriers textiles suivant leur race et leur religion. Cet élément pourrait être utile aux ouvriers, mais jusqu'à l'heure actuelle, ses efforts n'ont tendu qu'à nuire à la classe ouvrière, malgré la bonne intention de ceux qui prétendent être les amis de l'ouvrier. Ce dernier ne peut meubler son cerveau de phrases creuses, mais demande à voir régler la question du pain et du rapport.

Suivant le rapport de la commission royale de 1908, ce fut la division dans les rangs des ouvriers textiles qui leur fit le plus de mal. La création de l'Union Américaine vint encore aggraver la situation et aider à la désastreuse grève. Ce rapport mentionne les six organisations différentes qui travaillaient contre l'intérêt général des ouvriers textiles. Pour rafraîchir la mémoire des anciens et pour renseigner les jeunes, nous donnons ici les noms de ces six organisations: 1. L'Union locale, comprenant tous les métiers; 2. Le Congrès National des Métiers, luttant contre le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada; 3. La Fédération des Tisserands d'Amérique, filiale de l'union internationale; 4. La Fédération des Tisserands du Canada; 5. L'Union Internationale des Filers d'Amérique, juridiction internationale; 6. L'Union Amicale, organisation admettant les officiers des compagnies comme membres.

— Aussi, le rapport déclare que la division des ouvriers en diverses organisations a été la cause de leur faiblesse et a énormément aidé à faire éclater des conflits dommageables dans l'industrie textile, faisant subir des pertes aux compagnies comme aux ouvriers. Au cours de cette enquête il a aussi été prouvé que certains officiers des compagnies étaient en faveur des travailleurs pour les aider à régler leurs différends, mais qu'ils recourent au paiement de leurs services de la compagnie à laquelle ils croient la main-d'œuvre. Peut-être que la même chose existe aujourd'hui, parce que les compagnies textiles ont toujours à leur service des pourvoyeurs d'esclaves blancs qui sont pour

de la reconstruction et du retour à l'ancien bon temps. Durant cette période de reconstruction, le capital continue toujours à engorger les profits que donne l'industrie. Les manufacturiers se plaignent de la crise industrielle, mais ils trouvent cependant le tour de s'accaparer des pourcentages honteux sur leurs mises de fonds et de l'organisation, par tous les moyens, le chômage général dans le but d'obtenir la réduction des salaires. Le travail organisé est opposé à toute réduction de salaire parce que cette réduction sera une diminution du pouvoir d'achat des masses qui sont les consommateurs des produits manufacturés. Réduire la consommation, c'est aggraver la crise industrielle. C'est pour éviter tous ces désagréments que le local 2003 fait appel à tous les ouvriers et ouvrières de l'industrie textile, pour que par un travail d'organisation solide, nous puissions parvenir à maintenir nos conditions de travail et les améliorer s'il y a moyen. Par l'union nous devons faire disparaître toutes les injustices qui existent. N'oublions pas, camarades, que l'union seule est notre protection, notre sauvegarde, et que c'est elle qui sera toujours la sentinelle d'avant-garde qui nous protégera partout et toujours. UN ANCIEN TEXTILE. N. B.—Tous les quinze jours, le Monde Ouvrier contiendra une colonne consacrée aux ouvriers textiles.

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L'ACTION INTERNATIONALE

La journée de huit heures en Russie

Des nécessités diverses ayant amené le gouvernement des Soviets à apporter de nombreuses dérogations à la pratique de la loi limitant la journée de travail à huit heures, les réserves expressives qui avaient été fixées tout d'abord furent, dans la suite, dépassées et laissées de côté. De nombreux abus ne tardèrent pas à se produire, la déclaration d'heures supplémentaires fictives permettant notamment de tourner les contrats en vigueur. Dans ces conditions, on en est arrivé à demander si l'on ne devrait pas abolir absolument les heures supplémentaires. C'est l'opinion qu'expose Strumilin, chef du Bureau de statistique du commissariat du Travail, dans un article paru dans les numéros des 8 et 10 décembre 1920, de l'Ekonomicheskaja zhizn.

— Selon Strumilin, les Syndicats ont été amenés à sanctionner un recours toujours plus fréquent aux heures supplémentaires, la demande de main-d'œuvre dépassant de beaucoup l'offre. En avril 1920, on comptait 107,762 personnes travaillant dix heures et 44,676 travaillant douze heures par jour. Des journées de travail plus longues encore ne sont pas rares dans certaines usines privées; on cite, par exemple, le cas d'un établissement de ce genre, à Moscou, où plus de 3,000 ouvriers ont fait un moyen de 16,6 heures par jour pendant le mois d'avril 1920, ce qui n'est nullement conforme aux prescriptions du Code du Travail et au contrat.

Strumilin cherche à établir la relation qui existe entre la qualité du travail et la longueur de la journée de travail. Se basant sur des chiffres fournis par vingt-six grandes usines et considérant: 1o la somme de travail fournie pendant une période de quatre mois; 2o l'augmentation du nombre des heures de travail, et 3o la qualité de celui-ci, il arrive aux résultats suivants:

Table with 2 columns: 'comportant un fort pourcentage de congés' and 'comportant un faible pourcentage de congés'. Rows include 'Nombre des jours de congé (moyenne par mois)', 'Moyenne des jours d'absence pour maladie (par mois)', 'Moyenne des jours d'absence pour motifs variés (par mois)', 'Moyenne totale des jours d'absence (par mois)'. Values range from 5.8 to 6.9.

— On voit, d'après les chiffres ci-dessus que la rareté des congés a amené une augmentation des absences pour raison de maladie ou autres motifs équivalents à 23%, il devient ainsi évident qu'en diminuant le nombre des jours de congé on n'obtient pas une augmentation réelle des heures de travail.—La Voix du Peuple, Paris.

Pour une journée de travail dont la durée peut être représentée par 1 2 3 4 la qualité du travail effectué peut s'exprimer par . . . 3.0 2.9 2.2 1.5

d'où il ressort que la qualité du travail est en raison inverse de la longueur de la journée de travail et vice-versa. L'augmentation du nombre des heures de travail a comme autre résultat fâcheux de développer l'absentéisme chez les travailleurs, ainsi que les congés pour maladie. Ces derniers sont évidemment dus bien souvent à des causes naturelles, mais il faut constater cependant que, du fait du système actuel, les travailleurs consciencieux tombent malades et les autres tentent à simuler des maladies.

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A. F. OF L. RESOLUTIONS

The following are the synopsis of the more important resolutions adopted at the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor during the last two days of its sessions

The Building Trades.

The question of compelling local unions in the building trades to affiliate with the local building trades councils wherever organized, was referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, as was also the question of establishing building trades committees where there are not sufficient locals to form a council.

Single Tax.

A long resolution was introduced proclaiming the benefits of the single tax idea and calling upon the American Federation of Labor to get the authorities to use their taxing powers to impose taxation on land values in order to relieve the housing shortage. This resolution was referred to the Executive Council for further study and investigation.

Citizenship and Aliens.

The Convention requested that all friendly aliens in the employ of the United States government immediately qualify for citizenship, and called for the dismissal of all aliens who did not become citizens from the employ of the U. S. Government, particularly from the navy yards and arsenals.

State Federations.

Many locals and many unions in regular standing with the A. F. of L., do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor nor with the central councils in cities. The Convention instructed the Secretary to communicate with the secretaries of the different State Federations to get a complete list of the unaffiliated unions, together with a statement covering cost of affiliation and per capita, in order that the A. F. of L. Secretary may take the proper steps to induce those unions to link up with their local and state central bodies.

Shepherd Towner Maternity Bill

The Executive Council was instructed to make every effort and use all available means to have the Shepherd Towner Maternity Bill passed by Congress, signed by the President, and made operative within the several states. This bill if enacted, will promote scientific care (medical and nursing) to mother and child prior to, during and following child-birth, at the expense of the Federal and State governments.

Hammond, Indiana, Outrage.

On the 8th day of September, 1919, at Hammond, Indiana, four steel car workers, on strike against the Standard Steel Car Company of that place, were shot down and killed by the Hammond police and the special police of the Company, who had been issued guns belonging to the United States government. The Convention called for a thorough investigation of this outrage.

Prison Labor

The Convention endorsed the fight that is being waged nationally and in the various states against the vicious prison contract system, and urged still greater effort to bring about the universal application of the State System of paying the prevailing wage of the vicinity, with reasonable deduction for board and upkeep, to convicts employed in the production and manufacture of commodities that come in competition with the products of free labor.

Uniformity of Labor Action.

The Convention instructed the Secretary to communicate with the Secretaries of all State Federations of Labor and request that they mail to all other State Federations of Labor a complete statement of their legislative and educational plans, together with statement of results being obtained; also per capita tax being paid by affiliated unions; also stating whether their federation owns and operates labor paper and printing plants, and if not, what methods are being employed to secure publicity for activities and accomplishments of their body. This information is also to be furnished the Secretary of the A. F. of L. In this manner uniformity of labor activity will result.

Educational Meetings.

The Convention urged all central and

State bodies to hold public meetings periodically to discuss labor problems and to provide opportunity to educate the public. The Executive Council was instructed to supply speakers of national reputation for the larger of such public meetings.

The Shorter Workday

The question of the shorter workday was referred to the different national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to put the same into effect when the opportunity offered, the A. F. of L. to encourage all organizations undertaking such an effort.

The Printers' Strike

The Convention unequivocally endorsed the campaign being made by the printing trades affiliated with the A. F. of L. to make the 44 hours universal in the printing trade. The Convention called the attention of the public to the facts attending the strike of the job printers. The employers had agreed to give the printers in commercial shops the 44-hour week and had fixed on May 1st as the date of putting the shorter week into effect. Thereupon the merchants' and manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce and like organizations, fearing that the 44-hour agitator would spread, threatened with boycott and ruin the printing establishments that dared give the 44-hour week, thus forcing an expensive strike upon the printing trades. However as there are 75,000 printers, of whom 40,000 are in commercial shops, and only 9,000 of them are on strike, the 44-hour fight is practically won.

Committee on Legislation.

The Convention amended the constitution by creating a new committee to be known as the Committee on Legislation to which will be referred all resolutions pertaining to national legislation.

Women members.

The question of women's rights has been very much to the fore in the last few years. Some unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., exclude women from their membership and some others, while admitting women, limit their voting right. The Convention therefore resolved that those national and international organizations that do not admit women workers to membership give early consideration for such admission.

International Federation of Trade Unions.

The Convention refused to reaffiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions with headquarters at Amsterdam until such times as the International allows national autonomy to its membership and abandons its revolutionary policy.

Mexican Relations.

The Convention urged upon the American government that it resume diplomatic relations with Mexico at the earliest possible moment, and declared that American organized labor would keep in the closest possible relations with Mexican labor.

Near East Relief.

The Convention urged the affiliated organizations to contribute from their funds or otherwise, to the Near East Relief (Armenia, Syria and Persia). Sixty dollars will support an orphan for one year.

Soviet Russia.

The Convention endorsed the action of the Executive Council in refusing to recognize Soviet Russia and not to enter into relations with the Soviets as long as the working class are prevented from enjoying democratic government.

Jurisdictional Disputes.

The chief jurisdictional dispute before the Convention was the re-opening of the question which caused the suspension of the 250,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers. The dispute arose a few years ago over the claim of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that the Maintenance of Way Employees were exercising jurisdiction over Carpenters in the railway shops. The Atlanta City Convention apparently left the way open for the Maintenance men to come back, but they did not seem able to avail themselves of the offer. At the Denver Convention it was explained that work in railway shops is interchangeable, and so related and correlated that it would be difficult to have only carpenters to do certain classes of work. The Convention referred the matter to the Executive to give consideration to the claims of the ousted union and interpret the Atlanta decision in the light of all the known facts as to render the compliance of the Maintenance men possible. This resolution opens the way for the reinstatement of a quarter of a million workers in the A. F. of L.

Cincinnati City.

Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen as the Convention city for 1922. The Convention closed with the usual resolutions of thanks.

NEW LABOR PAPER

The Labor World welcomes to the field of Canadian Labor Journalism, the British Columbia Labor News. This is an eight-page international labor weekly, and is the official organ of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. It is published from the Labor Hall, 319 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

TRAINING THE CHILD MIND

Why National Catholic Union strikes fall

Training the child mind is a recognized profession. Every civilized nation spends tens of millions of dollars a year in training the minds of the children. The great question is, what shall the children be taught? We hear of reform in education, discussion over text books, and campaigns to have Latin removed from the study courses.

But as long as one system of government and economic organization remains, the text books selected by the governing class will be such as to hold that system up for admiration to the young. The information instilled into the minds of the children will be such as to make the children believe that such a system is the best.

In Quebec province, there are the remnants of the old feudal system among the sections inhabited by the French Canadians, consequently the educational training of the French children are different from that given to the English children.

Quebec, with the exception of the Eastern Townships and parts of Montreal Island, was settled by French citizens who came over from France in the days of the Old Regime. The feudal system was transplanted to Quebec. The Seigneurs were given large tracts of land under the system of feudal tenure. They were bound to parcel the land out to cultivators on certain terms. The feudal tenants were obliged to have their grain ground at the seigneur's mill and were obliged to give him a certain portion of the fish they caught and the crops they raised.

The seigneurs established their feudal subjects upon the land dividing the land into comparatively small holdings. These holdings were narrow and long, so that the houses could face each other on the main road. The church was erected on this main road. As the inhabitants came to church every Sunday, a small village grew up around the church to serve the needs of the feudal tenants.

The ecclesiastical system was imported from France and consequently copied the church and state relations existing in that country before the French revolution. Not only did the feudal subjects have to pay feudal dues to the lord, but had to pay tithes to the church. These tithes were compulsory.

This system lasted unchanged for two hundred years. It was only in 1856 that a law was passed preparing the way for the abolition of the feudal system. A Commission was appointed to value all the rights and dues appertaining to the seigneurs. When these were determined, they were turned into an annual money payment which went to the seigneur and ranked with taxes. A land tenant could, if he so desired, pay a lump sum which was determined by capitalizing the annual payment at six per cent. By so doing he freed his land from all subsequent payments.

With regard to the church, the dues still continued. To this day, a Catholic in the Province of Quebec has to pay a real estate tax to the Parish Church of his locality. The only way he can escape is by severing his connection with the Church by a written declaration. If a new church is to be built, the cost thereof is apportioned among the real estate proprietors and the share of each is a mortgage placed upon the real estate holdings of the individual Catholics.

Although the feudal system has gone, nevertheless the results remain in education. The back parishes of Quebec province still remain almost as they were forty and fifty years ago. The educational system, therefore, among the French, is based on the old feudal ideas.

There are two sets of schools in the Province, Protestant and Catholic. The Protestant schools teach subjects that look to the capitalist mode of production. Religious instruction is confined to Bible reading and a prayer in the morning, and an outline history of events as recorded in the Bible. The greater part of the time of the children is spent in learning mathematics, book-keeping, commercial geography, languages, geometry, mechanics, the things that will allow the students to enter commerce, manufacturing, or the technical branches of industry.

The Catholic schools base their education on the old feudal system. Under feudalism, there was little industry. Agriculture was simple. The people planted crops as their fathers planted. The system required little intelligent knowledge of nature. In the Catholic schools of the Province of Quebec, the education in the schools is entrusted largely to religious nuns and lay brothers of the holy orders as in ancient times. Religious instruction is given. Prayers, catechisms, religious history, these bulk large. In the high schools of learning, philosophy, literature and logic are taught. The result is that when the French child emerges into a capitalist world, he has a feudal training and is handicapped. Industry and commerce are largely in the hands of the capitalist trained Protestant. The Catholic goes in for medicine, having learned Latin, law, having learned logic, and politics, having learned literature and the rudiments of oratory. These professional men find their remuneration depending largely upon the industrial barons, who have been trained in another system of schools.

The children trained in the Catholic schools may learn subsequently how to handle themselves. The boys become workers in the industrial establishments and join the international union of their trade. They come in contact with the men who have been educated in the American and Canadian public schools. They learn how to fight for the interests of the working class.

This, to the religious teachers who so carefully trained their minds in feudal thoughts, is not to be born. So, to supplement the school religious training, the religious leaders form National Catholic Unions of workmen. Such unions are of no use to the workers. For when disputes arise, the religious leaders do not know how to act, and the strikes are messy affairs. The members of the National Catholic Unions on strike act like children. They get angry and do damage. They run around and

THE NEWSPAPER SITUATION

John Dougall & Son, of Montreal, is a firm which has been in the newspaper publishing business for generations, the family having been in the newspaper field in Montreal for more than seventy years. When their daily organ, the Montreal Witness, became the property of other interests and ceased being issued, John Dougall & Son continued to publish the Montreal Weekly Witness, the Northern Messenger, a paper for children, and the World Wide, a review of current world events.

In a statement published in the Witness of June 29th, the publishers declare that the deficit on these three publications for the year ending February, 1920, was \$29,717.04, and for the year ending February, 1921, \$31,356.24, a total for the two years of \$61,073.28.

For years, the Daily Witness was the newspaper of the middle class. It was religious. It maintained a high moral tone. It reflected the viewpoint of the middle class in society. The Weekly Witness still maintains that viewpoint.

These papers do not seem to be able to command a large circulation, nor do they succeed in obtaining much advertising. One cause, among others, may be that the middle class is dying out in influence. E. T. Raymond, writing in the London Outlook, points out how the middle class has failed in influence. The richer members have ascended into the small group of men who control great concentrated wealth. The other members have sunk in importance. Their value to advertisers has declined. The middle class man has the habit of patronizing one grocer, one tailor, one dealer in each line. He does not seem to respond to advertising appeals. Consequently the newspaper published in his interest lacks advertising.

The population is being divided more and more into the very rich and into the working class. The Canadian census results have not been announced. In the United States, the census showed that there were twelve million more people living in urban centers than in the rural parts. Canada is developing along the same lines.

The very rich take pains to buy up and control the large newspapers. Through controlling the newspapers, they can educate the public in any way they like. Thousands of news items have to be selected from each day. By judicious selection, only those news items and articles which the wealthy owners want the public to know are given.

To counteract the employers' press, organized labor and groups of radical working class members are endeavoring to establish a chain of labor papers across the American continent. The Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. were instructed by the Denver Convention to investigate the feasibility of establishing ten daily labor papers in the United States and to report next year to the Cincinnati Convention.

To the working class, the education of the grown people is very important. The grown-ups are educated each day by the newspapers they read. They read the daily papers owned by the wealthy men.

Labor should make every effort to increase the circulation of those papers published from the viewpoint of the working class.

talk a lot and then are whipped back to their jobs.

The system has changed, yet the Catholic children are still taught largely as though the feudal system was still in force in Quebec. Their system of education should be more in accordance with modern conditions. The Catholic schools might take a lesson from modern Germany, which, until recently, had a feudal system of instruction.

Before the war, the German system of education was based on the monarchy system. The Kaiser's picture was hung in the place of honor in the school rooms. The lords and nobles were glorified.

Germany has become a Republic. The old school books are being banished. Vast new editions of school books which glorify the republican form of government and which teach history with a republican bias are being turned out by the presses. The Kaiser's picture has been sent to the junk room. A new bent to the German child's mind is being given.

A new power throughout the world is treading the onward way. This is Labor. Text books throughout the world ruled by employers give education based on the employer's viewpoint.

To counteract this new point the international unions are establishing labor schools, financed by union funds. The children go to the public schools, but as they get older, they attend night schools conducted by labor. In these schools labor history is given. The struggles through which unionism has gone are taught. The minds of the young workers become clarified as to the position of the working class in society. The Labor College in Montreal has made a beginning along these lines.

Thus it can readily be seen that the child's mental training differs from country to country, from age to age, and is in accordance with the different systems of industry and government in vogue in any country and time.

—Reliable statistics give illegitimate births in Toronto yearly at between 800 and 1,000.

FREE EDUCATION

(By I. S. Henri)
Free Primaries. — Free High Schools. — Free Universities

Herewith I submit a portion of a paper on Re-Establishment prepared for a military body. It will serve to open up a plea for the children of Canada, our present love, and our future hope.

Education Free

Statistics are again showing us the frightful expense of war. We feel it every day in wages and prices. One statement by a large insurance company tells us that in the late war it has cost us over \$50,000 for each casualty we made of our enemies, and that it has cost our enemies \$14,000 for each casualty they made of us. In other words, if we average these two amounts, we find that the world was willing to spend \$30,000 to injure or destroy a human being. Whether these figures be exact or not, it is beyond question that it has cost the world enormously to convert healthy human beings into casualties.

If it be worth the world's while to spend \$30,000 a head to destroy human beings in war, then we insist that we must now in decency and honor capitalize each and every boy and girl in Canada at \$30,000 to keep them alive and educate them.

It is fashionable in democracies to say that all men are born free and equal, but this must now mean and probably has always meant, that all men and women must be educated free and equal. We must give all the same chance in life.

We are out for free schools for all and for the highest efficiency and nobility of character in peace and war. If we think in terms of war only we must realize that the school is our greatest munition factory. It must turn out efficient and noble men and women.

We appeal for free national schools from which none can escape without a full education in his life of life. We ask it as a monument to the memory of those who died for the development of democratic ideals. There are many loving suggestions for accretions to the illustrious dead, but Education to be the monument of all monuments is the best.

It is the father and mother love necessarily nationalized for economic efficiency, comradeship and protection. It is always with the reach of a sincere people devoted to its offspring. It is the necessity of the age. In lower terms, it is our best paying national investment, our greatest money-maker. If we do not and shall not make huge sacrifices let us make them to help men and women to live and enjoy their being throughout all future generations. The trust of democracy calls upon us to educate our children as wards of the nation. Let none ever again miss it — A full education.

The late war has brought this fact home to us more forcibly than ever. When war breaks out the nation steps into each family and conscripts all its members for its own purposes. Some are sent to the front, some to munitions, some to transportation, etc. The man and wife who bring up ten of a family must contribute the whole ten to the national benefit. So that the children belong to the nation first and to the family second. But these good people have never been able to educate so many children. Therefore the nation rather than the family is responsible for the efficiency of those children and must educate them. For this reason, too, we regard Full, Free, Equal, and Compulsory Education as the greatest of all factors in the re-establishment of the country.

—Six cities in Belgium have joined in the establishment of a transportation district for the purpose of the public ownership and operation of their interurban as well as their urban street car lines.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL GOMPERS

Mr. Gus. Francey, Publisher and Editor,
The Labor World, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to express my warm appreciation of your letter of congratulation of June 27, upon the occasion of my reelection to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

To serve my fellow-man to the limit of whatever ability I may have has always been my great desire, and it is an honor to be accorded the continued opportunity to render service.

Please accept the expression of my hope for your success in the work of our great labor movement, and my sincere thanks for your good wishes.

Fraternally yours,

SAM GOMPERS,
President,
American Federation of Labor

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Those Terrible Unearned Revenues.—The Hereditary Interest Slavery

To the Editor of the Labor World:—

Referring to your able article of Saturday, July 2nd, tracing the origin and function of money, I wish to state my way of looking at the great and subtle crime of money. The crime came into the world when money was to a degree personified and declared capable of earning income, or interest, as a person. From that hour money became a menace to humanity. It created a class of junkers exempt from the necessity of true service, and whose power is derived chiefly from the accident of birth. And the system of junkerdom holds sway regardless of the fate of individual junkers. The God of junkerdom is gold or any equivalent capable of bearing interest. Any medium of exchange for service rendered is a manageable quantity and generally a convenient commodity; but when this medium is decreed by law to be a sort of person to whom the masses must ever contribute in the form of hereditary revenues of hereditary interest, hence rolled up during these centuries under the control of junkerdom by a system of short changing the wages of production. Whether the producer be asleep

or awake, sick or well, at work or idle, no matter what the job, that interest, or unearned revenues, is being deducted from the wages of production. How do you like it? Is it worth your while to try to rearrange matters? Yes or no?

Let me try to illustrate my idea by means of a table of figures. Take your family and mine. Call yourself 'Mr. Earner'. And call me Mr. Owner.

Suppose we start in the past no farther back than the year 1600 A. D. in England or anywhere else you like. Suppose we base our argument on our present rate of bank interest at 3 per cent. Suppose it be near enough to say that money at 3 p. c. compound interest doubles itself every 25 years.

Now then suppose that in the year 1600 one of our ancestors became by work, war, or theft, the owner of \$10,000 in cash or kind; and on which your ancestors were privileged by law to pay 3 p. c. interest, or rent, viz., \$300 a year until death. Then by our much-worshipped "Divine Law of Succession" the children and grandchildren of your ancestor right down to yourself, Mr. Earner, have been compelled to pay from their earnings 3 p. c. interest on the accumulated capital of your ancestor who owned \$10,000 in the year 1600.

So that the tableau of inheritance of both "Owners" and "Earners" brought down to date stands about as follows:

Our inheritance of Accumulating capital as OWNERS.	The inheritance of your people in accumulating 3 p. c. interest payable as EARNERS.	
1600	10,000	300 a year.
1625	20,000	600 a year.
1650	40,000	1,200 a year.
1675	80,000	2,400 a year.
1700	160,000	4,800 a year.
1725	320,000	9,600 a year.
1750	640,000	19,200 a year.
1775	1,280,000	38,400 a year.
1800	2,560,000	76,800 a year.
1825	5,120,000	153,600 a year.
1850	10,240,000	307,200 a year.
1875	20,480,000	614,400 a year.
1900	40,960,000	1,228,800 a year.
1921	81,920,000	2,457,600 a year.

What service did our family render to humanity for this \$81,920,000 we possess? Absolutely none, but to be born. What crime did your family commit to be fined \$2,457,600 a year the moment you appeared on earth? Absolutely none, but to be born. And remember this doubling-up process will continue throughout the ages to come.

If you and I cannot find a better way. —
—But this table of figures out and ask every neighbor you have if hereditary interest slavery of this type is a moral wrong. The world has abolished forms of slavery before. Is this form of slavery any the less deadly because it is so subtle?
Yours truly,
I. S. Henri.

LUNDI

Journée à
\$1.00



Grandes occasions d'économiser à tous les rayons.

For SORE THROAT COLD IN CHEST etc.

Chas. F. Tilton, Fairville, N.B. writes: 'I wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle.'

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Yarmouth, N.S.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

CANADIAN NOTES

The Dominion Labor Party and the Independent Labor Party have united forces for the Provincial elections in Alberta.

The Dominion government at its last session made a further appropriation of \$12,000,000 to be lent for the erection of workmen's dwellings.

James Sommerville, of Moose Jaw, Sask., has been elected Canadian vice-president of the International Association of Machinists. The office carries with it a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

The Social Service Council of London, Ont., has appointed a committee to investigate the unemployment situation, find a remedy for it, and to make plans for relief during the coming winter.

Brantford, Ont., is providing as many jobs as possible for the unemployed. The number of men employed by the city is the largest in its history. For the winter months a program of sewer work is being laid out.

The newly drafted constitution for the United Mine Workers of District 18 has been adopted by the specially called convention in Calgary and will become effective on August 1st.

The demand calls upon the miners to work a day's work. It also provides that fees shall be higher for the men who work in the mines part of the time and on the farms part of the time.

Employment service councils have now been formed in most of the provinces, bringing them into closer co-operation with the Ottawa federal department of labor. These councils should be working smoothly by the winter so as to take care of the unemployed as far as possible.

During the last session of the Nova Scotia legislature, every one of the bills introduced by the labor members were given the three months' notice, for one cause or another, and a concerted attempt was made by the government to prevent labor from securing any advanced legislation that would accrue to the interests of the working people of the province.


During June, when the census enumerators endeavored to get information from the Doukhobors of Grand Forks, B. C., Doukhobors of both sexes objected, and when the mounted police arrived, the objectors used pitchforks, hoes, rakes and cordwood sticks to put the police to rout. Inspectors had their uniforms torn to shreds and several of the officers were badly cut. Eight arrests were made and fines of \$20 imposed.

The Rev. Wm. Irvine, who was prominently connected with the Winnipeg strike, and who has been for the past year organizer for the United Farmers of New Brunswick, has been appointed editor of a farmers' paper in Alberta.

Approximately 3,800 soldiers hold \$10,500,000 insurance under the provisions of the Retired Soldiers Insurance Act.

In view of the increasing number of unions, who are meeting in the Winnipeg Labor Temple, the directors of the Trades Hall Company are considering the remodeling of the hall to make it the most comfortable hall of labor in the Dominion.

The following are the officers for 1921-1922 of the Nova Scotia Labor Party: President: J. W. Watson, Dominion, No. 1; Vice-President: Dr. A. C.



M. FELDMAN, Proprietor.

ST. HENRY SYNDICATE

DEPARTMENTAL STORE

1685 Notre Dame St. West

announce a gigantic sale of goods for all the needs of life including dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, home furnishings, cutlery for men and boys, ladies' outfitters, in fact everything will be on the bargain list.

Workers will profit by calling as cash or credit to the slogan.

No order too small and everything must go.

No one has put prices like ours. You cannot believe without seeing.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads-Cakes-Puddings-Pastries



THRIVING children prefer the bread you make with Five Roses Flour. It is stored with the flavor, vitality and easily-digested nourishment of prime Manitoba wheat.

Nutritious :: Wholesome Keeps Well

Hawkins, Halifax; Secretary: S. R. Black, Sydney; Treasurer: J. G. Cain.

Formation of a council of industry for the building trades of the city of Calgary, Alta., is under way, which will include a representative from both employer and employee of all the branches of the building trades industry.

IMPERIAL NOTES

In Uganda, a territory in Central Africa under British rule, the bottom has dropped out of the cotton industry, and trading firms dependent on native crops of cotton at half the price of the previous year, has disorganized business. The natives having been hard hit, are very averse to planting cotton again. Their primitive minds do not understand that they should keep right on raising that which does not pay.

A new experiment for the further reduction of infant mortality is being made in Huddersfield, England. It adopts the principle of keeping mother and baby at home and there helping them. The scheme provides for adequate supervision of every child for the first year of life, and the provision of health services to mother and baby. A weekly visit for the first month, with bi-monthly visits thereafter, is a feature of the community endeavor.

The British government has introduced a new Unemployment Insurance Bill which reduces the benefits payable and increases the contribution. The unemployed, of whom there are over two millions, will receive 18 shillings a week instead of 29 shillings in the case of men, and in the case of women 15 shillings instead of 16 shillings.

The farm, transport and general workers' unions have amalgamated in Great Britain and the new union will make its debut January 1st next. The union leaders declare that the only way to counteract the power of the Federation of British Industries was by scientific organization of all the workers.

The Australian Labor party is setting up machinery for the prosecution of a campaign for world-wide disarmament. It claims that the only method whereby war can be prevented is by getting in touch with the workers of all countries and getting them to make a stand against militarism. The Australian Labor conference at Sydney adopted a resolution limiting the manufacture of armaments to the government and eliminating the individuals who 'grow wealthy by the manufacture and sale of implements of war.' The Labor party makes it clear that it is not opposed to taking part in a war of defense for the country, provided it can be shown conclusively that such a war is likely to rob the Australian people of their liberty and the right of self-government.

According to the Statesman, in British East Africa enforced native labor is the order of the day. The Bishop of Zanzibar, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other English Church dignitaries, recently complained to the Colonial Office of the introduction of the peonage system in British colonies. A recent labor circular of the Colonial office instructs government officials, British and native, to use every possible lawful influence to secure labor for European farms and plantations. A recent ordinance imposes two out of compulsory labor for Government work in the colony of Kenya, in British East Africa.

The British cabinet has decided to abolish the Agricultural Wages Board. With this abolition the standard minimum wage and the regulation of hours of the agricultural workers are swept away.

The cheerful champion of British capitalism, Mr. Ellis Barker, writes to the Press, suggesting that Britain could get the greatest output of coal with half the number of workers if scientific methods were adopted, and that the displaced workers could easily get work elsewhere. No doubt the coal could be produced with fewer workers, but the displaced workers could not get jobs elsewhere unless the wages of the working class generally were raised so as to create larger possibility of taking the products of labor off the market.

By skillful gerrymandering, in the elections for the North of Ireland parliament, 341,239 Unionist votes elected 40 members, while 104,278 Nationalist votes elected only 12 deputies.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP NOTES

One of the biggest public ownership projects of recent years is under way in the state of California. The plan is to establish a hydro-electric commission similar to that in Ontario, and to have the state immediately acquire all the available power sites in the Sierra region.

John Brophy, President of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering fourteen counties in the coal region of Pennsylvania, is out with a stirring appeal to the miners of his district to take the lead in organizing and conducting a vigorous campaign in behalf of the nationalization of the mines. In the 1919 Cleveland convention of the United Mine Workers, the program of that body was declared to be the nationalization of the coal industry of the nation, a six hour day and a five day week. When the industry is nationalized, coal will be mined for the use and service of the public instead of for the profit of a comparatively few owners.

There are one thousand five hundred volunteer sales agencies disposing of the bonds of the State of North

Dakota in every important centre of the United States. Many school teachers are selling these bonds and are turning over their commissions to the funds of the American Federation of Teachers.

A municipal milk plant is being established at Jamestown, N. Y., under a civic subsidy of \$150,000, whereby a modern pasteurizing plant will be erected and milk distributed to the community on a cost basis.

According to Mr. Charles K. Mohler, consulting engineer for the Public Ownership League, statistics show that in the lighting of streets, the average cost per arc light per year where there are municipal plants is \$63.02, as against \$82.10 where there are only private plants.

Electricity costs about 9 cents per kilowatt hour under private ownership. Under public ownership hundreds of cities now get it at 3 cents.

Two hundred cities in the United States own municipal forests. Chicago owns a forest of 18,000 acres; Colorado Springs a forest of 17,000 acres; Denver, 7,000 acres; Fall River, Mass., 3,000 acres; Holyoke, 2,000; Newark, N. J., a watershed forest of 20,000 acres; and Salt Lake City, a 25,000 acre forest.

The Commonwealth Mutual Savings Bank, of Milwaukee, Wis., a co-operative bank, is selling North Dakota bonds.

LABOR THE SOURCE OF WEALTH

Labor is the source of wealth, but it is only the labor of the free that is a cause of prosperity and happiness. The labor of the slave and of the peon, the labor of the prison and of the sweat-shop, and the labor of the woman and child, all these almost automatically work for an increase of wealth, but they do not contribute one particle to the nation's prosperity and happiness. Nay, more, they take away from the prosperity and happiness of a nation.

You gentlemen have come together in convention for the purpose of aiding labor to the best of your ability by systematic, scientific, organized effort. You are the representatives of organized labor throughout the world. It is to the interests of every country and of the entire world that organizations which promote the best interests of humanity shall be furthered and that power which is beneficial shall be exercised. He who has power for mankind's good and fails to use that power for that purpose commits a crime against his fellow-man.

All the country is deeply concerned in what you men are going to do here today, and it ought to be equally interested. What is it that has brought you here? It is your conviction that the condition of labor ought to be made as nearly ideal as it is possible to make the conditions of labor. The lot of the laboring man, God knows, is hard enough even under the most favorable conditions; and I have often thought that if all the world could take its turn at hard labor that, ah, then, indeed there would be more sympathy and less opposition to the efforts that organized labor makes in order to do away with the unnecessary hardships that are connected with labor throughout the world.

From the beginning, labor has considered a curse. In Rome of old, in Greece, in Egypt, in all the Orient, and even in our own country of America, to some extent, there was a feeling that labor was degrading, that it was unworthy of a free man, that it was the province of the slave, and that only the slave should be called upon to perform it. You members of organized labor have raised the standard of labor, you have pointed out to the world in a most effective way its dignity and its grandeur.—Bishop J. Henry Thien, before the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' CONVENTION

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada began their forty-fifth annual convention in the Auditorium Hall, Montreal, on Monday last, and is still in session. About a hundred delegates are in attendance, representing almost every state in the American Union and some of the Provinces of Canada.

President Voll, in his annual report, made plain the problems facing the Union. More and more automatic machinery in the glass bottle blowing industry is taking the place of the blower. Yet the Union is extending its jurisdiction over the operators of the machines, and the union is not being hurt to any serious extent.

The depression has hit the bottle blowers as well as other lines of industry. The members of the Association, with the help of the employers, have put into force the practice of sharing the work, giving each member a part of a week's labor, and thus giving certain revenues to all members.

Harry Halton, Treasurer, reports finances in a very flourishing condition. The Association has set itself the aim of getting \$300,000 in the various reserve funds. The assets are now over two hundred and twenty thousand, a considerable increase over the assets of the past report.

King Edward Park is justly one of the most popular places that we have in which to promenade and amuse ourselves. Apart from the agreeable and healthy water journey it permits, it offers, to large and small alike, various kinds of healthy recreation. A first class restaurant is always at the disposal of the visitors whose stay at the charming Park is enlivened by the playing of the best kinds of music.

Summer Resorts in Nova Scotia

Get away from the oppressive heat of the city, down to the Atlantic seashore, where the sea-breezes and invigorating salt water brace you up. Nova Scotia and the Land of Evangeline are just across the Bay of Fundy from St. John, and the Canadian Pacific provides a steamer route to Digby, the beautiful hill-climbing seaport. Other charming places include Yarmouth, Kentville, Wolfville, Grand Pre, etc. Seaside places for summer bathing, sailing and fishing include Waynesmouth, Baddeck and Grand Narrows. Splendid hotel and private boarding-house accommodations available. The folder "Atlantic Coast Resorts" will help you in your selection of a place to spend your vacation. Call or write to Mr. F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 141-145 St. James St., Montreal, who will be pleased to let you have one.

Trades Congress of Canada

As the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada meets in Winnipeg August 22nd next, a short resume of the work done at the Congress held in Windsor, Ont., in September, 1919, will permit the work of Montreal to become familiar with the problems arising at the Congress and the manner in which those problems are dealt with. A summary of the more important decisions reached as a result of the 85 resolutions introduced is as follows:

Authorized the Executive Council to have the annual interview with the federal cabinet with reference to the legislative demands in the interest of the workers and sanctioned the obtaining of expert advice on the many questions to be presented.

Approved the admission to Canada of one Oriental to every 1,000 population. Authorized the Executive Council to seek amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act instead of insisting upon its repeal. Reaffirmed the Congress' decision at the Ottawa convention in favor of the organizing of a Dominion Labor party, but opposed the making of the Congress a political organization. Favored the formation of a tariff board, which organized labor should have proper representatives, created with full powers to deal with this subject in a similar manner to the powers exercised by the Railway Commission on railroad matters.

Approved the election of a provincial executive committee for British Columbia, where the Federation of Labor has been disbanded by the O. B. U. representatives. Approved the Executive Council's action in obtaining the appointment of a western organizer by the A. F. of L.

Approved the expenditure of \$18,250.00 for the purchase of headquarters for the Congress on the corner of Elgin Street and McLaren Street, Ottawa.

Approved the action of the Executive Council in dealing with the imprisonment of the Winnipeg strike leaders, along the following lines: (1) Agreement with the action of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council in deciding to render whatever assistance may be necessary to the families of the convicted; (2) continued efforts to obtain modification of the sentences through clemency by the proper authorities; (3) review of our present laws and preparation of the necessary alterations thereto, as preferable to appeal to the Privy Council.

Approved the engaging of J. H. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, solicitor for the Congress, to bring in (a) a definition of sedition, including reference to what the law allows in connection with freedom of speech and assembly, keeping in mind the declarations of the Congress executives, that organized labor cannot recognize the justification for a law on sedition as all actions which can be charged as offense under this law are already covered by other laws; (b) to report upon the law relating to the right to strike, sympathetic or otherwise, to furnish a review of the law as to picketing and further to define the law on conspiracy and restraint of trade as it affects trades-unions and to make such suggestions as will provide any remedies necessary.

Endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Council that all agreements between affiliated unions and the employers be strictly observed, and where such observance is not intended, then no agreement should be entered into.

Endorsed the program of labor reforms agreed upon at the International Labor Conference held in Washington to be made applicable to all nations in the League of Nations. Endorsed the action of the Executive Council in affiliating the Congress with the International Federation of Trades Unions.

Approved the plan of calling conferences of representatives of international unions to consider important matters affecting the organized workers in Canada.

Decided to print in official proceedings only the membership of international unions as reported in the Labor Gazette. Approved formation of an industrial council for Canada to deal with Canadian-wide labor questions in the building trades. Approved creation of joint council within the civil service and the taking of immediate steps to create such a council for the postoffice department, which, if adopted, will give to those employed in this service, through their established organizations, democratic joint control over matters which affect their working conditions and general welfare.

Approved reports from representatives on government committees, commissions, etc. Approved the Executive Council report on "Destruction Propaganda" which included extracts from certain labor papers encouraging the O. B. U. and the formation of Soviet cooperation in Canada. Approved the cooperation with soldiers' organizations in matters affecting both the Congress and such organizations. Approved the actions of the president of the Congress in attending public meetings of the Independent Labor party and rendering all possible assistance in that manner, but that the funds of the Congress should not be expended in making grants to any political party.

Salaries Increased

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Adopted reports of Secretary-Treasurer Draper showing the membership of the Congress to be 173,463 as compared with 160,605 in 1919, with the financial statement showing receipts of \$16,257.32 and expenditures of \$44,993.50 or a balance of \$1,857.82. The Secretary's financial report showed assets of \$35,107.82, this included \$15,250.00 paid on the recently purchased new Congress headquarters at Ottawa. His report also showed six new trade councils were organized during the year, three provincial federations of labor were also affiliated during the year. The Dominion postal clerks, American Federation of Teachers and the United Textile Workers of America had also affiliated.

Resolutions approved

Congress be requested to urge the Dominion government to have a clause in the Copyright Act which would give Canadian printers equal protection to that afforded the United States printers by their legislation and at the same time safeguarding the interests of Canadian authors and composers.

Government be urged to discontinue the use of spraying machines in the

Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World

The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of Montreal Organized Workers

Member of the

2 St. Paul Street East MONTREAL

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pointing shops of all government institutions.

Legislation be obtained to prohibit a druggist's clerk from filling out a doctor's prescription unless he holds a license showing that he is qualified to do so. Provincial governments be urged to insert fair wage clauses in all their contracts. Legislation be obtained to compel the use of denatured instead of wood alcohol in the interests of the painters and decorators who use it in their occupations. Congress protests against the putting into force of the anti-labor law.

That the federal government be urged to immediately enact legislation whereby bona fide trades unionists are granted representation on the board of management of the Canadian National Railways and Express Company.

That there be no military intervention in any country which changed its form of government during the war and that the peoples of those countries should be allowed the right to determine their own form of government.

That the removal of old wall paper before new wall paper is used be made compulsory by legislation enacted in the different provinces.

That the Congress press for a system of state insurance for unemployment. Legislation be enacted making it compulsory on municipalities to adopt the double platoon system in fire departments where there are permanent forces. That the old age pension legislation be enacted by the responsible governments. Accident law to policemen coming under the Workmen's Compensation act be applied.

That the government be urged to develop such coal fields to be owned and operated by the government as they may be expedient, so as to make Canada independent of outside sources, thereby adding to the general welfare and wealth of the Dominion.

That legislation be obtained to prohibit the issuing of licenses to any and all detective agencies which engage in strike-breaking activities.

That the Congress Executive recommend to the Minister of Labor that in the appointment of chairman of boards of reconciliation that men with the widest knowledge of economic problems and with qualifications as conciliators, should be selected whenever possible.

That Ireland be given the same form of government as that granted the British dominions.

Legislation be sought providing for the manufacture and sale of a more palatable beer with a higher percentage of alcohol than two and a half per cent, and to allow the sale of two and a half per cent beer at other places than standard hotels. Congress go on record in favor of government insurance against sickness. That the government be urged to control or own and operate the cold storage plants of the Dominion. The Congress Executive exercise its fullest influence to have a law enacted making the sale of food unfit for consumption an offense punishable not only by fine, but by imprisonment. The government be urged to exact and enforce such right legislation as may be necessary to eliminate profiteering and to prevent both corporations and individuals from realizing excessive profits.

That Federal government be petitioned to adopt a tax sufficient to permanently destroy every possible element of speculation, making it impossible for any man, or set of men to hold more of the earth's surface than they can possibly use. Legislation be enacted whereby contracts between employer and employee which conflict with the right of collective bargaining by employees or which conflict with the terms of any agreement resulting from collective bargaining or which in any way interfere with the right of an employee to a fair and impartial investigation, when disciplined or dismissed, shall be invalid and unlawful. The various provincial governments be asked to enact an eight-hour law, to become operative within their respective jurisdictions. The Congress Executive be instructed to press for the enactment of such legislation as will bring into being uniform compensation payable to those suffering from accidents in industry. Immediate steps be taken to properly grade the civil service and to define the duties of each position or class of positions and to raise salary scales to an adequate standard, and that this work be done with a view to the abolition of the bonus system upon its completion.

ST. HENRI SYNDICATE'S BIG SALE

Despite the sweltering weather, the St. Henri Syndicate is doing a splendid business at their big departmental store, 1685-9, Notre-Dame St. W. It is not surprising either for the bargains there are amazing. Workers cannot fail to be impressed with the variety of stock, from a needle to an anchor as the saying goes, and everything you look at is a bargain. This sale is one occasioned to meet the depression of trade generally and as Mr. Feldman, the President is offering each of our orders, everyone has a chance. No order is too small for his best attention and one too large to be handled with skill and the same of service.

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*10:00 (9:15) 9:15 (7:55) E.T. (Lv. Montreal (W.S.) A.T. (E.T.) 5:50 (8:35) (7:20) 8:00 7:30	* 6:15 (6:30) E.T. (Ar. Toronto (Union) Lv. (E.T.) 8:50 (9:05) *10:50 (9:45)	(E.T. (Ar. Toronto (Young) Lv. (E.T.) (9:45)
* 9:03 (8:25) 8:28 (8:28) E.T. (A. Hamilton (T.H.A.B.) Lv. (E.T.) 7:15 (7:15) (8:00) 8:30	A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.	A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.
P.M. A.M.	A.M. A.M.	P.M. A.M.
* 1:20 (12:15) (C.T. (Ar. Detroit (M. C.) Lv. (C.T.) (12:30) * 3:00	* 9:05 (8:00) (C.T. (Ar. Chicago (Cent.) Lv. (C.T.) (5:40) * 3:00	P.M. A.M.
P.M. A.M.	A.M. A.M.	P.M. A.M.

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