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The Labour World



The Monday Courier

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"INSTRUIRE ET AMELIORER"

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SERVITEURS OU MAITRES

C'est donc mardi prochain que les citoyens du Canada se donneront de nouveaux maîtres ou se choisiront de bons serviteurs.

Au cours de la campagne électorale, bien des promesses fantaisistes ont été faites. C'était dans l'ordre. Les appels aux préjugés de classes, de races, de religions et de partis n'ont pas manqué non plus.

La semaine dernière, j'ai démontré que la question du tarif n'était pas envisagée d'une façon pratique ni par l'un ni par l'autre des deux partis politiques.

Pendant des années, celui-ci a contrôlé, presque monopolisé, le système de transport au Canada. Son réseau couvrait 80 pour cent de tout le trafic.

Aujourd'hui, si mes renseignements sont exacts, et j'ai tout lieu de croire qu'il en est, les Chemins de Fer Nationaux font une telle concurrence au C. P. R. que dans certains districts son trafic est tombé de 80 à moins de 50 pour cent.

Le fait d'ailleurs de lire sur les affiches de certains candidats: "The candidate against public ownership", n'est-il pas suffisant pour éveiller la méfiance et indiquer d'où souffle le vent?

Certes, cela n'empêchera pas la majorité des ouvriers de Montréal de voter pour ces candidats ou pour d'autres qui ne valent guère mieux.

La lutte électorale se fait — même par les candidats ouvriers — sur des questions d'ordre secondaire ou qui ne sont plus d'actualité.

Parmi le troupeau de médiocrités qui aspirent aux honneurs parlementaires, il se trouve, heureusement, quelques hommes d'un talent remarquable, qui peuvent jouer un rôle prépondérant dans l'histoire parlementaire de notre pays.

Espérons que le peuple saura les reconnaître et les choisir. Ne nous laissons pas égarer et dominer par l'esprit de parti. Votez pour les meilleurs hommes sans nous occuper de leur couleur politique.

Gus. FRANCO.

AVANT LE SCRUTIN

Nous en sommes pratiquement à la "veille des armes". Nos candidats ouvriers ont confiance dans le prochain verdict électoral.

Encore quelques jours et la présente campagne politique aura vécu. Pronostiquer quel sera le résultat n'est pas, il faut l'avouer, une mince tâche.

S'il n'y avait en présence que des bleus et des rouges, le pronostic eût été relativement facile à faire, mais il en est tout autrement. Il faut compter, en effet, avec le parti agraire et le parti ouvrier.

Adélard Lanouette, dans Ste-Anne, a deux adversaires sur les bras, mais cela ne l'a pas empêché, jusqu'à ce jour, de leur tenir tête comme à un seul homme.

On pourrait en dire autant d'Alfred Mathieu et de Cyrille Gauthier qui, dans Laurier-Outremont et Saint-Denis respectivement, se sont portés candidats ouvriers et ont fait la lutte avec leur courage ordinaire, ce qui n'est pas peu dire.

Mme Rose Henderson, dans Saint-Laurent, fait une belle figure contre ses deux redoutables concurrents, auxquels elle n'a pas craint de lancer plus d'un défi au cours de la présente campagne.

Normalement, tous les candidats ouvriers devraient être élus, car ils font partie, en somme, de l'élément qui représente la majorité des électeurs. Malheureusement, il est à craindre que l'électorat n'en soit pas encore rendu à cet état normal.

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Pierre Broquillo.

HE COULD PROVE IT

"Well," said the waiter to the student, who had just had his coffee "you must be very fond of coffee".

"Yes, indeed," answered the student, "or I wouldn't be drinking so much water to get a little." — Lehigh Burr.

LA GREVE DU VETEMENT

Les ouvriers et ouvrières du vêtement (Garment Workers) paraissent être dans une situation plus satisfaisante. En effet, des renseignements puisés aux meilleures sources nous permettent d'affirmer que 80 pour cent des employeurs ont signé selon les termes exigés par l'union.

AVIS

Avis est par les présentes donné que Florant Brys, journaliste, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au Parlement du Canada à sa prochaine session afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse, Dame Pauline De Deurwarder, ci-devant du même endroit, maintenant de Holyoke, Mass., Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon du domicile conjugal.

Daté à Montréal, le 16e jour de novembre 1921.

GUSTAVE DUTAUD, C.R., Procureur du requérant.

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ROSS, Meighen et la victoire

L'heure est arrivée où l'ouvrier, homme ou femme, doit faire face à un problème vital. Pour que le travail soit glorifié, il faut que l'ouvrier ait du travail. Bien voter, c'est faire preuve d'intelligence. Le travail, tel un flambeau

de liberté, favorise la défense de NOS DROITS.

Un vote pour W. G. Ross dans la division Saint-Antoine est un vote pour la défense du Canada. Il veut dire que l'ouvrier aura le travail auquel il a droit, il veut dire que les Etats-Unis ne peuvent asservir le Canada et appporter la famine sur nos rives.

C'est le devoir de tous les ouvriers de voter, mardi, pour Ross et le gouvernement Meighen.

SECURITE D'ABORD, telle est la devise. Pas de compromis.

DEMAIN COMME AUJOURD'HUI ET HIÉR

Depuis l'armistice, comme si quel que conspiration avait été ourdie, "en haut lieu", contre l'élément ouvrier, le chômage est venu jeter le désarroi parmi les ouvriers de ce pays.

Quel que soit le prochain gouvernement, il lui faudra, en premier lieu, s'appliquer à résoudre cet angoissant problème du chômage qui jette dans une perturbation profonde une forte proportion de la population canadienne.

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LA FAILLITE D'UNE LOI

Témoignage écrasant du père de la prohibition aux Etats-Unis.

La prohibition de la fabrication, de la vente, de l'importation et de la consommation de l'alcool est depuis deux ans à peine imposée par la loi fédérale Volstead aux Etats-Unis, sans compter les lois que divers Etats ont dû adopter pour aider à la première, et déjà elle est sapée de tous côtés par le sentiment populaire ou plutôt elle n'a jamais pu être mise en vigueur telle que l'a conçue son auteur et telle que la voulaient ceux qui par une campagne vigoureuse ont amené l'opinion publique à la demander au législateur.

Et c'est celui qu'on pourrait appeler le père de la prohibition: Samuel Hopkins Adams, qui le déclare lui-même, dans un article des plus intéressants, publié par le "Collier's", du 16 juillet dernier.

"Anyone who wants a drink and can pay for a drink can still get a drink." (Celui qui veut prendre son petit verre et qui peut payer pour son petit verre peut encore se procurer son petit verre.)

"Presque tous ceux, continue M. Adams, qui auraient voulu que c'était permis continueraient à boire aujourd'hui que ce n'est plus permis, sans craindre une déchéance morale."

"La fabrication de l'alcool à la maison ou à l'achat à la caisse ont remplacé les visites aux bars et le flacon plat qui se porte dans la poche du pantalon a succédé au bol de punch dans les soirées modernes."

"Pour des raisons faciles à comprendre, on néglige les vins et les bières pour boire plus de whiskey et de gin. On veut que l'effet soit plus rapide, et cela explique ce phénomène du nombre croissant des cas d'alcoolisme amenés pour traitement aux grands hôpitaux."

"Dans les districts ruraux, où l'on est fidèle à la tradition, on continue à ingurgiter du cidre, fortement alcoolisé, dans l'ignorance générale et l'indifférence absolue du fait que c'est on ce n'est pas légal."

"Une nouvelle classe, nombreuse et hautement spécialisée de criminels, a développé l'industrie de la contrebande de l'alcool (appelée par les Américains: bootlegging) à un degré qu'ignorent presque les autorités et que patronisent encore plus ceux qu'on désigne comme nos meilleurs citoyens."

Quoi qu'on puisse dire en faveur d'une loi dont l'application donne lieu à tant d'abus, — et l'on ne peut nier qu'elle a d'autre part obtenu de bons résultats, — il faut bien avouer que la vertu de sobriété, lorsqu'elle ne repose pas sur le consentement unanime des consciences, mais seulement sur la crainte du bâton de la police, risque fort de ne jamais exister."

Votez pour le capitaine TOM COONAN, candidat du gouvernement dans Ste-Anne. Votez pour la protection et pour garder votre emploi. Si vous n'avez pas d'emploi, un vote pour Coonan vous en assurera vraisemblablement un. Ne manquez pas de voter.—An.

UNE FAÇON DE PAYER SES DETTES

Un financier en herbe, mais qui n'a révéauté jusqu'ici qu'une collection de créanciers aussi complète que variée, désirait gagner du temps. Il fit imprimer une circulaire destinée à leur demander un ajournement. La pièce est tirée à 500 exemplaires, en voici le texte:

"Monsieur, pour le moment, je ne suis pas en mesure de m'acquitter envers vous. Assistez que faire se pourra, j'aurais, croyez-le bien, un très grand plaisir à vous satisfaire et recevoir, je vous prie, mes salutations expressives."

L'imprimeur arrive chez notre homme. Il apporte la commande et présente sa facture. Le débiteur alors, sans se déconcerter, se met à son bureau, prend une circulaire de la livraison dont on lui demande le paiement, la signe et la remet poliment et gravement au typographe chargé en statue de créancier.

CHOSSES DE SUÈDE

Le parti ouvrier est victorieux aux dernières élections

La cause ouvrière en Suède vient d'être énergiquement soutenue par le vote populaire et il est à peu près certain que le vénérable chef ouvrier de ce pays, Hjalmar Branting, réussira à se maintenir au pouvoir avec un cabinet exclusivement ouvrier. Voici le nombre de votes captés par chacun des partis en présence au cours de ces élections désormais mémorables:

Conservateurs 633,001
Social-démocrates 443,968
Libéraux 332,800
Fermiers 190,290
Communistes 89,087
Socialistes de gauche 45,377

Les votes donnés aux candidats ouvriers équivalent presque ceux recueillis par tous les candidats bourgeois réunis. Actuellement, le Parti Ouvrier suédois compte 106 députés contre 124 députés répartis entre les trois partis bourgeois.

The union label teaches men to act in concert so they can act with effect. It is much easier to find fault with the other fellow for failing to patronize the union label.

Nurse—Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?
Bobby—I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard.

DE PARTOUT UN PEU

Le Chili paraît être le pays où les lois du travail ont atteint le plus de développement. Le "Code du Travail" qui vient d'être déposé devant la Chambre des Députés chilienne justifie cette prétention.

Ce code ou loi établit la journée de huit heures et "temps et demi" pour tout temps supplémentaire, lequel est limité à quatre heures et ne peut être exigé durant plus de deux jours consécutifs, ou plus de deux jours par mois.

Les patrons sont obligés, d'après cette loi, de donner à leur personnel, chaque année, 15 jours au moins de vacances "payées".

Quand les ouvriers sont malades, ils ont droit à leur plein salaire pendant le premier mois, à 75% de ce salaire pendant le deuxième, à 50% pendant le troisième et à 25% durant le quatrième.

Quand il n'y a pas d'entente entre patron et employés, le premier doit donner deux mois d'avis ou de paie avant de les renvoyer. En retour, tout employé doit donner un avis de départ d'un mois à son patron.

Les employeurs doivent payer à leur personnel l'assurance-vie, celle relative à la maladie ainsi qu'une pension de vieillesse, le personnel payant une certaine fraction de son salaire pour couvrir ces risques.

La loi garantit aussi aux employés le droit de réunion et de discussion durant les heures de travail, sans qu'ils puissent, pour cela, craindre d'être renvoyés du service.

Les ouvriers de l'île du Prince-Edouard viennent de décider de prendre une part active et directe à la politique. Depuis longtemps cette île est gouvernée par les ouvriers de l'industrie maritime et les patrons, pour justifier leur conduite inqualifiable, émettent l'avis ridicule que les ouvriers ont l'intention de s'emparer de leurs propriétés.

En juillet dernier, quand le contrat expira, les patrons annoncèrent qu'ils ne traiteraient pas avec leurs ouvriers et qu'ils ignoreraient le gouvernement sous prétexte qu'ils craignaient "la nationalisation de leur industrie".

Ceci fut suivi par une réduction des salaires d'un dollar par jour, avec avis que d'autres réductions pourraient être faites. Voyant qu'ils n'obtiendraient rien du gouvernement, les ouvriers se mirent en grève. Ils ont été chassés par centaines et les patrons, pour justifier leur conduite inqualifiable, émettent l'avis ridicule que les ouvriers ont l'intention de s'emparer de leurs propriétés.

La province d'Ontario vient de décider, définitivement cette fois, d'établir des succursales du Trésor — qui seront comme des banques — où l'on recevra des dépôts d'épargne auquel un intérêt de 4% l'an sera alloué, soit un pour cent de plus que toutes les autres institutions similaires du pays.

Ces bureaux qui constitueront en quelque sorte des banques d'Etat, seront ouverts très prochainement. Un avis public en fera connaître la date d'ouverture et fera connaître, en même temps, le système des prêts aux fermiers qui leur est attaché.

Les employés civiques de Calgary ont signifié leur intention de ne pas accepter aucune réduction de leur salaire durant 1922. La raison qu'ils donnent — et qui est fort plausible — est que les augmentations reçues depuis 1914 n'ont pas été compensées par l'accroissement du coût de la vie survenu depuis cette époque.

Au surplus, les employés prétendent que le coût de la vie a augmenté, dans l'intervalle, de 90%, parfois davantage, alors que les augmentations de salaires, totalisées, sont de beaucoup moindres. Dans ces conditions, ils ont d'avis que leur salaire actuel ne devrait pas être réduit, tout au moins l'année prochaine.

Les mineurs du Colorado quittent le travail si la grève est ordonnée, éventuellement à la fin d'octobre si l'on se rappelle que la "Pike's Peak Consolidated Coal Company" se propose de faire légaliser une réduction de salaire de 30% par l'entremise de la commission industrielle d'Etat, devant laquelle les intéressés doivent bientôt comparaître pour discuter cette réduction. Détail important: pour donner à la protestation des ouvriers un caractère d'unanimité non équivoque, les non-unionistes affectés par cette réduction éventuelle, se sont immédiatement affiliés à l'union locale du district No. 15. Si la commission décide d'accorder cette réduction, une grève générale de tous les mineurs américains est à craindre.

Les unionistes d'Adelaïde, Australie du Sud, voient d'un très mauvais oeil le travail à la pièce, surtout depuis que la Commission du Travail en a officiellement consacré la légalité. "Cette mesure", dit le "Daily Herald", porte un ressemblance étroite avec le système Taylor, originaire des Etats-Unis où, même aujourd'hui, les ouvriers livrent des combats de géants aux patrons en vue de les convaincre qu'eux, les producteurs, sont des êtres humains et non pas seulement des machines à produire des dividendes n'ayant pas plus d'âme que les objets qu'ils fabriquent. "Ainsi qu'il est observé par ceux qui ont étudié la question, en théorie le travail à la pièce et sa rétribution paraissent attrayants, mais il en est tout autrement en pratique. Un temps est limité pour exécuter un ouvrage et un bonus est offert quand l'ouvrage est fait dans un laps de temps plus court. Aussitôt que l'ouvrier, entraîné, commence à retirer de gros salaires, on lui réduit le temps alloué et le bonus jusqu'à ce que son salaire atteigne à peu près le mini-

imum fixé par les unions. C'est l'application de ce système par des patrons peu scrupuleux qui a amené les unions à le combattre. Un autre facteur qui a beaucoup contribué à faire envisager le salaire fixe avec faveur c'est que le système de bonus permet à un homme robuste de gagner beaucoup et ne laisse pas l'être faible gagner même de quoi vivre."

LES OUVIERS DES Puits D'HEUILLE RESISTENT A LEURS AUTOCRATES

La Fédération du Travail de la Californie vient de lancer un appel par lequel elle sollicite des secours financiers en faveur de 8,000 de ses ouvriers qui sont en grève parce qu'ils s'opposent à des diminutions successives de leur salaire et à des conditions intolérables que veulent leur imposer des patrons autocrates. Ces ouvriers sont en grève depuis le 1er septembre.

Un peu avant l'entrée des Américains en guerre, 70 pour cent d'entre eux ne gagnaient que \$2.15 par jour. L'augmentation du coût de la vie n'ayant pas tardé à rendre cette situation insupportable, ils furent forcés à se préparer à la grève. Le gouvernement, alors, nomma une commission pour régler ce différend et l'on arriva, de part et d'autre, à adopter un minimum de \$4 par journée de 8 heures.

Au moment de signer le contrat, les propriétaires de mines refusèrent de reconnaître leurs employés, mais acceptèrent un mémoire de conditions signé par le gouvernement et eux-mêmes. Ces conditions prévoyaient qu'à l'expiration du contrat, le secrétaire du Travail réunirait ensemble employés et patrons pour tenter un renouvellement.

En juillet dernier, quand le contrat expira, les patrons annoncèrent qu'ils ne traiteraient pas avec leurs ouvriers et qu'ils ignoreraient le gouvernement sous prétexte qu'ils craignaient "la nationalisation de leur industrie".

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LE ROLE DES UNIONS

Le rôle d'une union ouvrière doit être de traiter collectivement pour la vente du travail de ses membres et pour déterminer dans quelles conditions ce travail doit être livré.

Avant cela en vue, pour éviter toute confusion et ces salaires par centaines et les patrons, pour justifier leur conduite inqualifiable, émettent l'avis ridicule que les ouvriers ont l'intention de s'emparer de leurs propriétés.

Tout changement fondamental dans les relations entre patrons et employés implique aujourd'hui un défi quant à la possession des emplois et du produit du travail salarié, défi qui, pour être tenu, nécessiterait toute une réduction dans la teneur de nos lois.

Le plus vite le syndicalisme sera livré à ses seuls moyens pour promouvoir ses propres intérêts, le mieux ce sera pour tout le monde. La tentative d'utiliser la force économique pour des fins de réforme politique est inintelligente et d'un caractère plutôt réactionnaire, surtout dans un pays dont les citoyens jouissent de mêmes droits.

Mais ce qui complique encore la situation, c'est qu'on entend parfois dire qu'il n'est pas besoin de réformes, que l'ouvrier n'aura de bien-être réel que lorsque le capitalisme sera anéanti. Eh bien, voyons ce qui se passe au Mexique et dans l'Amérique du Sud où les ouvriers ont été gouvernés par des gens bien disposés envers le prolétariat organisé. Là, pourtant, c'est encore le système capitaliste qui prévaut.

L'agriculteur n'est pas entièrement d'accord avec toutes les demandes des salariés, mais il sympathise avec beaucoup d'entre elles, dans un sens progressif, et la coopération de ces deux éléments ne peut qu'être féconde en résultats pratiques et utiles.

Notre activité politique n'a nul besoin de s'ingérer dans notre programmation industrielle et économique. Il faut reconnaître, néanmoins, que l'harmonie entre les deux est indispensable à la solidarité sociale et à un progrès durable sous toutes ses formes.

Jas. Somerville, Vice-président de l'Association Internationale des Machinistes.

"UN CANDIDAT DE L'ECONOMIE" Herbert Marler CANDIDAT LIBERAL DIVISION SAINT-LAURENT-SAINTE-GEORGES Comités: 354 RUE BLEURY Téléphones: Plateau 453-454-455 27 1/2 AVENUE COLLEGE MCGILL Téléphones: Uptown 4197-4198. Dames: Uptown 4151.

POUR LES FETES N'attendez pas aux derniers jours pour faire vos achats pour les fêtes. Venez dès aujourd'hui. Notre assortiment est très complet, votre choix sera meilleur et plus facile et vous ne prendrez aucun risque de voir retarder la livraison. Dupuis Frères LE MAGASIN DU PEUPLE RUES STE-CATHERINE, ST-ANDRE ET ST-CHRISTOPHE

AU CONSEIL DES METIERS ET DU TRAVAIL

En l'absence du président, Alfred Freeman, c'est le vice-président Manley qui préside les débats. Les nouveaux délégués suivants sont admis à siéger: D. Berthiaume, A. Dubé, J. Beausoleil et R. Foran, de l'Union No 52 des pressiers; D. Taylor et P. Hicquey, des wagonniers, local 182; N. Ménard et G. Parenteau, du local 455 des barbiers.

Le délégué Alphéus Mathieu présente ensuite le rapport de l'Exécutif. En premier lieu, il s'agit d'une requête de l'Union des Policiers, local 62, demandant que le Conseil endosse son attitude à l'égard des pickpockets qui, selon les policiers, ne devraient pas être traités à caution. Le Conseil est unanime à approuver cette manière de voir.

Le Conseil conjoint des cordonniers No 17, prie le Conseil de demander la réduction du prix des billets de tramways; question que l'Exécutif garde à l'étude.

Il est ensuite annoncé que les types en grève, des locaux 145 et 176 ont organisé un comité de représailles dans le but de contrebalancer les dispositions patronales prises pour faire échouer la grève. A ce sujet, le délégué Foucher fait observer que si les types n'avaient pas permis à leurs camarades unionistes de rester au travail dans les journaux qui, tous, sont au service des patrons qui s'en servent pour combattre la grève, cette dernière se serait en meilleure voie.

Après quoi le délégué Alphéus Mathieu rapporte que l'Exécutif recommande au Conseil de protester vigoureusement contre la non-application de la loi des aubains. C'est ainsi, dit-il, que nos industriels, dont le personnel est en grève, peuvent impunément faire venir des étrangers comme briseurs de grève. Invariablement, le gouvernement ferme les yeux quand la loi des aubains est violée. Il n'en est pas de même aux Etats-Unis où cette loi est rigoureusement observée. Si cela est une bonne chose pour les Américains pourquoi la même chose ne serait-elle pas faite pour nous? Je serais en faveur, tant je considère la question importante, qu'un comité de cinq membres soit nommé pour l'étudier et en faire rapport au prochain Congrès des Métiers qui aura lieu à Montréal en août prochain.

Plusieurs autres délégués prennent ensuite la parole sur cette question des aubains, blâmant sévèrement les autorités compétentes qui laissent violer tous les jours une loi qui, pourtant, fait partie du code.

Le rapport de l'Exécutif est ensuite adopté en bloc.

Les délégués Lynch et Béland, l'un en anglais et l'autre en français, donnent alors lecture du compte-rendu de la Convention du Parti Ouvrier, tenue dernièrement à Longueuil.

Le délégué Pelletier présente un rapport d'ensemble sur la dernière Fête du Travail qui, en somme, fut un gros succès à tous les points de vue.

Le délégué Lynch demande ensuite la parole pour rendre compte de la mission dont il a été chargé au sujet

LA GUERRE AUX LOYERS ELEVES

Les hostilités seront ouvertes par le Conseil des Métiers de Sarnia contre les loyers excessifs. On en est venu à cette extrémité à la suite de nombreuses plaintes faites sur le haut coût de la vie à Sarnia, par comparaison avec celui d'autres villes. La Chambre de Commerce de cette localité s'est réunie ces jours-ci et a discuté la situation. Le prix du pain a été, notamment, l'objet de la plus vive attention des membres présents. On en arriva, en fin de compte, à nommer une commission chargée de vérifier les plaintes et de faire une enquête minutieuse sur le prix des produits alimentaires et des matériaux de construction prévalant à Sarnia.

Le conseil des métiers et du travail sera prié, dit-on, de coopérer dans cette enquête.

LES I. W. W. ET LES C. B. U. SONT EXPULSES

Par un vote unanime, le conseil central de travail de Los Angeles a manifesté son intention d'exclure de ses rangs tout délégué qui sera reconnu être membre d'une organisation "désorganisée" intitulée bien à tort la "Rank and File". Aucun délégué présent ne se leva pour prendre la défense de cette organisation qui occasionna mille et un tracass aux unions des métiers de la construction à San Francisco.

Le sergent d'armes du Conseil, ayant été soupçonné de faire de la propagande en faveur de l'organisation mentionnée, fut prié d'expliquer sa conduite à l'Exécutif, ce à quoi il s'opposa de façon catégorique. Son expulsion apparaît certaine s'il persiste à ignorer l'invitation de l'Exécutif.

DE BELLES CONFERENCES

Les ouvriers de San Francisco auront de belles conférences. C'est ce qu'il ressort d'un projet conçu par le Comité de l'Education du Conseil des Métiers de San Francisco. Ces conférences sont données, une fois par mois, par un professeur de l'Université de Californie, et ont lieu après la dernière assemblée du Conseil.

La première de ces conférences a été donnée le 28 octobre dernier, par le professeur Solomon Blum, attaché au département d'économie politique et sociale de l'université de Californie. Elle a eu un franc succès et l'on attend beaucoup de bien de celles qui suivront.

Voilà un exemple qui devrait être suivi dans tous les centres universitaires du Canada.

Que n'essai-t-on pas à Montréal!

ILS S'UNISSENT

Les ouvriers de l'usine Ajax, à Trenton, N. J., aux Etats-Unis, en vue de prévenir une réduction probable de leur salaire de 10 à 34 pour cent, ont résolu de s'organiser.

Si ces ouvriers s'étaient organisés plus tôt, les patrons n'auraient peut-être pas osé leur imposer une telle réduction, mais, comme on dit, il vaut mieux tard que jamais.

Les ouvriers oublient trop souvent en effet, que les patrons ont tout intérêt à ce qu'ils ne s'organisent pas en unions. Ils devraient donc tous s'organiser pour se protéger contre la cupidité de leurs employeurs.

LE CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES TRAVAILLEURS INTELECTUELS

Le congrès international des Travailleurs Intellectuels a eu lieu à Bruxelles dernièrement. Le congrès avait à discuter deux questions: (1) l'organisation internationale du travail intellectuel en vue d'aider les travailleurs intellectuels de tous les pays dans leurs travaux professionnels, et l'encourager le progrès de la science; (2) l'organisation des travailleurs intellectuels pour la défense de leurs intérêts économiques. En étudiant la question d'obtenir l'appui de la Société des Nations, le Congrès chargea l'Union des Associations Internationales, dont M. Lafontaine, représentant belge dans l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, est un des secrétaires, d'approcher la Société en vue du développement du travail intellectuel sur une échelle internationale. M. José Martin décrivit la marche de son organisation en France, et mit le congrès en garde contre le danger de tenter une organisation internationale avant que tous les travailleurs intellectuels aient été organisés sur une base nationale.

Le représentant du Bureau international du Travail informa le congrès qu'il n'y a dans le texte de la constitution de l'Organisation internationale du Travail rien qui l'empêche de traiter avec les travailleurs intellectuels, mais il fit cette déclaration sous réserve de l'opinion du Conseil d'Administration, qui n'a pas encore été appelé à définir son attitude sur ce point. Le congrès a adopté la résolution suivante: "Le Congrès des Travailleurs Intellectuels, tenu à Bruxelles du 20 au 22 août 1921: (1) prend en considération le projet d'une confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels qui lui a été soumis; (2) charge la Confédération des Travailleurs Intellectuels d'organiser une propagande dans les divers pays en vue de constituer dans chaque pays une organisation internationale de travailleurs intellectuels, affiliés à la Confédération Internationale; (3) charge l'Union des Associations Internationales de communiquer immédiatement avec les organes de la Société des Nations et l'Office International du Travail sur la question ci-dessus."

LA GREVE DES CORDONNIERS

La grève des cordonniers à l'emploi de la Ames Holden McReady, tant à Montréal qu'à St-Hyacinthe, en est toujours au même point.

Samedi dernier, un comité de grévistes est allé en entrevue avec la compagnie, offrant de retourner au travail aux conditions d'avant grève et de soumettre ensuite, le différend à l'arbitrage. La compagnie refusa catégoriquement l'offre, pourtant conciliante des cordonniers, s'en tenant à sa proposition première de réduire de 15 pour cent les salaires peu auparavant réduits de 20 pour cent.

Les choses en sont là et les cordonniers, forts de leur bon droit, tiennent bon. Il en est de même à St-Hyacinthe où, nous n'avons pas eu l'occasion de travailler en ce moment.

Avis spécial

Votez pour Marler et la prospérité

"L'économie, le progrès et l'honnêteté doivent prévaloir", telle est sa devise.

Un changement de gouvernement est en vue. Ouvrier, rappelle-t-on. Ne te laisse pas prendre aux sarcasmes de Meighen. N'oublie pas que le voile du tarif n'est utilisé que pour te cacher la dette nationale, la conscription et l'imbroglio des chemins de fer. Ne te laisse pas tromper par certaines apparences peut-être favorables mais souviens-toi plutôt que l'état actuel des affaires du pays est sensiblement le même que celui de 1896, alors que le grand Laurier fut porté au pouvoir par la plus forte majorité connue jusqu'alors. Avec lui, le Canada connut une période de prospérité sans précédent.

Ton vote pour Marler est un des facteurs de la victoire du vieux et grand parti libéral. Il signifie l'annulation des "graffers", du travail en abondance et bien rétribué. Il veut aussi dire un gouvernement honnête parmi une population paisible.

Imaginez ce que sera le prochain cabinet après mardi prochain. Des hommes comme Marler, sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Walter Mitchell, Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. W. S. Fielding, le doyen des chefs libéraux, sont tout désignés pour en faire partie. Quand vous lirez les résultats, mardi prochain, vous vous réjouirez d'avoir voté pour Marler et la victoire plus même que pour Laurier en 1896.

Marler a pour devise un changement pour le mieux et son élection amènera une politique d'économie et de protection, un gouvernement par le peuple et pour le peuple.

AU CLUB OUVRIER, DE MAISONNEUVE

B. Bouvrette est en exil

Ce club a eu, le 15 novembre dernier, une assemblée générale régulière, à son local habituel, situé 2452 rue Ontario Est.

Cette réunion, qui fut des plus intéressantes, fut marquée par la présentation de la résolution suivante: "Il est proposé par E. Girard et J. Lapierre que le camarade B. Bouvrette soit censuré par le Club Ouvrier Maisonneuve pour l'attitude prise par lui depuis la convention ouvrière du 30 octobre dernier."

Une assemblée générale extraordinaire du club eut lieu peu après, le 20 novembre, à 2 h. 30 p.m., au même endroit. Le camarade Bouvrette, invité par lettre à venir et expliquer sa conduite et les motifs de son attitude électorale, s'était excusé, par lettre également, de ne pouvoir assister à la réunion, donnant en même temps les raisons qui lui dictaient la ligne de conduite qu'on lui reprochait. L'assemblée ayant dûment pris connaissance de cette lettre et en ayant implicitement discuté les mérites, en vint à la conclusion que le contenu n'était nullement satisfaisant, à la suite de quoi l'exclusion de Bouvrette

UNE VENTE DE BONS COMPLETS

A 19.75 SAMEDI, CHEZ GOODWIN

Ces complets en beaux tissus croisés et "wors-teds" non finis, ainsi qu'en serge bleue ou noire, nous ont coûtés beaucoup plus que..... 19.75 Modèles élégants pour tous les goûts et toutes les tailles.

Ce sont des séries désassorties, voilà le pourquoi du bas prix 19.75

LES MEILLEURS PARDESSUS

A 29.75 Ulsters ou modèles de fantaisie avec ceinture ou demi-ceinture pour jeunes gens. Grandeur 36 à 46. Ce ne sont que deux occasions parmi tant d'autres dont vous pouvez profiter samedi, chez Goodwin.

—Au rez-de-chaussée.



du Club Ouvrier Maisonneuve fut votée à l'unanimité. A cette même assemblée, le Club a, avec non moins d'unanimité, endossé la candidature ouvrière et indépendante du camarade Zoël Tardif qui, comme chacun sait, brigue les suffrages dans Maisonneuve.

CHARPENTIERS-MENUISIERS

Le local 13 des Charpentiers et Menuisiers de Montréal a organisé depuis une année des soirées éducatives qui ont lieu tous les premiers du mois.

Des orateurs de diverses organisations ouvrières y ont exposé la question ouvrière sous toutes ses formes. Organisations des unions, usages coopératifs, Lois sociales et les revendications ouvrières, etc.

Le local 134 vient de s'assurer le concours d'un professeur de la ville sympathique à la classe ouvrière pour lundi soir prochain, le 5 décembre prochain, au No 417 Ontario Est, Salle No 1.

Sa causerie portera sur l'évolution de la classe ouvrière à travers les âges, ses droits actuels et que devraient être ses droits dans l'avenir.

Nous pensons que tous ceux qui s'intéressent à leur sort assisteront à cette assemblée.

Unionistes comme non-unionistes de tous les métiers y seront les bienvenus.

Why the Workingmen should vote for Sir Lomer Gouin

BELOW will be found a summary of the various benefits realized by the working classes under the administration of Sir Lomer Gouin at Quebec. No Canadian statesman, it can confidently be asserted, possess such an enviable record in this respect and the workingmen of Laurier-Outremont division should carefully consider this record and then ask themselves if they would be well inspired on the 6th of December to jeopardize their own interests by voting for another candidate and thus running the risk of losing the substance for the shadow.

The workingmen of Laurier-Outremont division will do well to take into serious consideration the following facts:—

Sir Lomer Gouin granted large subsidies for the maintenance of night schools, and schools of Art and Manufactures as well as creating technical schools from all of which the workingmen profited greatly.

Sir Lomer Gouin established the Board of Factory Inspectors which is said by competent authorities to be the best organized one in America.

Sir Lomer Gouin established Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor.

Sir Lomer Gouin made the use of special apparatus for the prevention of accidents, compulsory.

Sir Lomer Gouin organized a board of examiners to ascertain the qualifications of engineers and of inspectors of steam boilers.

Sir Lomer Gouin amended the law so as to place all public buildings under the supervision of the factory inspectors.

Sir Lomer Gouin amended the law respecting factories and public buildings so as to protect health and secure the comfort of those who work in them.

Sir Lomer Gouin regulated the conditions under which women and children can be called upon to work in factories.

In 1907, Sir Lomer Gouin had it enacted that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in factories.

In 1907, Sir Lomer Gouin had it enacted that girls and boys under 16 shall not be employed in factories unless they can read or write, or unless they attend a night school.

Sir Lomer Gouin had it enacted that the benefits to which members of mutual benefit societies are entitled, as well as the life rents created under the Federal Act of 1908, are not liable to seizure.

In 1906, the Gouin Government had an act passed authorizing the formation of co-operative syndicates.

In 1906, the Gouin Government had a severe measure enacted against usury.

In 1907, the Gouin Government also appointed a Commission to solve the question of accidents to workmen. That Commission has made a report and an act has been passed for the better protection of workmen, who are victims of accidents.

In 1908, the Gouin Government made the inspection of scaffolding used by builders compulsory.

In 1908, the Gouin Government got the House to adopt a resolution to secure fair wages for workmen employed on public contracts of work subsidized by the State.

In 1909, the Gouin Government appointed a Commission for the protection of consumers and the public against the abuses by Public Utility Companies, such as transportation, water-work, light, heat, etc., companies.



SIR LOMER GOUIN, K. C. M. G.

IN 1909, the Gouin Government, established in Montreal, a museum of apparatus for preventing accidents to workmen.

In 1910, the Gouin Government had itself authorize to establish employment bureaus in cities and towns. Two bureaus were opened, one in Montreal and the other in Quebec, in April 1911; and a third was opened at Sherbrooke in 1912.

In 1912, the Gouin Government obtained authorization for school boards to supply children with free school books.

In 1912, the Gouin Government had a law passed compelling the owners of textile factories not to employ women and children for more than 55 hours a week.

In 1912, it abolished the real estate qualification for the position of alderman of Montreal.

In 1912, it removed from the charter of the city of Montreal the section which disfranchised ratepayers who had not paid the water tax.

In 1912, it abolished costs in suits under \$25.

In 1912, it obtained authority to appoint representatives of the working classes on the boards of directors of the Quebec and Montreal technical schools.

In 1912, the Gouin Government caused to be inserted in the Election Act the principle of "One man, one vote" and so placed the workman on an equal footing with the millionaire or large property owner.

Besides, during the summers of 1913-1914 and 1915, it gave employment on the roads to a great number of workmen who were out of work, on account of the financial and industrial crisis.

In 1914, it had a law passed relating to sanitary dwellings whereby the municipalities are authorized to guarantee, on first-mortgage security, the loans made by companies for the construction of dwelling houses for workmen.

In 1914, the Gouin Government has passed a law relating to stationary engineers.

In 1918, the adoption of a law providing for one day of rest each week for employees in certain industries.

In 1919, the adoption of a law providing for a minimum wage for women.

In 1919, a law authorising the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labor.

In 1919, a law amending the law of industrial establishment relating to the employment of children, in virtue of which an employer cannot employ a child younger than 16 years at least when he cannot read and write.

In 1919, the adoption of a very important amendment to the Workingmen's accident law.

In 1919, the adoption of a law relating to the construction of workingmen's houses.

Such is the record of what the man who is now seeking the suffrages of the electors of Laurier-Outremont did for the working classes whilst he was Prime Minister of Quebec. Could there be any stronger or more eloquent proof that Sir Lomer Gouin is a sincere friend of the working classes and that he is entitled to their support. It is very easy to make promises but it is performances that could count and the proof of Sir Lomer Gouin's performances is to be found in the statement which has been given. The mere statement of facts is more convincing and eloquent than any comments could be.

The working classes will undoubtedly show their appreciation of what the Liberal standard bearer in Laurier-Outremont did for them when Premier of Quebec, when they have the opportunity.

Such an opportunity the electors of Laurier-Outremont will have on December 6th, 1921.

Workingmen of Laurier-Outremont Division, rally to the support of Sir Lomer Gouin, the Friend of the Workingmen, the Man who did things for you.

Ladies are specially asked to vote early, on Tuesday next, as there are only 162 Polls for 35,000 Voters, while in 1917, there were 145 Polls for 15,000 Voters.

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The Labor World



Le Monde Ouvrier

The OFFICIAL BILINGUAL
MOUTHPIECE OF
MONTREAL'S
ORGANIZED WORKERS

6th Year — No. 49

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A CLOSE UP OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following excerpts from newspapers all over this continent give a fine close up regarding unemployment and this paper is indebted to that remarkable friend of the people "The Literary Digest" for it.

Every worker must be interested in the opinions of his fellows, as every man is disciplined by the opinion of his co-workers.

The letters from the trenches used to bring home to us the realities of war more strongly than pages of official reports. In the same way, the whole truth about unemployment can not be learned from columns of Labor Department statistics, reports of the Unemployment Conference, or even from the formal statements of such well-informed men as Herbert Hoover and Samuel Gompers. The editor of a trade union paper in Bridgeport, or South Omaha, may not be able to make an elaborate analysis of nationwide unemployment, but he has something to tell us about the proportion of jobs to workers in his own city. And this editor is also likely to have a very definite idea of what ought to be done about it. To bring together for our readers these various close-up views, and thus to give a more vivid realization of what those nearest the workers think about the lack of work, we have asked several hundred labor editors to tell us whether they find things growing better or worse, and what remedies they would recommend. As a whole, the answers which come from thirty States and forty important industrial cities—bring cheer, for they seem to show that the Unemployment Conference's program for immediate relief is succeeding, and that the situation is improving.

would be home owners. The county authorities will spend \$100,000 a month for some time to come on road-building and repairs. Despatches in the daily papers tell of similar activities in Portland, Me., Springfield, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Buffalo, Dayton, Savannah, and Tulsa.

The taxpayer, of course, pays the wages of the men employed on public works. But labor editors would not leave the entire burden there. Let employers provide work, say several, in respective of profits. Employers will be able to provide more work for wage-earners, it is suggested, if they spend less money on high-salaried executives, expensive advertising and so-called "efficiency systems." Or, if the employers can not provide more work, let them, in the words of "The Pennsylvania Labor Herald," "reduce the hours and employ all men part time." A shorter week and shorter hours are suggested. Establish a universal eight-hour day, advises a Kansas editor, then "if all are not employed, make a six-hour day till there is enough work for the eight-hour day." Then, it is suggested, if employers can not or will not furnish work to all, let them step down and allow the Government or the workers to take over the idle plants.

Among the large number of miscellaneous suggestions appear a few admissions that wages might be lowered. The Erie (Pa.) "Labor Journal" feels that "workers should realize that the wartime wage is a thing of the past," just as retail business men should be willing to take their losses and be satisfied with the profits they made during the war. And a labor editor in Indiana remarks that "workers are too choicy about their jobs as a rule; plenty of farm work needing men, but not at seven or eight hours a day, or double time for overtime; plenty of work for those who will work in the old-fashioned way, and help to do things." This suggestion contrasts with a larger number of protests against wage reductions. "Give the workers wages that will allow them to buy the commodities which must be sold," says one. "Cheap wages never made a good town," observes another, and a North Carolina paper states the argument for high wages as follows:

"The wage-earner must function in a dual capacity as a producer and as a consumer. With modern, power-driven machinery and the factory method as a producer, he is highly successful; he produces all the necessities and luxuries of life in superabundance. But as a consumer he cannot buy according to his desires or needs, he can buy only to the limit of his wages, and his wages are sufficient to buy off the market only a small part of the goods his labor has put on the market.

men who control the industrial destiny of America," it says, "are not yet ready for the return of good times. They have not succeeded in beating wages down as low as they want them to be. They have not come to the job they started at the close of the war." Other writers are less bitter, simply asking employers to try harder to cooperate with the workers.

Several interesting suggestions are made regarding the railroads. The call for lower freight rates is frequent. No building or industrial boom, says "The National Labor Tribune," Pittsburgh, can be started until freight rates drop. There is a call for government ownership and operation. It is suggested that all the other railroads copy the methods used by Henry Ford in his Detroit, Toledo and Ironport plants. An organ of railroad workers does not understand "just why thousands of good cars and locomotives slightly out of repair on the 'rip tracks' of railroads throughout the country should be kept out of the country. Railroad tonnage to speak has not increased in comparison with lake and ocean tonnage. Increase the railroad's carrying capacity, he urges, by widening the existing standard gage by two feet and rebuilding and rolling stock accordingly. "You can readily see," he continues, "that there would be plenty of work for everybody. This improvement must be done by all roads sooner or later to meet the demands of the commerce of the country. Why not do this work now when we need work the worst?"

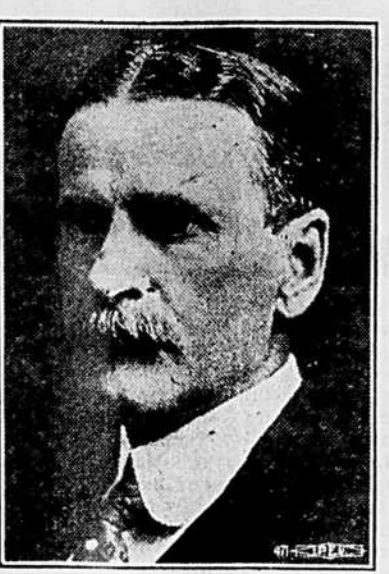
There ought to be lower rents and more building, agree several labor editors, and as a means to that end it is suggested that municipalities provide for tax exemption on new buildings. The readjustment of so-called "seasonal" occupations would help, thinks one writer, while another asks for the abolition of the middle-man. The "buy now" movement has its friends, while such mottoes as "do it now," "have faith" and "just hustle" find occasional utterance. When asked to suggest a means for reducing unemployment, an optimistic Iowa editor replies: "Nothing except to hustle for business; do one's full share in purchasing things needed in business and home life; eliminate fear and pessimistic thought; accept TODAY as a 'near-normal' and forget to make comparisons with 1914 or previous periods." A no less hopeful Georgian writes: "The only thing we know is that those who want work can get it if they look for same."

In sharp contrast with these replies is that of the Fort Wayne "Worker", which can see no permanent improvement while our cities are filled with people who have lost jobs and will not be wanted in them again for years. The real unemployment problem, it says, is "how to get great numbers of our people out of the towns and onto the agricultural lands." And this labor editor is inclined to agree with the Eastern banker whom he quotes as saying: "We must starve hundreds of thousands of families out of our towns and cities, out on to the rural lands; STARVE them out, because there is probably no other way to get them out." Likewise "The Baker's Journal" of Chicago finds conditions growing worse and none of the suggested remedies of any real value. It says:

"All attempts to solve the unemployment problem, together with other economic questions connected with it, are nothing but wasted effort under our present social system. The employment class insists on its profits, and these profits can be made only at the expense of the working class. Temporary relief and so-called reforms are nothing but patch-work and do not advance us one pace toward the solution of this important economic question. Only by substituting a better and more humane social system for the one we now have can permanent relief and a solution to the question at issue be found."

ROSS, MEIGHEN AND VICTORY

(Special Notice)
The time is here when every worker, male or female, faces a vital issue. To glorify life, labor must have work. To vote right is to show intelligence. Labor as a torch bearer of liberty favors the defense of OUR RIGHTS.



W. G. ROSS
National Liberal Conservative Candidate
Saint Antoine Division, Montreal

Division means the defense of Canada. It means that the worker will have his own employment; it means that United States cannot grab Canada and bring starvation to our shores. Protection and Meighen and Ross are the embodiments of a slogan that means victory next Tuesday.

A defeat next Tuesday of the old conservative principles will mean closed mills, half time factories and misery untold.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY WORKER TO VOTE ON TUESDAY FOR ROSS, AND THE MEIGHEN GOVERNMENT.

SAFETY FIRST is the motto. No compromise with free trade.

THE ARMOR BARON AND THE SCHOOL TEACHER

But how are the nations to be educated when the money for their education is being expended in instruments for destroying education? One of the most amazing revelations to which the world has ever listened is the fact that, whilst ninety-two per cent of the present federal expenses of the United States represents provision for past and future wars, two per cent alone represents the cost of research, public health, education, and development. And this is, as Shylock might have remarked, a Christian country enjoying the benefits of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one years of Christian teaching. The tragedy of the whole business is the fight of the two per cent to overcome the ninety-two per cent, the battle of the school-teachers against the armor barons. Gradually, however, the democracies of the world are getting their eyes opened, but not even the democracies can be taught to believe in the war of the battlefield whilst believing in the war of industrialism. War is war, whether it is waged with machine guns or by strikes, and only in the proportion in which a clearer understanding of economic and political problems can be brought home to the democracies, will it be possible to appeal to these democracies against war.—Extract from Editorial Christian Science Monitor, No. 5, 1921.

KANSAS CITY I.A.M. ASK REFERENDUM IN SYMPATHY WITH MINERS

Local No. 278 of the International Association of Machinists, located in Kansas City has directed an appeal to William H. Johnston, president, for a referendum among Kansas machinists, calling for a strike in sympathy with the Howat forces on strike. The local has also voted a \$100 monthly fund to the miners until Howat is released.

FORD'S LUMBERJACKS GET \$4 AND BOARD

Lumberjacks working for Henry Ford on his Houghton County (Mich.) lumber holdings this winter will receive a higher wage than has ever before been paid for a similar labor in the upper peninsula. Ford's agents announce that the pay will be \$2.80 a day and board for the first month and \$4 a day and board for the remainder of the winter.

GARMENT WORKERS ARE WORKING FULL TIME

Garment workers in Vancouver are putting up an active campaign to increase their membership. Members of that local are working full time, and orders are on hand to last till the end of the year. This time last year the firm was laying off its employees. This present condition, it is reported, is due to the demand for union-made goods, which demand, it is hoped, will be increased.

VOTE FOR CAPTAIN TOM COONAN, Government candidate in St. Ann's. Vote for protection and keep your job. If you have no job, a vote for Coonan will likely get you one. Don't fail to vote.—Ad.

VANCOUVER TRADES COUNCIL OPPOSES ELECTRICIANS' BILL

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has endorsed a resolution opposing the proposed Provincial Electricians Licensing Act. It is contended that the proposed bill would enable the employers and government officials to blacklist employees, that it would keep the man with small means from getting into business and would in no way increase the efficiency of the work. It is claimed by the electrical workers that if efficiency was desired, it could be obtained by the enactment of legislation standardizing the installation of electrical equipment.

WANT WAGES REDUCED

Chicago. — Four of the "big five" meat packers have called on their recently-organized company "unions" to prepare for wage cuts. The packers have not indicated how much reduction they want, but this can be arranged later. The present move is merely preliminary. The workers in this industry who are members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union have empowered their officials to call a strike if necessary.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

AUSTRIA

Cost of Living Increases 120 per Cent in Vienna.—Comparative prices of August 1 and November 1, covering 15 necessary food commodities indicate an average increase of 120 per cent in the four months. Gas, electricity, coal and firewood have also increased, but at percentages, varying from 60 to 80.

Building.—At the beginning of the war Vienna was executing a program that called for 537 new houses each for six years. This program had to be abandoned and in the first 10 months of 1921, only 30 dwellings have been erected.

FRANCE

Marseille.—Depression in shipping trade has resulted in laying off many seamen and increasing general unemployment. A tense situation has developed between ship owners and the seamen's unions in the south of France for this reason, and in several cases, sailings of vessels have been delayed by striking crews.

Paris.—Official figures issued by the Ville de Paris show that the average income of a family of five persons in the city had increased 305 per cent since 1914, while living costs have increased only 19.51 per cent. Interesting in this connection are the published conclusions of "Engel's Law of Domestic Consumption" that with the increase of the family income the percentage expended for food decreases; rent, fuel, light and clothing remain normally proportionate, while percentages invested for health, education, recreation and savings increase.

GERMANY

Increase of Seamen's Wages.—Since 1913 the average increase of pay of seamen registered in 1921 is slightly less than those similarly engaged in 1913.

IRELAND

Prohibition.—Advocates of prohibition have seized upon the extensive unemployment to press measures for prohibition of alcoholic beverages. The battle rages around conflicting statements of the effectiveness of prohibition in the United States. In Ulster Province alone it is estimated that \$45,000,000 is annually spent for drink. There are 45,000 wage earners idle in Belfast.

Railroad Strike.

—Engineers on two principal railroads, protesting a wage reduction of six shillings a week, have struck. The Great Northern Railroad is not affected by the strike as the employees of this road accepted the reduction. The strikers are members of the Irish Engineering Union.

MILAN

—The eighteenth Italian Socialist Congress adjourned here declared against the intimidation of the Third International, and refused affiliation with it. All communist members seceded from the body as a corollary.

MEXICO

Workmen's Compensation.—The Chamber of Deputies is giving consideration to the first Workmen's Compensation Act to be introduced in Mexico. By the proposed law compensation is fixed in days' pay, standardized by wages received by the employee. The measure is said to be favored by the majority of the Deputies and has fair prospects of becoming a law.

WALES

Cardiff.—Protests have come from the miners because wages for November have been fixed at 79.95 per cent of the 1915 standard. It is predicted that this fixture may be reduced even further.

Shipments of coal to San Francisco have been resumed since November 1.

RHONDA.

—As a result of a campaign among operators to induce miners to

Vote For Tom Coonan and Good Government

(Special Notice)
Now Mr. Worker, man or woman, your duty faces you on Tuesday next. The fate of every worker stands in the balance. Starvation and misery will assuredly follow the free trade policy as prosperity and peace and progress will follow judicious protection.

Weigh the matter well. Do you want to have the mills, and factories of good old St. Ann's idle and the great caravanseries of industry of U.S.A. employing their millions while Canadians are starving and miserable?

It is well known that the bright and intelligent workers of St. Ann's want to be independent of Uncle Sam, want to have their full dinner pails, want the joy of a full day's pay for a full day's work.

Vote for Tom Coonan, the man with a war record and a personal record in the riding as honorable and clean as a man could have. Vote for Coonan and the Meighen government and prosperity will never hear smiling face as never before.

Canada needs the virility of youth in her government. St. Ann's needs sons of her own breeding to look after their interests in Parliament and on December 6th the sacred liberty of the franchise is yours to execute, and make no mistake but mark the cross for COONAN.

Where is the vaunted British liberty, if politicians can rob the people of their living? Don't let the big interests, of reciprocity shunters lead you astray and numb your consciences with a vote for free trade or any of its handmaidens.

VOTE FOR TOM COONAN AND WIN BACK THE WORK AND HAPPINESS THAT political uncertainty has taken away from you.

For information, Phone Main 7627 or Main 3732.

ECUADOR

Compensation for Disabilities.—Congress has enacted a law providing insurance protection for all workmen, with compensation for accidents amounting to half pay during tenure of disability, and one year's pay as indemnity in case of death.

ENGLAND

Increased Unemployment.—The second week in November showed an increase of unemployment of 8,000. This is the first manifest of increase in two months.

Mining.—Out of 200,000 miners employed a year ago, 80,000 are now idle. This unemployment is said to be due to the inability of the collieries to meet the wage settlement of last summer and operate with profit.

Cornwall.—Conditions resultant from the closing down of mines here have been partially offset by marked increases in the exportation of china clay, one of the principal industries of this county.

NETHERLANDS

Strike of Metal Workers.—A strike involving between 40,000 and 50,000 employees in the metal trades is on as a result of the decision of the employers to reduce wages. Membership in the various unions of this trade has increased from 6,000 in 1914 to 50,000 in 1921.

Amsterdam.—Settlement has been effected in the dock strike, which has been on for a month.

Anticipating that the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, would consider agricultural phases, three government experts were sent to represent the agricultural division of the country.

JAPAN

Labor troubles.—During the first ten months of this year there have been 307 strikes involving 40,245 employees. The practice of collective bargaining is growing in Japan.

Women's Wages.—Maximum wages from women in Japan, as given in a recent Government schedule, range from \$32.40 to \$34.90 per month. The lowest wage recorded is \$3.49 per month. Women are employed largely in the dye, chemical and foodstuff industries and the government service.

Strikes Settled.—Strikers of the Tokyo Gas and Electric Company, the Yokohama Dock Yard Co., and the Uraga Dockyard Co., have gone back to work upon receiving a 10 percent increase in wages.

SPAIN

Barcelona.—Classification has been undertaken by the Government of all industries and professions in Spain with a view to making a constituent organization of employers and employees to prevent strikes and lock-outs.

Eight Hour Law.—By decree the eight-hour law is in force on all Spanish railways. Two provisional contingencies are inserted; voluntary and obligatory overtime; the former applies to workshop labor and the latter to operation of trains, in no case shall the time be over fourteen hours per day and is limited to ten days a month, with 20 percent bonus for voluntary and from 25 to 50 percent for obligatory overtime.

SWITZERLAND

Unemployment.—During the ten months of 1921 unemployment in this country has increased 32 percent. Every industry in the country has been affected.

Half of the answers received report a lessening of unemployment, while fewer than a score of labor editors believe conditions are becoming worse. In a very general way conditions seem to be worse in the East than in the West and South. The most pessimistic reports come from New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from such important cities as New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Omaha, Cincinnati, Duluth, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Washington, D.C. Mechanics in Pennsylvania, quarry workers in Vermont, bakers in Chicago, and butchers in Omaha report a dreary outlook, as do also cigar-makers and wood-carvers. Hotel and restaurant employees are joining the ranks of the unemployed in growing numbers, says their organ, "The Mixer and Society" (Cincinnati), owing to "the steady increase of the self-serve or cafeteria style of 'eat-shop'."

On the other hand, we hear of improved conditions in up-State New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Utah and California. Certain editors in Kansas and North Carolina report that the unemployment situation has not been critical in their respective States. A large number of replies tell of increased activity and consequent re-employment in printing and allied trades and there are also assertions of more work in the various building trades, in the textile mills, in the iron and steel plants, and in the mines.

The "Do-It-Now" campaign, launched by the Unemployment Conference and supervised by the committee headed by Colonel Arthur Woods, seems to have been stirring up a number of committees to immediate activity in the construction of public works, by which thousands of men have been given jobs. And it is significant that this particular campaign is the only remedy suggested by any large number of the labor editors who have replied to our questions. Nearly half of them insist upon this method of immediate relief. Undoubtedly, writes an Ohio editor, "much could be accomplished if effort were made to advance building programs, encourage work of a public nature, such as street repairs, grading, sewerage, extension of waterways, improvement of park and county and State work." And much, they tell us, is being accomplished. Two labor weeklies of Rochester, New York, speak of the large public building program which has been launched by their city government. The Lone Star State is especially active. Texas labor papers report. The State has a definite program that was delayed on account of the war but has now been urged into being again in order to employ farm workers during winter, and keep them from crowding into the cities. San Antonio is starting the construction of long delayed public buildings and street improvements. Fort Worth is now building fire-stations and swimming pools to provide for future demands, and is eliminating all its railroad grade crossings. Private citizens have agreed to do their building and repair work at once instead of waiting, and a building loan company will encourage

the more the wage earner can buy, and the more he can buy, the greater the number that can be employed in producing it."

Sharp demands are made for lower retail prices and lower prices on building materials. Many of these spokesmen for labor can find something more for the Government to do than to start building new bridges and post-offices. A prompt revision of taxes is essential to the return of prosperity, we are told. Speedy tariff revision is demanded by several editors, some of what want it "down", and others "up". There are protests against the waste of Government funds in war construction. The Federal Government is also requested to set up an employment service, to reestablish price regulation, to repeal prohibition, to nationalize the mines, to build a system of Federal highways, to launch new water-power and reclamation projects, to deport alien laborers, to give service men their bonus, to assume control of finance, and to investigate Wall Street.

The financial side of unemployment is taken up by a number of editors who believe that the bank ought to extend credit more freely, that they are making it too difficult for builders and business men to carry on and employ. "Stop the bankers' strike", cries the Cincinnati "Labor Advocate". And the Sacramento "Tribune" denounces the bankers as the "slackers" of to-day, saying: "The banks must loosen up their hoards of money, factories must run, farmers must have money, merchants must have money, and as the bankers have it all tied up, solving the unemployed problem is up to them."

Better relations between capital and labor are essential to any permanent cure of unemployment, say several labor editors. Until the employers' organizations have definitely called off the "so-called union shop fight", employers in many lines will be timid and ultra-conservative in their operations", declares "The Labor Herald" of Newport, Kentucky. The Duluth "Labor World" feels that some of these anti-unionist employers are really responsible for unemployment. "The

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The Wise Bird

IS A FRIEND OF SANTA CLAUS AND OF YOURS TOO



He will find out what your friends and relatives really want and will tell you before you do your Christmas shopping.

Think what a relief it would be for you to know that Elsie longed for a new book, when you had had in mind for her a pair of gloves and how pleased you'd be to know, quickly and easily, that Jack's artistic soul would welcome a Burlington Art Print, or that the Browns (who really are the greatest puzzle on your list) would revel in a new lamp.

Talk to the Wise Bird at Almy's — give the names and addresses of those whose desires you wish to ascertain (don't forget to mention where you live) and await results. Your name will not appear in any way, the Wise Bird has methods all his own, and he will give you the information.

ALMY'S

LIMITED
MONTREAL'S LARGEST STORE

Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World
The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of
Montreal Organized Workers
Member of the
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR
Membre de la Presse Internationale
Ouvrière d'Amérique
Gus. FRANCO, Editor and Publisher.
Vice-President of the International
Labor Press
9-11 St. Paul Street West
MONTREAL

at Freeman's Hotel and the intention was to meet various important representative men, including Rev. Father Hingston, of Loyola College and others. All the nabobs there, he said, had gathered he thought, with the idea of discussing the matter of unemployment and better housing conditions. He noted quickly that the whole temper of the meeting was to blame all the ills of present conditions on Labor, and it looked like a capitalistic bunch. In fact, he said they discussed about everything in the world except what they promised to discuss.

At the Montreal Trades and Labor Council

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council meet in regular session last Thursday evening, Vice President Manley in the chair. The new delegates seated were as follows: D. Berthiaume, A. Dubé, Y. Beausoleil and R. Fornia, No 52 Pressmen and assistants; C. Taylor and P. Hickey, of Car Men No 182; N. McHard and G. Parenteau, local 455 of the Barbers.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The improved financial showing of the Canadian National Railways for the months of August and September has received general and favourable comment in the Press throughout the country. It will be of interest to the public to see in graphic manner the monthly advances made since the beginning of the year.

The accompanying chart shows that Operating Expenses, as indicated by the upper line on the chart, were brought down month by month, and that they drew gradually towards a meeting with the lower line, which indicates the Gross Earnings. In August, the lines met and crossed, showing a small margin to the good for that month. In September, the widening gap between the lines indicates net earnings of more than half a million dollars. The trend of the "expenses" or "charges", as they are sometimes termed, is a much better showing in October.

Those who were in close touch with the situation, and who knew what was being done to bring about, operating economies, could see well in advance, that a continuation of these measures, with the usual increases in volume of traffic, would bring the lines together, and that with the seasonal crop movement, they should cross. It was hardly expected that the month of August, would show net earnings, but reductions in the costs of materials and supplies, coupled with the readjustment of wages, and the increase in Gross Earnings, were factors which combined, enabled the management to produce a small balance on the right side for August. The crop movement in September was sufficient to enable the much better showing made in that month.

A feature of the situation, which constituted a great difficulty encountered by the management in their endeavours to wipe out the deficit, is graphically displayed by the chart which shows that Gross Earnings dropped after February; that month's gross is usually the lowest in any year, and, commencing with March, gross earnings invariably improve; but during the present year a new condition prevailed; the earnings in the months of April, May and June were lower than those in the months of January and February. This slump in business was general, and affected all lines. If the usual trend of earnings had been followed, the operating economic effect would have brought the lines together at an earlier date.

The chart also shows that the greater reductions in operating expenses were obtained prior to July; this should dispose of the view that the reduction in expenses was largely brought about by the readjustment of wages, effective July 15th.

The Canadian National Railways, earlier in the year, informed the people of Canada, by a series of frank, explicit articles in the public press, of some of its problems, and, in particular, of the pressing need of more traffic. The improvement in the relative position of the National lines has been accomplished, not only by the reductions of operating costs, but, also, through the co-operation of the public that realized the truth of the statements made on the National Railways behalf, and who have met the situation in a practical way.

Special notice
Vote For Marler and Prosperity

Economy, Progress and Honesty must prevail. His slogan for victory

A change of government is in sight. Remember that Mr. Worker! Don't be caught by the machinism of Meighen's "crusade". Don't forget the smokescreen of the tariff which is being used to make the voter forget the national debt, conscription and the railway muddle. Don't be fooled into the opiate of promises of this and that, but remember the conditions of the country, which almost parallels those of 1896, when the great Laurier swept into power with the greatest majority ever known to a party, and with him came the greatest wave of prosperity Canada has ever seen.

Your vote for Marler means one factor in the vote for victory of the grand old Liberal party; it means a complete shut down on the grafters; and it means a full dinner pail for the worker, a full pay envelope for all and above all it means a peaceful people with an honest government.

Pictate the cabinet if you will of the new Government after next Tuesday. Men like Mr. Marler, men like Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Walter Mitchell, Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. W. S. Fielding, the dozen of Liberal leaders; and when you read the results Tuesday night, you will rejoice that you voted for Marler and victory, even greater than the Laurier conquest of 1896.

A change in the slogan and Marler will carry that banner to victory, coupled with economy and protection as handmaidens to the broad platform of Government for the people and by the people.

At the big joint meeting of Ballantyne and Marler Tuesday night there was certainly a great ovation for Mr. Marler and he absolutely "brought down the house" when he exposed the Merchant Marine of the Government. Cheers for Marler were given and the greatest praise was to be heard on every side. The final shots are now being fired, and every day accumulates the sinews for victory which will be decided Tuesday night. Work hard is the only thing to do, because it will be the only factor in the triumph for economy and Liberalism. Let every worker determine between now and Tuesday that he will help pile up a big majority for Marler and the Party of Gouin and Laurier.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL

While speaking in the coal and steel centres of Nova Scotia, Mr. Meighen was bold enough to ask what would happen to the steel and coal industries if there was no protection. What is protection doing for these industries at the present time? The day we hear that the coal mines are enabled to continue operation for a short while longer because it has received an order from the C. N. R. The next day we are told that the rail mill will have to close in Sydney because there is no work to be done. If all this is happening in a restricted market, it would seem to indicate that it was to provide a wider market. Where are operators of coal mines in a better position to compete with the world? In 1920-21, over six million tons of coal were exported to the United States. It could continue to be exported if there was no Canadian duty on soft coal from the States. So also with iron and steel products, where are the raw materials found so close together? The trouble with the iron and steel business is that under protection, these industries have become victimized so by mergers and consequent watered stock that the business is top-heavy. Millionaire promoters encouraged by protection have been the cause of the iron and steel industry. No industry can make millionaires overnight through stock jobbery and still be sufficiently strong to carry on business in an efficient manner. The industry can't eat its cake and have it. Premier Meighen is not not at the present time referring to the "full dinner pail" in his addresses to the workers who have suffered through the alternating expansion and depression consequent upon the protected mergers in Canada. Truly what would the Coal and Steel business do without protection? Surely no worse than now.—The Farmers' Guide.

STRIKE OF MINERS AVERTED IN STATES

Most of the 30,000 Indiana coal miners who went on strike last week in protest against Federal Judge Anderson's decree abolishing the "check-off" system, ministry of the union structure, were reported back at work today.

Instructions from John I. Lewis, international president, transmitted by District president Hessler, coupled with assurances from the operators that the "check-off" system would be restored, caused the resumption of work.

The strike of western Pennsylvania mine workers was officially called off when word was received that the coal operators had recalled their action abolishing the "check-off".

LABOR SHOULD BE REPRESENTED

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Hull, said he considered the great bolt on the League of Nations was the fact that it contained no working men delegates. He emphasized the urgent need of government control of the manufacture of arms in order to minimize incidents to war. He held that Germany ought to be admitted to the League, and he believed would have been admitted at the recent assembly if she had applied.

URGED TO JOIN LABOR PARTY

W. J. Brown, secretary of the British Clerical Officers' Association (Civil Service), in addressing an audience at Central Hall Westminster, recently urged the civil service employees to rally themselves with the Labor Party saying that they should give all the help they could to the policy for which the Labor Party stood. One of the reasons why the war bonus was in danger was that instead of having Labor Government in power during the last three or four years there had been a Government of all intents and purposes as the nominee of "Big Interests."

NO SUCH LUCK

Young Woman (entering music store)—"Have you 'Kissed Me in the Moon Light'?" Clerk—"I don't think so; I'm new here. May be it was the other man."

Hon. Walter G. Mitchell On The Tariff

"In 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was face to face with an industrial problem similar to the one that we are faced with today, when there are hundreds of thousands of our workmen out of employment. What did he do? He created a Tariff Bureau, and sent it through Canada, enquiring into the effect of the tariff upon local industries and local conditions. We would do the same today, and be guided by the best trade experts available. We would devise



means of encouraging and stimulating our industries; means which would extend old industries and bring new ones to Canada, just as the Government of Sir Lomer Gouin at Quebec made Quebec the center of the world's pulp industry and asbestos industry. We would help to build up our cities, give more employment to our workmen, who would in turn provide a better market for the produce of the farm. Thus the farmer would see created for him right in his own country, the greatest and surest market of all for his own products, not subject to foreign tariffs, and the whim of statesmen of other nations.

"Let me add in passing that after our tariff board had made its enquiry, some action would be taken by the Government. It would not be sent down the country at enormous national expenses, as the Borden-Meighen tariff board was, hearing evidence prepared by businessmen and by farmers, and all over, disappear and has remained unheard of ever since. Our tariff board will be a real tariff board, not a pretence."

"The tariff that was good enough for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is good enough for me."—Hon. Walter Mitchell, Liberal candidate in St. Antoine division.

START MUNICIPAL STORE

Public officials and the unemployed throughout England are watching the progress of Lewisham's municipal store. Dissatisfied with the exchange value in goods obtained by the unemployed on their credit relief slips, local authorities opened the store to give the best possible value to the needy. A saving of 30 per cent is claimed, representing £200 (\$1,000) a week to the taxpayers, and incidentally increased supplies to the workless.

Some shopkeepers have two sets of prices—one for the unfortunate, armed only with the municipal credit slip, and another for the cash customers.

SALOONS AROUND IN "DRY" UNITED STATES Public Saloons Replaced by Many More Semi-Private Saloons, Americans Are Told

"Every House and Shop, a Bar" might have been the title of an article which such an ardent prohibitionist as Samuel Hopkins Adams has written for Collier's in which he confesses to the failure of the prohibition law in the United States. However, while that is about what he tells the people of the United States, he heads his very interesting and comprehensive article with the caption: "One Sale Everywhere." He means "booze" is on sale everywhere, and he proves his statements through personal experience in the greater part of the United States. Wicked New York is not specially picked out, but cities and towns all over the country are told about, and, worse still, the hardy farmer is drinking away with as much vim as ever, even though an ardent prohibitionist.

The reason for this, explains the writer, is that while the public saloon has gone, and is being replaced by the semi-private saloon, the latter has come to replace it, and, as it were, where one blade of grass grew before many now grow.

"The simplest phase of the problem is the saloon," says Mr. Adams. "For the saloon is obvious. Cloak itself as it may behind a soda fountain or a display of sarsaparilla bottles, it must be known to a clientele of hundreds in order to subsist."

Mr. Adams tells of standing on a busy corner on Michigan avenue in Chicago with a friend who lives in that city. The friend told him that there were three blind pigs operating within a stone's throw.

"The police don't care, and there aren't enough Federal officers to handle the situation," the Chicago man told Mr. Adams, and this, states the latter, is the approximate diagnosis of the situation in most cities. Why the police don't care is that the public don't care, adds Mr. Adams a little later, in effect: "There are millions of lawbreakers in the nation since the enactment of prohibition," is the startling statement of Mr. Adams, but to arrest them and punish them as should be done according to the law would mean that the whole nation would be composed of lawbreakers on one hand and of jurymen on the other hand.

"Chicago wishes saloons; therefore Chicago has saloons, law or no law. The same is true in varying degrees of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and of such medium-sized cities, supposed to be strong in prohibition as Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Albany and Troy." Mr. Adams went to Jacksonville, Fla., a city which does not approve of saloons as an institution, but he found there that private stocks were fairly plentiful, and there was no disgrace about owning the contraband liquida.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY

HIS MAJESTY'S RUTH CHATTERTON In Sir James Barrie's "MARY ROSE" No change in prices

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AT HIS MAJESTY'S Sir James Barrie's play, "Mary Rose", in which Ruth Chatterton appeared at the New York Empire Theatre, comes to His Majesty's theatre next week. This will be the local premiere of the play with Ruth Chatterton the star. In a most happy fashion "Mary Rose" is said to combine all these characteristic Marie qualities recalled in his earlier plays, the fantasy of "Peter Pan", the whimsical situations of "A Kiss for Cinderella", the exquisite love story of "The Little Midsummer Night's Dream", and the gripping interest and appeal of "Dear Brutus". His story line to do with a young girl who mysteriously disappears into the depths of a little island, in response to a wondrous call, to return many years later, herself absolutely unchanged, but to find all about her strange and different and herself well long forgotten by those she held most dear.

AT THE PRINCESS The bill to be presented at the Princess Theatre next week will have as its headline attraction Clayton White and Grace Leigh in a one act comedy entitled "Cherie", from the pen of George V. Hobart. Ed. Lee Wrother and Owen Martin have a satire which they call "Now."

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