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Un peu de tout

Le désastre du R-101 a plongé l'humanité entière dans la stupeur et le deuil, quarante-huit personnes ont péri dans cette hécatombe et parmi elles on compte des notabilités publiques et tout ce qu'il y avait de plus versé dans la construction et la conduite des dirigeables, aussi les regrets sont-ils universels et les sympathies aux familles des victimes et au gouvernement britannique viennent de tous les coins du monde; nous y joignons notre humble tribut d'hommages et saluons bien bas ceux qui ont sacrifié leur vie dans la marche en avant du progrès.

Depuis quelque temps, le journal Le Canada porte des accusations sérieuses contre l'administration de la police de Montréal, il dévoile les dessous de "hold-ups", de protection à des maisons de jeux et autres endroits interlopes; tout cela émeut la population et lui fait perdre confiance dans ceux qui sont chargés du bon ordre et de la réputation de la métropole du Canada. D'après ce que d'autres journaux publient, il paraîtrait que cela laisse bien indifférent le président du comité exécutif, l'échevin Allan Bray, qui aurait déclaré que "la campagne menée par Le Canada ne l'intéresse pas du tout, qu'il ne s'occupe pas de ce que ce journal pourrait bien dire". Tout cela peut être insignifiant pour lui, mais il n'en est pas de même pour le public qui s'étonne qu'une action ne soit prise dans un sens ou dans l'autre. Il est temps qu'on sache à quoi s'en tenir. Ou bien Le Canada a raison, et alors ce serait un scandale sans précédent; ou les accusations qu'il lance sont fantaisistes, et alors il faudrait l'obliger à se rétracter et le poursuivre devant les tribunaux. Qu'attend le Comité exécutif pour agir? Une enquête s'impose avant que la réputation de la ville de Montréal — qui n'est déjà pas trop bonne — soit à jamais perdue.

Y a-t-il bisbille dans le camp municipal? L'échevin Bray a démissionné comme organisateur du parti conservateur; l'exécutive invoquée, c'est que ses fonctions de président du Comité exécutif prennent tout son temps. Alors pourquoi les a-t-il acceptées? Les journaux nous rapportent que le maire Houde est incédis s'il doit continuer à cumuler les fonctions de premier magistrat de Montréal et celles de chef de l'opposition à Québec. Il nous semble qu'il fut un temps où il était opposé au double mandat. Il est vrai que les opinions changent suivant les circonstances. En tous cas, qu'il n'en garde qu'un ou qu'il garde les deux, cela n'a guère d'importance, c'est le peuple qui décidera en dernier ressort et lui veut lui continuer sa confiance nous n'avons qu'à nous incliner et lui à en profiter. Interrogé à ce sujet par un reporter — toujours d'après les journaux bien renseignés — il aurait répondu: "Rien de nouveau sur le front de l'ouest". Est-ce que notre maire aurait mal tourné à la fin sur le front de l'ouest. L'avenir nous le dira.

L'Institut Bruchési est une bonne oeuvre, elle fait énormément de bien, elle entreprend la construction d'un sanatorium pour les tuberculeux, la classe ouvrière a toujours été bien traitée par cette institution, en reconnaissance le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal lui vote un subside annuel; pour mener à bien la construction et l'établissement de ce sanatorium, l'Institut Bruchési s'est adressé aux pouvoirs publics, le gouvernement de Québec lui a assuré 60 pour cent des frais de construction, une délégation s'est rendue près du Comité exécutif pour le prier d'assumer sa quote-part, la réponse du président de ce Comité fut renversante: "Tant que vous n'aurez pas changé d'architecte, la Ville ne contribuera pas un sou", ce ne sont peut-être pas les paroles exactes, car, parait-il, un qualificatif insultant précédait le mot "architecte", mais c'est leur sens brutal; la politesse semble avoir perdu ses droits à l'hôtel-de-ville.

De quel droit la Ville de Montréal — représentée par son Comité exécutif — peut-elle dicter ses volontés à une institution dans le choix de son architecte ou de n'importe lequel de ses employés? En plus de cela, c'est petit et c'est mesquin. Que l'échevin Bray ne porte pas dans son coeur l'architecte René Vautrin, que ce soit un adversaire politique, qu'il soit même un ennemi personnel, c'est possible, mais cela n'a rien à faire avec l'Institut Bruchési qui est absolument libre de choisir l'architecte de son choix, et pourquoi ferait-on porter la responsabilité d'une querelle d'hommes publics à de malheureux tuberculeux — la grande majorité appartenant à la classe ouvrière — qu'on va priver des soins dont ils ont besoin, les vouer à la mort peut-être, et tout cela pour satisfaire une rancune personnelle? Non, cela nous étonne de l'échevin Bray que nous avons toujours connu si "bon garçon" et si avenant. Aurait-il changé à ce point?

Deux pauvres diables sont morts, cette semaine, empoisonnés par des déchets de comestibles qu'ils auraient ramassés dans un dépotoir et qu'ils auraient mangés, poussés par la faim; c'étaient des habitués du refuge Meurling. Quatre autres ont été arrêtés et traduits en Cour parce qu'ils cherchaient de la nourriture parmi les débris du même dépotoir. Cet incident a pour ainsi dire passé inaperçu; un simple petit fait divers dans les journaux, un point, c'est tout.

Et dire que nos entrepôts regorgent de blé et d'autres denrées alimentaires! On ne peut trouver condamnation plus frappante, ni plus énergique, de l'état de notre société actuelle: des êtres humains condamnés à mourir de faim tandis que d'autres en ont à crever d'indigestion. N'est-ce pas que notre maire a raison de dire que "tout est normal à Montréal"?

Nous avons pourtant des refuges, des institutions de charité, et que sais-je encore, qui sont supposés nourrir les affamés; et des quêtes publiques et des campagnes de charité qui alimentent leurs caisses. Faut-il croire qu'il y a tellement de miséreux qu'ils sont débordés et ne peuvent suffire aux demandes de secours ou sont-ils mal administrés?

A Notre-Dame de Grâce, cette semaine, on demandait aux citoyens de souscrire pour l'achat de roses à être offertes collectivement à sainte Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus, parce que, de son vivant, parait-il, cette sainte avait une prédilection toute particulière pour les roses. Cela peut être très bien, car ne souscrire que qui veut et cela ne nous regarde pas; mais cela n'empêche pas de penser que si, au lieu d'acheter des roses — pour des centaines et des milliers de dollars, puisqu'on a pris la peine d'envoyer des cartes à domicile par la poste pour activer les souscriptions — on faisait servir cet argent à l'achat de nourriture pour les affamés tout le monde s'en porterait mieux et cela en empêcherait peut-être quelques-uns de chercher de quoi apaiser leur faim dans des débris de tout comestibles, ou de se servir de la poubelle. Non seulement ces choses-là il ne faut pas les dire, on a bien juste le droit de les penser, et encore...

On a toujours vanté les moeurs patriarcales de la bonne vieille province de Québec, nous avons une population paisible, honnête et possédant toutes les vertus, de petits saints, quoi; vous connaissez le refrain, nous l'avons entendu tant de fois que nous le savons par coeur. Nous

La supériorité du mélange Orange Pekoe "SALADA" est indisputable



'Tout frais des plantations'

L'enfance malheureuse

Personne ne se doute du grand nombre d'enfants qui vont à la classe l'estomac vide ou presque, par la faute souvent de la mère dénutrée, qui reste au lit à faire la grasse matinée, sans se soucier de la santé et du bien-être des petits. On ne parle pas des pauvres qui n'ont rien à se mettre sous la dent, ils sont moins rares qu'on pense et une partie du sou du pauvre pourrait être employée à secourir ces infortunés bien dignes de pitié assurément. Rien ne serre le coeur comme le spectacle de l'enfance malheureuse. C'est l'âge de la gaieté et de l'insouciance, l'âge des fringales où l'on mange tout ce que l'on peut attraper, l'âge des bienheureuses digestions, des nuits sans cauchemars. C'est une souffrance aiguë que ne soupçonnent pas ceux qui ont eu de tout à satiété dans leur vie ce que des déchéances d'entrailles causées par la faim et qui peuvent porter aux pires excès. Je n'ai jamais oublié, quand j'étais écolier, de quel air féroce me regardaient ces enfants qui n'avaient dans leur sac qu'un croûton sec pour leur dîner quand j'étais devant eux avec une cravate inconsciente le lynch qu'une mère prévoyante avait mis dans mon panier. Tout le temps que je mangeais, ils avalaient. Leurs yeux me magnétisaient, si bien que l'appétit me manquait tout à coup je leur donnais le restant de mon dîner. Ne riez pas de la reconnaissance du ventre, elle existe. Ces pauvres se seraient mis dans le feu pour me secourir si j'avais été dans le danger. L'un d'eux souffrait stoïquement des coups de règle sur les doigts qui m'étaient destinés, sans me dénoncer parce que je lui avais donné mon dessert. Il me suivait comme mon ombre et je l'aurais fait passer par le trou d'une souris en lui promettant un morceau de gâteau. Je le vois toujours en contemplation devant les vitrines de pâtisseries. Il devrait des yeux les friandises étalées aux regards des passants.

"Moi, si j'étais un chef de voleurs," me dit-il un jour, au lieu de dérober des diamants, de dévaliser les banques, de faire sauter des coffres-forts, je cambriolerais des magasins de bonbons et des confiseries. Je tuerais ces marchands de petite bière et de crème à la glace, s'ils m'empêchaient de tomber tête première dans leur stock de bonnes choses..."

L'enfant n'a pas mal tourné, au contraire.

Le chômage partout

Dans un exposé qu'il faisait dans la presse le gouvernement travailliste anglais fait observer comme de juste que le chômage affecte un caractère universel et qu'il serait par conséquent absurde d'attribuer la responsabilité du chômage en Grande-Bretagne au gouvernement actuel. Quand tous les pays de l'Europe — les pays scandinaves et la France seuls font exception — publient à ce sujet des chiffres très élevés. En dehors de l'Europe la situation n'est guère plus favorable. La Centrale nationale américaine a publié récemment, dans l'intention de ses membres un pourcentage de chômage que l'on pourrait qualifier de record et même si l'on ne connaît pas le chiffre pour l'Amérique entière il ne faut pas l'évaluer à moins de six millions.

Des bruits qui nous parviennent sur le compte de l'Australie et de la Nouvelle-Zélande, pays qui passent un jour comme des modèles de gestion économique et de niveau d'existence élevé, il émane également une note de pessimisme profond. Nous apprenons qu'en Australie le chômage a atteint un chiffre sans précédent: 180,000 hommes et femmes se trouvent sans travail. En outre, la moitié de la population ayant dépassé soixante ans soit 180,000 personnes encore, sont se-

courees par le gouvernement ce qui signifie une dépense totale annuelle de 57 millions de dollars. La capacité d'achat de la population est fortement diminuée et, moyen suprême, on vend bien au dessous du prix de revient plusieurs des produits les plus importants d'Australie. La Nouvelle-Zélande rapporte, elle aussi, que le chômage a atteint des proportions inconnues jusqu'ici. Sur une population de 1,400,000, 10,000 se trouvent sans travail et la misère augmente à vue d'oeil. James Roberts, secrétaire de la Centrale nationale néo-zélandaise exposait récemment devant plusieurs représentants de la presse que la Nouvelle-Zélande subit surtout le contre-coup de la crise australienne et de la chute des prix des articles que produit la Nouvelle-Zélande. Roberts prit énergiquement parti contre ceux qui se déclarent partisans du libre-échange à l'intérieur de l'Empire. "Nous nous y opposons," déclara le leader, "du fait que nous attendons l'unique remède de l'augmentation de la capacité d'achat de la population.—(F. S. I.)."

Le méchant homme est celui qui est sans respect pour la vieillesse, les femmes et le malheur.—Silvio Pellico.

sommes en train de perdre cette réputation surfaite: lisez les journaux, vous en serez convaincus. Nous avons une demi-douzaine de causes de meurtre devant nos tribunaux, et, chose incroyable, presque tous les accusés sont de nos compatriotes et des gens de campagne — "Cavallaria rusticana", serions-nous tentés de dire. Il doit y avoir quelque chose qui ne va plus. Je connais bien la raison qu'invoquent les "purs", mais à part celle-là, qui est toujours facile à trouver, n'y aurait-il pas d'autres causes plus profondes, on ne détourne pas la nature impunément, on a exigé la disparition de la soupape de sûreté, aussi triste était-elle, elle remplissait son rôle plus ou moins normalement; ceux qui connaissent la vie me comprendront, quant aux autres, c'est aussi bien qu'ils ne me comprennent pas.

Cette semaine, le parcours des tramways du circuit Papineau a été changé, semble-t-il, pour déboussoler la rue Craig et partant faciliter le trafic aux autres circuits qui y passent. Nous nous demandons si on n'a pas en même temps subtilisé quelques tramways de la ligne Delorimier (tandis qu'on aurait pu en ajouter, le nombre des voyageurs se trouvant augmenté sur une certaine partie de ce parcours), et ordonné à ceux qui restent en service d'aller le plus lentement possible. C'en a tout l'air; ou j'ai été terriblement malchanceux chaque fois que j'eus l'obligation de me servir de la ligne Delorimier. Est-ce parce que c'est dans l'Est que cette ligne est si mal desservie et que les tramways sont si rares? Il ne faut pas croire que le quartier desservi par la ligne Delorimier est composé exclusivement d'automobilistes, parce qu'il est à proximité de la rue Sherbrooke. Non, il y reste encore un bon nombre d'ouvriers qui ont besoin des tramways et qui désiraient être traités aussi bien que les citoyens des autres parties de la ville. Qu'on allonge le parcours de ce circuit tant qu'on voudra, mais, de grâce, qu'on songe qu'il faut aussi mettre le nombre de tramways commandés par les exigences nouvelles, car, plus le parcours est long (et solitaire) plus le nombre des passagers augmente. Ce n'est pas un service de dix minutes ou sept minutes qu'il faut, mais un service de cinq minutes, et de trois minutes, aux heures de foule. La Commission des Tramways songera-t-elle une bonne fois qu'il y a dans l'Est des compatriotes qui, s'ils ne le croient pas sur les toits, ont cependant besoin d'un meilleur service de tramways. Espérons qu'on y verra.

SOCIUS.

Une tendance nouvelle

Les Syndicats catholiques et nationaux viennent de terminer leur congrès, dans notre ville. Ils ont fait du bon travail, et chaque jour, nous sommes à même de constater qu'ils se rapprochent de plus en plus de nous, tout en criant bien haut qu'ils sont aux antipodes des unions internationales neutres. La réalité commence à leur ouvrir les yeux et ils sont contraints de marcher dans le sillon tracé par les internationaux, par les pionniers du mouvement ouvrier en Amérique, qui, s'ils n'étaient pas instruits, ont su tout de même voir clair et orienter sagement les destinées de la classe ouvrière. Ils ont fait des bévues, ils ont eu des incartades, ils ont parfois été un peu rudes avec leurs adversaires d'hier, mais jamais ils n'ont renié leur passé et les traditions de leurs ancêtres, quoi qu'on en dise et quoi qu'on essaie de nous faire croire. Ils ont semé, parfois dans des champs de pierre, la bonne semence. Mais, au moment d'en récolter les fruits, ils se sont aperçus que des intrus, des gens qui s'étaient systématiquement et sournoisement opposés à tout genre d'organisation pour la classe laborieuse, les avaient devancés pour faire la moisson. Aussitôt que les épis furent dorés et que les grains parurent prêts à s'échapper de leur gaine, des étrangers, des intrus, aidés de quelques renégats du mouvement ouvrier international, étaient aux champs et avaient commencé à couper les épis dorés. Ils ne se découragèrent pas pour si peu (sachant que leurs ennemis d'aujourd'hui étaient les mêmes que ceux d'hier, mais déguisés en unionistes confessionnels). Les internationaux continuèrent à prêcher leur doctrine et à faire des adhérents de plus en plus nombreux: le bien que l'on fait n'est jamais perdu. A l'heure actuelle, nous pouvons voir, dans notre province, deux mouvements ouvriers, aux principes parfois opposés, se faire la lutte au profit du patronat qui rit des efforts inutiles des combattants qui se détruisent l'un l'autre. Avec l'appoint du clergé, un clan essaie de détruire l'autre, tout en faisant accuser par ce même clergé de vouloir détruire le syndicalisme catholique (de nom seulement). On crie au loup quand on veut s'introduire dans la bergerie.

Je sais pertinemment bien que, chez les syndicalistes catholiques, je passe pour un anticlérical (c.f. G. Tremblay), mais peu me chaut l'opinion de tous ces gens qui ne cherchent qu'à satisfaire leurs ambitions en exploitant le sentiment religieux des masses ouvrières.

Ne gagnant rien ou ne perdant rien de ma réputation, aux yeux de la gent syndicale catholique, me serait-il permis de demander si le syndicalisme catholique est institué pour l'enrichissement de certains personnages haut placés? Il est parvenu à mes oreilles, par exemple, qu'un de ces personnages aurait été cause d'une diminution des salaires des ouvriers employés à l'université de Montréal et qu'en même temps — pour compenser, sans doute — il aurait un certain pourcentage d'un entrepreneur. Il faut bien que cet argent se dépense, n'est-ce pas? Le million du gouvernement de Québec, fruit des taxes imposées à tous les contribuables de la province, des ouvriers internationaux comme des autres, peut bien aller dans la poche des protagonistes de l'exploitation des ouvriers, sans que personne n'ait rien à dire.

Serait-il vrai que certains entrepreneurs catholiques et canadiens-français — à qui on avait demandé de tenir jusqu'au bout — ont été mis de côté pour donner le contrat à des maisons anglaises ou étrangères, à cette même construction?

Serait-il vrai, en fin de compte, que certain entrepreneur canadien-français, capable de remplir son contrat, aurait été évincé pour donner la préférence à un franc-maçon? Encore à l'université.

Nous ne demanderions pas mieux que d'avoir un démenti catégorique à toutes ces rumeurs qui courent la rue, car, malgré tout, nous ne croyons pas que le syndicalisme catholique soit le prétexte qui serve le mieux les intérêts de certaines personnes qui ne reculent devant rien pour satisfaire leurs ambitions ou pour cueillir des honneurs.

Nous notons, dans les rapports de la convention des syndicalistes catholiques donnés par les journaux, que les délégués ont voté une résolution favorisant la lutte au bolchévisme. C'est une question qui n'est pas nouvelle, car, en 1919, je crois, M. Bourassa, le grand pontife du nationalisme et du syndicalisme catholique, assurait qu'il n'y avait que les syndicats catholiques qui pouvaient lutter efficacement contre le bolchévisme, le détruire et le chasser de notre province. Il ne reconnaissait à personne d'autre le pouvoir de nous débarrasser de ce fléau. Il y a longtemps, cependant, que les unions internationales font la lutte à cette doctrine néfaste, qu'elles savent être dirigée contre elles tout autant que contre la société. C'est emboucher son instrument dans les dernières mesures du morceau.

Sur les autres questions qui agitent l'opinion dans les cercles ouvriers, nous constatons que les mesures préconisées par les syndicats catholiques tendent à se rapprocher de celles que nous demandons depuis longtemps, savoir: la pension aux vieillards, les allocations maternelles, les modifications à la loi des accidents du travail, pour que soit instituée l'assurance d'Etat (qui nous était représentée autrefois comme une utopie et du socialisme du meilleur calibre), ainsi que sur plusieurs autres mesures d'intérêt général pour la classe ouvrière.

Il est bon d'avoir des principes, beaucoup de principes, de chérir sa religion, de la mettre au blanc envers et contre tous, à tout propos et hors de propos; mais il est mieux d'avoir moins de principes et de les appliquer dans la mesure du possible. On nous jette la pierre parce que nous envoyons notre argent aux étrangers, mais on ne dit rien de ce que nous en recevons. On ne dit rien non plus lorsque les adhérents du syndicalisme catholique accordent leur patronage à des maisons anglaises, dirigées et possédées par des protestants, et nous savons pertinemment bien que les religieux n'ont pas leur soutane pour s'aventurer dans ces maisons, où ils sont bien reçus, car elles ne dédaignent l'argent de personne, pas plus des catholiques que des autres. A leurs yeux, l'habit ne donne ni n'enlève de valeur à l'argent: elles prennent tout ce qu'on leur donne.

La logique a sa place partout. Tôt ou tard, elle finit par triompher, comme la vérité. On peut faire les mêmes reproches parfois aux membres du mouvement ouvrier international qu'aux syndicalistes catholiques, mais le mal de l'un ne guérit pas le mal de l'autre. Nous ne faisons pas une cocarde de notre religion et de notre patriotisme. Dans nos assemblées, auxquelles peuvent assister les représentants des autorités religieuses et des politiciens, nous ne parlons jamais en mal de la religion, nous ne faisons pas de politique non plus. Chacun, chez nous est libre d'être de la religion qu'il préfère ou dans laquelle il a été élevé, et personne n'a à le lui reprocher. Car, on nous dit que la morale a ses droits partout.

Et cependant quels reproches ne nous fait-on pas? Que de calomnies ne sont-elles pas faites sur notre compte?

Fais ce que dois est notre devise. Peu nous importe l'opinion de nos adversaires.

R. HACHETTE.

rapport que lors d'un récent référendum, les membres de l'union ont voté en faveur de la tenue des conventions à tous les quatre ans, et que les officiers soient aussi élus pour un terme de quatre ans.

LA SITUATION ECONOMIQUE

La détente saisonnière de l'été n'a pas été sans accentuer le ralentissement des affaires. A de rares exceptions près, l'industrie manufacturière ou travaillant au ralenti. L'industrie du bâtiment a connu une reprise importante les mois derniers, les contrats de construction conclus en août représentant une valeur supérieure de 32,2 pour cent aux chiffres de juillet. Les relevés des huit premiers mois de 1930 marquent, il est vrai, une régression de 17 pour cent sur ceux de la même période de 1929; mais, sauf en 1929 et en 1928, les entreprises de construction n'avaient jamais été aussi considérables qu'elles l'ont été jusqu'ici cette année. L'embauchage est en progrès dans les mines et dans l'industrie du bâtiment, ainsi que dans les transports et communications; il est en déclin dans les opérations forestières, l'industrie manufacturière et le commerce. L'intervention des pouvoirs publics aura sans doute pour effet d'atténuer le chômage. Le seul remède à ce mal social serait le retour à la prospérité; mais, en attendant, l'exécution des travaux publics utiles constitue un opportuniste palliatif.

La poésie n'est pas, comme certains l'ont affirmé, la langue des dieux. C'est l'idiome de pauvres diables qui souffrent plus que les autres parce qu'ils sont plus sensibles et plus naïfs. — John Antoine Mau.

L'amitié ne doit pas être un esclavage. Une amitié formaliste change de nom: elle s'appelle servitude.—Guy Dupréhault.

# H. B. Butler à Montréal

L'assistant-directeur du Bureau international du Travail de Genève sera le conférencier à un diner-causerie sous les auspices du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail. — Tous devraient profiter de cette occasion de se renseigner sur les activités de ce Bureau.

M. H. B. Butler, l'assistant-directeur du Bureau international du Travail à Genève, sera l'hôte du Travail Organisé de Montréal, mercredi 29 octobre. Tous nous connaissons plus ou moins les activités de ce Bureau qui est une filiale de la Société des Nations; tous nous connaissons de réputation, tout au moins, son dévoué directeur, M. Albert Thomas, que nous avons eu le plaisir d'entendre à Montréal il y a trois ou quatre ans; maintenant les ouvriers organisés vont avoir l'occasion de faire connaissance avec l'assistant-directeur du Bureau international du Travail, M. H. B. Butler. Inutile de faire son éloge, ceux qui l'ont rencontré ici précédemment, qui ont eu l'avantage de le voir à l'œuvre à Genève même ou qui ont suivi ses activités dans les diverses revues ouvrières, savent que les ouvriers ont en lui un collaborateur dévoué doublé d'un homme éclairé et d'un sociologue versé dans la solution des problèmes sociaux et économiques.

Il vient au Canada en mission, son but est de promouvoir l'adoption des différentes conventions ou recommandations adoptées par la Conférence de Genève; le Canada est une des parties contractantes de la Société des Nations, et comme tel est tenu de ratifier les conventions et de les mettre en force, bien peu a été fait sous ce rapport; puis il y a les Etats-Unis qui, tout en ne prenant pas part aux délibérations des conférences de Genève, sont particulièrement intéressés dans la législation sociale qui s'y discute et y est adoptée. Il y a donc un travail de propagande à faire dans tous les pays civilisés, c'est à quoi les officiers du Bureau international consacrent une partie de leur temps et cela explique sa visite au Canada.

M. Butler a été intimement lié pendant plusieurs années au Département du Travail du gouvernement britannique et dans l'accomplissement de ses fonctions a acquis une expérience que bien peu possèdent. Ce sera donc un vrai régal d'aller l'entendre et le parler avec une égale facilité le français et l'anglais. Afin de permettre au plus grand nombre possible de profiter de sa visite pour s'instruire et prendre meilleur contact avec les activités du Bureau international du Travail, le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail a organisé un diner-causerie qui aura lieu à l'hôtel Queen's, le mercredi 29 courant.

Le comité spécial qui a charge de l'affaire vient de lancer la lettre-circulaire suivante:

A toutes les organisations affiliées au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, salut:

"Vous êtes cordialement invités à être représentés à un diner-causerie qui aura lieu mercredi, le 29 octobre courant, à 7 h. 30 du soir, dans le 'Salon

ter l'adoption des différentes conventions. Comme membre de la Société des Nations, le Canada sera favorisé d'une bonne partie du temps de M. Butler qui a arrangé son itinéraire de façon à rencontrer les citoyens les plus représentatifs de toutes les parties du pays.

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal croit qu'il est dans l'intérêt de tous les citoyens en général et des membres d'unions en particulier de rencontrer M. Butler. C'est pour cette raison qu'il a organisé ce diner-causerie où tous auront l'avantage de l'entendre en français et en anglais, et comme M. Butler a la réputation d'être un brillant orateur dans ces deux langues, ce sera un véritable régal pour tous.

Le Conseil espère que chaque organisation se fera un devoir d'être représentée par au moins deux de ses officiers; il sera heureux d'en recevoir un nombre limité supplémentaire sur requête. Le prix des billets est de \$2.50 chacun. Le comité en charge vous sera reconnaissant si vous voulez lui dire dans le plus bref délai possible, le nombre de billets que vous désirez, au plus tard le 22 octobre.

Un excellent programme a été préparé et tous profiteront d'une soirée agréable. Avec nos meilleurs souhaits, recevez nos saluts fraternels. Signé le comité spécial. Alphéus Mathieu, président; Joseph Pelletier, secrétaire, et H. Spence."

N.-B. Veuillez vous adresser pour vos billets à M. Jos. Pelletier, chambre 22, 7 Craig est. Faites votre chèque ou mandat-poste payable au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal.

Il suffit de savoir ce que tu veux pour que la moitié en soit déjà faite.

# Le Coin des Unions locales

## UN SOIXANTENAIRE

Le comité chargé de l'organisation des fêtes à l'occasion des noces de diamant de l'Union typographique Jacques-Cartier, No 145, continue avec une inlassable énergie, son travail pour célébrer dignement et avec éclat, ce mémorable événement. A ce propos, le comité nous adresse la note suivante:

Le comité du soixantenaire de l'Union internationale typographique Jacques-Cartier No 145 travaille activement à la préparation de la fête qui marquera cet anniversaire de fondation de l'une de nos plus importantes unions ouvrières de l'Amérique du Nord. La date de cette célébration a été fixée au samedi, 22 novembre prochain. Bien que la date exacte de la fondation de ce local soit le 20 novembre, la date du 22 a été choisie afin de donner l'avantage aux typographes travaillant sur les équipes de nuit de prendre part à la fête. La programme des réjouissances aura lieu le samedi soir, à l'hôtel Queen's. Les typographes n'ont pas voulu oublier leurs chers disparus: Le service anniversaire annuel pour les membres défunts aura lieu le matin, à 11 heures, en la chapelle de Notre-Dame de Lourdes. Cette imposante cérémonie religieuse réunira tous les membres et leur famille dans une même pensée de recueillement et de profonde gratitude pour les membres disparus qui ont contribué au progrès et au développement de l'Union typographique Jacques-Cartier. Le soir, les typographes célèbreront ces immenses progrès accomplis par cette organisation à l'hôtel Queen's où aura lieu un diner-dansant. Un superbe programme est préparé pour la circonstance et rien n'est négligé pour que cette fête soit l'une des mieux réussies dans les annales de cette organisation.

Le comité compte sur la présence de tous les membres et leurs familles afin de célébrer dignement et avec éclat cette fête de la reconnaissance pour tous les bienfaits dont bénéficient les adhérents de cette organisation depuis la date de sa fondation, c'est-à-dire depuis soixante ans.

Un nouveau club ouvrier, qui portera le nom de "Club ouvrier métropolitain" vient de se former en plein quartier Saint-Jacques, au No 1112, rue Demontigny est, entre Wolfe et Amherst.

L'élection des officiers a donné le résultat qui suit: MM. Jos. Gobeli, président; A. Lelièvre, vice-président; L. Croteau, 2e vice-président; A. Dufresne, secrétaire archiviste; W. Tremblay, assistant secrétaire; E. Sansoucy, trésorier; F. Gagnon, assistant trésorier; H. Saint-Amand, gardien; Georges Laurier, organisateur; MM. E. Grégoire, W. Labrie, A. Lefèvre, H. Saint-Amand et W. Tremblay ont été élus directeurs.

L'assemblée régulière du club ouvrier métropolitain sera tenue, en sa salle, au No 1112 Demontigny est, tous les mardis soirs à 8 heures.

Les membres et officiers de l'Union locale No 1558 de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-menuisiers d'Amérique, à leur dernière assemblée, ont appris avec un profond chagrin la mort de leurs confrères, MM. Jos. Robidoux et Alexis Dufour, membres de cette union locale, et ils ont adopté une résolution exprimant leurs sentiments de condoléances et de sympathies aux familles éprouvées.

## FETE CHEZ LES CORDONNIERS

C'est samedi, le 18 courant, que l'Union internationale des travailleurs en chaussures (B. & S. W. U.), donnera sa fête aux huites annuelle, à ses quartiers généraux, 1331 rue Ste-Catherine Est. Cette fête a été inaugurée il y a plusieurs années, par le Conseil Conjoint de cette organisation afin de permettre aux membres des différents locaux de se rencontrer et de se mieux connaître.

Les agapes fraternelles entretiennent généralement les bons sentiments de fraternité et de camaraderie parmi les membres d'une organisation quelconque, aussi elles permettent à chacun d'apprécier les efforts faits par les officiers qui se dévouent pour leur apporter le bien-être dans leur travail journalier.

Les travailleurs organisés sont également invités à venir se réjouir avec leurs frères les cordonniers et déguster de bonnes huîtres succulentes. Cette soirée sera sous la direction du Conseil Conjoint, et sera présidée par son président, M. R. Lapointe. Il sera secondé dans ses fonctions par un comité composé des officiers des locaux 249 et 266. Au cours du banquet les convives auront le plaisir d'entendre de la musique et du chant par des artistes de renom. Les billets seront en vente à la porte.

## CHEZ NOS UNIONS

### SEMAINE DU 13 OCTOBRE

**LUNDI SOIR**  
Barbiers, local 455, chambre 15, Monument National, local 1127, au No 981 rue Saint-Laurent.  
Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 134, au No 410 Lagacheville Est.  
Ingénieurs, local 588, chambre 15 Monument National.  
Machinistes, local 631, au No 7 rue Craig Est.  
Peintres, local 349, au No 1331 Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Tailleurs de pierre, au No 1331 rue Ste-Catherine Est.

**MARDI SOIR**  
Travailleurs du Culvre, local 755, Salle Lavoie, rue Ontario.  
Carpentiers, local 33, au No 408 Saint-Jacques Ouest.  
Mouleurs, local 21, au No 1331 Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Conseil des Métiers et de l'Imprimerie, au No 7 Craig Est.  
Modèles, Union des, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Ferrementiers, local 116, au Temple du Travail, 1201 St-Dominique.

**MERCREDI SOIR**  
Relieurs, local No 91, au 7 Craig Est.  
Union des Pompiers, local 125, chambre 15, Monument National, à 10 heures a.m. et à 8 heures p.m.  
Travailleurs en ferreure, local 66, au No 1079 rue Berri.  
Cordonniers et Poseurs d'Appareils à eau chaude, local 14, au Temple du Travail, 1201 St-Dominique.  
Barbiers, local 453, au No 62 Rachel E.  
Cordonniers, local 295, au 1331 rue Ste-Catherine Est.

**JEUDI SOIR**  
Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 178, au No 7 Craig Est.  
Carpentiers-Menusiers, local 1244, au No 1244 Ste-Catherine Ouest.  
Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, à la Païestre du National, 810 Cherrier.

**VENREDI SOIR**  
Cordonniers, local 249, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Constructeurs de ponts et structures en fer, local 307, au 7 Craig Est.  
Machinistes, local 11, au 7 Craig Est.  
Plâtriers et finisseurs en ciment, local 33, au Temple du Travail, 1201 St-Dominique.  
Travailleurs en fer ornemental, local No 428, au No 7 Craig Est.  
Briquetiers, local No 1, au Temple du Travail, 1201 rue Saint-Dominique.  
Garçons de Tables, local 369, au No 1244 rue de la Montagne.  
Wagonniers, local 291, au No 310 rue Lagacheville Est.  
Wagonniers, local 606, au No 437 Chemin Asselin, Verdun.  
Comité de chemins de fer et d'Ateliers, local 1086, au No 1079 Berri.

**SAMEDI SOIR**  
Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 1270, au No 4435 rue Saint-Laurent.

## ELECTION DES RELIEURS

Le local No 91, de l'union internationale des relieurs, a procédé à l'élection de ses officiers. Tous ceux qui ont été réélus ou élus l'ont été par acclamation. Ainsi la plus grande harmonie règne dans les rangs du local et les membres sont absolument satisfaits des services rendus par les officiers sortant de charge.

Voici le résultat de l'élection: Président, J. A. Julien, réélu par acclamation pour la 6e fois; vice-président, W. J. Biggins, acclamation, 5e terme; secrétaire-financier et agent d'affaires, M. Jos. Pelletier, acclamation pour le 13e terme; secrétaire-archiviste, M. Romuald Charbonneau, élu; trésorier, M. Georges Vallières, réélu pour le 18e terme par acclamation. Au comité exécutif: MM. Wm. Yates, H. B. Collin, Auguste Morin, W. Duplessis et J. A. Dorval; auditeurs, MM. J. A. Julien, P. E. Jeannotte et R. Charbonneau; délégués au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, MM. Jos. Pelletier, N. Racette et Aug. Morin; délégués au Conseil des métiers alliés de l'imprimerie: Jos. Pelletier, Georges Vallières et R. Charbonneau.

Le confrère H. B. Collin présidait à l'élection des officiers. Tous les officiers élus ont prononcé des discours, remerciant les membres de la confiance qui leur a été témoignée.

## LA COOPERATIVE DES CIGARIERS

La Coopérative des Cigariers Limitée, a tenu sa 11ème assemblée générale de ses actionnaires, mardi le 30 septembre dernier, à son siège social, 1446 Amherst.

Le président de la Coopérative, M. Ben Drolet, a souhaité la bienvenue à tous. Il a démontré dans son rapport, qu'il ne s'était produit depuis l'an dernier, aucun fait saillant, propre à modifier de façon appréciable les conditions générales de la Compagnie. Notre compagnie, a-t-il dit, comme bien d'autres, subit les repercussions de la dépression qui sévit depuis plusieurs mois. Le ralentissement de l'activité commerciale a eu un grand effet sur notre commerce, ce qui a empêché d'accuser les progrès tant désirés l'an dernier; cependant, nous devons espérer dans le rétablissement de la situation économique future.

Les relevés de l'année écoulée, suivant le rapport du secrétaire-trésorier, ont démontré que, malgré tout, notre situation financière n'est pas tout à fait décourageante.

Notre commerce, ajoute M. Drolet, s'est maintenu d'une façon stable. Le rapport du secrétaire-trésorier, M. A. Gariépy, indique une amélioration sensible des recettes sur les dépenses. Il a été décidé de maintenir en fonctions le même bureau de direction pour l'exercice 1930-31, lequel se compose comme suit: président, Ben Drolet; vice-président, E. Letourneau; secrétaire-trésorier, A. Gariépy; directeurs, H. A. Foucher, Jos. Plante, W. Guay, C. Chartrand, A. Boisvert et John Ryan.

## UNE NOCE CANADIENNE FRANÇAISE EN 1830

M. Albéric Bourgeois, journaliste et caricaturiste bien connu de Montréal a composé une intéressante revue intitulée "Une Noce Canadienne-française en 1830", qui sera interprétée au Festival de Québec, devant avoir lieu au Château Frontenac les 16, 17 et 18 octobre. Dans ce numéro pittoresque, qui fera revivre les moeurs des anciens Canadiens, M. Bourgeois, avec une verve pétillante fait ressortir les côtés amusants d'une "Noce Canadienne-française en 1830", introduisant nombre de couplets joyeux qui se chantaient en cette occasion.

La musique de cette revue est l'oeuvre de M. Oscar O'Brien compositeur et musicien distingué de Montréal, les costumes et décors ont été créés par l'auteur et la mise en scène est dirigée par M. Honoré Vaillancourt, directeur de la Société Canadienne d'Opérette.

Dans la "Noce Canadienne en 1830", M. Bourgeois a mis en scène les vieilles coutumes de l'époque. Autrefois, il était d'usage pour un pareil événement qu'un loustic de l'assistance enlevé surnoisement le soulier de la mariée et le mit à l'enchère, au grand amusement de l'assistance. Le soulier devenait la propriété du plus haut enchérisseur et le montant de l'enchère, allait à la mariée. Mais le garçon d'honneur qui aurait laissé le soulier de la mariée devenir la propriété de l'un des convives aurait failli à l'honneur. C'est donc lui qui devait avoir le dernier mot de l'enchère et remettre à la mariée, le soulier et le cadeau qui constituait le montant de l'enchère. Cet encaissement donnait lieu à des scènes de la plus haute fantaisie chez nos ancêtres qui aimaient à rire et n'en perdaient jamais l'occasion.

Une autre vieille coutume était l'arrivée de "survenants". Ces derniers étaient de joyeux campés qui, n'ayant pas été invités, s'amenaient tout de même dans toutes les fêtes où la table était bien garnie et la cruche bien remplie. Ils possédaient généralement un répertoire assez varié de chansons et ils étaient toujours les bienvenus car ils n'étaient pas gens à engendrer la mélancolie. Les "survenants" dans la "Noce Canadienne en 1830" sont MM. Lionel Daunais, Milville Belleau, Emile Boucher et Fortunat Champagne, du fameux quatuor des "Troubadours de Bytown", car c'est une noce où l'on rit et où l'on chante que celle que M. Bourgeois a fait revivre en un dialogue plein d'entrain et de gaieté, qui comporte quinze vieilles chansons d'épousailles harmonisées par M. Oscar O'Brien.

La distribution comprend Mmes Odette, Irène Trudeau, Caro Lamoureux, Fabiola Hade; MM. Emile Brodeur, Léopold Fortin, Jean Fontaine, Lorenzo Baribeau et le quatuor des "Troubadours de Bytown", avec un chœur de voix d'hommes et de femmes, et un quatuor de fillettes, de violoneux et de danseurs du terroir.

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**LABOR DIRECTORY**  
MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL — Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at "La Païestre du National" 810 Cherrier Street East. President, J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Pelletier, 7 Craig Street East.

**ALIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL** — To promote the interests of the Allied Union Label (which can be had in either the French and English language). The following organizations comprise Council: Typographical Union, No. 179; Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 32; Bookbinders' Union, No. 91; Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 9; Stereotypers and Printers' Union, No. 33; Newspaper Pressmen's Union, No. 39; Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Local 27; President, Thos. Black; vice president, Walter Forrest; Recorder, Jos. Pelletier; Secretary, Treasurer, James Philly; Room 2, 408 St. James West; Executive, George Brunelle, G. Vallières, W. Trudeau, Auditor, J. E. Moore, R. Léger, S. Cusson, Telephone Marquette 7489.

**UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER** No. 145. — Assemblée le 1er samedi du mois, à la Païestre du National, 810 rue Cherrier près St-André. Président, Adolphe Tremblay, 978 rue St-Timothée; secrétaire-archiviste, Arthur Langvin; secrétaire-trésorier, Henri Richard, 249, rue Bordeaux.

**LES EFFECTIFS DU TARIF**  
En date du 26 août dernier, le gouvernement canadien a mis fin au "dumping" des fruits et des légumes venant des Etats-Unis et tous les officiers des douanes ont reçu des instructions à cet effet. L'ordre-en-conseil s'applique à dix articles, nommément: les pommes, les choux, les cantaloupes, le céleri, les oignons, les pêches, les poires, les prunes, les pruneaux et les tomates.

Le nouveau tarif douanier établi pour ces produits, est le suivant:

Pommes	6 cts. la livre.
Cantaloupes	13 cts. la livre.
Choux	5 cts. la livre.
Céleri	10 cts. la livre.
Oignons	4 cts. la livre.
Pêches	12 cts. la livre.
Poires	9 cts. la livre.
Prunes et pruneaux	8 cts. la livre.
Tomates	10 cts. la livre.

**COUR SUPERIEURE**  
Dame ANNE LABONTE, épouse commune en biens d'Henri Faucher, dûment autorisée à ester en justice par jugement de l'hon juge Boyer en date du 1er octobre 1930 à instituer ces procédures  
vs  
Plaignante  
**HENRI FAUCHER** de domicile inconnu  
Défendeur  
Une action en séparation de corps et biens a été instituée ce 1er jour d'octobre 1930, et le défendeur est sommé de comparaître endéans d'un mois.  
Montréal, 1er octobre 1930.  
JOS. A. BUDYK,  
Procureur de la Plaignante.  
41-44.

**COUR SUPERIEURE**  
Dame SABINO SOLOMONOVITCH, de la ville et du District de Montréal, épouse commune en biens de Israel Sufirin du même lieu,  
Demanderesse,  
vs  
ISRAEL SUFIRIN, de la ville et du district de Montréal,  
Défendeur.  
Une action en séparation de biens a été instituée, ce jour de septembre 1930.  
Montréal, 18e jour de septembre 1930.  
POPLIGER & MILLER  
Procureurs de la Demanderesse.  
38 41

**FESTIVAL de la Chanson, des Danses et des Métiers du Terroir**  
**CHATEAU FRONTENAC QUEBEC**  
jeudi, vendredi et samedi 16, 17 et 18 octobre.  
Cordiale bienvenue réservée à tous les visiteurs.  
Taux spéciaux au Château Frontenac pour la durée du Festival  
Pour brochures et tous renseignements, s'adresser aux Agents du PACIFIQUE CANADIEN.

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



H. B. BUTLER  
Assistant-directeur du Bureau international du Travail, Genève.

Espagnol" de l'hôtel Queen's. M. H. B. Butler, assistant-directeur du Bureau international du Travail de la Société des Nations, sera l'invité d'honneur et le conférencier.

M. Butler fut attaché durant plusieurs années au ministère du Travail du gouvernement britannique et contribua largement à l'établissement du Bureau international du Travail; il est actuellement en tournée sur le continent américain comme le représentant attiré de ce bureau, dans le but de faire connaître ses activités et d'inciter

**T'a'pas ?**  
par RACEY

T'a'pas déjà conduit ta femme au théâtre, après l'être mis sur ton trente-six, pour la circonstance.

Mais du moment où tu l'ouvres dans l'allée pour le rendre à son siège tu constates que les souliers se mettent tout à coup à craquer terriblement.

Et ta confusion est à son comble quand le comédien remarque de la scène que si possédait une machine aussi criarde, il lui donnerait sûrement quelque chose à boire.

**dites simplement —**  
**"Bière Black Horse Daves s.v.p."**  
Ta pas essayé la Kingsbeer

Le seul journal ouvrier bilingue de la province de Québec. La meilleure arme entre les mains des travailleurs.

# The Labor World



# Le Monde Ouvrier

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16th Year — No. 41

SAMEDI, 11 OCTOBRE 1930 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1930

PRICE: 5 CENTS

## The Development of Industry

A Forward Step in the Promoting of Industrial Peace. Cambridge University to Have A "Chair of Industrial Relations."

By BERNARD ROSE

Industry and trade are regarded as being essential to the prosperity of a nation. Huge fortunes are made out of one or the other.

The manufacturer who is successful in producing a commodity that has a wide sale and is marketed at a profit very rapidly accumulates large gains. The trader who deals in one or more commodities for which there is likewise a wide sale without the investment necessary to carry on an industry is able to likewise "make money."

The modern development of industry has brought about a change in the relations between employer and employees. In the old days, when the master's employees numbered but a few and he was in actual and friendly contact with them, the relations were much more intimate and the contrast in the industrial and social position less striking than it is today, where the employer is the owner of huge capital or the managing director of a giant concern.

With the development and increasing efficiency of machinery, production has been accelerated to such an enormous extent that it has been found advisable, in the interest of the health of the worker, as well because of the quantity of commodities produced, to reduce the hours of labor and make other provision for the economic and physical protection of the worker.

Concurrently with the development of industry, came the services upon which the comfort and convenience of millions depend. Any dislocation of these services is regarded as almost a calamity. Stoppage of employment for longer or shorter periods results in not only very considerable loss, but awakens resentment and occasionally, where the strike involves a very large number and is prolonged, rioting and bloodshed.

Strikes have within recent years become fewer, since employers have begun to recognize how essential it is for the profitable and continuous carrying on of their industry or service, that they negotiate with their employees through the latter's accredited representatives.

There is still a fraction of the employing element that persists in wanting to run their business as they see fit, regardless of the wishes and rights of their employees. Their attitude makes for illwill, and keeps alive that dislike and resentment which tends to make difficult those amicable relations that are just as essential in industry as they are in other walks of life.

Considerable thought and time is being devoted to bringing about a better understanding between employer and employees. No longer is the employee regarded as merely an instrument in production, entitled to no more consideration than the machine which he operates or the tool he uses. Labor is no longer regarded as a commodity to be purchased in the cheapest market and to be used as the buyer sees fit, particularly in the way of extracting all the profit he can from the application of labor.

Governments have been compelled to intervene in industry in the more advanced industrial countries. Quite a volume of legislation has been enacted which has enabled the Government to intervene in disputes between employer and employee and reduce to a minimum the friction that, if allowed to develop, would undoubtedly have very serious consequences.

Canada was the first to adopt legislation that made it legally possible to suspend the calling of strikes and the dislocation which they caused, particularly where the dispute is one between the directors of a public utility or service and its employees. Our Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has received the well merited praise it deserves. Its provisions have been studied by students of industrial legislation from practically every country in the world. It has certainly been the means of enabling employer and employee to meet in conference and discuss their grievances or disputes, in a practical way, thus establishing a relationship which would not have been possible, but for this measure.

The Act applies to public utilities, hence cannot be invoked where there is a likelihood of a dispute between employer and employee in other industries, unless the parties to it agree to the establishing of a Board of Conciliation.

The improving of industrial relations is a matter that justifies not only governmental action, but the study which we give any subject that affects the welfare of one's fellow citizens.

In Great Britain, where the trade unions have been a powerful factor in the industrial life of the nation for more than half a century, and where the trade union is recognized and its influence appreciated, several of the larger industries have negotiated agreements with representatives of their organized employees. These agreements and discussions must give due weight to conditions as they prevail and the competition which the employer must meet in world markets. The employees have gained a great deal of experience and their representatives have shown a willingness to take the broad view. Although there is not perhaps that democratic atmosphere which obtains in the United States and Canada, since Great Britain has had a longer history and distinctions of rank have existed for centuries, the farsighted employers realize that they cannot successfully and profitably carry on their business, unless they have a contented working staff.

While we are still some distance from an era of industrial democracy, we are making progress in that direction. Apparently, the belief that the workers must more largely and effectively participate in the management of industry has influenced the action of the generous donor who has provided the funds that will enable one of the oldest universities in Great Britain, Cambridge, to establish a chair of industrial relations.

In accordance with the terms of the endowment, it is to be concerned with: "The conditions of employment and the relations between employers and employed." This action, on the part of the donor, proves that he appreciates the advantages of industrial peace and promoting a better understanding between the chief factors in the industrial world.

In commenting upon the munificence of the gentleman who has provided the funds, a very well known English weekly declares: "The pity is that such chairs have not been endowed in all universities."

Those who are interested in industrial relations and the welfare of their country will concur in the wish expressed for the endowment of additional chairs, Canada ranks today as one of the world's largest producing nations. This is in a measure due to our abundant resources and the energy and initiative of our people.

Our political and industrial leaders appreciate the need for peace in industry and promoting the welfare of the initial producers of wealth, the workers.

It is regrettable that, although our higher institutions of learning provide courses on practically every subject, so far, very little time is devoted to the study of practical economics as exemplified in the every day life of the wage earner and manufacturer. Very few of the graduates of a university are acquainted with the history of industry, and they know still less concerning the very vital subject of industrial relations.

Since there is every likelihood that industrially we are going to make very rapid strides, and will employ a progressively larger number of workers, in our mines, mills, factories and other industrial establishments, as well as in the operation of public utilities, a chair of industrial relations would give an opportunity to its incumbent and those who attended his lectures, to not only study what these relations presently are, but how they can be very substantially improved for the benefit of the interested parties and the welfare of the nation.

McGill University, the University of Montreal, the University of Toronto, and Queens, are institutions that occupy very high places in the educational world. They have, through the instruction furnished their graduates, contributed very materially to the advance of science and the development and prosperity of industry. We have, in our midst, leading citizens, some university graduates and others self-educated, who are ideally fitted to deliver a course of lectures on this very important question.

Since Cambridge, although regarded as the more modern of the two ancient universities, has nevertheless with classical traditions, going back through centuries, has accepted the offer to establish this chair, our principal Canadian universities should follow this excellent example.

## Mr. J. H. Rainville, K.C.

President of the Harbor Commission of Montreal. An Able Lawyer, Successful Organizer and Splendid Executive.

By BERNARD ROSE

The citizens of St. Lambert, the thriving and progressive municipality on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, are not only very proud of the beautiful little city in which they dwell, but the number of prominent men who have made St. Lambert their home.

Within recent months, St. Lambert has come very prominently before the public, since it is the largest of the several cities, towns and parishes, that helped to elect a member of the House of Commons who is now an honored and respected member of the Government. They are quite confident of their city's future. They feel that with so able and energetic a representative as the Honorable Alfred Durand, as Minister of Marine who will do his utmost to promote the city's maritime and municipal welfare and the additional honor that came to it in the appointment of Mr. J. H. Rainville, K.C., as Chairman of the Harbor Commission of Montreal, that things look exceedingly bright.

The people of St. Lambert deserve their good fortune, because they are intensely interested in their little city and anxious to add still further to its attractions and make it one of the most envied throughout the Province and Dominion.

The new Chairman of the Harbor Board, since he took up his residence in St. Lambert has been one of its most public spirited citizens. Though it is little known, he paid the expense involved in the engaging of an orchestra under a talented leader, that during the summer months gives concerts that are very much appreciated by the residents and visitors to the city.

Mr. Rainville deserves well of his fellow citizens and country. He has always been a very staunch supporter of the party to which he has given so many years of his life. He enjoys with Senator Blondin and Mr. Justice Seigny, the distinction of having been one of the three that supported the Government of the day when several of his colleagues thought discretion a better policy, and decided to disagree with their leaders and party on a very important issue then before the country.

Mr. Rainville in deciding to support the Government, knew that he took his political life in his hands. He deeply regretted that his convictions were such, that he was compelled to act in accordance with his conscience, notwithstanding the fact that it meant alienating the political support of a considerable number of the electors in the county which he represented in the House of Commons. He did not recede from the position, and asked for no sympathy. He stood by his guns and time has fully vindicated him as well as those of his compatriots who held to a similar course.

Joe, as he is familiarly and popular-

ly known, to thousands, has been an ardent political fighter throughout the many years that he has taken part in election contests. He is aggressive and energetic. He acts with a decision characteristic of the men of keen intellect, who reach a conclusion without any undue delay. He is a very approachable person and delights in doing all he can for his friends. They know he is loyal and grateful.

If the Prime Minister of the Dominion saw fit to entrust him with the great responsibility and authority vested in the Chairman of the Harbor Board of the Dominion's greatest city and one of the world's greatest ports, it demonstrates in what confidence he was held by his leader.

Mr. Rainville accomplished what has within years been held to be almost impossible. He converted to the cause he represented, thousands who previously had given their support to the party which was defeated at the last general elections. The result was amazing, although it is stated that Mr. Rainville was one of the very few who would not change his opinion, which was to the effect, that the province of which he is a representative citizen, would send twenty-five or more members to follow the leadership of the Honorable Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Rainville demonstrated by the results achieved, that he possesses outstanding organizing ability. What is all the more surprising is that he worked so quietly and nevertheless so effectively.

His friends and compatriots believe him to be in every way qualified for the high position which he presently occupies, and that he will be able to fully demonstrate that his choice as Chairman of the Harbor Board was an excellent one from every standpoint.

Joseph Hormidas Rainville was born at St. Angèle, Quebec, in the month of March, 1875. He is thus from an executive standpoint, possessed of that judgment necessary to properly fulfill his onerous and responsible duties. He is quite intellectual in appearance with a very high and deep forehead, keen eyes, and a fairly powerful chin.

After getting his preliminary education, he attended the Seminary of Ste-Marie de Monroil which is affiliated with Laval University which gave him his Art's degree. After completing his classical course and being awarded his degree, he decided that law was the profession which was best suited to his ambitions, qualifications and temperament. He studied law and won the LL.B. degree in 1900.

The same year he was admitted to the Bar of the province. He was a member of the firm of Beaugrand and Rainville which lasted for seven years. In 1907, he became head of the firm of Rainville and Gagnon.

He early took an active interest in

politics and won a reputation for being a forceful speaker and able debater. He speaks the two languages with equal fluency and audiences like to listen to him.

He first stood as a candidate in 1908. Evidently the electors of Verchères party he wanted to represent in the Provincial Legislature repented of their action, since three years later, he was nominated as the Conservative candidate for Chambly-Verchères and was elected.

He made a fine impression upon his colleagues in the House and was appointed Deputy Speaker. Had he continued to sit in the House, there is no doubt that he would have been given still greater honors by his leader and party. Perhaps it might have been said, in view of his attitude and the decision he took in 1917, "that all is well that ends well."

Mr. Rainville identified himself with matters military and was connected with the 85th Regiment for ten years. He was a very popular officer of this Battalion, and when he severed his connection with it, considerable regret was expressed.

In accepting the position of Chairman of the Harbor Board, he becomes the officer commanding the personnel of a very considerable body of men. They can regard themselves as being fortunate, in having as the head of the Harbor Administration, one who has both legal and splendid business experience.

Mr. Rainville is modest whenever his attainments and qualities are mentioned. He believes that what he does will prove his qualifications and sincerity far more effectively than the praise of friends and the eulogy of his admirers. He will no doubt during his tenure of office as Chairman of the Harbor Board, do his utmost to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors in all that relates to its welfare, efficiency, and future. He is assisted by colleagues who are equally as interested in the port's welfare as himself. Living in St. Lambert, he has unrivalled opportunities of appreciating the great possibilities of the port of Montreal on both sides of the St. Lawrence. He can be counted upon to cooperate in every way not only with those who are anxious to see the port of Montreal retain its prestige, but do what can be done to develop within the powers and authority which the Harbor Board possesses, the city of St. Lambert.

As he crosses either of the two bridges that span the great St. Lawrence, he has before him the huge works and the manifold activities that constitute the Harbor of Canada's largest Metropolitan city.

In being offered and accepting the presidency of the Harbor Board of Montreal, he has received that reward which his merits and services have earned for him in the fullest measure.

## Monthly Business Survey of the A. F. of L.

Is Business Revival Beginning

For the first time in many months business opportunity is opening. Fundamental adjustments have been made, favorable signs are appearing. Our foreign trade shows signs of improving, wholesale prices are more stable, retail prices are down nearer the point where workers can buy, the outlook for employment is better and that means increased workers' buying power. Stores see their customers coming back. Opportunity is here for those who are ready to make the best of it.

But business men generally are not ready to nurse seasonal buying into a stable advance. In their fear of accumulating inventories, reviving business finds them unprepared. Customers this fall found many a shelf empty, sizes missing, incomplete lines, poor selections. Merchants admitted they lost many sales for lack of goods. Manufacturers likewise are inclined to watch and wait, remembering the easy profits of last year.

Inaction will not bring revival. We need intelligent leadership. We can either muddle along and let this depression drag through the winter months or we can build up a market for those who go out for it with foresight and initiative.

Aggressive Leadership Needed

The high point of fall activity in business is still four weeks away. The course of business in the coming four weeks will determine the prospects for next winter. If we want to avoid a winter like last year's we must plan for it now by using every intelligent means of promoting business revival.

One paramount need is consumer buying. All eyes are on the retail market. Storekeepers, wholesalers, jobbers are waiting for signs of better buying before they will take the risk of ordering ahead. But workers without income cannot buy. Increasing employment and sustained wage levels are essential.

A dangerous tendency now threatens the prospect for betterment. Wage cuts have increased in the past two months. In July, according to reports to the Department of Labor, 20,000 workers were forced to take wage reductions—double the number in any previous month since depression began. In August the number rose again to 24,700 and cuts averaged 10.5%—the highest yet. This destruction of buying power

must be checked if we are to go forward. Wage earner buying power is the key to prosperity.

Business men can hasten revival and improve their own trade without undue risk by such policies as these: 1. Order ahead; start to work up a normal spring supply. 2. Cut overhead costs (without reducing wages) by improving equipment and eliminating waste. 3. Improve quality of product and reduce prices. 4. Stimulate trade by advertising and special efforts. These measures will increase employment and put products within reach of this year's low incomes. Wage earners can help produce better articles at lower cost by improving the quality of their work and increasing efficiency.

Will revival gain strength this fall? The answer is in the hands of the country's business leaders.

Better employment in the first weeks of September is a most encouraging sign. Our figures for unemployment of union members registered the gain and showed that only 21 percent were out of work as compared to 22 percent in July and August.

Employment gains, though small, were quite general. Metal trades and street cars were the only groups to register worse conditions. In metal trades the number out of work increased from 20 to 23 percent. But this was to be expected with the dullness this year in metal industries. The number out of work in building decreased from 39 to 38%; in printing trades, employment was generally better except in New York, but the figure shows 8% still out of work. In clothing trades, 18% of those unemployed in August went back to their jobs and there were gains also in theatres, manufacturing, trade and service industries, and among musicians. Part time work is still prevalent in some industries.

With better employment and more buying at stores, business gained steadily in the first weeks of September. The total volume of business transacted, as shown by check payments at banks outside New York, was 13 percent above the August low point. Goods shipped from manufacturers into trade were 8 percent above the August low, in the second week of September, as shown by carloads of merchandise shipped on the railroads. But the fourth week in September has not been equal to the first three, and

with this drop back, talk of gloom and caution is again being heard.

Cost of Living Lower

Cost of living in August was 67% lower than August last year. But the decline has been less than half the drop in wholesale prices which are 14% below last August. The cost of living has gone down so slowly that wage earners have not had the full benefit of lower wholesale prices. For instance, most wage earners find bread no cheaper, though the wholesale price of grain is more than 22% below last year, prices usually go down last and least.

Foreign nations share depression

In Great Britain 2,139,571 wage and small salaried workers were employed in September and in Germany 2,870,000 a total of over 5,000,000 for these two countries alone. In both unemployment has increased since August. The International Labor Office estimates that world unemployment rose to 10 million this summer.

The outlook is slightly better at present, both in Europe and South America. Even the shock to all Europe from the Fascist gains in the German elections has not turned business sentiment gloomy. And in South America conditions seem to continue slightly better in spite of the recent revolutions. But these countries expect revival to begin here.

Wage Cuts Increase

Again in August wage cutting has increased: 134 firms reporting to the Department of Labor cut wages, as compared to 117 in July. No wage increases were reported in August.

A more precarious business situation could hardly be found. A worker who can buy more than his absolute needs is a force for revival. Cut his income and you make him a force for depression.

Canada

While Canada has been suffering from business depression together with the rest of the world, there are few countries which have come through as well as she. Productions has thus far (July) dropped only 10% from the high point of last year compared to 27% in this country. Unemployment as shown by trade union figures has not been so serious as in the United States. Canadian trade unions report 9.2% out of work at the end of

## The A. F. of L. Convention

The Fiftieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor One of the Most Important in its History. — Delegates Listened to a Very Instructive Address From the Nation's Chief Executive, Who Discussed Many Problems of Great Interest.

The outstanding feature of the fiftieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened at the city of Boston at the beginning of the week, was undoubtedly the very striking and instructive address of President Hoover.

When the nation's first citizen attends a labor convention, in order to express his views on matters affecting the welfare of his fellow citizens, it demonstrates what a great and salutary influence organized labor possesses.

It was quite evident that President Hoover not only appreciated the opportunity which the Convention gave him, but likewise the advantage of, through its agency, acquainting the people with what he deems is vital to their welfare.

The Convention is really one of the most momentous in the history of the Federation. Not only must its official heads meet the attacks of those who are enemies of the labor movement, but they must endeavor to cope with and find a solution for the many problems that so seriously affect the wage earners throughout the whole North American Continent.

It says much for their loyalty to union principles and the traditions and history of the Federation, that they are prepared to squarely meet their responsibilities.

President Green enunciated what he considered were the means that should be adopted in order to very materially reduce the amount of unemployment. He did not hesitate to express his views in the clearest and most unmistakable way. It was quite evident that he felt his responsibility and that of his associates, since he made declarations that are evidence of his determination and the great organization of which he is the head, to do everything within their power to find some remedy whereby the situation affecting millions of splendid workers will be sensibly ameliorated.

The solidarity of the labor movement on the North American Continent makes it simpler than it otherwise would be to grapple with the many problems that now confront organized labor. For the workers, no other agency or method is as immediately practicable as the labor union which, able to exert its influence upon governments, can bring them to properly appreciate the necessity for co-operating with labor in bringing about immediate changes, which circumstances, and conditions over which the workers have no control, have brought about.

No matter what its critics may say, the laborers of the Convention will undoubtedly bear good fruit. The delegates attending the Convention know that they are expected to seriously discuss and decide the many questions affecting their constituents, that come before the Convention of Labor's Annual Parliament.

No greater tribute could have been paid the American Federation of Labor than the presence, at its opening session, of President Hoover. His address and presence are testimony to his sympathy with labor's objects and what it has already accomplished.

Charity Is Harmful; To Labor Is Normal

More than \$24,000,000 was expended in charity relief in 79 cities during the first six months of the present year, according to the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City. Unemployment was the cause of a very large proportion of this relief. More than 160,000 families, on an average, applied for help each month. Even in the most prosperous three months of 1929 charity organizations expended more than \$1,000,000 a month.

"These figures, impressive as they are, can not show the full extent of the human and economic waste resulting from unemployment," says the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in its annual report.

Union Membership Gains During 1930

American Federation of Labor membership gained since the last convention, despite the industrial depression. "The average paid-up and reported membership for the year ending August 31, 1930, is 2,961,096, an increase of 27,551 members over the membership reported upon last year," said Secretary Frank Morrison, in his annual report.

Two Five-Hour Shifts Would Take Up Slack

Two five-hour shifts — one in the morning and one in the afternoon — is submitted as an unemployment solution by James O'Connell and John P. Frey, president and secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in their annual report.

The two-shift system would reduce overhead. This plan is as certain as when the three eight-hour shifts displaced the two 12-hour shifts in continuous production, the unionists say.

"If our manufacturing establishments, with their present power and machinery, were to operate at full capacity four hours per day, it is estimated that production would be greater than at present. Industry is equipped, in fact it is over-equipped, to produce, but

July as compared to 22% in trade unions in the United States. But this does not mean that conditions have been satisfactory in Canada. Unemployment of union members was three times as high in July this year as last year.

Employment has been increased somewhat by a nationwide cooperative effort to hasten all contemplated construction of public buildings and utilities. There has been more public building than last year, and a larger volume of hydro electric construction is now underway than ever before in the Dominion's history. Over 1,600,000 horse power is being installed at a cost of over \$300,000,000. But in spite of this public work programme, residential building has been lower than last year and the total volume of construction in the first half of 1930 was 131-2 percent below 1929, a drop about as serious as in the United States.

As in United States, August was an especially dull month for trade and industry. Production declined 3.4% from July and employment was 1.2% lower.

Farmers in Canada are expecting a 17% larger wheat crop than last year and one of exceptionally fine quality. Canada suffered less than the United States from drought. But farmers will probably have to take a low price for their wheat as in the United States. Farmers' buying power is important, for Canadian industry depends on it.

because of new inventions the machinery of today will be largely obsolete."

Machine Displacement Will Continue

A startling picture of unemployment and its effect because of the machine is drawn by the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in its report to the annual convention.

Amazing developments in mechanization, it is stated, has already created an unemployed problem which involves millions of workers, but "it seems likely that we may look forward to even greater mechanical developments than we have seen in the past and even larger numbers of workers affected."

The Council agrees that increased production has created new work opportunities, but these jobs have been quickly taken away by newer machines and newer technical changes.

"Industries on which 40 per cent of our wage earners depend for their living actually employed 900,000 fewer wage earners in 1929 than in 1919, although the business handled was far greater. "In manufacturing, our factories produced 42 per cent more with 546,000 fewer wage earners; on railroads, 7 per cent more business was handled with 253,000 fewer employees; in coal mines production per worker increased 23 per cent and 100,000 fewer miners were employed."

The report states that the effect of these reductions is far more serious than the figures at first indicate.

STRANDED IMMIGRANTS ASK FOR DEPORTATION

Jobless Britishers, dependent upon charity, demand Canadian Government send them back to old country

British immigrants stranded in Canada, are circulating a petition demanding that the government deport them. The plight of many of these men has become desperate, as they are able to exist only by public charity. Many have families in the Old Country, also now dependent on charity.

Hundreds of immigrants, including former soldiers who borrowed money against future pension payments to pay for their passage, have arrived in Canada during the summer months. Some of them who came over in August declare they were deceived by immigration agents as to conditions in Canada. Such charges call for investigation; they either indicate a callous dishonesty on the part of immigration officials or on the part of the immigrants a curious unconcern about their prospects in a new country.

But that does not remedy the fact that unless the government pays the expense of their deportation, many immigrants will be condemned to a bitter winter of hardship in this country.

BRITISH LABOR GAINS

For the first time since 1924, the British Trades Union Congress has recorded a substantial increase in membership figures have risen since the spring by 71,176, so that the congress now has 3,444,320 members. This rise is due partly to the reaffiliation of the Seamen's Union.

—Following a storm of protest, the Ohio Board of Film Censors has given in and announced that The Big House a picture of prison life which had been barred previously, had been approved for showing in the State.

### The Power of an Idea

Ideas are the greatest forces the human beings control. Ideas are expressed in the form of tools, machinery and mechanical power, we can readily appreciate. These ideas which operate as invisible forces may be equally significant.

These invisible forces control human living and social organization. They change with changing conditions, and vary as widely as do the various types of mechanical power.

Water power was much more effective than human lifting power. Steam revolutionized our method of living. Electricity has still further widened the individual's control over space, time and weights.

Ideas that control living must change accordingly, for living in a modern metropolitan community is vastly different from living on a farm which attempted to produce to meet all the needs of the family, or living in a small town and finding employment in hand crafts. Industrial and social organizations are highly centralized group associations.

In practically no case does an individual own a large factory or industrial undertaking. Companies of two or three have given way to corporations whose stocks and bonds are owned by large numbers of people. Management consists of an organized group instead of the single owner as in earlier days. The workers have multiplied into thousands.

These small armies of workers are dependent on industrial employment for the money to pay for home, clothing and food. Like any other large group of people, these groups of workers cannot accomplish any definite plans unless they organize for that purpose. Just as an army may be transformed into a mob when discipline breaks down, so a group of thousands of workers becomes a helpless mass without organization.

Organization provides machinery for deciding upon plans and carrying them out and welds the group into a controlled force. The idea that transforms workers into an effective institution is the union. It is an idea that changes workers from helpless acceptance of the dictation of employers and the fortunes of industry into self-reliant persons who have a voice in deciding issues that affect them directly as well as opportunity to contribute to development of the undertaking that employs them.

The union is nothing tangible. It is only an idea of working together. But this idea is a dynamic force.—American Federationist.

### "Canned" Music Harms Nation

Organized musicians' challenge to "canned" music is more than a fight for jobs. It affects the cultural life of the nation and should be supported by every one who appreciates spiritual values.

The few corporations that dictate the people's amusements would destroy living music in the theatres.

Refinement and elegance that distinguish melodies imbued with the spirit of life would be substituted for the groanings of a sound box called "music."

Dividend-seekers who control amusement corporations are not interested in spiritual values, but citizens who are alert to these life essentials should not ignore their obligation.

It may be said that theatre owners have the right to say whom they shall employ. This is true. But it is also true that the public have the right to say they will not be parties to the mechanization of one of the world's most ancient arts, nor will they permit the passing of a skill that is vital to the cultural life of our nation.

If the public takes this position the dividend-seekers will quickly realize that their patrons, as well as they, have legal — and moral — rights.

### Why not for the Worker, too!

"Business as usual" seems to be the key-word in the dividend sector. The Wall Street Journal has made a compilation of the dividend records during the last two summer months, with what must be regarded as a very strong showing.

Initial dividends were declared in twelve companies; two resumed dividends; seven increased their dividends; twenty-six decreased them, and thirty omitted them.

But the great body of business, represented by eight hundred and eighteen companies, made no changes in their dividends during that period. This naturally leads to the question: "If this can be done for dividends, why can it not be done for wages?"

### WINNIPEG'S EMPLOYEES CAN NOW JOIN UNIONS

City which denied municipal workers right to organize following general strike changes attitude.

The Winnipeg city council has approved a motion giving permission to city employees to join trade unions.

Following the general strike in 1919, the city council compelled all municipal employees to refrain from becoming affiliated with any union, with the result that strong civic organization were entirely wiped out.

Quick advantage was taken of the council action and a meeting of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 170 electricians employed by the city were received into membership as a result of the organizing activities of International Board Member McBride.

Ald. Boyd, who has been one of the most aggressive anti-labor members of the city council, seconded the motion to abolish the objectionable regulation.

International organizers are already in Winnipeg to take advantage of the situation created by permission being given to civic workers to organize.

### MEETING OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE WORLD'S GRAIN EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE

Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture for Canada has instructed the secretary of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to call a meeting of the National Committee of the Exhibition and Conference at Toronto during the Royal Winter Fair.

The date of the meeting is not yet announced but in all probability it will be held during the week commencing November 16. Hon. Mr. Weir in his official capacity as Federal Minister of Agriculture is chairman of this National Committee.

The National Committee of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference comprises the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture for the provinces, the heads of Universities and Agricultural Colleges, representatives of federal and provincial government departments, transportation companies, agricultural producers organizations, commercial and financial institutions, the press, and the managers of exhibitions.

Just prior to the meeting of the National Committee there will be meetings of the Executive and Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, the Awards Committee under the chairmanship of L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, the Boy's and Girl's Judging Competitions Committee, C. M. Hamilton, chairman, the Publicity Committee, H. S. Fry, chairman, and the Conference Program Committee, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, chairman.

### CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT FALLS SINCE AUGUST

Figures lowest in six years, though job situation in trade and commerce shows improvement.

Declines in employment recorded by the Dominion Department of Labor at the beginning of September were greater than those recorded in any other September since 1924, when a similar proportion of the pay rolls was involved.

The number of pay rolls, however, continued larger than in the late summer of any other year for which data is available, except 1929 and 1928.

The index number of employment (based upon the average employment for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 116.8 on September 1, compared with 118.8 on August 1; 126.8 in September 1929, and 119.1 in Sept. 1928.

Industrial employment receded during August in almost all lines; but employment in trade and commerce showed an increase during the month and was greater than on September 1 of other years for which data is available. The increase in retail trade employment was greater than in wholesale. This fact is of interest; it is hoped that it indicates a revival of trade which may presently be reflected in production.

In order to provide for the natural increase of population and immigration the rate of increase of the unemployment index should be about 3 per cent per year.

### IDLENESS IN EUROPE INCREASED PAST YEAR

Denmark, Norway and Yugoslavia are the only European countries that report a slight decrease in unemployment, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment has almost tripled in Belgium and is two and one-half times greater in France than in 1929. Finland and Rumania have about three and one-half times more unemployed than last year. Germany, the Netherlands and Poland have 100 per cent increases.

Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland have 65 per cent increases, Czechoslovakia, 60 per cent; Hungary, 50 per cent, and Australia, 40 per cent.

There is a slight increase in Sweden and the Irish Free State and no change in Estonia and Latvia.

The Imperial Japanese Cabinet has sanctioned a loan of \$35,000,000 to agricultural and fishing communities for the relief of economic strain and unemployment. The funds are to be loaned through cooperative societies for the specific improvement of arable lands, the clearing of forests and the construction of irrigation projects, together with the improvement of wharfage facilities and fishing equipment.

### The Skyscraper Danger

By ERNEST PITT

It is a strange fact, but one that is gratifying to those who, although scattered to the four corners of the earth still proudly cling to their Old Country British origin, that the world still seems able to get a lead from England on most matters of vital importance. The Mother of Parliaments is still the world's model. Our neighbours to the south, after having pretty nearly cornered all the surplus gold in the world, are still compelled to admit that London is the financial centre of the earth, is the opinion expressed by Mr. Ernest Pitt in his weekly real estate review.

Just a few days ago, the city of London gave another lead which those of us, who are closely interested in real estate and building problems, would do well to carefully note. The British government just recently promulgated regulations to go into effect in October, reducing the maximum height of buildings in the city of London, exclusive of domes, towers and other special roof structures, to 80 feet. Formerly, the limit was 90.

Thus, while all the cities of North America are raising the height limit of their buildings, London is reducing it. They object to the congestion in their narrow streets by buildings which empty enormous crowds on the ground floor twice or three times daily. They fear the danger of soft subsol, a consideration for which Montreal also has to allow. And they point out as the most outstanding reason, something which has hardly been given any attention here at all. The London authorities say that if the Black Tom explosion in New York during the war had taken place in the middle of the day, all the skyscrapers in the city would have emptied their hundreds and thousands of workers into the streets with a rush, and a panic would probably have resulted which would have been one of the world's worst disasters. None of the streets is sufficiently large to stand such a crowd pouring into it at once, without panic resulting and people being thrown down, trampled to death, and so on.

Mr. Pitt points out that Montreal has not reached any such stage yet, but is quietly moving in that direction. Heights of buildings are increasing. Street that are already too narrow are having added burdens thrown on them by the raising of higher buildings, and already a shifting and a centralizing of high property value is noticeable in consequence. Values of east and real estate are not progressing as they should, because the skyscrapers in the west end are causing abnormally rapid increase in west end values.

Mr. Pitt feels that while it is obvious no one wants the civic authorities to be continually barking in and changing the regulations as to building heights, nevertheless it is important that those considerations should be kept before the aldermen, and that they should be a final limit settled, not perhaps based on actual height measurements, but on the relation of the housing capacity of buildings to the carrying capacity of the streets around these houses.

### The Labor Queries

Q.—How many organizers has the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The Federation has 1,619 general and district organizers and 25 paid organizers.

Q.—What are organized labor's three special days?

A.—Labor Day, Labor Sunday and Labor Memorial Sunday. Labor Sunday is the Sunday preceding Labor Day. Labor's Memorial Sunday is the fourth Sunday in May.

Q.—Who was called the sculptor of labor?

A.—Constantin Meunier, a Belgian, many of whose bronzes have been shown in the United States.

### SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN BENEFITS PAID BY UNIONS DURING YEAR

Sick, death and old-age benefits paid by national and international unions during the year have increased, according to a survey by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Announcing the results of the survey, the Executive Council says in its report to the A. F. of L. convention in Boston, Mass.

As has been done for the past few years, a survey has again been made of the benefit services maintained by the standard national and international unions and the four Railroad Brotherhoods. The return this year have been greater than ever before, there being only a few unions from which no reports were received. This survey shows the following benefits paid during the year 1929:

Sick Benefits ..... \$ 2,831,936.82  
Death Benefits ..... 17,598,282.03  
Unemployment Benefits ..... 276,717.50  
Old Age Pensions ..... 4,883,027.38  
Disability Benefits ..... 2,707,187.63  
Miscellaneous ..... 3,945,287.63  
Total Benefits ..... \$32,242,444.40

In a few instances, these benefits include those paid by local unions affiliated with the national and international unions. However, in many instances, our national unions have no figures showing such payments. If it were possible to include all such payments, the total figures appearing here would undoubtedly be doubled.

### SWEDISH SOCIALISTS GAIN

Heavy losses for the Liberal (government) party and corresponding gains for the Social Democratic Labor party characterize the final results of the First Chamber, or Senate, of the national Parliament, or Riksdag, the net effect will be a gradual loss for the governmental party of seven Senate seats, a gain for the Social Democrats of eight and a loss for the Conservative and the Right Liberals of one each.

NEAL J. FERRY OF McADOO, INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, representing District No. 7, has completed 25 years of service. He served first as a district board member, after which he was elected to the international board post, where he has served there for 23 years and with the term to which he has just been elected finished will have been 25 years on that board. He is the dean of the international board.

### WISDOM

There will never be a free and enlightened state until the state comes to recognize the individual as a higher and independent owner from which all its own power and authority are derived.—Thoreau.

### CANADIAN FARMERS FAVOR UNION SHOP

Farmers who belong to the wheat pool operated in the Saskatchewan Province favor a compulsory pool, enforced by law. The vote was 48,545 for and 12,991 against.

The reason behind the compulsory plan is the same as when trade unionists insist that all workers be a part of organized labor.

The wheat pool farmers declare they are carrying the load for farmers who do not belong to the cooperative movement, but who enjoy the benefit of improved prices secured by the pool.

### THE WORKER'S WORLD

Physicians judging the better babies' contest of the Kansas State Fair said the drought had left its mark on babies to a greater extent than it did on the crops. Undernourishment was found more common than usual, which the physicians attributed to the prolonged dry weather and the heat.

F. W. Bist, Federal and State agricultural statistician estimating that 130,000 men, women and children, constituting 26,000 Alabama farm families, will be destitute at the end of the harvest season, because of the drought and the low prices of farm products.

Revealing that the American people spend much less on public education than on either life insurance, certain luxuries, building construction or passenger automobiles, the National Education Association, whose comparative survey of school costs is published in its current bulletin, calls upon the nation to lay greater emphasis upon and show more generously in the promotion of its intellectual resources.

Largely the result of systematically curtailed production, with perhaps some reflection of slightly improved general business situation, orders received at lumber mills during the week ended September 20 exceeded production by about 1 per cent, it is indicated in reports of 881 leading hardwood and softwood mills to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Employment Council of Canada recently made public a list of twelve recommendations for the alleviation of unemployment among the more important of which were an increase in the tariff, restrict immigration and cooperative marketing, and the building of public works.

RAILWAY WAGES IN ENGLAND

It has been announced that a special general meeting of the delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen will be held in London on October 24 to consider a programme drawn up by the Executive and designed to benefit the lower-paid crafts engaged in railway work.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS 1929

According to investigations made by the Life Insurance Association the business done by 41 Japanese insurance companies in the fiscal year 1929 amounted to yen 7,272,014,000, approximately \$3,374,941,697.40.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IN PANAMA

Just before the beginning of last month a 5-day week was made effective for all persons in the government service engaged on public works in the Republic of Panama. This provision was made for the purpose of avoiding the wholesale laying off of workmen in connection with the economy campaign recently initiated by the government.

RAILWAY CLERKS' ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

The Railway Clerk, official organ of the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, announces that an especially attractive program for the second conference on organization, to be held in St. Louis in late October, is being formulated by Grand President Harrison. Several outstanding specialists in the field of labor and education—specialists in labor problems, economics and political science—will take part in the discussions. Further details, including the exact date, will be announced soon.

Province of Quebec District of Montreal No. 76113-E.

SUPERIOR COURT

Dame Lucie ROGER, wife of Viator Trudeau, laborer, of the city and district of Montreal, duly authorized, plaintiff and the said Viator Trudeau, defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 18th of September, 1930. Montreal, September 24, 1930.

RODIER & RODIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 39-42 10 St. James St., Montreal.

### Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World

Rédigé en collaboration The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of the Province of Quebec Organized Workers

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

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AT THE PLAYHOUSES

"Forward March" Buster Keaton's latest talking picture, will be the feature film offering at Loew's Theatre commencing Sunday. The film is a comedy of military life with Keaton playing the role of a millionaire's son who enlists in the army. Brons, Fitz and Murphy Brothers head the vaudeville bill in "A Laugh-Inducer's Convention." Bee and Ray Gardner will be seen in their "Modernistic Revue." Other acts include Savoy and Maud in "So What?"; Lester and Irving Trio in "Seven Minutes of Athletes"; and Myrtle Boland in a routine of songs. Short subjects complete the programme.

AT THE PALACE

Norma Shearer appears on the screen at the Palace Theatre next week in "Let Us Be Gay," her third vehicle to be adapted from a successful Broadway play. In this picture Miss Shearer has a role that calls for considerable histrionic ability in that she appears first of all as a homely suburban wife and then as an ultra-smart woman of the world. The sophisticated story concerns a wife's determination not to be crushed by the unfair deal that is dealt her by fate and her husband. Next week is Canadian Prosperity Week and there will be several special features in connection with this event.

AT THE CAPITOL

Starting on Saturday, the Capitol Theatre will inaugurate a series of feature pictures and stage presentations of a new type. The feature film for the week is the M.G.M. musical comedy, "Love in the Rough," with Robert Montgomery, Dorothy Jordan, Benny Rubin and Dorothy McSully. The plot is built around the golf links. There are several fitting musical numbers.

On the stage will be presented Jack Aronson's extravaganza entitled "Hello Montreal" featuring Gummy Windsor, whirlwind dancer, Walter and Dyer, a comedy team, the Androssens, European society specialists, Anita La Pierre, billed as a French "personality girl" and the Capitolettes, trained by Dora Marshall. Signor G. Agostini will be in charge of the pit orchestra and Maurice Feller will act as master of ceremonies and conduct the stage orchestra.

AT THE IMPERIAL

"Common Clay," the film transcription of Cleves Kinkaid's novel play, will open at the Imperial Theatre Friday. The successful film features Constance Bennett in the main role, and she is supported by a prominent cast in Lew Ayres, Jilly Marshall and several others of note. "Common Clay" opens with a scene in a speak easy where Miss Bennett is a "hostess." She is a girl who loves poetry and dancing and who has taken the easiest way to procure these. She leaves the speak-easy and begins to serve in the home of a prominent family where she becomes subject to the unenviable advances of the young heir of the house.

News films and short subjects complete the programme.

Four thousand striking workmen marched to a cemetery at Santiago de Compostela, Spain, recently behind the coffin of a man killed in a clash between strikers and civil guards.

Canada Province of Quebec District of Montreal No. E-76203

SUPERIOR COURT

Dame ANNE LABONTE, wife common as to property of Henri Faucher, duly authorized to ester en justice by judgment of Hon. Justice Boyer of the 1st of October 1930 to institute these proceedings

Plaintiff vs HENRI FAUCHER of parts unknown Defendant.

An action in separation as to bed and board and as to property has been instituted this 1st day of October 1930, and the defendant is ordered to appear within one month's delay. Montreal, October 1st, 1930

JOS. A. BUDYK, Attorney for Plaintiff. 41-44.

Canada Province of Quebec District of Montreal No. 76113-E.

SUPERIOR COURT

Dame LILLIAN MAY BAREHAM, wife common as to property of Wilson Earl Booth, duly authorized to ester en justice by judgment of the Honorable Justice Coderre,

Plaintiff vs WILSON EARL BOOTH, of Montreal, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted this 18th of September 1930. Montreal, September 19th, 1930

JOS. A. BUDYK, Attorney for Plaintiff. 39-42

Province of Quebec District of Montreal No. D-75996

SUPERIOR COURT

Dame SABINA SOLOMONOVITCH, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with Israel Sufferin, of the same place, Plaintiff,

vs ISRAEL SUFFERIN, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this case. Montreal, September 18th, 1930.

POPLIGER & MILLER Attorneys for Plaintiff. 38-47

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