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"Je ne suis pas comme ce publicain..."

La Vie Syndicale, l'organe du Secrétariat des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux du District de Montréal, nous apprend une nouvelle pour le moins surprenante: A sa première sortie, Sa Sainteté Pie XI ferait un séjour prolongé au No 1231, rue Demontigny Est, Montréal. Cela vous surprend, mais il n'y a là rien d'extraordinaire pour nous, car c'est là que se trouve le "coeur" de la chrétienté, c'est le foyer le plus ardent de la foi dans l'univers, hors de là il n'y a point de salut, "tout est vérité en deca, erreur au-delà". M. Alfred Charpentier, qui est connu pour savoir faire des "découpages", nous sert un plat de sa façon d'extraits de journaux, de communiqués et de livres édités par la Fédération Américaine du Travail pour nous prouver que les ouvriers internationaux n'ont aucun droit de lever la tête vers la Papauté pour appuyer leur doctrine syndicale. Il commence par nous donner une nouvelle lancée par le Canadian Unionist, organe du Congrès pan-canadien du Travail — un autre mouvement ouvrier renégat s'il n'est pas catholique — qui annonce que le président William Green de la Fédération Américaine du Travail aurait récemment déclaré qu'à l'avenir le travail syndiqué d'Amérique devrait "célébrer le 15 mai pour commémorer l'apparition, ce jour-là, de l'encyclique Rerum Novarum".

Malgré tout le charabia de M. Charpentier, qui sait peut-être ce qu'il dit, mais ne dit pas ce qu'il pense, nous ne voyons pas quel mal il y aurait pour les ouvriers des unions internationales à célébrer l'apparition de la lettre encyclique de Sa Sainteté Léon XIII. Ils en auraient d'autant plus de mérite qu'ils ont été les premiers à s'en inspirer et que leur mouvement, connu de Léon XIII, a été un puissant facteur d'inspiration pour celui-ci. Nous ne prétendons pas qu'il est façonné d'après les données de cette encyclique, parce qu'il lui est de plusieurs années antérieur, mais nous sommes forcés d'avouer que l'épiscopat américain, qui est l'autorité compétente en la matière, l'a toujours encouragé comme s'adaptant le mieux à la sauvegarde de la classe ouvrière. Le syndicalisme catholique, que nous avons dans notre province, n'est pas issu de l'encyclique Rerum Novarum, comme le prétend le pince-sans-rire Charpentier. Il le sait mieux que tout autre: il peut vous dire que ce syndicalisme catholique est issu directement de la jalousie, de l'envie, du désir de régner, du mécontentement et de l'ambition personnelle. Pour couvrir les turpitudes de certaines actions, on trouva, fort à propos, en 1918, qu'une encyclique traitait des questions ouvrières avait été publiée en 1891 par Sa Sainteté Léon XIII. Il était convenable, dans les circonstances, de conduire le mouvement naissant sous le couvert de cette encyclique parue il y avait vingt-neuf ans.

Quant aux épithètes de neutralité, d'athéisme, de libre pensée et autres que nous lance M. Charpentier nous ne nous en effrayons pas outre mesure. Ce n'est, ni plus ni moins, que la répétition de la scène du temple, lorsque le Pharisien disait: "Seigneur, je ne suis pas comme ce publicain" et qu'il énumérait toutes ses vertus. Nous le savons depuis longtemps qu'en dehors des syndicats catholiques il n'y a point de salut. Au dire de M. Charpentier, s'il est vrai que M. Green a eu la pensée que lui prête le Canadian Unionist, il semble avoir fait la même réflexion envers le syndicalisme catholique... Nous ne voulons pas le déshonorer, mais nous pouvons l'assurer que ce n'est nullement avec la pensée "d'adorer" le syndicalisme catholique que les ouvriers internationaux célébreraient l'anniversaire de l'apparition de cette encyclique, car ceux qui connaissent un peu les dessous de ce mouvement — soit parce qu'ils y ont été mêlés, soit qu'ils y aient des contacts intimes, — sont plus que jamais convaincus que c'est une calamité que nous devrions nous efforcer de combattre: c'est pire que le communisme ou le bolchévisme, car il se montre sous des dehors tellement honnêtes, il use d'influences tellement fortes et exemptes de suspicion, qu'il est difficile de le combattre en l'abandonnant de front.

C'est sans doute ce qui fait dire à M. C. Bernier: "Le syndicalisme catholique est une nécessité de toujours... Cependant, est-il accueilli comme il devrait l'être? Fait-il des progrès qu'il devrait, en égard à la fonction qu'il est appelé à exercer dans notre vie économique et sociale? Non, il n'en fait beaucoup. Pourquoi? Il y a manque d'encouragement pour ne pas dire obstruction et hostilité de la part de ceux qui devraient lui accorder une bonne et loyale coopération..." C'est, en un mot, dire qu'il n'y a pas que les unionistes internationaux qui combattent ce mouvement soi-disant ouvrier, car, même ceux qui devraient l'encourager, le combattent sinon activement du moins passivement — ce qui paraît être la manière la plus efficace.

C'est entendu, les syndicats catholiques sont les seuls soutiens efficaces de la foi, les seuls à proclamer la nécessité de l'entente cordiale entre le capital et le travail pour le plus grand bien de l'industrie de notre province. "Les syndicats sont des groupements essentiellement catholiques et essentiellement nationaux. Tout ce qui touche à la Religion et à la Patrie nous est profondément sensible. Notre idéal est de nous développer et d'agir conformément aux traditions de notre race..." S'ils sont les seuls gardiens de la foi de notre peuple, ils sont aussi les seuls qui comprennent le patriotisme.

"Comme nation, n'est-il pas de notre devoir de penser à l'avenir de notre peuple et surtout de notre race? dit Le Tramway, l'organe des employés de tramways faisant partie de ce syndicat. Nous ne parlerons pas ici de nos confrères internationaux montréalais qui continuent à verser leurs contributions dans les coffres immenses de la richesse américaine. Ceux-là n'ont jamais songé au mot patriotisme et n'en connaissent pas bien le sens. Pourvu qu'en ce jour de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste, ils puissent chanter "O Canada! mon pays, mes amours", ils se félicitent d'être très patriotes et surtout aussi patriotes que les gens qui ne parlent pas (on ne le dirait vraiment pas!), mais qui font passer leur pays avant tout. Non! nous ne parlerons que du vrai patriote (le syndicaliste catholique, sans doute!) celui qui n'a qu'une seule préoccupation: enrichir son pays, enrichir sa communauté, et par là s'enrichir soi-même (ca, c'est le vrai idéal des syndicalistes catholiques qui prétendent mépriser l'argent.) Celui-là comprend la nature de cette tâche que sa patrie lui a assignée dans le monde."

Les autres, les internationaux, les ouvriers non organisés, ceux qui sont indifférents aux syndicats catholiques, qu'en fait-on? C'est bien simple, ce sont des anti-patriotes.

Nous ne pouvons cependant pas passer sous silence le fait que, pour la première fois dans l'histoire de la Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste, le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal a été invité officiellement, cette année, à se faire représenter à la messe solennelle de notre fête nationale et dans les rangs de la procession et qu'il a tenu à accepter cette invitation avec plaisir, avec la conviction qu'on peut être "Canadien" sans être membre des syndicats catholiques.

Canadiens qui ne voulez pas perdre votre foi, enrôlez-vous dans les syndicats catholiques! Canadiens qui voulez passer pour des patriotes, joignez les syndicats catholiques!

Si vous voulez vivre heureusement, avoir l'argent nécessaire pour bien nourrir votre famille et faire instruire vos enfants pour qu'ils ne soient pas tous les manoeuvres des autres nationalités, enrôlez-vous sous la bannière de l'internationale qui ne vous empêchera pas de pratiquer votre religion selon votre conscience ni de participer aux manifestations patriotiques de votre race.

R. HACHETTE.

FONDS POUR ENRAYER LE "SWEATING SYSTEM"

L'Union Internationale des Travailleurs en vêtements de femmes est en train de former un fonds de \$250,000 pour enrayer les progrès du sweating system, qui tend à réapparaître. On sait que le sweating system a été supprimé en 1910 à la suite d'une grève dans l'industrie de la confection. Le fonds emprunte la forme d'une émission d'obligations portant intérêt à 5 pour cent et garanties par les biens de l'Union.

Le président de l'union, Benjamin Schlesinger, a expliqué le sweating system il n'y a pas bien longtemps à New-York: "Du temps du sweating system, un confectionneur de manteaux s'adjoignait 4 ou 5 aides et recevait le salaire de tout ce monde. Il donnait à ses employés le plus ou le moins de salaire qu'il pouvait. Le patron, lui, ne traitait qu'avec quelques ouvriers, les padrones ou entrepreneurs à forfait, qui profitaient de l'arrangement. Les aides, eux, n'étaient rien et le patron ne s'occupait aucunement d'eux."

La race de l'avenir

Une mère écrit à Colette de La Presse pour lui faire part de ses doléances au sujet du mariage de sa fille, qui s'obstine malgré ses conseils à vouloir épouser un homme haut comme deux bottes, quoiqu'a son dire, elle soit belle "nos petits sont beaux, mignons, bien faits" et digne d'un meilleur parti. La directrice du courrier féminin n'approuve pas cette attitude de la mère envers son futur gendre: en dépit de sa petite taille peut-être capable de rendre sa femme heureuse. Quelques pouces de plus ou de moins n'ajoutent guère à la félicité conjugale ni se l'amoindissent, lui semble-t-elle. La dame qui attache tant d'importance à ces "infimes détails" est déclarée déraisonnable. Pourtant, ayant subi l'épreuve du conjugal, celle-ci se trouve mieux placée pour juger du cas. La future grand-mère a bien un mot à dire sur la belle venue de sa génération. Un homme petit peut avoir beaucoup de valeur par ailleurs. Le proverbe dit: Dans les petits boîtes se trouvent les bons onguents. Un nain doit posséder un coeur excellent, un esprit cultivé et le sens de l'honneur. Il a droit à l'amour, au bonheur, comme les plus minuscules fleurs des champs ont droit au soleil, au grand air. Il est susceptible par antithèse d'inspirations élevées. S'il prend femme, il ne veut pas d'un avorton, mais d'une belle pièce qui lui promène orgueilleusement à son bras. Il lui plaît, comme le faible lierre, ou tout autre parasite, de s'enrouler autour d'un tronc solide. Il est reconnu que ces bouts d'hommes ont une force concentrée, une vigueur, une énergie, dont sont incapables souvent les colosses. Ils sont ardents, généreux, ils peuvent avoir une grande âme en dépit de l'exiguïté de leur taille, mais avec toutes ces qualités qui les rendent aimables et attachants, sont-ils aptes au mariage? S'il ne s'agissait que de l'épouse que de braver le ridicule et le préjugé, mais elle doit penser aux enfants qu'elle mettra au monde et ne pas leur imposer un type qui est une anomalie et dont il souffrira toute son existence. Je connais des hommes qui ont végété toute leur vie, constamment humiliés, refusés des postes honorifiques, renvoyés avec un haussement dédaigneux par des patrons qui ne voulaient pas de minuscules employés dans leur établissement, parce qu'ils ne les trouvaient pas décoratifs

et les supposaient plus faibles que d'autres. Je parle des gnomes, évidemment, de ceux dont la tête dépasse à peine la table de travail, qui même en se grimant sur la pointe de leurs oreilles n'arrivent pas à accrocher leur casquette au porte-manteau et que les dames quand ils sont assis les pieds sur les barreaux de leur chaise embrassent les prenant pour des gamin. Quand ces nabots naissent de parents normaux, il faut bien se résigner à l'imprévu, car le mariage est une boîte à surprises, mais quand une jeune fille pouvait choisir parmi les mieux bâtis et qu'elle prend un cul-de-jatte, un Poucet, un banocroche, un cauteleux, un "greillard", un tuberculeux, elle commet un crime de lèse-humanité, dont elle sera punie dans la chair de sa chair, pendant des siècles et des siècles, durant toute une éternité peut-être. Elle impose à sa descendance une tare qu'aucune source miraculeuse pas même celle de l'amour ne saurait guérir. C'est une plus grande responsabilité qu'on croit que de faire de la vie. Les Grecs l'avaient compris, puisqu'ils immolaient quelques heures après leur naissance, les êtres contre-faits, les idiots, les malades incurables, qui sont une charge à eux-mêmes et à la société. Ils n'avaient pas des musées de monstres comme ceux dont nous tirons vanité. Avant qu'ils rougissent de leur déchéance et qu'ils soient des objets d'horreur pour l'humanité, les acéphales, les bossus, les enfants-crapauds, qui n'ont d'humain que quelques traits de la figure étaient rendus au néant. C'était leur manière d'être pitoyables et miséricordieux que de débarrasser du fardeau de l'existence ceux qui ne pouvaient ni en jour, ni en tirer un excellent parti. Un bon jardinier ne laisse pas s'éterniser dans son verger un arbre tortu, bossu, anémé, rongé par la lépre qui ne peut donner de bons fruits.

C'est la voix de l'instinct, celle qui ne trompe pas qu'on suggérerait à cette femme de ne pas écouter, quand elle était l'expression de la sagesse. La mère qui ne veut pas d'un être inférieur physiquement pour genre est dans la logique de sa nature. Elle sait que l'amour passe, mais que l'enfant reste. Le devoir de celle qui veut créer est de donner toutes les garanties de bonheur à ceux qui naîtront d'elle. Elle doit faire en sorte que son anneau ne manque dans la

chaîne de vie qui relie l'avenir au passé. Le mariage est autre chose qu'un voyage de plaisir aux Chutes-Niagara, à Atlantic City, à Paris. Si nos filles étaient mieux éduquées, elles connaîtraient leurs obligations et les conséquences d'un acte dont elles ignorent la gravité et infimes repercussions dans l'avenir d'une race. Elles préféreraient un homme bien constitué, même s'il a peu d'argent à un singe haïlé mais qui a le magot... Heureusement, que l'indépendance économique des femmes amènera un changement dans nos moeurs. Il n'est pas loin le temps où la femme pourra, elle aussi choisir le mari qui lui convient. Quand la maternité sera consentie, des précautions qu'on néglige aujourd'hui seront prises par les conjoints. La grande affaire de la vie sera traitée avec le sérieux qui lui convient, car le médecin consulté par les familles des futurs conjoints se sera prononcé sur l'état physique des candidats au mariage. Ceux-là seuls qui sont sains de corps et d'esprit pourront entrer dans la grande confrérie où l'on ne fait plus de vœux perpétuels parce qu'on n'a en vue que la race, des considérations d'ordre inférieur plutôt que le but de l'institution qui est de donner d'excellents citoyens à la patrie et de perpétuer le caractère de la race, tout en ornant le foyer de sujets sains qui en sont sa joie et son orgueil...

Mais on ne parle guère raison à des gens épris pas plus que de couleur à un aveugle, dira-t-on. On a bien fait comprendre à nos rêveuses et romantiques demoiselles qu'elles devaient associer leur félicité conjugale sur des piles de piastres; pourquoi ne les persuaderait-on pas qu'il y a d'autres réalités vers lesquelles elles doivent tendre de toute l'ardeur de leurs désirs pour être vraies avec elles-mêmes? Que ce qu'on ait fait pour atrophier les sentiments primordiaux qui étaient la règle de leur conduite, qu'elles trouvent la survivance dans les profondeurs de leur être de l'instinct divin sur lequel la vierge ne doit pas poser un pied meurtrier, car c'est l'aimant, l'attraction qui agit sur l'aiguille du monde et en ordonne le mouvement, c'est la lumière de la chair obtuse et inerte, c'est la rénovation d'un monde perverti et odieux qui tourne hors de ses gonds.

JULIEN SAINT-MICHEL.

Au Conseil des Métiers

Des résolutions sont adoptées pour être soumises à la prochaine convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada. — Le Conseil regrette que le Parti Ouvrier accepte dans ses rangs des minorités faisant la lutte au mouvement trade-unioniste légitime.

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal a tenu une autre assemblée des plus intéressantes et des plus instructives, jeudi dernier, sous la présidence alternative du président Foster et du vice-président Corriveau, de l'Union des Employés de tramways. Le clou de la discussion — qui dura plus d'une heure — se concentra sur la clause première du rapport du Comité exécutif qui avait trait à l'affiliation du Conseil au Parti Travailiste, cette clause se lisait comme suit:

Votre comité a pris en considération la question de l'affiliation du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, au parti ouvrier du Canada. Cette question lui a été référée sur motion d'un délégué de la Loge 234 des wagonniers d'Amérique. Après sérieuse considération et examen de la constitution du Parti Ouvrier du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, votre comité, est d'opinion qu'une action immédiate ne peut pas être conséquemment recommandée. La composition du Parti Ouvrier est déterminée par sa constitution laquelle est adoptée en convention. Elle pourvoit à l'affiliation d'organisations sérieuses qui sont prêtes à adopter ses principes et ses obligations. Il est regrettable cependant que dans ces circonstances, certaines organisations minoritaires dont le but et l'objectif visent à la destruction du mouvement majoritaire légitime à savoir le mouvement du Trade unioniste international, tel que représenté dans ce Conseil y sont admises.

La recommandation du comité fut adoptée par une forte majorité, mais la discussion qui précéda cette décision fut longue et par moments pleine de feu, les partisans du Parti Travailiste invoquant la raison que rien n'est parfait sur la terre et qu'il est impossible de maintenir un parti politique quelconque sans qu'il y ait de la diversité dans les opinions; prirent part à la discussion, les délégués Miron, Lynch, Jansen, Foucher, Foster, Mass, Mathieu, Morin, Cuppello et quelques autres.

Le comité présenta ensuite la liste des résolutions qui seront soumises à la prochaine convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada qui aura lieu en août prochain, à Saint-Jean, N.-B., elles se lisent comme suit:

Allocations aux mères de famille nécessiteuses. Résolution No 1. Attendu: que dans la majorité des provinces de la Puissance il a été trouvé convenable et pratique, d'ordonner une législation, pourvoyant des allocations aux mères de familles nécessiteuses, et Attendu: qu'il est prouvé que l'insti-

tution de cette législation est d'un grand bénéfice, en tant qu'elle procure aux mères l'assistance nécessaire pour élever et éduquer leurs enfants sans avoir recours à la charité, et Attendu: qu'une analyse sérieuse des conditions dans la Province de Québec démontrera que ce besoin, d'une telle assistance est aussi urgente que dans les autres provinces de la Puissance. Qu'il soit résolu que le prochain comité exécutif de la province de Québec reçoive instruction d'insister de nouveau auprès du gouvernement de la Province sur l'impérieuse nécessité d'une législation instituant une allocation aux mères et des enfants maternels.

Assurance contre le chômage. Résolution No 2. Attendu: que le Parlement de la Puissance a eu en considération la question de l'établissement d'une législation cherchant à pourvoir à un système d'assurance contre le chômage, la maladie, et l'invalidité dans toute la Puissance, et Attendu: que le comité a fait un rapport favorisant le principe et l'adoption de cette mesure, le premier paragraphe de ce rapport se lisant comme suit: Que l'établissement de méthodes d'assurance contre le chômage sera l'une des nécessités qu'il faudra inévitablement s'occuper avant longtemps comme une part de la solution des problèmes industriels de notre époque, et Attendu: que malheureusement le fait que le rapport du comité ait été adopté unanimement, par le parlement, il n'y a apparemment aucune action de prise pour faire passer ces mesures. Qu'il soit résolu que le prochain comité exécutif reçoive instruction de porter cette question à l'attention du gouvernement demandant qu'une action soit prise pour l'avancement et la passation de cette législation.

Les différends industriels et la Loi Lemieux. Résolution No 3. Attendu: que par décision du Conseil Privé, l'acte des investigations dans les disputes industrielles de 1907 a été déclaré ultra-vires quand il s'applique aux utilités publiques et aux corporations incorporées et opérant en dedans des limites provinciales, et Attendu: que dans l'intérêt de l'harmonie industrielle il serait désirable qu'il soit permis que cette législation fonctionne universellement dans toute la Puissance sans aucun empêchement et Attendu: qu'il y a des amendements suggérés et en suspens à l'acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord qui permettraient un tel fonctionnement, l'établissement de cette législation est demandé aux gouvernements provinciaux afin de permettre toute action, et

Attendu: qu'à date, toutes les provinces, à l'exception de l'Ontario et de Québec, se sont entendues et ont ordonné une telle législation. Qu'il soit résolu que les prochains comités exécutifs de ces deux provinces reçoivent instructions d'insister auprès de leurs législateurs, pour l'ordonnance d'une législation nécessaire.

Salaires minimum des femmes. Résolution No 4. Attendu: que le gouvernement provincial de Québec a passé une loi pourvoyant au paiement d'un salaire minimum aux femmes et filles employées dans certaines industries dans la province et a créé une Commission du Salaire minimum dans le but de surveiller et de déterminer les salaires qui devront être payés, et Attendu: que les pouvoirs des membres de ladite commission tels que déterminés dans l'Acte sont circonscrits limitant ainsi le but visé par leurs activités, et Attendu: que ces limitations ont pour effet de causer des distinctions parmi les ouvrières employées dans cette province, privant un grand nombre d'entre elles de la protection désirée. Qu'il soit résolu: que le prochain comité exécutif de la province de Québec reçoive instructions d'insister pour que la loi soit amendée de façon à permettre une application plus large de ses pouvoirs en y incluant les femmes et les filles employées dans les établissements commerciaux et industriels.

Pensions de vieillesse. Résolution No 5. Attendu: qu'un Acte pourvoyant au paiement d'une pension de vieillesse a été adopté par le Gouvernement fédéral rendant possible un système de pensions pour les personnes âgées dans le Dominion, pourvu que les gouvernements de chacune des provinces coopèrent en instituant la législation nécessaire, et Attendu: que plusieurs provinces ont déjà ordonné cette législation et la pension de vieillesse est maintenant payée dans ces provinces, et Attendu: que le peuple de la Puissance contribue directement au fonds requis pour le paiement de cette pension, conséquemment les citoyens de cette province qui n'ont pas passé la législation voulue reçoivent moins de considération que ceux des autres provinces, ce qui crée une préférence au détriment du bien-être future de la Puissance. Qu'il soit résolu que le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, par l'intermédiaire de ses comités exécutifs provinciaux, insiste pour que les législateurs des provinces qui n'ont pas encore passé de telle législation voient à prendre action le plus tôt possible. Loi des accidents du travail, amendements à y apporter. Résolution No 6. Attendu: que la loi révisée, de la Compensation ouvrière de la Province de Québec ayant été mise en force depuis le 11er septembre 1928, par conséquent tout le temps nécessaire a été donné pour faire une analyse sérieuse de ses opérations, et Attendu: que l'expérience a démontré que certaines anomalies existant dans la composition de l'acte et qui cause de la confusion et sont au détriment de ses succès et de son application équitable, entraînant à des disputes et à des délais inutiles, et Attendu: qu'il est clairement évident

Les salaires minima

La Commission du Salaire minimum des femmes de la province de Québec a tenu une importante réunion, cette semaine. Elle avait été saisie de plusieurs plaintes d'ouvrières qui n'avaient pas reçu l'augmentation de salaire périodique à laquelle elles avaient droit, d'après les termes des Ordonnances émises. Il semblerait, de plus, que certains patrons sont sous l'impression que la loi des salaires minima ne s'applique qu'aux ouvrières de métier et que les autres qu'on qualifie de non-expérimentées (unskilled labor) et qui font des opérations faciles n'exigeant que peu ou pas d'expérience, ne sont pas touchées par les Ordonnances.

La Commission désire dissiper ce malentendu et déclare que les salaires minima s'appliquent à toutes les apprenties ou ouvrières indistinctement employées dans une industrie couverte et que toutes, sans exception, doivent bénéficier des augmentations périodiques auxquelles elles ont droit, quel que soit leur genre de travail ou d'occupation.

La loi du salaire minimum a été adoptée par la Législature non pas pour fixer les salaires courants dans l'industrie, mais pour déterminer un minimum au-dessous duquel un patron ne peut employer une jeune fille ou femme sans s'exposer à des poursuites; ces minima sont fixés d'après la somme la plus basse nécessaire à une femme pour vivre; les ouvrières expérimentées sont supposées gagner plus que le minimum fixé par la Commission; la loi est faite pour protéger les faibles, celles qui commencent; elle revêt donc un caractère éminemment humanitaire. La Commission ne fait aucune distinction dans le genre d'ouvrage fait par l'ouvrière, c'est la période de temps qu'elle a faite dans l'industrie qui lui donne le droit aux augmentations périodiques de six mois en six mois et non pas la genre d'ouvrage qu'elle fait.

A moins de cas exceptionnels, c'est rendre un mauvais service à une jeune fille que de la garder indéfiniment à accomplir une besogne de moindre importance, si elle n'est pas apte à faire un ouvrage plus rémunérateur, il est préférable de ne pas la garder et de lui donner ainsi l'occasion de se placer ailleurs dans une occupation plus en rapport avec ses capacités et où elle sera dans un milieu qui lui conviendra mieux et où elle pourra gagner sa vie.

La Commission est absolument décidée de faire respecter ses Ordonnances par tous indistinctement. Une autre erreur constatée par la Commission, c'est que des manufacturiers dont l'établissement est situé à plus de dix milles de Montréal par chemin de fer ou par voie carrossable, sont sous l'impression qu'ils tombent sous l'Ordonnance couvrant les districts ruraux de moins de 3,000 de population. La distance est comptée d'après une ligne directe à vol d'oiseau de l'île de Montréal, et cette distance est de dix milles. Donc, tous les manufacturiers visés par une des Ordonnances émises et dont l'établissement est situé à moins de six milles à vol d'oiseau de l'île de Montréal tombent sous l'application couvrant la ville et l'île de Montréal. Toutefois, pour des raisons toutes spéciales, si un manufacturier ainsi situé croit être lésé par cette décision, il peut soumettre son cas à la Commission qui décidera suivant le mérite de chacun de ceux-ci. Il a été également décidé par les commissaires d'étendre le champ d'action de sa prochaine enquête à tous les établissements de confection de hardes faites tant d'hommes que de femmes ou enfants, ce sera l'industrie la plus forte touchée par la Commission jusqu'à présent.

En général, les Ordonnances sont bien respectées dans l'industrie de la buanderie, l'industrie textile et les métiers de l'imprimerie quoique plusieurs infractions aient été constatées — la plupart du temps de minime importance. Toutes font le sujet d'une enquête minutieuse et, dans chaque cas où s'est prouvé, le patron devra remettre à l'ouvrière le salaire arriéré ou s'exposer à des poursuites judiciaires.

La Commission attire également l'attention des intéressés sur le fait qu'elle reçoit de temps à autre des lettres anonymes contenant des plaintes, et ne mentionnant même pas parfois le nom de l'établissement ainsi visé. Il est bien difficile, dans ces cas, de redresser ces griefs. Les ouvrières peuvent s'adresser en toute confiance aux bureaux de la Commission, édifice du gouvernement, 89, rue Notre-Dame Est; leur identité sera respectée; elles n'ont donc rien à craindre et aideront ainsi le travail de la Commission. La loi a été faite pour protéger les ouvrières et les aider, c'est à elles de s'en servir.

que la rétention du principe de responsabilité individuelle au lieu de la responsabilité collective, fournit un motif de constatation et qui est largement responsable des difficultés éprouvées, et Attendu: que ces conditions sont la cause de mécontentements considérables parmi les employeurs et les employés et ont conduit à beaucoup trop de souffrances et d'ennuis inutiles. Qu'il soit résolu que le prochain comité exécutif de la province de Québec reçoive instruction de faire l'amendement de l'Acte en vue de: 1.

l'élimination des clauses irrégulières existant dans la loi 2. l'institution de la responsabilité collective de l'industrie. Une résolution fut prise par un vote debout et une minute de silence en marque de sympathie au secrétaire-correspondant, Joseph Pelletier, à l'occasion de la mort de sa mère, survenue ces jours derniers. Après la transaction de quelques affaires de routine, l'assemblée s'ajourna vers les 11 heures.

Advertisement for Melchers Canadian Whisky featuring a bottle and the text 'Melchers Canadian Whisky Croix d'Or' and 'La boisson la plus saine'.



Woman's Emancipation

The Mothers of the Race Who Bore Their Burdens
Bravely Were True Heroines. Justice Demands
That They be Given Political, Economic and Social
Equality.

By BERNARD ROSE

The persistent efforts on the part of the organizations, officers, and members of leading suffrage organizations to secure for their sisters in the province, the right to vote at both municipal and provincial elections, has focussed attention upon the place which woman occupies in society.

For centuries she has been compelled to occupy a subordinate economic and political position. Man was King and woman must be his subject or slave. Any attempt made by a more than ordinary intelligent woman to improve her intellectual or political position, was regarded as being extremely presumptuous and very much resented not only by the members of the so-called stronger sex, but the great majority of those who were taught and really believed, that women had no right to enter into competition with men in the professions, callings, and service regarded as specially reserved for them, on account of their sex and presumed superior ability.

The more forward women in so-called civilized countries, notwithstanding the violent opposition they met, did not shrink from the task they had set themselves to achieve a measure of emancipation for their sex.

The gallant opponents of woman's entry into public life and the professions, sought to dissuade them from carrying on their campaign by their allusion to woman as the "Queen of the Home."

Apparently they overlooked the historical fact, that for ages woman was as far from being a Queen in her home or elsewhere, as the average man is, in being a full fledged monarch with all the attributes and powers of a King.

How many of those who speak somewhat slightly, and contemptuously of woman's effort to improve her condition, have thought of the agonies, privation, and suffering endured by mothers of the race?

There have been at all times women who were petted and pampered; the playthings of gilded youth, and the mistresses of men occupying a high place in society. They have constituted but an insignificant fraction of the millions of women whose life was a burden from practically the day they began to walk.

Since women became more conscious of their rights and responsibilities, they have insisted upon getting that economic and political recognition which they are justly entitled to claim, as members of society.

What the plight of woman was, even fifty years ago, is known to those who interest themselves in the welfare of their fellow men and women.

A well-known reformer in England, instrumental in forming clubs, stated that when she first made the acquaintance of working girls, they were rough, poorly dressed, ill-nourished, and working from 8 o'clock in the morning to sometimes 10 o'clock at night, and paid four and five cents an hour. This was nothing but virtual slavery and no doubt a number of the sheltered, well-paid, beautifully dressed women and good Christians (only so by lip service, instead of human service), had pitied or denounced the young girl that went astray and became a social derelict. Can we blame them for resorting to any mode of life rather than as pointed out by this reformer, working from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. for a wage that was not sufficient to purchase the bare necessities of life without mention being made of proper shelter, and clothing?

These very girls were the daughters of workmen's wives who began working when still children and married at an age when life held all that was beautiful and hopeful for the fortunate daughters of the race, whilst their poorer sisters were already wives and mothers.

Not only did they bear children, but in most instances very shortly afterwards, resumed their work so as to help the husband support the home. They were therefore biologically and economically productive. They continued to perpetuate the race at the same time engaging in productive labor. Yet, millions of these heroines bore their burden bravely. If they occasionally lost heart, they were not to blame.

The so-called upper classes looked down upon them with a kind of pitying contempt. They were evidently the unfortunate members of society, who came into the world for the benefit of the more fortunate ones, who could indulge themselves in every luxury.

The mothers of the race, living in the large industrial centres, and even the farmers' wives, knew very little of the joy of life. In addition to being wives and mothers, they were drudges, and very often the victims of their husbands' brutality and disgust with his lot in life. With the wages the husband earned, they were forced to economize in every direction and in some cases show ability to finance, that would have done credit to the experienced business man.

Can anyone quite appreciate the state of mind of these mothers? They gave birth to six, seven, eight, and ten or more children, many of whom died through lack of care and nourishment which the harassed and very often sick mother was unable to give them.

How many men would care to change their sex knowing as they do, what the wife and mother has to suffer?

How can we expect the race to continue if those whom we look to for its perpetuation, are chained to their daily domestic tasks as the slaves were of old?

How many of those who find life worth living, would undertake to bring up a family upon the wages earned by thousands of industrious workers, in our own, and other large centres? There are some who take exception to the suggestion that families be limited. The workman knows the larger the family, the greater the difficulty in properly looking after its several members, and giving them the food, clothing, shelter, and education they deserve.

It is the wife that rises early to prepare her husband's food. She then looks after her children and gets them ready to go to school, with perhaps one or more of the tender age, requiring her constant care. She must prepare the mid-day meal for either husband or children at school. In the afternoon she attends to the little domestic tasks if the home is to be kept clean. As soon as she is through, she must prepare the evening meal for the family and when this is over, wash dishes and get the children ready for bed. For her, it is a constant round of labor from early morn till late at night.

Where her husband is employed she has not the additional worry of getting the necessary food on credit. If her husband is without employment, she must seek to encourage him, and wheedle the grocer and butcher, into letting her have vital necessities upon the undertaking that when her husband gets work, she will pay off the indebtedness incurred.

As for clothing, very seldom can she purchase these outright for cash, and must buy from stores that sell them on the instalment plan and generally charge considerably more than the value of the articles, since they must make provision for losses and bad debts.

Women, be they married or single, particularly belonging to the working class, are vitally interested in measures affecting not only the economic existence of those who toil, but the welfare of the community from every standpoint, hygienic, moral, social, and political.

Many women find life such a burden that were it not for the love they bear their children, they would regard the terminating of their existence with joy. If they continue to carry their cross, it is because of the great loss their children would suffer in the event of the mother's taking away.

We are accustomed to eulogizing great generals, and flattering statesmen, applauding orators, admiring the great men who have accumulated untold wealth, but no one is entitled to greater admiration,

Sir Eugene Fiset, M.P.

A military and civil servant veteran who won distinction in both spheres of activity.

By BERNARD ROSE

It occasionally happens that a member of the House of Commons or Minister tiring of politics, resigns their seat or if defeated, seeks a position of emolument with the Crown.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission was a former Minister as was the Honourable Mr. Burrell now a joint librarian of parliament. The present Deputy Minister of Marine at one time was a member of the House of Commons.

It is rare for a former Deputy Minister or employee of the Government, to present himself as a candidate, and thus be in a position to propose and help in enacting legislation.

It must not doubt be a pleasant change from occupying a position as permanent departmental head, to taking a seat in the House of Commons and scanning the estimates of the Department of which one was the Deputy. It is pleasant to sit back and examine the several items that make up the Departmental estimates and say a word in praise or criticism.

In the House of Commons today, there sits one who during the troublous war years, occupied one of the most responsible and trying positions in the Government.

As Deputy of this Department he was looked to, as the agent to keep the machinery going and was blamed and occasionally denounced, for any little friction that arose out of a situation that was as unprecedented as it was difficult to meet.

The task which fell to the lot of the Deputy Minister of Militia at the outbreak of war, was an herculean one. Canada was not prepared to instantly call to the colours, thousands of men who in a very short delay, would be prepared to embark on transports and undergo the necessary training under British instructors to fit them for active service in France or any other theatre of war.

The Minister at the time was the redoubtable Sam Hughes. He and his Deputy set to work with a will. Sparing neither themselves nor their subordinates, within the course of a few weeks, they organized what in other days would have been considered quite a formidable army.

Preparations were also made for organizing and training the heroic battalions that won undying fame as units in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Men of all ages and situations flocked to the colours. What Canada did in the late war, hardly need be recapitulated. Let us sincerely hope that Canadians will never again be called upon to participate in another war. The sacrifices made by its army and citizens should suffice for many a generation.

In the midst of the hurried preparations besieged and beseeched by hundreds, wanting commissions and positions; by scores anxious to sell the Government war and other necessities was the indefatigable Deputy Minister of Militia. Of medium stature but walking with the erectness of a guardsman, typically military in appearance, Eugene Fiset, the physician whose military experience began when he was attached to the first Canadian Contingent that served in South Africa during the British Boer War, was the best qualified man in the Do-

minion for the giant's task devolving upon the Minister's right hand man. The Canadian Contingent that went to South Africa won a great glory for itself. Dr. Fiset for services rendered while attached to the South African Canadian Contingent was mentioned in dispatches. He was awarded the distinguished service order; a medal and four clasps, and given the Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel.

During his African experience he learned all that was to be known concerning soldiering. The experience he gained as a surgeon was of great value to him.

Eugene Fiset comes of a distinguished family. He was born on the 15th. of March 1874, and is the son of the Honourable J. B. R. Fiset who in his lifetime was a member of the Canadian Senate.

He got a splendid classical training graduating with the degree of B.A. from Laval University. Deciding to make medicine his career, he became an undergraduate in the medical faculty and at the close of his studies received his medical degree.

It was upon his return from South Africa, that he resolved to marry, selecting as his consort, a daughter of Mr. L. Taschereau. General and Lady Fiset at no time throughout their long and pleasant service had any regret because of their enlistment in the matrimonial army.

The Department of Militia knowing the value of his knowledge and experience, decided to enlist his cooperation and he was appointed in 1903 Director-General of Medical Services. He served in this capacity for three years and was then appointed Deputy Minister of Militia and Defense.

During the calm years preceding the great conflagration of 1914 he steadily acquired a great deal of Departmental knowledge and won the confidence of his chiefs. His Department was one of the best administered of the several branches of Government service.

As a small measure of appreciation for the services he rendered he was created a C.M.G. on December 31, 1913. In 1915 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon General. During those very trying years he worked to the limit of his capacity. His friends often wondered how he stood the strain. He owes it entirely to his sturdy, compactly built body, and his way of living, that he came through the ordeal from a physical standpoint practically unscathed.

As a physician, he knew that he must keep himself within bounds, otherwise he would be unfitted to carry out the multifarious duties of his office.

Canada's success in equipping more than one-half million men to take part in the war, is in large measure due to him, although he would be the first to deny that he did more than his duty. He has that soldier's reticence of manner and speech, that depreciates any tribute being paid the man who accomplished what bordered upon the marvellous.

In gratitude for the services he enabled his country to render the French Government made him a Commander of the Legion of Honour. The Belgian Government named him a Commander of the Crown of Belgium.

warmer eulogy, and more sincere appreciation, than the wife and mother, herself of poor parentage, who marries and brings up a family. For her, there are no monuments in stone or gold. When her country calls, she gives those who are dearer than life itself, and those who come back wounded, and broken she must love and tend.

All credit should be given to those who have taken up the challenge on behalf of their sex and weaker sisters and disregard the indifference of the wealthy petted, pampered, luxury-loving, and parasitical member of the fair sex, who looks upon those fighting for woman's rights as eccentric, unsexed and outside the pale of polite of society.

Man has fought to economically, politically, and socially emancipate himself. He took part in revolutions in order to obtain political liberty. He organized trade unions to better protect himself against economic exploitation. He champions the principle of democracy and is confident that distinctions based upon rank are biologically and socially unjust. This warfare against injustice and oppression, he has hitherto carried on in conjunction with his fellows. He did not seek to interest the female members of society, since he shared the prevailing notions and doctrines, that woman occupied a secondary and inferior place in society.

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With the introduction of machinery, he commenced to sense the advantages, importance, and need, of getting the support of those who had hitherto played their part in the very restricted domestic circle.

With women entering the trades and professions. With woman now able to hold their own in a great many spheres and callings with men. With women teaching in our universities, colleges, and academies. With women refusing to continue being the hevers of wood and the drawers of water. With women determined to unloose the shackles with which they have hitherto been bound. With women participating in the deliberations of parliamentary assemblies. With women being at the same time wives, and mothers, and yet able to find time to practice a profession, engage in some occupation, or sit in the halls of parliament, man cannot any longer claim to enjoy that supreme sex superiority and distinction which induced them to believe that woman's aid, intelligence, and co-operation was of hardly any value.

The most prosperous countries in the world are those, the citizens and government of which make little distinction because of sex, and realize, that to keep women in a state of subordination, or regard them as inferior members of society, is a reflection upon the intelligence of the male members of society.

I think it can be said in all truth, that in the measure the mass of women in any country make their influence felt, do they very sensibly and effectively contribute to the well-being, economically and socially, of their fellow citizens of both sexes.

Those who believe that the movement to enlarge the sphere and scope of woman's activities will spend itself or suffer a reaction, know little of actual conditions. The agitation in favor of woman's emancipation from servitude, subordination, sex inequality and discrimination, grows more powerful each day.

The self-confident, educated, and intelligent woman of today does not ask for favors but demands her rights as a useful and productive member of the state in which she dwells.

Serbia gave him its order 1st. Class of Saint Sava. Czecho Slovakia pinned its Military Service Medal to his broad breast.

General Fiset served his country at home equally as well. If not better, than he could have done had he been in command on the battlefield. The British Government evidently thought that his services merited appreciation since in 1917, the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him.

In all likelihood, had he been permitted at the outbreak of hostilities, he would have preferred active service rather than remaining as Deputy of what became the first Department of Government from the beginning until the close of the hostilities.

Even those who were inclined to criticize the Government could find little or no fault with General Fiset. The impression prevailed that he was doing all that humanly could be done, to help Canada take an active part in the war and maintain its very high prestige.

The first troops from Canada when along side the war-scarred legions of France and veteran British Armies, showed the enemy, what the freedom-loving men from the plains of Western Canada and the cities of the East could do in defense of their country and civilization.

When a vacancy occurred in the county of Rimouski because of the acceptance of a position of emolument under the Crown, by the sitting member, and a Liberal candidate, was being sought for, much to his surprise General Fiset was asked to accept the nomination.

Rumour had it that he is a very warm friend of a prominent member of the Cabinet, who did his utmost to induce the General to forget his military past and embark upon a public career.

There is no doubt that the Minister in question overcame the General's modesty and unwillingness to stand for parliament, since he accepted the nomination and was elected.

He was reelected at the general elections of 1925 and 1926. In the House of Commons he speaks but seldom. He prefers to listen and only make his voice heard when he considers that the occasion or matter under discussion warrants his participation in the debate.

His colleagues on both sides hold him in high regard. They look upon him as a Canadian who worthily served his country and the Empire to which it belongs.

In peace and war; Department and Parliament; Major General Sir Eugene Fiset has by his devotion to his country and fellow citizens, earned the distinctions conferred upon him by not only his own Government, but those of the Allied countries with which Canada was associated, during the titanic conflict which imposed so many grievous burdens upon the people of the Dominion and has awakened in the breasts of all good men and women, a passionate desire to do all that can be done, to prevent future wars between civilized nations by removing the causes, thus permitting the nations of the world to proceed along the paths of peace, and obtain for their respective peoples, the advantages economic and social, that will follow the outlawing of war, giving the feeling of world security, that will be one of the consequences of the great nations agreeing to adopt a practical and effective plan for disarmament.

UPTON SINCLAIR LOSES \$200,000 LIBEL SUIT

Upton Sinclair, Socialist and author of "Boston," "The Jungle" and many other books, recently lost his libel suit for \$200,000 damages against the Denver Rocky Mountain News in Federal court at Denver. Sinclair's suit was based on the publication by the News of a review of "Upton Sinclair, A Study in Social Protest," written by Floyd Dell.

The review was written by Lee Taylor Casey, News editorial writer. Casey criticized Sinclair's Socialism and charged that the author was an egotist. He maintained that in expressing an opinion of Sinclair he was carrying out the duty of an editorial writer with a public figure.

Judge Symes in his instructions said: "Any man has the right in America to express his opinion, even if that opinion is wrong."

He upheld the News' claim that the Casey review was based on truth and the defense that no damage had been done to Sinclair's reputation.

STRIKE OF AUSTRALIAN TIMBER MILL WORKERS ENDED

An Associated Press dispatch from Melbourne on June 24 said: "A protracted strike of timber mill-workers in Australia has been ended by a conference which effected an agreement forming a compromise between the two previous awards of the Federal arbitration court. All union workers will be taken back into the mills and the 44-hour week has been retained in some cases, the 48-hour week being adopted in others."

"The strike resulted in a drastic tie-up in building operations and its ramifications spread through other construction trades."

A Right That Is Maintained.

Many of the American unions are affiliated with the International Federation of their craft, this being true of the Miners, the Seamen, the Shoeworkers, the Pressmen, the Machinists, and several others. Unquestionably the American trade union movement has profited from these European contacts, but American trade unionists have never been willing to abandon their trade union principles and policies, neither have they been willing to manage their affairs in the United States upon a European basis. Ameri-

Policies To Fit Conditions

By JOHN P. FREY, Secretary, A. F. of L. Metal Trades Dept.

Mr. Frey is not only an authority on American trade union policy, but because of his many visits to foreign countries as a delegate and official representative of American labor, he is equipped to deal with the matter here presented. Its importance is testified to by its frequent recurrence and at this time particularly by the political labor developments in England and by the recent report of Director Albert Thomas, of the International Labor Office at Geneva.

American trade union policy has never been wholly satisfactory to some leaders of the European trade union movement. The evidence is found in some of the European labor press and in the public addresses made in the United States by some influentially placed European trade unionists.

At times the advice to us in matters of policy is such that American trade unionists have felt themselves called upon to defend the policies of the American trade union movement. Certainly as far as results achieved are concerned, there are no reasons for American trade unionists to assume an apologetic attitude when discussing our movement with Europeans.

There are various reasons which account for the proneness of some European trade unionists to criticize our American movement, one of the many being that there are those who believe that in theory some workmen's organizations in Europe are more progressive.

If American trade unionists were as free in lecturing the trade union movement of the lands they visit, or in telling them that they were fifty years behind the times in practice, as we have been told on several occasions, the spirit of international trade unionism would become disturbed, and Americans would be promptly and effectively informed that their criticism were as unwelcome as impolite, that European trade unionists understood their problems better than any one else, and furthermore that they had not asked for advice or criticism.

Why We Remain Silent.

It is to the great credit of the American trade unionists who visit Europe that they have invariably refrained from attempting to lecture their brothers on the other side or criticize their policies. Our representatives have held that the trade union movement of each country was more competent to understand its problems and adopt policies to deal with them than any one else.

While American trade union leaders are far from satisfied with the progress our movement is making in America, they are aware that the conditions secured by American trade unionists are in many ways superior to those found in any other land. One illustration will suggest others to our readers.

The national European trade union movements through the International Labor Office at Geneva, secured the adoption of an 8 hour program or convention at their first session. All that remained to put the 8 hour day into effect was the ratification of the convention by the nations united in the International Labor Office. But this is something which yet remains to be done, and in the meantime the 8 hour day remains a future goal for millions of European wage earners.

Acting through the American Federation of Labor, American trade unionists here have established the 44 hour, 5 1/2-day week for a large proportion of their membership, and in addition the 40 hour, 5-day week has been established under agreement with employers for several hundred thousand wage earners.

Criticism from Geneva.

Recently at a conference of the International Labor Office in Geneva, the secretary, in his statement, criticized the American Federation of Labor's "persistence in a policy of isolation," and in addition intimated that the American Federation of Labor was attempting "to extend its influence over the whole American Continent."

Apparently the European point of view, as far as it was expressed by Mr. Albert Thomas, is that the American trade union movement should become a part of the European, and accept the methods and policies advocated by the European trade union movement.

It seems logical to American trade unionists that their first interest lies at home; that a thoroughly organized Pan American Federation of Labor would be at least as much practical value as more binding affiliations with Europe.

There always has existed, and there is at present a most kindly fraternal attitude for the welfare of our European brothers. American trade unionists for years passed have done everything in their power to establish the strongest bonds of friendship with European trade unionists. European leaders who visit the United States are given a reception, the cordiality of which convinces them that they are in the house of their friends.

In addition, American trade unionists have devoted much time and study to the principles and policies carried out in Europe. The willingness of American trade unionists to acquire knowledge through the experience of others, has been carried so far at times that some policies which would work successfully in Europe have been advocated in our movement, although frequently without much success because conditions affecting workers as a whole in America are much different in many respects from those existing in the older countries.

FOR TRAVELLERS

Canadian Pacific Ry. announce that first class coaches of a new interior design, equipped with bucket seats upholstered in a cool moquette material and provided on their backs with coat rack, umbrella stand, and check holder are now operated on the following trains:

Between Montreal and Toronto
Train No. 37, "The York," from Montreal, Windsor Stn., 12.45 p.m. daily except Sunday (daily from June 23rd).

Between Montreal and Ottawa
Train No. 503 from Montreal, Windsor Stn., 8.30 a.m. daily. No. 493 from Ottawa, Windsor Stn., 12.00 noon, daily except Sunday, and No. 507, 3.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Between Montreal and Quebec
Train No. 354, "The Frontenac" from Montreal, Windsor Stn., 9.15 a.m. daily.
Train No. 358, "The Viger" from Montreal, P. V. Stn., 4.00 p.m. daily.
Train No. 353, "The Frontenac" from Quebec, Palais Stn., 12.30 p.m. daily.

Train No. 355, "The Viger", from Quebec, Palais Stn., 4.00 p.m. daily. Times shown are Eastern Standard Time.

These seats have doubled spring cushions and springs in back and are of roomy width. They are designed to overcome vibration and will make travelling over long distances smooth and comfortable.

For further particulars apply to any Canadian Pacific Ry. Ticket Agent or City Ticket Office, 201 St. James St. West, phone Harbour 4211.

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK WON BY CARPENTERS

Carpenters employed by the Millmen's Association of New Jersey and the New Jersey Store Fixtures' Association won the five-day week and wage increases. Both parties signed a three-year agreement.

"There is no question at all as to complete innocence of Mooney and Billings; and it is a grave reflection upon our judicial system that this injustice can be corrected only by an appeal to executive clemency."—Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

"SALADA"

TEA

At the Trades Council

Several resolutions of important character adopted for presentation to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada's convention. — Labor Party standing was discussed.

It was indeed a very interesting meeting that was held last Thursday at the Montreal Trades and Labor Council. It was presided over by President Foster and Vice President Corrievue of the Montreal Tramways Employees' Union. The main topic of discussion was the question of the affiliation of the Council to the Labor Party of Canada, and the debate lasted for over an hour before the decision was taken not to accede to the request of the Labor Party, several delegates taking part in it, amongst them were Delegates Miron, Lynch, Jansen, Foucher, Foster, Massé, Mathieu, Morin and Cuppello.

The matter came before the meeting through a recommendation of the Executive Committee reading as follows: Your Committee had under consideration the question of the affiliation of the Trades and Labor Council with the Labor Party of Canada referred to him on motion of a delegate of lodge 234 of the Railway Carmen.

Upon careful consideration and after examination of the condition of both the Labor Party and the Trades and Labor Council, your Committee is of the opinion that no immediate action can be consistently recommended. The composition of the Labor Party is determined by its constitution adopted at convention of that body, it provides for the affiliation of bona fide organizations who are prepared to subscribe to its principle and obligations. It is to be regretted, however, that under these circumstances certain minority organizations are admitted whose aims and objects are the destruction of the legitimate majority movement, namely, the International Trade Union movement as represented in this trades council, it is obvious that this condition is detrimental to the securing of political solidarity and action.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that these facts be brought to the attention of the officials of the Labor Party in the hope that a solution may be reached by amendments of the constitution or otherwise."

It was claimed by delegates that it was impossible to expect unanimity in any body as large and comprehensive as a political party as this did not destroy the usefulness of the organization. However, when the previous question was called the recommendation of the Executive carried by a large majority.

The Committee submitted a list of resolutions to be presented at the incoming convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will be held in August at St. John, N. B., they read as follows and were adopted after more or less discussion in each case:

Mothers' Allowances.
Resolution No. 1. Whereas it has been found expedient and sound practice in the majority of the Provinces of the Dominion to enact legislation making provision for the granting of allowances to needy mothers, and

Whereas, the institution of such legislation has proved of material benefit in providing the necessary assistance to permit mothers to properly care for and educate their children without recourse to charity, and

Whereas, a careful analysis of conditions in the Province of Quebec would indicate that the need for such assistance is as urgent as elsewhere in the Dominion.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee of the Province of Quebec be instructed to again urge upon the Government of that Province the imperative need for legislation instituting Mothers' Allowances and Maternity benefits."

Unemployment Insurance.
Resolution No. 2. Whereas, the Dominion Parliament has had under consideration the question of the establishment of legislation seeking to provide a system of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance throughout the Dominion, and

Whereas, the question was referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations for study and investigation, and

Whereas, the Committee in reporting favored in principle, the adoption of such measures, the first paragraph of the report reading as follows: That the necessity of providing some method of unemployment insurance is one that will inevitably have to be dealt with before long, as a solution, in part, of the industrial problems of the present day," and

Whereas, despite the fact that the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted by Parliament, no apparent action to further these measures has been taken.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee be instructed to again bring this question to the attention of the Government urging the desirability of some definite action being taken to further the enactment of this legislation."

Industrial Disputes and Lemieux Act.
Resolution No. 3. Whereas, by decision of the Privy Council the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been declared *ultra vires* when applied to public utilities and corporations holding incorporation and operating within Provincial boundaries, and

Whereas, in the interest of industrial harmony it is desirable that the said legislation should be permitted to function universally throughout the Dominion without hindrance, and

Whereas, pending suggested amendments to the British North America Act that would permit of such a course, enabling legislation is being sought from

the Provincial Government (that would allow of such action), and

Whereas, up to date, all Provinces with the exception of Ontario and Quebec have agreed and enacted such enabling legislation.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee of these Provinces be instructed to press upon their legislators for the enactment of the necessary legislation.

Minimum Wages for Women in Commercial Establishments.
Resolution No. 4. Whereas, the Provincial Government of Quebec has enacted legislation making provision for the payment of minimum wages to women and girls employed in certain industries throughout the Province, and

Whereas, the powers of the members of the said Board as defined in the Act are circumscribed thus limiting the scope of their activities, and

Whereas, these limitations have the effect of depriving discrimination among female workers employed within the Province depriving a large number of them of the desired protection.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee for the Province of Quebec be instructed to press for the amendments to the Act that will permit of a wider application of its provisions by the inclusion of women and girls employed in commercial as well as industrial establishments.

Old Age Pensions.
Resolution No. 5. Whereas, an Act providing for the payment of old age pensions has been adopted by the Federal Government, thereby making possible a system of pensions for the aged throughout the Dominion, providing the Government of each of the Provinces cooperate by the enactment of the necessary enabling legislation, and

Whereas, several of the Provinces have already enacted this necessary legislation and old age pensions are now being paid in those Provinces, and

Whereas, the people of the Dominion are direct contributors to the funds required for the payment of such pensions, consequently the citizens of those Provinces, thus creating a condition of discrimination detrimental to the future welfare of the Dominion.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada through the medium of its Provincial Executive Committees urge upon the legislators of such Provinces which have not yet passed enabling legislation the desirability of such action being taken at the earliest possible moment."

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.
Resolution No. 6. Whereas, the revised Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec having been in force since September 1st, 1928, ample opportunity has therefore been afforded for a careful analysis of its operation, and

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that certain anomalies exist in the composition of the Act, that is both confusing and detrimental to its successful and equitable application, leading to unnecessary dispute and delay, and

Whereas, it is clearly evident that the retention of the principle of individual instead of collective responsibility, provides an incentive for contestation that is largely responsible for the difficulties encountered, and

Whereas, this conditions are the cause of considerable dissatisfaction among employers and employees and have led to much unnecessary suffering and inconvenience.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee for Province of Quebec be instructed to press for amendments to the act with a view to: 1. the elimination of the anomalous clause existing in the law, 2. the institution of the collective liability of industry."

A vote of condolence and sympathy was taken by a standing vote and one minute of silence at the occasion of the death of Mrs. Pelletier, mother of the corresponding-secretary Joseph Pelletier.

After several matters of routine had been transacted the meeting adjourned at about 11 p.m., the next meeting to be held on July 18th.

CAMEL CIGARETTES PAY 10 CENTS AN HOUR
Wages as low as 10 cents an hour is paid by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. manufacturers of Camel Cigarettes at its Winston-Salem, N. C. plant, according to E. Lewis Evans, president Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Mr. Evans made this statement at A. F. of L. headquarters on returning from Winston-Salem. The Reynolds concern declined to even discuss unionism with A. F. of L. representatives. Peace negotiations by the U. S. Department of Labor were rejected.

"I heard stories in Winston-Salem that would make our hair curl," said President Evans. "The factory is on a nine-hour basis and wages range as low as 90 cents a day, I was told. One man who worked there seven years was paid 30 cents an hour. He asked for an increase and was told: 'We can hire three men for what we are paying you.' The employee was discharged when he attempted to reason with the company representatives."

LABOR QUERIES?

Q.—What is the British equivalent of the American word "scab"?
A.—"Blackleg." The word "scab" is sometimes used.
Q.—Who said: "Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor?"
A.—Daniel Webster, famous American statesman, orator and jurist.
Q.—Where did the great railroad strike of 1877 begin and what was its cause?
A.—It began on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad following a ten per cent reduction in pay.
Q.—When was the first strike of printers?
A.—Authorities differ on this. According to the History of the Typographical Union, by George A. Tracy, the first strike was in 1776, when journeymen printers of New York struck for an increase in wages and were successful.
Q.—In what trades has the five-day week made the greatest progress?
A.—In the building, automobile and men's clothing trades, according to a recent report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Q.—What was the final standing of the British Labor party in Parliament as a result of the recent general election?
A.—Labor won 289 seats against a previous 162.
Q.—What was said about "intellectuals" by an American Federation of Labor convention?
A.—The 1918 convention said: "Although we welcome the advice and the suggestions and the sympathetic support of any and all who are willing to give them to our men and women we decline to yield the leadership of our movement to those who do not work. We object to those who undertake to be the censor and mentor of the American labor movement."

Q.—Who was Francisco Ferrer?
A.—A Spanish educator who was executed by the Spanish government in 1909. The American Federation of Labor Executive Council adopted resolutions protesting against the execution of Ferrer, who was called by the resolutions a martyr to the cause of free speech, free press and free education.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD
—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor recently invited Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Premier of Great Britain, to be the guest of the Federation at a testimonial dinner when the Premier makes his proposed visit to the United States.
—Following the wage increase granted the Southern Railway shop workers by decision of a board of arbitration, an agreement increasing wages 5 cents an hour, retroactive to March 1, was signed in Washington on June 21 between representatives of the Southern and the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen.
—Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City has asked newspaper publishers for the five-day week and continuation of the present wage scale.
—The Great Northern railroad on June 24 announced the granting of a wage increase to shop workers, affecting about 6,000 men.
—A long strike of timber mill workers in Australia was ended by a compromise agreement between the employers and workers.
—The campaign of the Actors' Equity Association to organize motion picture actors will have the "earnest and aggressive" support of the American Federation of Labor, President Green announced on June 26 in a telegram to President Frank Gillmore of Equity.

ARGENTINE LABOR MOVEMENT REPORTED UNITING
The Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions says: "In Argentina there are three national trade union centres, one of which (the C. O. A.) is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, another (the U. S. A.) is Syndicalist, and a third (the F. O. R. A.) is anarchist. The Union of the Printing and Allied Trades is desirous of achieving the unity of the Argentinian trade union movement: some time ago, therefore, it sent out an invitation to all three centres to attend a joint conference under its auspices for the purpose of compiling general principles for unification, which invitation was refused only by the very small Anarchist-centre. The negotiations proved successful. The scheme, which had been previously approved by the executive of the "free" national centre, makes the trade union movement independent of all political parties, leaving to individual members freedom of political action within the limits of their trade union rights and duties. Individual unions are to have complete independence as to their form of organization. The leadership of the united national trade union centre is to be in the hands of a national committee consisting of 15 members each of the contracting parties to which any unions joining the centre later would send representatives."

NEW IRON PROCESS DISPLACES LABOR
What will become of the skilled iron puddler who is being displaced by new processes?
The A. M. Byers Company produces 4,500 tons of wrought iron a month by its recently perfected Ashton process at Warren, Ohio. About 150 men are employed.
At the company's Girard (Ohio) plant, that operates under the old system, 400 men produce 4,000 tons a month.
These figures show that at the Warren plant one man produces 30 tons of iron a month, with 250 less men than the Girard plant, which produces 10 tons per man.

AT THE CAPITOL
Ramon Novarro's latest production, "The Pagan," adapted from the novel by John Russell, will be featured at the Capitol Theatre. The picture is sound synchronized with singing sequences by Novarro. Taken outright sequences by Novarro, the film tells of a half-breed island in a struggle for his native sweetheart. The cast includes Renee Adore, Dorothy Janis and Donald Crisp.

AT THE PALACE
The Palace Theatre will hold over "Innocents of Paris" for a second week. This is the latest of the Paris boulevards, makes his debut in talking films. The almost universal appeal of his personality finds ready response in the medium. The story tells of how a Parisian on the stage, Chevalier, sings songs in English and French, among these being "Valentine" and "Louise."

From Our Readers

Editor, The Labor World:
I read the article by Matthew Wolf on "The New 'Dead-Line'". The tendency he mentions of employers is in line with the wage-system itself. It exists as a means of getting other persons to work for one without one's working for them in return. That being the underlying incentive it naturally enough manifests itself in every way that becomes available. The real fundamental problem is to change the incentive.
The one way to do that is to ascertain what form of human association is in harmony with the orderly trend of nature and then to reveal the benefits to all in adopting that form of human association. That will make people desire it and then they will change their actions to fit, and the old incentive of getting as much from others for as little of one's own as possible will give way to the incentive of securing the approval of one's fellows by meriting such approval.
The form of human association that fits nature's orderly trend is that of equal freedom between all sane adult human beings. And the economic essential of such freedom is that when one person wants another to work for very" very he will be willing to work equally long in return so that the transaction will be an exchange. For one to work longer for the other than the other works in return in commercial transactions is for one to be robbed and the other to be a robber—an appropriator.
Thru ignorance humanity blundered into the result method of fixing prices, and the practice of that method makes the getting of what goes under the designation of wealth appear to bring more approval from one's fellows than the doing of something which is in itself a worthy—beneficial—act. Also it makes the getting and exercising of the obvious power of rulership of some over the others appear to bring more approval from one's fellows than the doing of something of real benefit to them does. So that the inequitable price-fixing practice makes people take injurious (to both themselves and others) courses in their attempt to satisfy the natural human craving for the approval of one's fellow humans.
Get people to once adopt the equitable method of fixing prices according to the actual duration of the adult human work—hour for hour—and people will be moved to satisfy their normal desire for the approval of their fellows in the only way then available—that of doing something which is beneficial, which is gratifying in a normal way. That is the way to put the merit incentive in power over human actions instead of the so-called profit incentive—the incentive to appropriate.

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THE REAL FAMILY PLACE

—A board of conciliation recently awarded a pay increase of 12 per cent, from April 1, to members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union employed by the Canadian Marconi Company.

Province of Quebec
District of Montreal
No. E-52333

SUPERIOR COURT
DAME TILLIE KRONENBERG of Montreal, duly authorized for these presents, wife of CHARLES SELTZER, of Montreal, has made a demand for separation as to property from her husband, Charles Seltzer, on the 10th day of June 1929.

24-28 DAVID M. NOTKIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT
No. B-49402.
DAME BELLA SHIP, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with Sam Cohen, of the same place,

Plaintiff, vs. SAM COHEN, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, June 19th, 1929.
I. POPLIGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT
No. A-48402.
DAME MARY HEFT, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with Jacob Malkin, of the same place,

Plaintiff, vs. JACOB MALKIN, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 19th June, 1929.
I. POPLIGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec District of Montreal
No. D-51304

SUPERIOR COURT
DAME GOLDA LEIBOVITCH, of the City and District of Montreal wife common as to property with Solomon Abramovitch, of the same place,

Plaintiff, vs. SOLOMON ABRAMOVITCH, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 7th June, 1929
I. POPLIGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec District of Montreal
No. D-51304

SUPERIOR COURT
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