



EN PLEINE CRISE

Sommes-nous à la veille d'une révolution? — Quels sont les fauteurs de grèves?

Depuis quelque temps les grèves se succèdent avec une régularité plutôt alarmante. On dirait qu'un microbe a pénétré le cerveau du prolétariat canadien pour y susciter une flamme nouvelle, un désir de révolte, une crise d'émancipation économique que rien ne semble devoir arrêter si ce n'est, toutefois, un peu plus de tolérance de la part des capitalistes de ce pays qui ont trop spéculé sur la main-d'œuvre, comme si cette main-d'œuvre n'était qu'une vile marchandise susceptible d'être soumise, comme tant d'autres, à la loi de l'offre et de la demande.

A qui sont dues les grèves? A plusieurs causes. D'abord, au coût de la vie qui a pris des proportions telles que l'ouvrier n'y peut plus résister. Ensuite à l'intransigence insolente des employeurs qui ne daignent même pas transiger avec leur personnel, se croyant seulement aptes à le commander, à le faire marcher au doigt, à l'œil et à la baguette.

La grève des camionneurs est une preuve toute récente de cette disposition d'esprit de la part des employeurs. Dans ce dernier cas, ce sont les maîtres-charretiers et les entrepreneurs de transports, compagnies ou individus, qui se sont obstinés à méconnaître les demandes des grévistes ainsi qu'à se soumettre à l'arbitrage, seule solution équitable de pareilles difficultés.

D'autre part, nous ne saurions trop nous élever contre les excès auxquels se sont livrés certains grévistes ou amis des grévistes. Ces abus ne sauraient être tolérés, et c'est ici que les autorités compétentes ont pour devoir d'intervenir et de s'opposer à tout acte illégal, de quelque source qu'il émane.

Néanmoins, il importe de faire remarquer ici que, excès à part, la grève est une arme légitime, la seule, en fait, qu'ait l'ouvrier pour faire reconnaître des droits qu'on lui a toujours niés jusqu'ici. Dans le cas des camionneurs, nous voyons que les patrons ont refusé l'arbitrage. Pourquoi? Ont-ils peur d'avoir tort? On ne sait. A l'heure où paraissent ces lignes peut-être l'affaire sera-t-elle réglée. Mais pourquoi cette obstination ridicule et hautaine des patrons à reconnaître l'arbitrage comme le meilleur mode d'arriver à une entente définitive?

Que nos employeurs prennent garde. Le temps n'est plus où les capitalistes exploitaient à leur guise le travail de leurs semblables, des hommes comme eux, pourtant. Le temps n'est plus où quelques individus osaient imposer à une multitude de travailleurs affamés mais soumis. Ce temps n'est plus. Le passé, ce tas de cendre éteint, est désormais lettre morte. Nous ne vivons dans le présent que pour préparer un avenir meilleur pour le plus grand nombre.

Que les capitalistes descendent de leur piédestal où ils n'ont plus raison d'être. Qu'ils descendent et se mêlent au peuple. Qu'ils lui causent, à ce peuple, qu'ils s'entendent avec lui, qu'ils régissent à l'amiable les difficultés pouvant surgir entre lui et eux, qu'ils causent et soumettent leurs différends à l'arbitrage, sans quoi c'en est fait de leur existence.

Georges Delpègue.

LE RESULTAT DE L'EXPLOITATION DU PEUPLE

La crise éclate partout à la fois. Le capital et le travail sont aux prises. Il fallait s'y attendre, car le peuple est las de peiner et de souffrir. L'endurance a des limites et les saignées prennent fin naturellement, sinon violemment, quand les veines et les artères sont desséchées. Tant que ce pauvre peuple avait de la laine il souffrait qu'on le tonde, mais aujourd'hui qu'on veut raser son vieux cuir tanné et mettre sa chair à nu, il érie, il se révolte et défend sa peau, qui est tout ce qui lui reste, si peu qu'elle vaille. Les spéculateurs s'en sont donné durant les quatre dernières années. Ils ont payé d'andalous et sans vergogne, ils ont tiré sur les travailleurs. L'argent qu'ils donnaient d'une main, ils le retiraient de l'autre et souvent, ils ne donnaient rien et ne repartaient quand même, en sorte qu'ils n'avaient gagné si péniblement dans les fabriques de munitions n'avaient pu être économisés, mais par des moyens souvent douteux, est revenu où il était parti. Mis en appétit, ces gros pleins-de-soupe ont cru qu'ils pouvaient continuer leur exploitation de la classe laborieuse, c'est en quoi ils ont manqué de sens psychologique.

Tant que les gens avaient des salaires mirobolants, ils n'étaient pas dans la détresse, ils se laissaient volontiers dépouiller, car la prévoyance n'est pas une des qualités dominantes des journaliers. Ils payaient comme si l'ambition des gros salaires devait durer. S'ils avaient pu voir un peu au-delà de l'heure présente, ils se seraient insurgés dès lors contre ceux qui les pressuraient et présentant la misère qui était la conséquence du gaspillage forcé auquel on les contraignait, ils l'auraient empêché de fonder sur nous comme un oiseau de proie.

Le proverbe qui dit: "Ne te lamente pas avant que le mal te prenne" a été inventé par les bourgeois afin de profiter de l'inconscience de la plebe. Il faut, au contraire, prévenir le mal, c'est plus sage et plus facile que de le guérir dès qu'il s'est déclaré et nous immobilise sur un lit de douleurs. Le jour où nous avons réalisé que des hommes de proie dévotaient nos produits en des entrepôts frigorifiques pour nous affamer et les vendre le double et même le triple de leur valeur, il fallait se révolter pour empêcher cette iniquité de s'accomplir. Au lieu de l'action énergique nécessaire, nous nous sommes courbés sous la fatalité comme des dindons.

Et nous sommes épuisés en frénésie des inutiles. Il est toujours dangereux de laisser subsister l'injustice et de composer avec l'iniquité. Quand il fut reconnu que certains produits n'avaient aucune raison d'être augmentés, pour quoi avoir supporté cette folle de la hausse et nous être faits plumer, sans avoir opposé de résistance? Les agitateurs qui mènent nos gouvernements et nos institutions financières, enhardis par notre passivité se sont dit: Allons-y de dix de mieux! Ils ont défilé le bluff à son comble et leurs doigts en rateau ne suffisaient pas à gratter le tapis vert où se jouaient nos gros sous. Après les patates, ce fut la farine, le charbon, les oeufs, le beurre, tous les articles de première nécessité. Ils se sont tenus le langage du petit qui avait reçu pour ses étrennes un enfant Jésus, la sainte vierge, saint Joseph, les rois mages, les bergers, les moutons, l'âne et le boeuf en beau sucre rouge transparent comme des rubis. Le premier soir il s'agenouilla avec émotion et dit sa prière devant les personnages fondants, sans le moindre trouble. Le deuxième soir, son objectif fut agréablement chatouillé par une odeur de vanille au moment où il prononçait: Le fruit de vos entrailles est béni...!

C'est lui à les oreilles trop longues, si je le lui sucrais un peu, il aurait l'air moins bête et le petit Jésus serait content. Aussitôt pensé, aussitôt rendu dans la bouche. Pourquoi ces sales bêtes auprès de la crèche? Je suis sûr que le petit Jésus doit avoir peur, saint Joseph leur jette un vilain oeil. Sans elles, il ne serait pas obligé d'avoir toujours les yeux fixés sur le saint enfant. C'est en eux-mêmes à la longue. J'en sais quelque chose quand je suis obligé d'avoir soin de petit frère. Mangeons-les pour les punir d'être grosses bêtes, d'avoir des cornes et du poil frisé comme des nègres! Sa prière finie, il se coucha en se léchant les lèvres comme un chat qui a mangé de la crème. Il s'éveilla avec le jour et courut à la crèche. —Tiens, tiens! comme saint Joseph a toujours l'air triste, et la sainte Vierge aussi! Sans doute, ils pensent que le petit Jésus quand il sera grand, les Juifs le crucifieront. Plutôt qu'ils le voient tout plein de sang et de crachats, mangeons-les aussi! Et comme il grignotait saint Joseph

plus dur à se changer en sirop, il pensait le coeur gros.

—Pauvre petit orphelin, que vas-tu faire seul au monde, si j'étais à ta place, j'aimerais autant mourir. Pas de papa, pas de maman, quand même on est le petit Jésus qu'on a tous les anges pour jouer avec, on est bien malheureux! Croquons-le tout de suite pour en finir avec cette chenille de vilain, comme dit papa quand il se chicanne avec maman! Mais je mangerai d'abord la crèche pour qu'il soit bien couché.

C'est ainsi que toute l'adoration passa dans le ventre de petit gourmand, qui en vint là pour avoir imprudemment tué les oreilles de son aïe et avoir trébuché un goût exquis à sa mauvaise action.

La plupart de ces bourgeois repus de notre chair n'ont pas commencé autrement. Une petite spéculation leur a mis l'eau à la bouche, comme un baiser éveillé la conscience dans le coeur des hommes. L'impunité les a rendus effrontés. Ils ont osé les infamies que nous avons vécues.

—Mais disent-ils hypocritement aujourd'hui ne vaut-il pas mieux payer les produits cher que de n'en pas avoir! Si l'on n'a pas d'argent pour acheter à des prix exorbitants les articles de première nécessité, c'est la famine quand même et le pire des supplices, crever de faim près de montagnes de victuailles. Un marchand de la Colombie Anglaise me dévoilait le mystère de la cherté des pommes, le fruit national qui coûte plus cher que l'orange de Californie, frais de transport et de droits compris.

—Le tiers de la récolte chez nous périt dans les vergers par la volonté des spéculateurs qui trouvent plus avantageux de ne mettre que les deux tiers des fruits en baril et d'en hausser le prix, s'épargnant ainsi les déboursés de la main-d'œuvre, le coût de l'emballage, les frais de transport, tout en réalisant un bénéfice plus élevé.

La conséquence de cet égoïsme féroce, c'est le cas de le dire, c'est que les pommes sont rares et d'un prix exagéré qu'on ne peut plus se le payer, à moins d'aller se promener en Angleterre, où nos pommes fameuses font les délices des cockneys.

Si tous ceux qui nous ont affamés par un juste retour des choses se font traquer comme des fauves par le peuple en colère, ils ne l'auront pas volé!

Julien Saint-Michel

TOUT POUR L'UN, RIEN POUR L'AUTRE

Il semble étrange qu'un moment où un simple ouvrier ait tant de mal à se faire allouer un maigre salaire, un seul, pour son travail, d'autres individus puissent s'approprier simultanément plusieurs salaires et de gros salaires? Nous allons donner un exemple de cet abus révoltant.

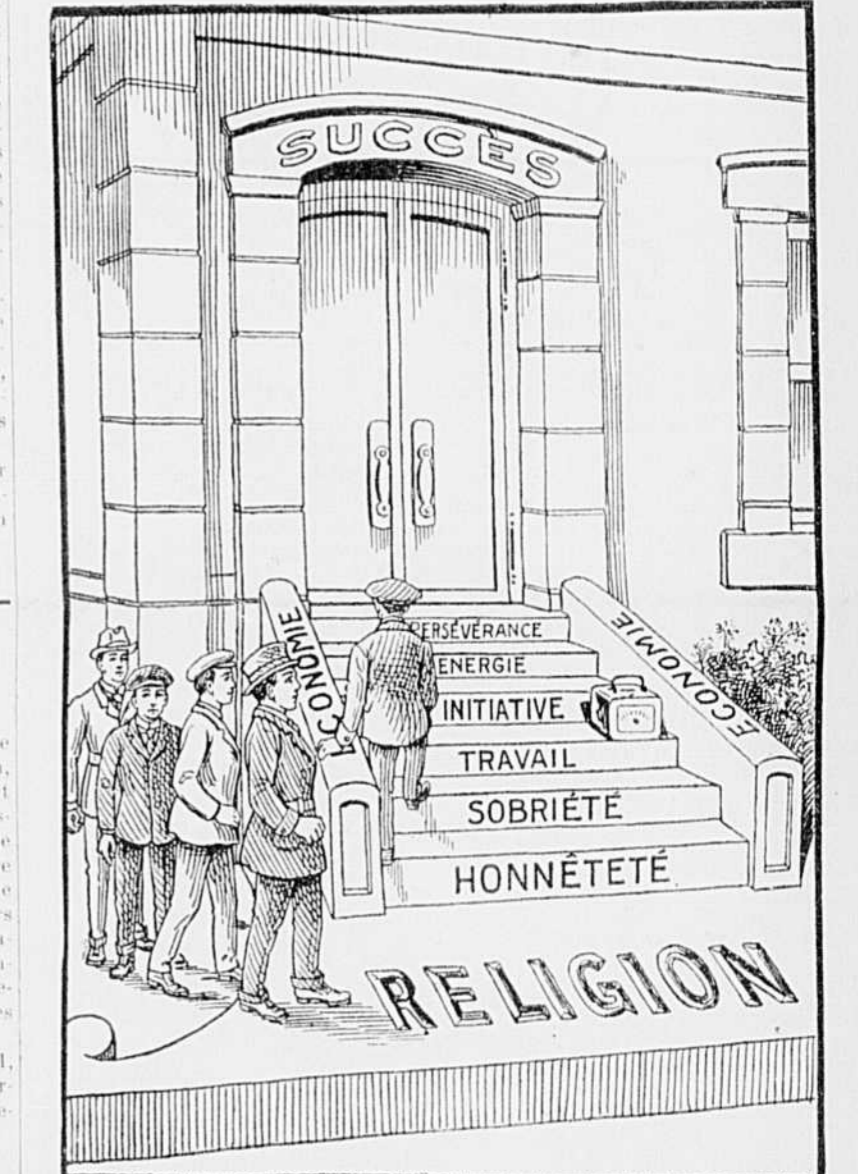
Le président d'une grosse compagnie, celle de l'éclairage, est en même temps président d'une banque et d'un trust. Chacune de ces présidences est pourvue d'un salaire excessif et notoirement inmérité. Ainsi voilà un individu qui touche trois gros salaires alors que tant d'autres s'épuisent, dix heures durant chaque jour, pour gagner le pain quotidien. Pourquoi permet-on qu'une telle anomalie puisse persister à notre époque d'effervescence populaire et de revendications économiques?

Cela ne peut durer. Une aussi criante injustice appelle une réforme sociale urgente et il est du devoir de nos législateurs de mettre bon ordre, une fois pour toutes, à ce scandaleux état de choses. On ferait même bien de se hâter de supprimer ce cumul immoral de salaires avant que le peuple, justement indigné de cela, ne prenne ses intérêts lui-même et ne reverse, d'un seul coup, tout le système social actuel.

Plus que jamais, il faut se rappeler qu'il est plus facile et utile de prévenir que de guérir des maux dont nous souffrons. Les plaies sociales, comme les autres plaies, n'échappent pas, sous ce rapport, à la loi commune.

Pas de travail de nuit.

Les bureaux généraux de l'union internationale des ouvriers boulangers viennent d'adresser à toutes les unions locales de préparer leurs échelles de salaires, pour l'année prochaine, et d'en donner communication au bureau au plus tard le 1er mai.



CHRONIQUE OUVRIERE LOCALE

Chauffeurs de bouilloires.

L'Union internationale No. 245 des chauffeurs, huileurs et employés aux travaux de réparation des bouilloires a fait mardi soir, l'élection de ses officiers, dont voici le résultat:

Président, J. Caldwell; vice-président, S. Tarnel; secrétaire correspondant, A. Langevin; secrétaire financier, H. Charrier; trésorier, J. Walsh; gardien, P. Clark; conducteur, L. Campeau. Les délégués de cette union au conseil des métiers et du travail, pour le prochain terme seront: MM. A. Langevin, J. Caldwell et J. Laplante.

Employés des abattoirs.

Les dames et jeunes filles employées aux services de paquetage, dans les abattoirs, à Montréal, ont décidé de s'organiser en union. Lundi dernier, elles étaient réunies, au nombre de près d'une centaine, à la salle Saint-Edouard, rue Laguardie, et elles ont jeté les bases de la nouvelle union. La séance était présidée par M. W. Milton, l'actif président de l'union No 299 des employés de boucherie. Les orateurs furent MM. James Malone, organisateur général de l'union internationale des bouchers d'Amérique; L. A. Girard, Alexandre Bruneau, secrétaire de l'union No 299 des bouchers. A la prochaine assemblée, on élira le bureau de direction de cette jeune et intéressante union de jeunes filles, à qui nous souhaitons le plus vif succès.

Salaires des peintres.

L'union No 349 de la Fraternité des peintres a décidé, à son assemblée, lundi dernier, de maintenir sa décision au sujet du taux des salaires que ses membres exigent durant la saison prochaine. Ce taux est de 50 cts de l'heure. Tout membre de l'union No 349 des peintres, à qui un patron refusera de payer ce salaire, devra quitter le travail instantanément. Or, jeudi matin, la question fut soumise aux patrons. Plusieurs refusèrent. Une centaine de peintres quittèrent alors le travail.

Fin de grève.

Les peintres d'enseignes de la "Ash Company, Limited" qui s'étaient mis en grève au commencement de ce mois, ont réglé leur différend avec leurs patrons; ils ont obtenu le plein montant de leurs

demandes, c'est-à-dire 75 cents de l'heure, avec la journée de neuf heures.

La journée de huit heures.

L'union locale No 134 des charpentiers-mécaniciens de Montréal, vient d'adopter une résolution en faveur de la journée de 8 heures. Cette union fait l'appelle demandant, tous les ans, depuis près de 25 ans, c'est-à-dire depuis sa fondation, qu'on dise ensuite que les charpentiers ne sont pas des hommes paillardes!

Grève chez les employés des usines à sucre.

Les employés de l'usine à sucre de la "Canada Sugar Refinery Co.", à la Pointe Saint-Charles, au nombre de plus de 1,200 ont quitté le travail, mercredi matin. Ces employés ne faisaient partie d'aucune union. Ils se sont immédiatement mis en procession, et sont venus se joindre aux camionneurs en grève, au Temple du Travail, et ont fait cause commune avec eux.

Les "sauciers" se sont ensuite rendus aux quartiers généraux des métiers de la Construction, 417 Ontario est. Là MM. A. Bastien et Joe Wall, organisateurs de la Fédération Américaine du Travail les ont organisés en union, et une charte spéciale a été demandée à la Fédération Américaine du Travail.

Les employés de la "Canada Sugar" avaient demandé que leurs salaires, qui sont de 30 cts de l'heure, actuellement fissent porter à 40 cts de l'heure, et compagnie leur offrir 32 cts seulement. Les grévistes demandent aussi la journée de 9 heures, et, pour la nuit, temps et demi après minuit.

Assemblée chez les boulangers.

Les ouvriers boulangers, à Montréal s'agitent, en ce moment, dans le but d'obtenir de leurs patrons de nouvelles et meilleures conditions. Samedi dernier une assemblée ouverte à leurs hommes du métier unionistes ou non-unionistes était tenue aux quartiers généraux des métiers de la construction, 417 Ontario est sous les auspices du local international No 55. La séance était présidée par M. J. M. Gauvin, président de ce local. Les orateurs au programme étaient MM. Jos Métivier, L. A. Girard, Alfred Mathieu et Gustave Franceq.

La grève des camionneurs est près de se terminer

La grève générale des camionneurs a été déclarée, dimanche dernier, et elle a pris effet, dès le lendemain matin, lundi, 21 avril courant. C'est une date à retenir. Car tout le monde admet que la grève actuelle est le conflit ouvrier le plus considérable par le nombre des travailleurs qui y sont impliqués, et le plus grave, par les conséquences qu'il peut en découler, que nous n'ayons probablement jamais eu à subir, en notre métropole canadienne.

Les causes de cette grève sont multiples. La cause occasionnelle, ou plutôt déterminante, c'est le refus des patrons de consentir à accorder l'augmentation de salaires qui leur avait été demandée. Il ne s'agissait donc, au début, que d'une simple question d'argent à régler. S'il n'y avait que cette question en jeu, il n'est douteux que des hommes d'affaires, comme le sont généralement les maîtres-charretiers, auraient trouvé un moyen pratique de donner satisfaction à leurs employés.

Mais la dispute actuelle se fait sur un principe que tous les ouvriers unionistes du monde entier, ont le plus à cœur de défendre: c'est la reconnaissance de l'union.

Ils parlèrent en général de l'organisation ouvrière, en démontrèrent les bienfaits et la nécessité pour les travailleurs, et exhortèrent les boulangers à prendre ce moyen de l'union, pour améliorer leur sort.

M. Gustave Franceq raconta quelque traits pleins d'intérêt, de son voyage en Europe, en février dernier. M. Franceq avait été délégué par le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada aux congrès ouvriers internationaux de Berne et de Paris.

Il rappela qu'au Congrès de Berne, et avait proposé la journée de 6 heures, comme une mesure devant être appliquée dans le monde entier, et dans le but de porter remède au chômage forcé. M. Franceq dit que cette proposition de la journée de 6 heures est de celle qui se discutent. D'ailleurs, les mineurs de l'ouest américain, les ouvriers de l'ouest canadien ont déjà demandé la journée de 6 heures. En Angleterre plusieurs unions ouvrières l'ont également demandée.

Au sujet de la boulangerie, M. Franceq parla de la fameuse société coopérative ouvrière, la Maison du Peuple, de Bruxelles. Ce sont, dit-il, quelques ouvriers boulangers, mécontents alors de leurs conditions de travail, à qui revient l'honneur d'avoir fondé la "Maison du Peuple". Ils ont débuté avec quelques sacs de farine; ils ont été actifs et persévérants; leur oeuvre a grandi et prospéré, et aujourd'hui la Maison du Peuple de Bruxelles est l'une des sociétés coopératives les plus riches du monde. Unissez-vous, ouvriers canadiens, et ce que vos frères de travail ont pu faire à Bruxelles, vous pouvez aussi bien le faire à Montréal! Toute l'assistance applaudit vivement cette belle conclusion. Le président, J. N. Gauvin, remercia tous les orateurs, au nom de l'assemblée. Plusieurs non-unionistes se firent inscrire comme membres de l'union.

A l'heure où ces lignes sont écrites, la grève se poursuit, les esprits sont montés, de part et d'autre, mais on croit qu'elle se terminera aujourd'hui. Mais ce que les ouvriers croient fermement, c'est que le principe de l'union sortira vainqueur du conflit, comme il est sorti vainqueur de la lutte engagée la semaine dernière entre la Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., et ses employés.

L'arbitrage.

Une conférence eut lieu, mardi, à l'hôtel de ville, entre les représentants des grévistes, MM. Biron et Alarie, et MM. J. T. Foster, Gustave Franceq et Alphéus Mathieu, du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, d'une part, et les membres de la commission administrative, de l'autre. Après mûre délibération, il a été décidé de proposer aux grévistes de soumettre leurs réclamations à un conseil d'arbitrage.

Or, mardi après-midi, au cours d'une assemblée générale des grévistes, au Marché Bonsecours, MM. Foster et Gus. Franceq firent cette proposition. En dépit d'une forte opposition d'une partie des grévistes, ils avaient réussi à faire consentir l'assemblée à prendre ce moyen pour régler la grève. Mais, on était encore en pleine séance, lorsque la nouvelle officielle arriva que les patrons refusaient préemptivement l'arbitrage.

Dans ces conditions, il était inutile de discuter, plus longtemps, au moins pour le moment.

Un comité de grève.

Jusque là, la direction de la grève avait été laissée entièrement aux mains de MM. Alarie, organisateur, Arthur Biron, agent d'affaires, et W. H. Ashton, organisateur général de l'union internationale des camionneurs d'Amérique. Dans le but d'aider à ces efforts, qui étaient déjà surchargés de travail, un comité de neuf membres fut nommé. On a pris soin de nommer, sur ce comité, un représentant au moins, de chaque grande compagnie de roulage intéressée dans le conflit. Ce sont les camarades Bois, de la Shedden Forwarding; Jos. Bastien, de la compagnie du Grand Nord; Lelièvre, de la compagnie J. B. Baillargeon; Levasseur, de la "Consumer Coring"; Saint-Père, de la compagnie Skinnick; Robert, de la maison Hart & Alair; Lapière, de la Dominion Transport; Vallée, de la William Davies; et Mailhot, de la Dominion Transport.

Environ 400 patrons ont déjà signé le contrat de l'union. Au moment d'aller sous presse, la grève n'est pas encore terminée, mais il est presque certain qu'elle sera terminée au moment où ces lignes paraîtront; c'est principalement dû aux efforts de M. E. Décar, le président de la commission administrative, aidé de MM. Foster, Franceq et Mathieu, du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, qui ont dû la fin d'une grève qui affecte toute l'industrie et le public, et c'est avec plaisir que le "Monde Ouvrier" reconnaît le zèle, le dévouement et l'esprit de conciliation de l'organisateur général Ashton, M. E. Alarie et A. Biron, représentants de l'Union des Camionneurs.

Nouveau sous-ministre du travail

Il nous fait plaisir d'apprendre que la semaine dernière, M. Louis Guyon, inspecteur en chef des manufactures et des édifices publics, a été nommé sous-ministre du Travail dans le cabinet de Sir Lomer Gouin. Inutile de faire l'éloge de M. Guyon, qu'on se rappelle que le titulaire fut l'un des pionniers du mouvement ouvrier lors de la fondation des unions ouvrières de la province de Québec et qu'il fut l'un des premiers présidents du Conseil Fédéré des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal.

M. Louis Guyon, depuis l'année 1901, occupe le poste de chef dans le département de l'inspection des établissements



M. LOUIS GUYON, qui vient d'être nommé sous-ministre du Travail.

ments industriels. Nous croyons qu'un meilleur choix n'aurait pu être fait, car M. Louis Guyon, depuis de nombreuses années, n'a fait que travailler dans l'intérêt de la classe ouvrière, se dévouant à améliorer la situation de celle-ci, tant du côté de la protection dans les accidents de travail que des moyens préventifs.

Nous souhaitons au nouveau sous-ministre un long stage au ministère dans l'intérêt de la classe ouvrière de la province et nous le prions d'accepter nos plus sincères félicitations.

Le Monde Ouvrier.

CHEZ LES BOUCHERS

Les employés des boucheries, local No 299, de l'union internationale, sont convoqués en assemblée générale pour dimanche prochain, 27 courant, à 2 heures p.m. au Temple du Travail. L'organisateur général, James Malone, sera présent et des importants rapports seront soumis à l'assemblée.

CONVENTION DE LA FEDERATION AMERICAINNE DU TRAVAIL

La 39e convention de la Fédération Américaine du Travail s'ouvrira, le 9 juin prochain, à Atlantic City, W. G. Elle sera présidée, comme d'habitude, par M. Samuel Gompers, et s'annonce comme l'une des plus importantes jamais tenues par la Fédération. Les quartiers généraux du comité exécutif seront établis à l'hôtel "Alamae".

Bottines Echantillons

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—Rez-de-chaussée.



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Le succès que vous en obtiendrez sera bien celui qui vous en apporte la paix et le bonheur.

LA BANQUE D'ÉPARGNE de la Cité et du District de Montréal

vous invite cordialement et vous réserve toujours le meilleur accueil.

A. P. LESPERANCE, Gérant Général.

Bureau principal et quinze succursales à Montréal.



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THE PEOPLE'S CORNER

Edited by the People's Power League.

POLITICS dominated by ethics would make war for ever impossible.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS THAT ARE INTERESTING TO THE WORKERS

Let Truth and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth to be put to the worse in a free and open encounter.

DEMOCRACY AND WORLD RELATIONS, by Dr. David Starr Jordan of Palo Alto, California, is published by World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York.

The author aims to show and does convince one that self-government is essential to freedom, order, and justice and that the permanence of democracy is bound up with international peace, while the dynamic system is antagonistic to both democracy and peace.

Dr. Jordan recognizes that peace itself is not a finality but rather a requisite of civilization. Its maintenance may not be at all times a duty, even to itself. Peace is a natural result of freedom, order, and justice. When these are established by whatever means peace follows as a matter of course.

The brief foreword contains a couple of brilliant paragraphs well worth reproducing.

He quotes Thoreau: "There will never be a free and enlightened State until the State comes to recognize the individual as a higher and independent power from which all its own powers and authority are derived, and treats him accordingly."

"The peoples are nothing; they should be everything." This epitaph of the French soldier may well be a watchword of democracy. The modern world, to accept the current paraphrase from Lincoln, "cannot endure half-slave, half-free"; that is, half of it under government "of the people, by the people, for the people", half of it subject to irresponsible oligarchies, parasitic on the people through the "divine right of kings".

Wherever arbitrary power exists, it will be used in arbitrary ways. The only antidote to its abuses is to be found in government by the people. This is no instantaneous remedy, to be applied once for all. It is a process of growth. The people must feel their way, learning from their own mistakes, building their loftier ideals on the wreckage of past hopes.

It matters little what the shortcomings of democracy are. The essential thing is progress in enlightenment and justice; the way leads through freedom. No people ever had a government better than it deserved. It is a quality of democracy always to deserve something better. A perfect government would be superfluous. As Goethe once observed, "The best government is that which renders itself unnecessary." "The besetting sin of most governments which endeavor to be good is that they attempt too many things the people should do for themselves. The highest duty of government is to keep the road unobstructed so that each man can make his own way for himself."

The author makes clear certain principles in the mutual relations of nations but does not attempt to discuss the application of these principles to internal problems of government. Although knowing well that the same doctrines apply to national and international relations alike. Conquest, monopoly and cut-throat competition are just as disastrous in economic systems as in affairs of state. In democracy the freedom of the individual is vital. By some means, labour must become as free as the wealth it produces, and human life must be as highly cherished as property." He thinks that in the community of states the following conditions are necessary.

- 1. Limitation of sovereignty in the common interest.
2. Denial of all right of conquest.
3. Control of backward peoples in their own interest and in that of civilization.
4. Open diplomacy, with democratic control of foreign policy.
5. Abolition of national armament and its essential feature, compulsory military service of the Prussian type, maintained undiminished in time of peace.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE, by Karl Liebknecht, is published by The Macmillan Company of

What is the Future of Industry? —OF CAPITAL? —OF LABOR?

Is industry to be a source of strength and vitality to the individuals it employs, or is it to be a whitened sepulchre, outwardly beautiful fulfilling a seemingly, exalted mission, but within a thing of rotteness and filled with the dying and dead? Read this broad, sane and practical discussion of the first problem of reconstruction.

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ORDER vs REVOLUTION WOMEN AND BREWERY MONEY

Open letter to the Hon. Minister of Labor

To the Hon. G. D. ROBERTSON, Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

Closely following our "Challenge" of last week in the action of the Montreal Association of Building and Construction Industries, we wish to bring to your attention some unusual actions regarding labor now taking place in Montreal.

You, no doubt, are aware of the parent organization of the Association referred to. It is known as the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries and in each city the formerly known Builders' Exchange is to be styled with the name of the place such as "Montreal" and the rest of the title remains the same.

Emerson said, many years ago, that "Power is in nature, the essential measure of right". This Association has gone to a great deal of expense to form executives, appoint sub-district Association Committees and latterly a general secretarial manager and organizer for the whole of Canada. Their aim is to stabilize the building and construction industries.

At their general conference in Ottawa, last November, they invited the President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to address them. Mr. Moore told them at the time that he knew the builders were, next to agriculturists, the largest employers of labor in the country.

You, yourself, addressed this body at a luncheon specially arranged and just as you said a couple of weeks ago when you addressed the builders here, you pointed out the Association could help labor by making a standard wage, etc., for the whole Dominion and stick to it.

You recall all this. You know that crushing competition has seen its day. You believe it. That is a part of your creed as it is a part of ours.

No one will any longer be allowed to trample a struggling rival any more than a strong arm empire shall hereafter loot a little State.

The principle in both cases is identical; men and kingdoms shall have their heritage of foothold and bit of sun.

The Montreal branch of the Association last week undertook to do its share of fixing wages, etc., for the contractors of this city.

Listen now, Senator, and you will appreciate our "Challenge".

They held a special meeting at which they decided to adopt a nine-hour day instead of the universally accepted eight-hour standard and adopted a resolution covering the following points: "No agreements should be entered into unless it was established beyond doubt that each trade union controlled its own members; was local in its inception; was incorporated; and was in a position to stand back of every agreement entered into with employers."

Now, Senator, what do you think of that attitude for a live body with red blood alleged to be in their veins?

Some of the executive of the parent body have been heard from and they are not in accord with these drastic measures, we are glad to state. As a very large representation of builders were at this meeting the heads of the National body are apathetic in giving their names because the embryonic state of the Association necessitates great diplomacy in dealing with the city forces everywhere, knowing what a factor labor will be always in these industries.

Justice, not riches, not force, not coercion — principles, not bullying associations and organizations, are to persist.

Labor has championed an international ideal of liberty — an ideal of non-interference with the pursuit of that liberty — a course of conduct to which this paper as well as yourself and all labor will not likewise ordered.

Labor is not out for theories of confiscation or obstruction. These are alien to the ambition of its finest thought-to-day but men must prove a clear title to their goods and position and hold only what they deserve.

You know that this is the new temper of labor and capital must change itself accordingly. Just as nature sweeps into her graveyard the thing that cannot support itself so will the false doctrines of capital be swept away by the hurricanes of change which blow forever against the human agency. Those who are not fortified with inner resources are to be levelled like the trees of the forest.

Right in Ottawa this Association of Builders, etc., are now forming a new local Association. All over the Dominion the same work is afoot. It is time for you, Sir, to go after this body with selfless devotion and see that they do not precipitate revolution.

Revolution, Sir, is at our doors. We said it in a special article two weeks ago, and the Government must do something. Just as in Russia, where the Government slept and allowed fitfulness to substitute steadiness, impulse for will and mood for strength of character, the same operation is going on in Canada.

You may, Sir, by quick and judicious action co-ordinate the scattered elements and bring some panacea for the mental and moral impotency of certain capitalistic forces which are tending towards self-elimination.

Gus. Francq.

How the food controller has "fallen down"

There is no use to mince matters and say that it is a fair deal to have butter the price it is and other food necessities equally dear, when even in parts of the old land prices are better than ours.

The reason given for butter being 75 cents a pound and eggs 60 cents a dozen, etc., that they are wanted in war stricken Europe. Wanted be blowed! We have before us a picture taken from the London Sketch showing one of the finest dairy markets in the North of England, namely Selby Yorkshire, where eggs are being sold at 7 for 24 cents or equivalent in our method of 48 cents a dozen about. Then there were so many eggs on the market that the price was falling and the lie that we must send to England is nailed on the spot. Does the food controller know that the English papers are read here by hundreds of workers and others and they grow rebellions at this tame government which submits to the profiteer cold storing his eggs so that the supply may be curtailed and his coffers filled with gold taken from the hides of working people.

Just glance at the price of oleomargarine in England. The famous Maypole brand which has branches over \$89 in England alone selling at 18 cents, and here it is quibed at 40 cents and said to be hard to get at that. That is a crying shame to see a country like this where butter and oleomargarine are home products and the public is held up by the gun of the meat and provision combines. The guns of revolution will be heard as surely as this rotten state of things continues. Its time the cabinet at Ottawa awakened and did something about this food problem. As the section of the food control most widely known is attached to the Department of Labor it is interesting to know why it has fallen down so badly. Certainly it is not the Minister's fault and we are not hitting him at all. It is just because certain other men have appointments and their wish bone is where their backbone ought to be.

As the Quebec Telegraph put it the other day "Canada is waiting.—They are determined to have this thing. If it does not come soon, then something is going to break. The people are waiting—waiting and they are beginning to tire of waiting —for a substantial reduction in the unbearably high cost of living."

That is the first thing our political and commercial leaders must deal with, in all this reconstruction scheming. The words of Hugh Frayne, General organizer of the American Federation of Labor are deadly true: "Conditions, he says are wrong and a radical change, must quickly take place, or we may have the same trouble that is upsetting Europe. He says profits are too

high, value is too high, and the dollar must be brought back to 100 cents of value, and not 40 cents, as it is at present.

"Thousands of Canadians are being underfed, owing to the high cost of food; cost of living is up 80 per. and wages have not kept pace.

"The wisest thing the government and business men can do, before it is too late, is to make a concerted effort toward a reduction of the cost of living. High consumption of food would mean a higher development of the people, raising the standard of physical strength, the elimination of disease and increase of happiness.

"We don't want 'Bolshevism,' in our midst. Then, now is the time; don't start the fire; it will be difficult to put out! It is time for the government to act and quickly. Let the people see what it can do to make a happy and contented people. For there is a tremendous need to assure the citizens of Canada, the confidence of the masses in the authorities has been woefully shaken. Let the Government gain the cooperation of business in a real endeavor to restore prices

to their normal level. This is the predominant demand of all reconstruction. More than that, it is only common justice. As Michael Davitt, the Irish patriot has said, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." And, by the way, the heavens will not fall. The restoration of prices to normal will not carry in their train that mass of hobgoblins which some persons seem to fear; far worse if nothing be done!"

OPPOSING THE CIGARETTE

Interesting letter on an important subject.

We are always glad to have letters of intelligence from responsible people and will give space as much as possible to discussion. Our article of a week ago, headed "Tobacco to be hit next", has called forth a strong letter from one of our subscribers in Westmount. He says that the sooner the cigarette is "hit" the better. He goes on to explain that the cigar and pipe smoker are not in so great peril as the cigarette smoker because they do not inhale, rather forgiving them.

Women bought stocks in time to make beer money. — Cranks looking for beer and wine jobs.

On the eve of the now famous 10th of April some queer doings were reported in the offices of some stock brokers: In fact it was so unusual that it attracted marked attention for some days before. All sorts of rumors were rife as to how the vote on beer and wine would go. Women are keener of intuition than their mere male supporters and a large number of quite prominent speakers in the anti-liquor leagues were seen in different brokers' offices.

Were they trying to convert the wicked brokers? Were they seeking information on the referendum? Were they looking for sympathy as they whistled for comfort and found none in their hope of bone dry laws.

No. Oh! No. They were there to buy beer stock because they knew it would jump if the beer and wine would win. This is given on the word not only of the stock brokers but of one of the women herself who made several thousand on the jump of stock next day. Wise old owls!

For unvarnished gaul that has not been surpassed in the realm of latter day business but can any really honest person accept of money made that way?

It is on a par with receiving stolen goods and while the world is open for freedom this farcical intermezzo is charming the fanatics who cried that the boy must be saved and the home was in ruin and Quebec would be the haunt of the highwayman and assassin. Out upon such principles; away with the two faced hypocrites who have the Sunday face and the heart of stone.

If a man really needed help in any form it is certain that these fitted sepulchres of people would be the last to give it. Ask them for five cents or a meal or any kind of assistance and they will tell you they cannot afford it and will name the various sheltering homes and the Salvation Army or the Brewery Mission.

Cringing cranks looking for fat jobs are flooding the market at Quebec these days. Some of the worst and most aggressive of the job seekers are wanting the posts of inspectors over the beer and wine regulations, the abolition of the bar, etc. What is on a par with the temperance cranks buying brewery stocks is the fanatical brats who are daring to seek employment as spies and detectives for the catching of the anticipated violators of the Temperance Act.

It's a funny world and these office seekers should be given short shrift and the positions given to reputable men who are not bending their backs in cheap servility masked by a pretended superior honesty.

A man will do just exactly what he suspects others of doing and the old saying of set a thief to catch a thief is not all foolishness. The belief of most of these cranks is that all men and women are woefully bad and need their perverse natures to take care of them while on the other hand most thinking people know that a very large percentage of the masses of civilized folks are as honest as the day is long and would do you a good turn if only given the opportunity. It's nicer to believe that man descended from the angels than that he evolved from a monkey. Which class are you in?

The immoderate user of cigarettes is attacked. So strongly does he feel about it, he says, the pen of De Quincy would be necessary to do the subject justice. Continuing, he says:

Briefly outlined then, the reasons for the suppression of this menace are its varied ill effects on morals. The beginner, usually a mere child, has to practise deception in order to gratify his appetite, and in many cases has to resort to theft, or other questionable expedients, in his efforts to procure a sufficient number of cigarettes. Supporting him to have avoided, or safely passed through the above stage, and to have reached an age when he is no longer subject to parental control, and when cost is no longer a consideration, he has now become, to a greater or lesser extent, a moral pervert. No attempt is here made to depict an extreme case, and on the other hand, there is no intention of minimizing the truth, which is that the excessive cigarette smoker is incapable of maintaining an ethical standard of living. His animal appetites have been prematurely developed without a corresponding mental growth to balance and control them, in place

of which he has acquired an obliquity of mental vision on questions of right and wrong as they are generally understood. "The process of evolution to the state described is a long one, considered as part of a lifetime, and in the interval many instances of actions in the highest degree creditable might be cited on the part of persons who are victims of this vice. It must in justice be stated, however, that as many good actions of a spontaneous nature are the result of influence due to stimulating action of the cigarette, so also are many as disastrous. Much more might be written to the same effect, but enough has been said to suggest that there is another side of the question. The writer yields to no one in his love of liberty and freedom in thought and action, but the contraction of habit of the immoderate use of a harmful drug before the subject is of mature age, is a moral crime if permitted, and its prohibition would not infringe on liberty properly so called.

"I am, Yours truly, "A. J. B."

Mr. Worker, you are paying too much for your TEA. DAVIES SMASH HIGH PRICES. TONS OF CHOICE BLENDED BLACK TEA. Value: 70 cents; going at 45 cents. THE WM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Almy's Quarterly Stocktaking Sale. Takes Place Saturday APRIL 26th and Following Days. This Means Big Savings on Goods You Need for Yourself and Your Home. ALMY'S MONTREAL'S LIMITED LARGEST STORE

### LABOR THE WORLD OVER

A new plea is being brought forward by the capitalistic papers mostly the sheets published by stock brokers to the effect that "labor needs ironing out" or at least that was the expression used this week by a circular from Bache & Co. the brokers. They referred to the fact that increased wages did not always make for efficiency or success in big undertakings. The case of the national management of the U. S. railways and utter failure to produce success in earnings. Wages had been increased, rates had also been increased and yet deficit stared the management in the face. The solution offered was that labor should be dealt with more severely using the term "ironed" adding that inefficiency in railroad labor was glaringly apparent. This paper argued for the re-instituting of piece work as a remedy. Workers on railways had too much time to loaf and they did not in many cases earn the wages they were getting.

Attention of the Bache Company is invited to the C. P. R. where every one earns his wages or he does not earn at all with them. What a story to get abroad about labor! It is that very rot that would bring on a revolution in any country. Lord Shalmsbury only this week in conjunction with Mr. Mitchell of New York, condemned the government ownership of railways but he paid tribute to labor as in the C. P. R. it was the selection of good help and the paying of good wages which had made the road a success in all its competition with the world-wide transportation companies, on the land and water. Lack of interest in any work will cause inefficiency and when the eternal personal spur of self interest is absent there will be imperfect work and second rate results. This is the age when personal touch with all workers, encouragement and praise of work and the sharing of interest so that the workers do not feel like stopping even when the whistle blows. Nor would overtime worry them, nor errors deter their effort if the heart is happy and the life worth living.

Look about you Bache & Co. See the signs of the times. Note the revealed age in which we are living and you will see at once that neither piece work nor any other form of spirit sapping drudgery will solve the problem of the day. It is in one word "co-operation" and that in a REAL sense.

Toronto Tramways employees are demanding an eight hour day. This will be one of the many things to be adjusted when they bring their troubles before the Tramways Company next month. Wages, working conditions and all the incident wrongs that exist are to be corrected or there will be trouble. Its now so universal that its like the old song "Every body's doing it".

The big telephone strike at Boston was settled early in the week. It was a great win for the workers. All New England had been crippled for "Phone services" for a week and the capitalists had to

leave in to the girls. Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the girl operators, stated that the settlement was the best ever put over the operators. The details have not been published. The strike leaders stated however that the operators would get \$19.00 a week after seven years service and this award would be retroactive to Jan. 1 1919. The present operators pay is \$16.00 a week. The award to the men was said to be fifty cents a day advance for those in the Metropolitan district and 62 and a half cents for others. Its a victory for labor all the same even though all that was asked was not granted.

The threatened strike of the civic employees at Calgary has been settled peacefully. It was another example of getting together. The Mayor and three aldermen met three members of the workers committee and soon got on a working basis of satisfaction. The increase was slightly shaded but granted in most cases and so things are going as usual. Congratulations men.

From Old London town comes the news that cable operators are demanding a six hour day. To the banker who works about four and to many other capitalistic heads who work less, the six hour day seems very ridiculous. Yes. But it will not be ridiculous for it is coming. In this case the union men have written Premier Lloyd George, stating that the cable companies are not recognizing their demands. They wrote president Wilson also saying "assist us to obtain what is merely an elementary principle of democracy".

In addition to the six hour day, these men claim a voluntary retirement at fifty years and a compulsory retirement at fifty five. That is progress surely!

Toronto carpenters are demanding a forty hour week and 75 cents an hour. This ultimatum was put up for June 1st so that the builders will have time to think it over. They want to work five days of 8 hours. At present their schedule includes a 44 hour week and 65 cts an hour. The elimination of overtime, which was put into effect some time ago, is included in the new demands.

Women workers in hotels of Winnipeg have succeeded in shorter hours and a minimum wage of \$12.50. This was brought about by the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board. Further the wages must be paid every two weeks and no woman may work more than 52 hours in a week. All must have one day off out of seven days, or two afternoons. If board and lodging are supplied the maximum deduction the employer may make is \$6.50. While this is a step forward, it certainly is not high wages.

The sign painters have won a big strike and Joe Wall and his union deserve credit. It has been on since April 4. The Ash and Canada Sign Co's were the only two firms affected by this strike. The men asked for 75 cents an hour, which has been granted, but owing to the fact of various employers having signed an agreement granting an increase of five cents an hour, and failed to keep it.

Down in Sydney, N. S. the labor organizations generally are demanding an eight hour day and have given an ultimatum to the Provincial Government that unless the act is passed covering the eight hour day by July 1st there will be a general strike. S. C. Dane, president of the Provincial Federation of Labor, has engineered the advances and it was stated that this resolution of the strike was intended to facilitate the consideration of the bill which it was claimed should have been disposed of last March. A committee was appointed to go to Halifax to urge the bill on the House.

Relly and the Seminary Girls, will be the burlesque offering at the Gayety Theatre next week. It will be presented by the Liberty Girls with the Irish comedian, Jack Conway, heading the cast. There are two acts and four scenes that take the spectators to points of interest in and around Manhattan.

**AT THE GAYETY**

Relly and the Seminary Girls, will be the burlesque offering at the Gayety Theatre next week. It will be presented by the Liberty Girls with the Irish comedian, Jack Conway, heading the cast. There are two acts and four scenes that take the spectators to points of interest in and around Manhattan.

### CARTERS' STRIKE NEARING SETTLEMENT

Business tied up and much inconvenience experienced. Other strikes of minor importance but of great interest—Sugar refinery workers, painters and hat makers all out.

The dominating feature of the week was the carters' strike. Not for weeks has the city been so disturbed because of the vital relationship of the cartage interests to all business. This strike was called last Sunday night and after three days the Freight Handlers' union, under the direction of international organizer Plannery, came out, and certainly the usual traffic of the city has been tied up badly.

Some of the larger employers of carters took the matter philosophically and locked their trucks and resigned to their fate asking the intelligence of their customers, etc. However big grocery houses, restaurants requiring ice and other supplies vital to their business had many disgruntled customers and some firms were so badly inconvenienced that they had to close partially.

The strikers generally were orderly and there were many exaggerated reports of damage being done, etc., much of which could not be substantiated and these reports were being used to arouse public sympathy against the strikers. It cannot be said that the labor leaders did not do their part in urging the men to behave because both publicly and privately general organizer Ashton, of the Tamers' Union, warned all the men to avoid any acts of even the suggestion of law violation or violence in any form. Aiding him in his work were local organizers Biron and Alarie who did splendid work in keeping the strikers in order and in sensible spirit of sanity. Early and late Commissioners Decary and Verreille joined with the Montreal Trades and Labor Council's executive, J. T. Foster, Gus. Franey and A. Mathieu, who held a conference of conciliatory nature all day long and in the evenings as well both with the men's representatives and the employers, so that by the time this paper is published it looks as if there was settlement in sight.

Commissioner Decary has been most active and his efforts are to be highly commended.

The whole city is troubled with strikes for only yesterday the Canada Sugar Refinery had a walk out of its help numbering 400. They asked for a flat increase of ten cents an hour. The company offered them 2 cents before the strike took place. A meeting was held on Thursday at the hall on Ontario street and they again met yesterday where negotiations were considered for meeting the bosses and a committee of the employees. Other sugar companies do not seem to be so far affected, but union men are busy organizing under the general direction of Organizer Bastien, and all the refineries will be under one union before long.

The Milliners and Hat Makers' Union were on strike too all the week, their ultimatum last Saturday. International Organizer Speer handled the strike with care and the workers are holding firmly for their increase of wages and shorter hours of work. New members are coming in fast and confidence is expressed for an early settlement.

The strike of painters which was threatened last week, came to a head on Thursday when over two hundred painters quit. Joe Wall, their business agent, stated that a large number of employers had signed an agreement to grant an increase to the men but as all had not "come across" the men had nothing to do but to strike.

Referring back to the carters' strike a large number of big firms signed up yesterday with the union among these being Goodwins, Dupuis Freres, Almy's Limited, Henry Morgan & Co. and others.

What is most remarkable about all labor today is that men are seeking organization. Workers of all kinds know the value of organization and instead of labor leaders seeking the men, the men are on the other foot and men have come to the offices of labor leaders seeking to have an organizer appointed. Several instances of this kind occurred this week.

**A JEWEL OF THE HIGHLANDS**

The "Lakes of Bays" is one of the jewels in the great chain of lakes which through Huntsville on the Grand Trunk 145 miles north of Toronto, and is one of the most beautiful of Ontario's summer resort districts. Hotels to suit all pockets, good fishing, perfect immunity from hay fever, golf and many other attractions await the visitor. The altitude of this lake is 1000 feet above the sea level, which ensures invigorating and pure air. Handsome illustrations and literature sent free. Apply to Mr. M. O. Dufre, C.P. & T.A., 122 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

**AT LOEW'S THEATRE**

Josie Flynn, the comedienne and her Minstrel Revue of 1919, will be the main feature at Loew's next week. Miss Flynn has a supporting company of nine girls. The second headline will be the act staged by Tony Lino, Paul and Co. "In Magic Land" in which spectacular illusions will be presented. Dixon and Paul promise an act of comedy. Sampson and Douglas will present their nonsensical oddity, and Sothe and Tobin are two singers. On the picture programme William S. Hart will be starred in "The Poppy Girl's Husband," which comes "Wash Day" with the comedy, and Loew's British Canadian News will conclude the bill.

**THE BEAUTIFUL CITY BY THE SEA**

The lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System between Montreal and Portland, Maine, penetrate the heart of the White Mountains, and serve many districts. Portland, that "beautiful city by the sea," as Longfellow called it, is the gateway to innumerable natural beauties and good resorts. Saldou has a city such surroundings of sea and shore, Portland and Casco Bay from the Tropic of those with moderate means; nowhere will a dollar procure more of sea-side pleasures. Hotels in city and on the islands in the bay are numerous, and there are large numbers of boarding-houses. Old Orchard Kempenaert and other resorts are reached through Portland. An attractive publication which gives full information regarding the mountains and sea coast territory of Maine and New Hampshire, including hotels, rates, etc., may be had for the asking by applying to M. O. Dufre, C.P. & T.A., 122 St. James St., Montreal.



A BIG FAT OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR AT THE ST. DENIS

Maxime Elliott will be starred at the St. Denis theatre next week in a play entitled "The Eternal Magdalen". The Variety Company will be a feature of the vaudeville. This act is presented by two male and two female performers. Clear Baggett and Frear are jugglers. Clever Verona will play.

**GENERAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty third day of January, 1919, incorporating Jean Charbonneau, advocate; Joseph-Siméon Pilon and Jos. Royer, stenographers; Philippe Morel, agent, all of Montreal, Camille-Albini Lefebvre, accountant, Rosemont, for the following purposes: To act in real estate generally either as principals or as agents, and to act as brokers, agents, collectors and as managers of estates in dealing with real estate;

To carry on the business of a general financial agent, broker, stock broker, promoter, and generally to do an agency, promotion and brokerage business in all its branches;

To subscribe for, underwrite, purchase, or otherwise acquire, offer for public subscription, sell, assign or otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, debentures, shares, and other securities of any government, municipal, school corporation, or of any chartered bank, or any industrial, commercial or mining corporation, or of any other duly incorporated company;

To buy, take lease, sell, assign, exchange, transfer, and otherwise deal in, and dispose of property, moveable and immovable and assets generally, either absolutely as owner, or by way of collateral security or otherwise;

To act as agents and brokers for the investment, loan, payment, transmission and collection of money; for the purchase, sale, improvement, development and management of any property, business or undertaking and the management, direction, re-organization or control of syndicates, partnerships, associations, companies or corporations; to finance, administer and to receive and manage any sinking fund connected therewith, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and to guarantee the payment of any debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations, or other securities, and of the interest thereon;

To enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire, shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, receive, with or without guarantee, or to otherwise deal in the same;

To investigate, examine, audit and report on the books, standing, prospects, business, affairs and conditions of any person, firm or corporation, and to investigate, examine and report on the title to and the value of properties real or personal, private or public; to investigate, report on and to guarantee the title to any real estate, lands or tenements, or chattels, or the legality of any issue of bonds or debentures or other security of any person, firm, or corporation, or the circumstances of any business concern or undertaking, and generally on any business concern or undertaking, and generally on any person or person with whom the company may have business relations;

To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise of any other company or corporation; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company or corporation, or by any other person or person with whom the company may have business relations;

To apply for, purchase, and acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and to exercise, sell, transfer, assign, and carry out any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, contracts, franchise, concessions, right, or privilege which any government or individual or authorities, supreme, municipal, or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make, or grant, and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds, and assets to pay and defray the necessary costs, charges, and expenses thereof;

To purchase, or otherwise acquire patents, devices, inventions, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention;

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A Change of Time will be made on **MAY 4th, 1919.**  
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formation of contracts by any person, firm or corporation;  
To remunerate by paid up shares of this company bonds or otherwise, any person or company for service rendered or to be rendered in placing any of the shares in the company's capital or bonds, debentures or other securities of the company or in or about the formation of the company or the conduct of its operation, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company;

To do all acts necessary for the undertaking, carrying on, or completion of any of the business which the company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and for all services, duties and trusts to charge, collect and receive all proper remuneration, legal, usual and customary costs, charges and expenses;

To do all act and exercise all powers as are incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any one or more of them;

To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents or attorneys;

The powers in each paragraph to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph, under the name of "General Society of Canada, Limited", with an capital stock of forty nine thousand dollars (\$49,000.00), divided into four hundred and ninety (490) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of the business of the corporation will be at Montreal, in the district of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty third day of January, 1919.

C. J. SIMARD,  
Assistant Provincial Secretary.  
A. H. TANNER,  
Attorney for the Applicants.

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