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World**



**Le Monde
Ouvrier**

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DEUXIEME SECTION

SAMEDI, 1er SEPTEMBRE 1923 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1923

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Honneur au Travail

Fête du Travail



1923



LABOR DAY

HAIL TO LABOR

Soyons des Ouvriers sincères

C'est avec plaisir que je me joins à ceux qui ont bien voulu, à l'intention des ouvriers et ouvrières de Montréal, écrire dans notre programme de la Fête du Travail.

Je voudrais, cependant, avoir les mêmes qualifications qu'eux pour le faire, mais à toute éventualité, je me hasarde.

La Fête du Travail est, dans mon opinion, la plus belle de l'année pour l'ouvrier, et en ce jour de récréation, il me semble que tous devraient prendre un moment pour faire un examen de conscience et se demander si nous avons rempli notre devoir comme de bons unionistes, ou si nous avons négligé de le faire. Certes, ceux qui font partie de l'Union Internationale de leurs métiers, qui sont en règle avec leur union locale, et qui suivent régulièrement les assemblées, n'ont rien à se reprocher; mais ceux qui ont négligé le paiement de leurs contributions, qui n'assistent jamais aux assemblées, qui laissent aux officiers tout le travail à faire, et qui, à propos de tout et à propos de rien les critiquent sans avoir le courage de les approcher pour se renseigner, ou leur demander les raisons pour lesquelles ils ont fait telle ou telle chose qui n'a pas eu le don de leur plaire, ceux-là sont plus à plaindre qu'à blâmer, ils ne réalisent certainement pas tout le tort qu'ils font à leurs confrères de travail, à leur famille et à eux-mêmes, ils ne réalisent pas non plus qu'ils font justement le jeu de ceux qui désirent la division ou plutôt la disparition des unions ouvrières.

Ils donnent encore aux patrons toute la liberté qu'ils convoitent, mais ils se privent de la liberté qu'ils devraient avoir. Ils consentent à travailler pour le prix qu'on veut bien leur payer, autrement dit, ils ne vendent pas leur travail ce qu'il vaut, mais ils le donnent pour le prix qu'ils peuvent en retirer.

"Quand on veut être libre, il faut savoir défendre sa liberté avec sa propre poitrine."—Lamarline.

Donc, ouvriers et ouvrières, prenez en ce jour de la Fête du Travail, la bonne résolution de devenir tous les défenseurs de vos droits, des apôtres de l'unionisme international.

Si vous n'êtes pas déjà membres de l'Union Internationale de votre métier, joignez-la immédiatement. S'il n'en existe pas, faites appel à vos compagnons de travail, demandez-leur de s'unir à vous, et faites les démarches nécessaires auprès des officiers du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, qui sont toujours à votre disposition pour vous aider de leurs conseils, de leur expérience et de leurs paroles. Ils seront toujours heureux de vous aider, de quelque façon que ce soit.

"Demandez un secours aux pauvres plutôt qu'aux riches; ils sont plus près de la misère; ils vous comprendront mieux."—Ernesta Stern.

En conscience, vous vous devez d'améliorer votre situation et le sort de votre famille. Vous devez à vos enfants une instruction solide, une éducation meilleure, tant au point de vue physique que moral ou intellectuel. Vous devez voir à vous mettre à l'abri de la misère sur vos vieux jours.

Le pourriez-vous, si vous continuez à donner votre travail pour le prix que l'on voudra charitablement vous payer? Je prétends que non, et c'est prouvé que seules les unions de métiers bien organisées mettront ordre à leurs affaires, l'union seulement vous fera obtenir des salaires équitables et de meilleures conditions de travail; seule, l'union vous procurera les moyens de donner aux vôtres et à vous-mêmes, sinon l'aisance, du moins le confort et une existence tolérable et respectable.

J'ose croire que si vous mettez en pratique les quelques conseils ici énumérés, vous serez en mesure de vous faire rendre justice, et cela pour le plus grand bien de l'humanité et pour l'avenir du pays.

"Préparer les hommes, assurer leur mise en place dans l'édifice social en vue du bien public, voilà le véritable problème de l'heure qui se résout en formules élémentaires d'organisation."

JOS. PELLETIER,
Secrétaire du Comité de la Fête du Travail.

**Kaleidoscopic View
of Labor in 1923**

Since last Labor Day, momentous events have happened, and Labor has made progress. Hundreds of Arbitration Boards and this is said advisedly in all parts of the world have settled strikes at their inception, and avoided many hundreds of others by getting around the table before a strike was called.

With all the attempts of "reds" and others to disintegrate the great international movement, Labor has gone steadily ahead, and the virility in the movement had the strength to dumfound in most cases enemies, both seen and unseen. As Sam Gompers says the policy of evolution, does not work in the dark and Organized Labor is on that path. So then on this great celebration, fear not to be light of heart, it will make you braver for the morrow and those that follow. Labor remains as some great writer said "distinct as a banner waving in a cloudless sky, vivid as a mile-high flash of white-hot light at midnight. The following question stands out in the affairs of society and boldy demands an answer "How much more life, how much more welfare shall the worker have than they now have? Shall the best things of life become a constant part of the life of the worker's world? For the life they give?"

Just after Labor Day last year the world was stirred up by the settlement of the big U. S. coal strike, and anxiety in most Canadian cities over coal supply.

Local Trades Council took action to provide coal, memo of urgency sent to the City Council to act at once on coal matter, which seemed to have a practical effect.

Tom Moore, President of Trades Congress sailed for Geneva September, to attend labor conference there.

After miners' strike, Union paid borrowed money to the extent of nearly a million dollars, to a big New York bank. Credit of the trades unionism praised by American National Bank.

Gompers issued a speech against injunction rule, saying it must be for all or none.

September 30, new Labor Daily, The Herald started in London under the sole auspices of Organized Labor, each member taking a small amount of stock. Workers generally blamed for non-support of old paper which had to quit. Another example of how workers neglect their own.

Montreal Trades Council advocates that the Government develop peat fields for fuel. Met with approval everywhere.

Tom Moore, appointed a director of the new C. N. R. Board, being an official recognition of Labor by the Government owned road.

Heralded generally with praise in both industrial and labor circles Marking Act in Trade much criticised by Labor. Manufacturers approve. Early in October U. S. authorities advocated state supervision of Labor. Big Labor papers called it conscription of Labor and declared they would not stand for it.

International Labor Conference opened in Geneva October 18.

Montreal Labor demand cheaper gas, and appoint a committee to look after the work of getting it.

Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., of England arrives in New York, is welcomed by Labor. Goes on to Toronto and speaks there, finally reached Montreal. Addressed Canadian Ch's in which he said Labor would soon rule in England as well as everywhere else.

J. S. Woodworth, M.P., for Winnipeg, lectures at Labor College on "The Machine and Modern Society."

Jim Larkin famed radical not allowed to speak in Canada. Both Montreal and Toronto dates cancelled.

Early in November British elections amaze the world, when labor members to the number of 159 are elected to Parliament.

Certain Trade Councils in Canada, ask Tom Moore to resign his post as director of C. N. R. or else his post as President of Trades Council.

Flutter of war in Near East caused a demonstration by Labor all over the British World, the general expression being on these occasions expressing antipathy to war.

Taxi cab scandal exposed by Trades Council in Montreal. Workers refused power to organize and had to work 12 to 16 hours a day. Council investigated and the conditions were remedied promptly.

End of November, big Labor Bank opened in New York. Modelled after the huge Cleveland success.

Unrestricted immigration opposed bitterly by Organized Labor. Labor papers give lie to the capitalistic effort to cry "labor shortage" so as to get cheap help from Europe.

Early in December Henry Ford announces that his employees are to receive stock in his company. Big plan widely heralded as a profit sharing plan.

Labor dealt with so many capitalists owning so many papers in Britain, Canada and U. S. A.

December 18, Sam Gompers visits Montreal. Is extensively interviewed and speaks before large audience under the auspices of The International Union of Painters organized by Local No. 5. Tom Moore also attends and tells of his trip to Switzerland.

Albert Thomas great labor leader,

Ordre de la Parade

9.00 a.m.—Départ de la procession.
RALLIEMENT:—Carré Viger — Craig, coin rue Cadieux à coin rue Saint-Timothée.

DEFILE:—par les rues Craig, Saint-Laurent, Sainte-Catherine, Saint-Denis, Ontario à Papineau, dénombrement au carré Papineau.

Fédération des Chemins de fer

- 1.—Union des Mouleurs en fer, No 21.
- 2.—Union des Wagonniers, Nos 72, 182, 234, 606, 1238.
- 3.—Association Internationale des Machinistes, Loges Nos 111, 631 et 1189.
- 4.—Union des Travailleurs en cuivre, No 785.
- 5.—Union des Modelleurs.
- 6.—Union des Travailleurs en fer, Nos 93, 119, 128, 280, 284 et 307.
- 7.—Union des Travailleurs en acier et en ferblanc, No 1.
- 8.—Union des Chandronniers, No 134.
- 9.—Union des Maréchaux-Ferrants et Aides, No 71.
- 10.—Union des Forgerons et Aides, Nos 74 et 274.
- 11.—Conseil des Métiers de la Métallurgie.

Section de la Confection

- 12.—Union des Cordonniers, Nos 249 et 266.
- 13.—Conseil Conjoint des Travailleurs en chaussures.
- 14.—Union des Gantiers, No 61.
- 15.—Union des Confectionneurs de manteaux, chapeaux et caquettes, No 33.
- 16.—Union des Tailleurs en confection, Nos 13, 19, 69, 85, 102, 209, 112, 277.
- 17.—Union des Tailleurs-Couturiers, No 317.
- 18.—Union des Travailleurs en fourrure, Nos 66 et 67.
- 19.—Union des Travailleurs en caoutchouc, No 16574.
- 20.—Union des Ouvriers Textiles, No 2903.

Section des Transports

- 21.—Union des Camionneurs, No 369.
- 22.—Union des Distributeurs de lait, No 448.
- 23.—Union des Distributeurs de journaux, No 286.
- 24.—Union des Employés de tramways, Division No 790.
- 25.—Union des Employés du havre, No 16298.
- 26.—Ass. Nationale des Capitaines, Maîtres et Pilotes No 69.
- 27.—Union des Commis de chemins de fer et de navigation, Nos 1086, 1191.
- 28.—Union des Commis de chemins de fer, Manutention de fret et Employés de station, Nos 219, 270, 315, 986.

Section de l'Imprimerie

- 29.—Union Typographique Internationale, Nos 145 et 176.
- 30.—Union des Journalistes, No 10.
- 31.—Union des Pressiers et Assistants, No 52.
- 32.—Union des Relieurs, No 91.
- 33.—Union des Clicheurs, No 33.
- 34.—Union des Photographeurs, No 9.
- 35.—Union des Préposés aux mailles, No 39.
- 36.—Union des Lithographes.
- 37.—Conseil des Métiers Alliés de l'Imprimerie.

Divers

- 38.—Union des Ouvriers du gaz.
- 39.—Union des Voituriers, No 29.
- 40.—Union des Travailleurs en prelatrs, No 1112.
- 41.—Union des Empaqueurs et Délivreurs, No 16317.
- 42.—Union des Valisiers, No 71.
- 43.—Union des Tanneurs, No 86.
- 44.—Union des Selliers, No 108.
- 45.—Union des Rembroueurs, No 78.
- 46.—Union des Tonneliers, No 182.
- 47.—Union des Commis de gros et de détail, Nos 23 et 306.
- 48.—Union des Couffeurs de verre, Nos 54 et 24.
- 49.—Union des Barbiers, Nos 455 et 659.
- 50.—Union des Travailleurs au tabac, No 149.
- 51.—Union des Cigariers, No 58.
- 52.—Union des Télégraphistes commerciaux.

Corps Professionnels

- 53.—Union des Instituteurs de Montréal.
- 54.—Union des Employés des utilités publiques, No 16359.

Section des Théâtres

- 55.—Union des Musiciens, No 496.
- 56.—Union des Employés de théâtres et Opérateurs de machines cinématographiques, No 56.

Section de l'Alimentation

- 57.—Union des Raffineurs de sucre, No 6572.
- 58.—Union Amalgamée des Coupeurs et Débitants de viande.
- 59.—Union des Employés d'Hôtels et Restaurants, et des Garçons et Filles de table, Nos 315, 449, 594.
- 60.—Union des Ouvriers-Boulangers, Nos 55, 267.
- 61.—Union des Employés de Brasseries, No 346.

Fédération des Employés Municipaux

- 62.—Union de la Police, No 62.
- 63.—Union des Pompiers, No 125.
- 64.—Union des Employés Civiques, No 1.
- 65.—Union des Employés de l'égoutte, No 16561.
- 66.—Union des Ingénieurs, Nos 345, 559, 588, 593.
- 67.—Union des Charretiers sanitaires, Chauffeurs, Palefreniers.
- 68.—Union des Employés de l'Inspection.
- 69.—Fédération des Employés Municipaux.

Section des Métiers du Bâtiment

- 70.—Conseil de District des Charpentiers-Meuniers et Unions locales Nos 134, 178, 1127, 1244, 1270, 1360, 1376, 1558, 2098, 2617.
- 71.—Union des Briquetiers, Maçons, Poseurs de tuiles, No 4.
- 72.—Union des Electriciens, Nos 492, 561, 568.
- 73.—Union des Plâtriers, No 35.
- 74.—Union des Fumisseurs de ciment, No 578.
- 75.—Union des Manoeuvres et Journaliers, No 114.
- 76.—Union des Plombiers et Poseurs d'appareils de chauffage, Nos 144, 292.
- 77.—Union des Ferblantiers, Nos 116, 180, 251, 685.
- 78.—Union des Peintres, Nos 349, 359, 399, 1024, 1135.
- 79.—Union des Tailleurs de pierre.
- 80.—Union des Tailleurs de marbre, No 101.
- 81.—Union des Travailleurs et Poseurs de tuyaux en amianté.
- 82.—Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal.
- 83.—Conseil des Métiers et du Travail et invités.

R. LYNCH, Commissaire-ordonnateur en chef.
W. RICHARDSON, Assistant. Raoul GERVAIS, Assistant.

fine meeting. Said the League of Nations originated in France amongst the artists and writers of older days.

January 1923 to Labor Day.

First week of New Year made notable by opening of the first labor bank in New York City.

Some excitement caused by the announcement of Provincial elections. Labor puts candidates in field in Montreal.

Tom Moore, President of Trades Congress warns critics of the Labor Minister and others to be careful of unjustly finding fault. His warning praised by newspapers throughout Canada.

City Hall announces increased pay for civic workers. All round advance pleasantly accepted.

Delegation of labor leaders present their programme for Dominion Parliament. Well received by the Cabinet.

Dominion Parliament opens. Labor members bring forward their programme and receive much attention.

Provincial elections great surprise. Tascheur government shaken heavily. Save gained 29 seats. Labor men defeated in three divisions in Montreal.

Vote on proportional representation defeated in the Federal House. Some interesting speeches made on the subject.

Lady Astor gets a bill through in Britain on controlling the employment of children under 16 years of age.

Painters' Union of New York set the ball rolling for better health standards. Locals in Montreal taking up the work.

Trades Council favors the

Order of Parade

9.00 a.m.—Start of procession.
STARTING POINT:—Viger Square — Craig, Cadieux Street to corner St. Timothée Street.

PARADE will proceed along Craig, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, St. Denis, Ontario to Papineau, Papineau to the Square, where it will disband.

Railway Federation

- 1.—Moulders' Union, No. 21.
- 2.—Railway Carmen's Union, Nos. 72, 182, 234, 606, 1238.
- 3.—International Association of Machinists, Lodges Nos. 111, 631 and 1189.
- 4.—Brass Workers' Union, No 785.
- 5.—Pattern Makers' Union.
- 6.—Iron Workers' Union, Nos. 93, 119, 128, 280, 284 and 307.
- 7.—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, No. 1.
- 8.—Boiler-makers' Union, No 134.
- 9.—Horseshoers and Helpers' Union, No 71.
- 10.—Blacksmiths and Helpers Union, Nos. 74 and 274.
- 11.—Metal Trades Council.

Clothing Section

- 12.—Bout and Shoe Workers' Union, Nos. 249, 266.
- 13.—Joint Council of Shoe Workers.
- 14.—Glove Workers' Union, No. 61.
- 15.—Cloak, Hat and Cap Workers' Union, No. 33.
- 16.—Garment Workers' Union, Nos. 13, 19, 69, 85, 102, 209, 112, 277.
- 17.—Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 317.
- 18.—Fur Workers' Union, Nos. 66 and 67.
- 19.—Rubber Workers' Union, No 16574.
- 20.—Textile Workers' Union, No. 2903.

Transportation Section

- 21.—Teamsters' Union, No. 369.
- 22.—Milk Distributors and Dairy Employees' Union, No. 448.
- 23.—Newspaper Drivers' Union, No. 286.
- 24.—Tramways Employees' Union, Division No. 790.
- 25.—Harbor Employees' Unions, Nos. 16298.
- 26.—National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 69.
- 27.—Railway and Steamship Clerks' Union, Nos. 1086, 1191.
- 28.—Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees' Union, Nos. 219, 270, 315, 986.

Printing Trades Section

- 29.—International Typographical Union, Nos. 145 and 176.
- 30.—News-writers' Union, No. 10.
- 31.—Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52.
- 32.—Bookbinders' Union, No. 91.
- 33.—Stenographers' Union, No. 33.
- 34.—Photo-Engravers' Unions, No. 9.
- 35.—Malters' Union, No. 39.
- 36.—Lithographers' Union, No. 27.
- 37.—Allied Printing Trades Council.

Miscellaneous

- 38.—Gas Workers' Union.
- 39.—Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union, No. 29.
- 40.—Olecloth Workers' Union, No. 1112.
- 41.—Packers and Shippers' Union, No. 16317.
- 42.—Leather Workers' (trunk makers) Union, No. 71.
- 43.—United Leather Workers' Union (Tanners), No. 86.
- 44.—Saddlers' Union, No. 108.
- 45.—Upholsterers' Union, No. 78.
- 46.—Coopers' International Union, No. 182.
- 47.—Retail and Wholesale Clerks' Union, No. 23 and 306.
- 48.—Glass Blowers' Union, Nos. 54 and 24.
- 49.—Barbers' Union, Nos. 455 and 659.
- 50.—Tobacco Workers' Union, No. 149.
- 51.—Cigar Makers' Union, No. 58.
- 52.—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Professional Section

- 53.—Teachers' Union of Montreal.
- 54.—Public Utilities Employees' Union, No. 16359.

Theatre Section

- 55.—Musicians' Union, No. 496.
- 56.—Theatrical Employees and Moving Picture Operators' Union, No. 56.

Food Section

- 57.—Sugar Refinery Workers' Union, No. 16572.
- 58.—Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union, No. 299.
- 59.—Restaurant Employees, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Nos. 315, 449, 594.
- 60.—Bakers' Union, Nos. 55, 267.
- 61.—Brewery Workers' Union, No. 346.

Municipal Employees

- 62.—Police-men's Union, No. 62.
- 63.—Fire Fighters' Union, No. 125.
- 64.—Civic Employees' Union, No. 1.
- 65.—Aqueduct Workers' Union, Nos. 16, 561.
- 66.—Steam and Operating Engineers' Union, Nos. 345, 559, 588 and 593.
- 67.—Sanitary Carters' Union, No. 409.
- 68.—Incineration Employees' Union.
- 69.—Municipal Employees' Federation.

Building Trades Section

- 70.—District Council of Carpenters and Joiners and Local Unions Nos. 134, 178, 1127, 1244, 1270, 1360, 1376, 1558, 2098, 2617.
- 71.—Bricklayers, Masons and Tilers' Union, No. 4.
- 72.—Electrical Workers' Union, Nos. 492, 561, 568.
- 73.—Plasterers' Union, No. 33.
- 74.—Cement Finishers' Union, No. 578.
- 75.—Hod Carriers, Builders and Laborers' Union, No. 114.
- 76.—Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, Nos. 144, 292.
- 77.—Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Nos. 116, 180, 251, 685.
- 78.—Painters' Union, Nos. 349, 359, 399, 1024, 1135.
- 79.—Stone Cutters' Union.
- 80.—Marble Workers' Union, No. 101.
- 81.—Heat, Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Union.
- 82.—Montreal Building Trades Council.
- 83.—Montreal Trades and Labor Council and guests.

R. LYNCH, Chief Marshal.
W. RICHARDSON, Assistant. Raoul GERVAIS, Assistant.

aldermen charged with trying to break up civic unions.

Question of daylight saving being much discussed. Labor goes on record favoring daylight saving.

Laborites dine with the British King and his nabobs. Lady Astor instigated the banquet and poked fun with the King and his labor subjects at the dinner. Comments by labor papers all over the world.

Chauffeurs of city on strike for better wages. No union until organized by Machinists Union locally.

Labor candidates win in all bye elections in Britain; great rejoicing throughout the world. Labor now has 150 seats in the House.

Trades Council desire a Commission to inquire into Police mix-ups in Montreal.

Daylight Saving time adopted by a big majority. Association formed to look after its interests, on this matter. Labor is strong.

Federal Labor Department reports a marked increase in strikes. Chief time lost by miners and the general strike of the typos.

L. R. Steel Company fails and great misery caused in labor circles where much of the stock was sold.

Labor Council follows up its demand for the Government to develop peat fields for fuel in the Province. Ottawa expert reported that good peat was discovered both in Ontario and Quebec, and these would be cultivated for fuel purposes.

Wm. Irvine, Labor member of Parliament for Calgary speaks in Montreal on "Economic basis of politics."

Big crowd out to hear him at the Church of Messiah.

Trades Council favors the

The
STEEL
COMPANY
of
CANADA
Limited
HAMILTON
MONTREAL

LABOR DAY 1923

By FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

On Labor Day, 1923, the organized workers are more conscious of their cause than ever before. There can be no substitute for trade unionism because it grows out of the needs and experiences and necessities of the workers. It is not an artificial creation, nor has it been evolved from the brain of man. It is a natural grouping of wage workers who are cemented by the same ideals and longings, the same opposition to social injustice and the same desire to improve their status in life. Those who would destroy us fail to offer a substitute for trade unionism. They promise much, but would deny that unity of action that has been the worker's protection and his hope.

In every instance the anti-unionist insists that he treat with workers as individuals. Occasionally, he forms a company "union" and dictates who shall represent the employees.

If the trade unions accept individual bargaining, they sign their death warrant, for it is idle to talk of unity between workers if they agree not to function as an organization.

When the employer pleads for individual bargaining he strikes at the heart of trade unions. He would destroy the collective spirit of workers. He would make them impotent to correct injustice or protest against wrong.

Collective bargaining means more than wages and hours. It is a unity that begets confidence and equips workers for every activity that should interest good citizens.

When production was in the crude and laborious hand stage, individual bargaining would suffice. But not in an age of machine production and absentee ownership. Despite the excuses that surround it, individual bargaining does not make for willing associates in industry. It develops autocracy at one end of production and dependents at the other end.

As our country becomes more and more an industrial nation this problem becomes more acute. It affects every citizen, because there is no prospect of industrial harmony while captains of industry maintain their anti-union attitude that employees shall be denied the right to present grievances collectively.

No citizen can escape the influence of this vicious system that often controls government, degrades the judiciary and denies constitutional rights to wage workers who would resist the self practices of employers.

There is no constructive programme more important than this demand of labor to control their lives. This demand is the first essential in any policy that would bring industrial concord and social peace.

KALEIDOSCOPIC VIEW OF LABOR IN 1923

(continued)

dolphe Lemieux criticised for his speech in England.

John McParland, President of I. T. U., died suddenly in New York City, June 16.

Conservatives sweep Ontario elections. Labor wiped out. Ferguson new Premier.

Labor everywhere resents the sending of troops to Sydney mines where strike is on at beginning of July.

Trades Congress issue convention call for September 10 in Vancouver. Big subjects likely to be discussed.

Preparations going on for Labor Day. Bigger parade than ever promised.

Middle of July referendum on beer selling defeated in Manitoba. This came as a surprise, because the elections had carried the liquor selling privilege by a large majority two weeks previously.

International Labor Press expose a charlatan pacifist in U. S. A. Great expectancy over the Sydney mines strikers. John Lewis told the strikers to go back to work as they had broken faith with the International Union and would not receive strike pay. Great consternation in all unions.

A. F. of L. send out convention call for their meeting in Portland, Oregon, in October.

Montreal Trades Council vote to help steel workers who went on strike in Sydney. Fund being formed for them. Secretary of Trades Council in charge.

"Breeze" in Council meeting over local fund committee wanting to receive funds. Council won out in every case and turned moneys over to Sydney Union direct.

Middle of August sees big rush of harvesters to the West. Even workers brought from England and Scotland. C. P. R. plan of bringing over workers "panned out" well.

All preparations ready for Labor Day.

August 28, Frank Hodges, Secretary of Federation of Miners in Britain, arrives in Montreal. Is guest of the Trades Council and delivers an interesting speech at Public Assistance Hall on "Labor conditions in Britain." Passes on to Vancouver and enroute spoke at Toronto exhibition. Fraternal delegate to Trades Congress convention.

MAJOR STEPHENS AND THE CHILDREN

The old Stephens homestead and grounds, located just west of St. James Club on Dorchester Street West, is ringing with laughter and fun these days, since it has been turned over to the Welfare Association for children's play grounds. Hundreds of wealthy men and women have helped the movement out and some great times have been going on lately.

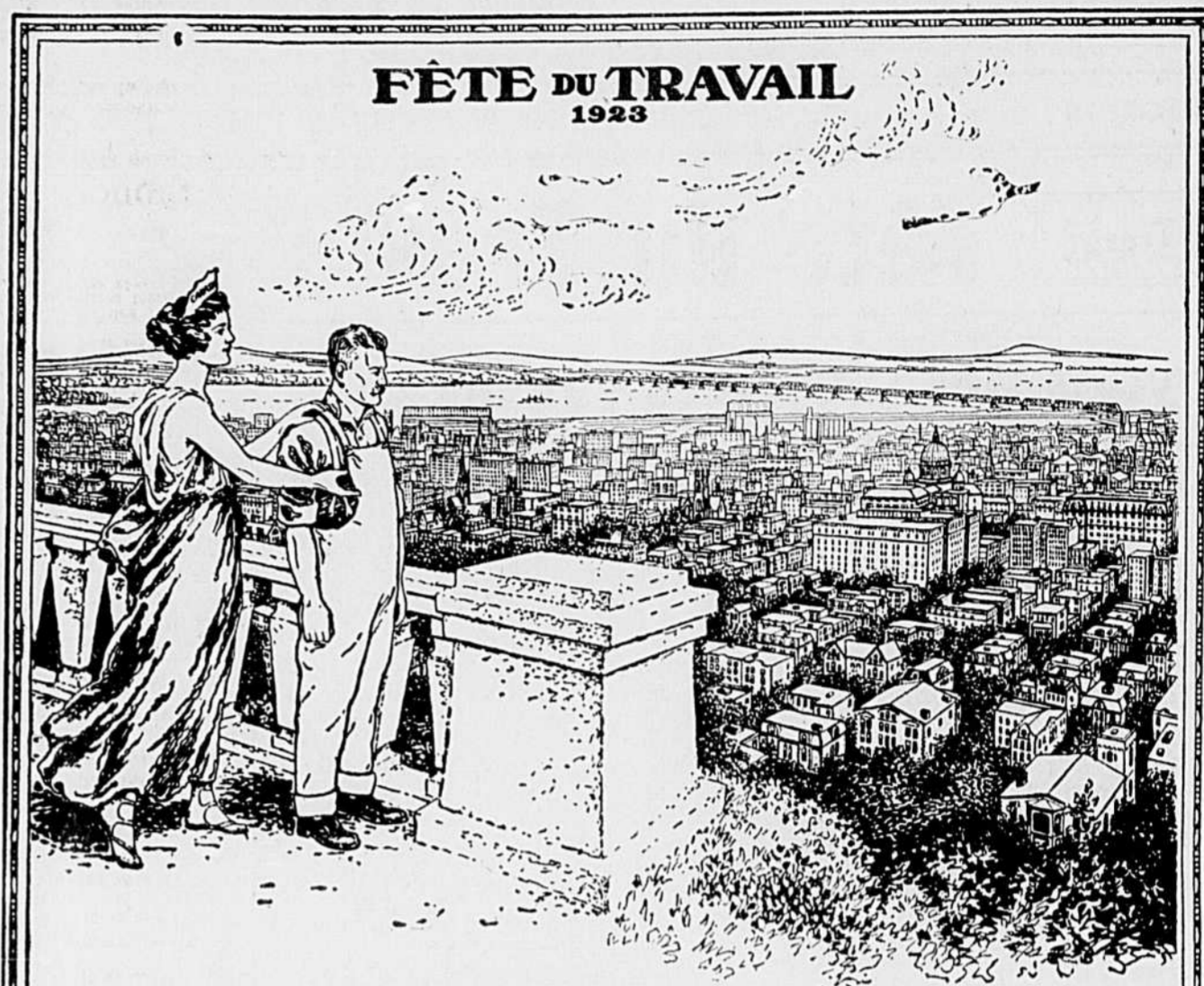
Last Monday, in addition to having fun with the donkey Firefly, which Major Stephens gave the children, there was a real Punch and Judy show presented. The children were arranged in a huge semi-circle in front of the balcony of the old house. The harder Punch would

hammer July, the louder the children roared with laughter. Some of these little folks, however, had never seen anything like this and were spellbound. Following this was a concert provided by the Berliner Gramophone Company, and it was a splendid event, all popular airs being played while the hearing was made easy by the huge amplifiers in the form of several horns, supplied by the Northern Electric Company. Of course, "Yes, we have no bananas to-day" came in for many encores and "London Bridge is falling down" was a great favorite.

Major Stephens addressed the children briefly. He said, in part:

"Now, the Stephens Camp, as run by the kind ladies of the Child's Welfare Association, knows exactly what to do to make you, dear children, happy. They want to give to Montreal, not only one but many playgrounds, where, during the summer, children may be kept from sickness and made happy in fresh air and amid pleasant surroundings. The Stephens Camp is only a suggestion of what could be done for the children of Montreal under a well-organized plan. The support and co-operation coming from all over shows that the human heart is full of kindness and only needs to be given a chance to overflow. I invite every thoughtful citizen to get interested in this movement. It is the best investment we can make."

In closing, the Major, on behalf of the Camp, thanked the various people and organizations who have helped make the playground the success it is. His expression of gratitude was seconded by the children in three ringing cheers, following which they gave another three for Firefly.



TRAVAILLEUR ECONOMIQUE!

Contemple avec fierté cette belle et grande ville, ses superbes édifices, ses immenses usines, ses chemins de fer, son port magnifique!

Tout cela, nous le devons à la puissance de l'ECONOMIE et au génie du TRAVAIL.

Ton bras vigoureux, mû par le sentiment du DEVOIR envers ton Pays, ta famille, et envers toi-même, a rendu possible cette splendide cité, orgueil du Canada.

GLOIRE A TOI!

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DE LA CITE ET DU DISTRICT DE MONTREAL

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Bureau principal et seize succursales à Montréal.



A. P. LESPERANCE, *Gerant Général*

When Opportunity Comes

HOW much money have you "put by" at the present time?

Enough to pay a doctor in case of sudden illness in your family? Enough to make a payment on a home should you be offered a bargain? Enough to take advantage of a sudden business opportunity?

Ordinary opportunities, ordinary happenings, these, yet how many are ready for tomorrow's big chance — tomorrow's emergency? The man with a good bank balance is always ready for the unexpected.

Keep ever before you the importance to yourself of saving money regularly and persistently.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1869.

PROGRAMME DES JEUX

At Dominion Park, at 2 o'clock p.m.

1. Course pour garçons de moins de 12 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 paire de running shoes; 2e, 1 paire de chaussures d'enfants; 3e, 1 casquette; 4e, 1 harmonica. Tous les concurrents recevront un prix.
2. Course pour garçons de 12 à 16 ans, 100 verges. 1er prix, 1 paire de chaussures (outfit); 2e, 1 paire de boutons de manchettes; 3e, 1 boîte de biscuits; 4e, viande, (\$2.00).
3. Course pour fillettes de moins de 10 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 paire de pantalons; 2e, 1 cadre; 3e, 1 crucifix; 4e, marchandise, valeur \$2.00. Toutes les concurrentes recevront un prix.
4. Course pour fillettes de 10 à 14 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 corbeille de fleurs; 2e, 1 parapluie; 3e, 3 bouteilles de "Lustrite"; 4e, 1 bouteille de lotion.
5. Course pour jeunes filles de plus de 14 ans, 75 vgs. 1er prix, 1 douz. de photos; 2e, 1 paire de pantalons "Boudoir"; 3e, 1 boîte de chocolat; 4e, 1 porte-bonheur.
6. Course pour femmes de membres d'union, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 boîte de savon; 2e, 98 livres de fleur; 3e, 1 paire de gants; 4e, 5 lbs. de beurre; 5e, valeur en marchandises, \$2.
7. Course pour délégués du Conseil des Métiers, 100 vgs. 1er prix, \$5.00 en or, par S. H. le Maire M. Martin; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 paire de boutons de manchettes; 4e, une cravate; 5e, 1 chemise.
8. Course pour membres des métiers du bâtiment, 100 v. 1er prix, \$5 en or; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 boîte de cigares.
9. Course pour membres des unions de l'étiquette, 100 v. 1er prix, \$5 en or; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 boîte de cigares.
10. Course pour membres de la Métallurgie, 100 verges. 1er prix, \$5 en or; 1 plume-fontaine; 1 paire de salopettes.
11. Course pour membres des unions (non comprises dans le Bâtiment, l'Étiquette et la Métallurgie.) 1er prix, \$5 en or; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 bouteille Thermos.
12. Course pour membres d'Unions affiliées (pesant 200 livres et plus), 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 chapeau; 2e, 1 canne; 3e, 1 pipe; 4e, 5 lbs de fromage; 5e, 1 service à café "Packard".
13. Course pour unionistes de plus de 50 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, marchandises, \$5.00; 2e, 5 lbs de thé "Salada"; 3e, 1 caisse de "Corn Flakes"; 4e, 25 barres de savon "Comfort"; 5e, 2 cartes de lait.
14. Course à l'aiguille. 1er prix, 1 blouse—1 rasoir Gillette; 2e, 1 paire de gants—1 boîte de savon; 3e, marchandises (\$2.50)—4 pots de confitures.
15. Lancement du boulet de 16 livres. 1er prix, 1 crayon (\$5.00); 2e, 1 rasoir "Auto Strop"; 3e, 5 lbs de café.

REGLEMENTS

- 1.—Il ne sera alloué qu'un premier et un second prix à chaque concurrent.
- 2.—Quatre concurrents ou pas de troisième prix.
- 3.—Les concurrents devront montrer leur carte de travail en règle et leurs organisations devront être affiliées au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal.
- 4.—Les bons pour les prix seront donnés sur le terrain après chaque course.
- 5.—La décision des juges sera finale.
- 6.—Les chaussures ferrées ne seront pas permises.
- 7.—Le comité se réserve le droit de refuser l'entrée aux courses, s'il y a lieu.

A 8 heures du soir

SOUQUE A LA CORDE

Pour le magnifique trophée offert par "Le Monde Ouvrier"

Qui offrira en outre, à chacun des membres de l'équipe gagnante une boîte de cigares "Coopérative".

REGLEMENTS

- 1.—Les équipes seront composées de huit hommes et le capitaine.
- 2.—L'équipe victorieuse gardera en sa possession le trophée du "Monde Ouvrier" pour la période de 10 mois. Elle devra le remettre au Comité de la Fête du Travail pour le 1er juillet de l'année suivante. Le trophée deviendra la propriété individuelle de l'équipe dont l'équipe l'aura gagné trois fois.

COMITE DES JEUX

Z. DI MURO, président. R. LYNCH, juge du départ.
W. BELANGER, JOS. PELLETIER, F. GRIFFARD,
Directeurs des courses.

PRIX DE PRESENCE

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS

Au Parc Dominion à 2 heures p.m.

1. Boys' Race, under 12 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 pair of running shoes; 2nd, 1 pair of children's shoes; 3rd, 1 cap; 4th, 1 harmonica. All competitors will receive a prize.
2. Boys' Race, 12 to 16 years of age, 100 yards. 1st prize, 1 pair of shoes (outfit); 2nd, 1 pair of cuff links; 3rd, 1 box of biscuits; 4th, \$2.00 worth of meat.
3. Girls' Race, under 10 years, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 pair of slippers; 2nd, 1 framed picture; 3rd, 1 crucifix; 4th, \$2.00 worth of merchandise. All competitors will receive a prize.
4. Girls' Race, 10 to 14 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, a basket of flowers; 2nd, 1 umbrella; 3rd, 3 bottles of "Lustrite"; 4th, 1 bottle of lotion.
5. Girls' Race, over 14 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 doz. of photos; 2nd, 1 pair of cosy slippers; 3rd, 1 box of chocolate; 4th, 1 vanity box.
6. Union Members' Wives' Race, 75 yards. 1st, 1 box of soap; 2nd, 98 pounds of flour; 3rd, 1 pair of gloves; 4th, 5 pounds of butter; 5th, value of \$3.00 in merchandise.
7. Trades and Labor Council's Delegates' Race, 100 yds. 1st prize, \$5.00 in gold, given by His Worship Mayor Martin; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 pair of cuff links; 4th, 1 neck-tie; 5th, 1 shirt.
8. Building Trades Members' Race, 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 box of cigars.
9. Label Trades Members' Race, 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 box of cigars.
10. Metal Trades Members' Race (shops), 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 1 fountain-pen; 1 pair of overalls.
11. 100 yards race for Members of Unions (not included in the Building, Label or Metal Trades). 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 thermos bottle.
12. Race for Members of affiliated Unions—weighing 200 lbs. and over, 75 yards. of cheese; 5th, 1 shoe shining outfit "Packard". 1st prize, 1 hat; 2nd, 1 walking stick; 3rd, 1 pipe; 4th, 5 pounds of soap; 5th, 2 cards for milk.
13. Race for Union Men over 50 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, \$5 worth of merchandise; 2nd, 2 pounds of "Salada" tea; 3rd, 1 case of "Corn Flakes"; 4th, 25 bars of "Comfort" soap; 5th, 2 cards for milk.
14. Thread and needles race. 1st prize, 1 blouse—1 razor Gillette; 2nd, 1 pair of gloves—1 box of soap; 3rd, \$2.50 worth of merchandise—4 pots of jams.
15. Throwing the 16 pound shot. 1st prize, 1 pencil (\$5.00); 2nd, 1 razor "Auto Strop"; 3rd, 5 pounds of coffee.

RULES

- 1.—No competitor to be allowed more than one first prize and one second prize.
- 2.—Four to enter or no third prize.
- 3.—Competitors must show their working card in good standing and their organizations must be affiliated with the Montreal Trades and Labor Council.
- 4.—Orders for prizes will be distributed on the grounds.
- 5.—Judges' decision to be final.
- 6.—Spikes shoes will not be permitted.
- 7.—The Committee reserves the right to refuse entrance in races, if necessary.

At 8 o'clock p.m.

TUG OF WAR

For the magnificent Cup offered by "The Labor World"

Each member of the winning team will also receive a box of "Co operative" cigars.

RULES

- 1.—The team will be of eight men and the captain.
- 2.—The winning team will remain the owner of the "Labor World" Cup for the period of ten months. The Cup shall be re-let to the Labor Day Committee by July 1st, the following year.
- 3.—The Cup shall become the individual property of the union for which the team has won it three times.

SPORTS COMMITTEE

Z. DI MURO, chairman. JOS. PELLETIER, R. LYNCH, starter.
W. BELANGER, F. GRIFFARD, Directors of races.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES

A. Martin Ltd.

Les amis de la classe ouvrière. Ils tiennent les prix bas. Lisez leurs annonces tous les jours dans les journaux quotidiens.

The Labor World



Le Monde Ouvrier

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8th Year — No. 35

SAMEDI, 1er SEPTEMBRE 1923 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1923

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Labor Has Reason to Celebrate

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor.

Labor has reason to celebrate Labor Day this year as a day marking great achievement. Our movement is today in a commanding position. It has come through a great ordeal. It is triumphant. Our position today is a tribute to the solidarity of our movement, to the soundness of its policies and the determination of its membership. Workers in America know that they can trust their movement to serve them adequately. They know that their movement is "on the right track." They know that in their unions they can win over all obstacles. So our movement has not even been weakened by the struggles through which it has passed. The great labor-hating crusade of the so-called "open shoppers," the wage cutters and the immigration fanatics has fallen by the wayside, ineffective as it was unsound. Neither legislation nor economic pressure has weakened our ranks. Our movement lives because it is right. It triumphs because it is right. It serves because it is the creation of our own time, the product of our American environment and our American genius. We have critics within and without, some seeking power, some seeking advantage, some seeking mere destruction. Our movement, sound, healthy, right in principle, is impervious. It lives and grows. Celebrate this Labor Day with pride and dignity. Consider the lessons of the past and resolve mightily for the future! Full justice will yet be ours!

Labor Stronger Today than Ever

By JOHN L. LEWIS, President, United Mine Workers of America.

Labor Day once again reminds us of the greatness of the American labor movement. It is well that one day has been set apart in each recurring year as a time when labor may pause and consider its aims, its purposes, its achievements, and its accomplishments. And it is gratifying to all of us that we may look back over the years as they pass and count up the many benefits that have accrued to the workers and to the nation itself by reason of the existence of the trade union spirit in America. Let us remember that without organization labor would be helpless to express itself or to take its own part in the struggle against the forces that would destroy labor's liberty. It is only through close, compact and virile organization and banding together for their mutual good that the workers get their strength to carry on this battle. The past year has been filled with trials and vicissitudes for organized labor. A constant and steady attack has been in progress, commanded by powerful interests and influences for the weakening or the destruction of the labor movement. Every conceivable weapon and means of industrial warfare has been utilized by the attacking forces. But the flag of trade unionism still floats at the top of the mast, unsullied and unafraid. Labor has lost skirmishes in the past year but it has won the great battle for the maintenance of labor's rights, until, today, it is stronger and more efficient than ever before in the history of the labor movement. Our enemies have learned in the last year that organized labor cannot be destroyed. They have learned that the trade union is a legitimate institution and that the public has given its full approval to the idea. We have made progress — rich progress. What the next year may bring forth no one can foresee. But organized labor stands in favor of peace in industry. Labor desires that peace which comes with honor and through the application of the principles of fairness and justice. Labor will do its part to establish and maintain that kind of peace. Let us all express here and now the hope that this wish may be fulfilled and that the next year may see the most cordial relations established and maintained between employer and employe, so that next Labor Day may come with a cloudless industrial sky.

As the Worker sees his World

Summary and Digest of Important Events of the Week, Here and Abroad.

—E. Levenbein the delegate to the Chicago convention of waiters and cooks returned home last Saturday evening, filled with satisfaction over his visit. The large number of delegates impressed him greatly also the important resolutions passed of interest to the International labor movement and of great advantage to all restaurant workers and the kindred help in hotels. He will make a report this week to his local. —Monday will see Labor Day celebrated in a fashion more dignified than ever in Montreal. It is promised that the parade will be more representative than ever; more trades being represented and more unions in the procession. This all speaks for advancement. One thing should be remembered by all union men that the success of the day depends on each individual. That means you and you and you. So do your part, and do not sit at home leaving all the work and the credit to a few officers. —The big event of the week was the lecture by Frank Hodges at the Assistance Public Hall on Tuesday night, where a good sized audience heard an excellent speech, which is reported elsewhere. Mr. Hodges was extensively interviewed by the city press, and showed his well balanced judgment on all occasions, and that he was not only thoroughly informed on Labor conditions in Britain, but all over the world. —The electrical workers' convention was concluded Saturday night with the exception of some minor details left for Monday and Tuesday. The general expression of opinion was that it was a huge success. The local committee, the entertainment and reception committees all were complimented by the visitors and a formal vote of thanks recorded for the hospitality extended in Montreal, and for the excellent arrangements for the convention. —Cardinal Bégin of Quebec City is up in arms over some of his people in the border counties being engaged in the illicit sale of "Hooch." The venerable prelate is reported to have in mind a pastoral letter which will promise severe measures for those who are engaged in this rotten business. Excommunication is threatened. It is claimed such business is demoralizing on the people, as well as being a constant menace to health. Good for the Cardinal! It shows what a poor chance prohibitionists would have in this province. —Another sad tale of Labor failing to support its newspaper comes from Old London, where the Daily Herald has been eking out a precarious existence for two years past, but is compelled to close its doors Sept. 30. It is a queer world when Germany can support a fine daily like "Vorwaerts" and France with its "Humanité", and yet England, the home of the best organized labor movement cannot support one. Its tough luck! —Last Sunday Rev. Canon Scott, the man of the cloth from Quebec who went to Sydney Mines to investigate industrial conditions and the cause of the recent strike, was busy speaking. Being a war veteran himself he was asked to speak for the Glace Bay war veterans. He referred briefly to the labor situation there, but spoke chiefly of war topics, many of the men there having seen him on the battle front or in the trenches.

AGAIN THE DRYS ARE BLAMED Honorable Manning Doherty, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Drury government, in travelling through the Canadian West, has been making some strange confessions, if he is reported correctly. In Regina, he is reported to have said, "Many factors contributed to the defeat of the Drury government in Ontario, and it is difficult to appraise the effect of each factor." Continuing, he said: "When we came into power there was on the statute books of the province a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. During our administration we made a determined effort to administer that law vigorously and without fear or favor. There was a certain very strong minority in the province which was opposed to prohibition, and this element felt that a new government by another party might make things easier for them to have this law changed. We did not get any support from those who are anti-prohibition." No doubt Mr. Doherty is right, but it is a little late to come out with such excuses now. The Drury government was impracticable and that caused their downfall.

A CALL TO PRINTING PRESSMEN Members of the Montreal Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 52, are requested to attend the Labor Day parade, which will take place on Monday. The rallying point will be at the corner of Craig and Chenier streets, at 8.30 a.m., and then the members will march to, in the ranks of the procession to which this Union is assigned. This invitation is addressed to all our members, whether in good standing or not. So, make all possible efforts to be present, and prove thereby that you are still a union man and sincere to the principles of organized labor. The next meeting of this Union will take place at their hall, 248 St. James Street, Montreal, on Monday, September 10th, at 8 o'clock p.m. sharp. (daylight).

Labor Conditions in Great Britain

Frank Hodges tells Montreal that European outlook is bad. — Does not mince matters about British labor and unemployment. — A powerful address, of sound sense.

Despite the drenching rain of Tuesday night, Frank Hodges, the visiting British labor leader, was greeted with a fair sized audience at the Assistance Public Hall. Mr. Hodges had been heralded long before his appearance on the platform, being fraternal delegate for the British Trade Congress to the Trades Congress convention in Vancouver, and also Secretary of the Miner's Federation of Britain. Furthermore Mr. Hodges who was the guest of the Montreal Trades & Labor Council while in town had been widely announced in the press, both by extensive interviews and personal references. Thus, had the weather man smiled, he would undoubtedly have had a bumper house. Those who were not fortunate enough to hear him, missed an intellectual treat, and a sound, sensible exposition of the labor conditions in Britain, which naturally radiate in interest to the whole world. A large number of general officers and leaders in the International Labor Movement were on the platform. J. T. Foster, President of the Montreal Trades & Labor Council was in the chair, and introduced Mr. Hodges with a glowing speech. As a clear direct thinker, Mr. Hodges went straight to his subject, knowing he was facing a lot of thinking people who came there to hear something new. They were not disappointed.

He said:— "It is only when statements can view international problems as a whole and contribute to principles for the good of the whole, that we shall be able to see a return of reason and prosperity in Britain and in Europe." The outlook for Europe was sad, declared Mr. Hodges, sadder for the Continent than for Britain herself which might in its desperation struggle out of the meshes.

"The old world has struck a rock, the timbers of the hulk are gradually breaking up. It wants some seamanship to guide that old civilization of that rock, and make her seaworthy. The system responsible for wrecking the ship is not capable of salvaging it. It will be the labor movement of all countries that will be required for the salvaging of civilization. It is a task that cannot be accomplished by mere oratory, but only with hard work and perseverance on the part of those who have given their lives to the task of saving civilization. There will be no honor and glory for those in that work.

"We face the future at home, despite all, with undaunted spirit. We will not go under despite the gloom that has settled down upon Britain with a pitchlike darkness. There are bright spirits that are resolved to carry through until the dawn."

The speaker then quoted figures to show the marked growth of the Labor movement in 20 years. These included political progress for instance from receiving 62,000 votes in 1900 to 4,450,000 in 1922. The trades unions were the rich, red blood of the Labor Party, but that did not mean that they were not in need of more members, in fact quite the contrary, because men of all callings and professions had asked for admission to the Party, and had been welcomed.

According to the figures sufficient progress should be made to place the Labor Party in control by 1926, but he feared a reaction, as there were many elements which were not susceptible to arithmetic as a guide.

"It may be that we shall not be the government in 1926, and I am not particularly anxious we should be. I should like to go on until we have another five or six years generally sound democratic education, since I am convinced of this, that no democratic political movement can withstand the storm and stress of modern economic life that has not its foundation rooted deep in the education of the people. The labor party may come to power on the wave of some popular emotion. The government may do something bad, very bad. It would have to be much worse than it has done, because I have not seen that wave of popular emotion, or the economic conditions would have to be come so bad that the government would give up in despair of trying to bring order out of chaos.

"We have to be careful. We are revolutionists. It is in our being in the labor movement. We go steadily step by step, and see that each step can bear the weight of our movement when the weight actually comes upon it. The heritage that we have in Britain and that would be handed to the labor party in the next three years would be a heritage that would evoke the greatest and most devoted piece of work that ever human beings have been called upon to perform. Sometimes one doubts that on undertaking it we should be able to maintain the loyalty of the 5 or 6 or 10 million people who had put their trust in us to bring order out of chaos, a chaos created by the capitalistic world. I often say that education is the lever of all democratic movements. If you have not education you have no democracy, and if you have not, you have auto-craze, and so you have a negation of the human spirit. We know that the multitude of men we can mould will form the foundation upon which we can build in calmness and security the labor structure. I know this is not pleasant to those who believe that the labor movement could be thrust into power upon some fleeting tide. When you have over forty-seven million souls in your care you cannot afford to fiddle with the great laws of economics."

He then referred to Russia whose attitude toward British labor was not sympathetic. Their outlook and essence was un-British and different. "This has been all fought out," he said. It has been threshed out from beginning to end. The House of Commons debates show that, as well as the controversies of the trades unions and the Congress of Labor. We have invited believers in the Bolshevik theory to state their cause against the British labor theory. I have been called upon by my party to state the things against the Soviet philosophy. I have been called upon to set out the theoretical differences between the Bolshevik and our constitutional theory of democracy. We have parted on the best of terms, because if ideas cannot survive in a struggle of ideas then they deserve to go under. If there ever comes a moment when the human mind cannot enjoy a real clash of ideas then you might say that humanity is in its dotage. It is in the clash of ideas that the same ideas come to the top and the bad ideas go to the bottom. There are in Britain, as in most countries, a section of people who adopt subtler methods than can ever come from a clash of ideas, but we must expect it. It is there. It is a fact. Why deny it? Why put one's head in the sand and refuse to recognize it? Why not rather follow them in this sort of work and challenge them? "I believe it is destined that we shall gradually assume power, and with it, all responsibility that follows from the exercise of power. A man who tries to exercise power without any sense of responsibility exercises it badly, but the man who understands that the function of a statesman is to provide, as far as possible, for the wants of the mearest subject in his state, will undertake the task of Government with courage, it is true, but with courage born of humility, rather than the courage born of bravado. For this purpose we are striving to educate our young men. The men or my age will live to see labor enthroned in our British constitution. I am optimistic enough to believe that before many years are over, if I live I shall be taking a full share of responsibility in that great and important task of Government."

Mr. Hodges drew a painful picture of the unemployment situation in Britain, reciting briefly the causes, as he saw them. The Government had not sought to deal with the matter of unemployment which was the most demoralizing thing that could befall a man. There were men in England who had not worked a single day since 1920 and had lived on doles, which degraded, and indicated degeneration of a nation. So much was this the case that men out of work through no fault of their own had in the course of years lost the very disposition to work and would be content to go on and on as recipients of the charity of their fellow-men. The Government had only meddled with the problem, never attempted to find a solution, though there was work to be done in the country which would be profitable to the nation and honorable for the men. Mr. Hodges referred to the emigration efforts of the British Government and pointed out that British labor did not wish to run counter to the wishes of Canadian organized labor and that it would be well if the labor men of both countries could see eye to eye on the subject. Britain wanted the restoration of Europe, and her own restoration thereby, and did not want to cut loose from Europe if it could be avoided. If there was no remedy, it would mean turning to the Dominions and colonies of the Empire for some close contact in the solution of the pressing problem. Mr. Hodges denied that British French and German labor were antagonistic to each other over the European situation. He dealt with that situation at length, saying that there was a good feeling between the labor men of the different countries, and that if it could be reflected in the cabinets of the selfish nationalistic politicians the problems of Europe would be solved. What think you the earth will be like when the majority of men and women in it learn that to be simple and honest and true is the part of wisdom, and that to work for Love and Beauty is the highest good? If you would have friends, be one.—Hubbard.

PROHIBITION STIRRING THE WORLD.

The prohibition promoters are busy. They are not confining their efforts to U. S. A. The subtle forces of the anti-saloon league are delving into Canada and in Ontario especially hard work is being put into the field so that when a referendum comes, as come it must, very shortly, the wets will get it "put over" them. These same forces are aiming at a Dominion wide law, just like what happened in U. S. A. Tell that to the "wets" and they will laugh and say "Nonsense!" and "Rot", yet see what happened in Manitoba, by taking things for granted.

Over in Scotland the dries are hard at the work of trying to make the old land dry. Yet a news despatch states that one of a fleet of Scottish steamers has returned to port after smuggling whiskey into U. S. A. with a profit of \$635,000 was collected. This alone should persuade the most blood thirsty prohibitionists that prohibition never did prohibit and never will, but it is a gigantic humbug and a never failing nuisance. Temperance with education we say again is the thing. Regulation of public houses is another thing because there is room for improvement along those lines. But it is very doubtful if Pussyfoot will find any success in Scotland or England.

Then look at the figures and it is a fact that since 1914 drunkenness in both Great Britain and France, the home of good things to drink in all varieties, has declined steadily all over. This is true especially of the working classes, by whom the barometer on these matters is registered. Again we claim education of the workers will breed a desire for better homes, nicer gardens and a love of music and art and sport in the highest senses of appreciation. That will surpass all acts of Parliament and the liberty of all mankind will be bettered and the awakening of public opinion will be along the legitimate use of Nature's great gifts, in the manifold forms of the juice of the grape and the grain. All governments would do well to take heed of such progress and regulation.

The Clique

What is "The Clique"? 'Tis a body of men Who attend every meeting, not just now and then; Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick— These are the men that the grouch calls "The Clique." Who don't make a farce of that sacred word, "Brother," Who believe in the motto, "Help one another"; Who never resort to a dishonest trick These are the men that some call "The Clique." The men who are seldom behind in their dues And who from the meeting do not carry news; Who attend to their duties and visit the sick— These are the men that the crank calls "The Clique." We all should be proud of members like these— They call them "The Clique," or whatever they please; But there are some people who always find fault, And most of this kind are not worth their salt; They like to start trouble, but will seldom stick — They like to put all the work on "The Clique." —Selected.

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September 1st to September 10th

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Special trains leave C. P. R. Windsor station Saturday at 1.30 P.M. (Daylight Saving Time) other days at 2.00 P.M. (Daylight Saving) Special street car service from Mount-Royal Ave direct to the course, between 12.45 and 2.15 P.M. (Daylight Saving), Regular service at other hours.

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LABOR DAY 1923

By FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

On Labor Day, 1923, the organized workers are more conscious of their cause than ever before. There can be no substitute for trade unionism because it grows out of the needs and experiences and necessities of the workers. It is not an artificial creation, nor has it been evolved from the brain of man. It is a natural grouping of wage workers who are cemented by the same ideals and longings, the same opposition to social injustice and the same desire to improve their status in life. Those who would destroy us fail to offer a substitute for trade unionism. They promise much, but would deny that unity of action that has been the worker's protection and his hope.

In every instance the anti-unionist insists that he treat with workers as individuals. Occasionally, he forms a company "union" and dictates the employees.

If the trade unions accept individual bargaining, they sign their death warrant, for it is idle to talk of unity between workers if they agree not to function as an organization.

When the employer pleads for individual bargaining he strikes at the heart of trade unions. He would destroy the collective spirit of workers. He would make them impotent to correct injustice or protest against wrong.

Collective bargaining means more than wages and hours. It is a unity that begets confidence and equips workers for every activity that should interest good citizens.

When production was in the crude and laborious hand stage, individual bargaining would suffice. But not in an age of machine production and absentee ownership. Despite the excuses that surround it, individual bargaining does not make for willing associates in industry. It develops autocracy at one end of production and dependents at the other end.

As our country becomes more and more an industrial nation this problem becomes more acute. It affects every citizen, because there is no prospect of industrial harmony while captains of industry maintain their anti-union attitude that employees shall be denied the right to present grievances collectively.

No citizen can escape the influence of this vicious system that often controls government, degrades the judiciary and denies constitutional rights to wage workers who would resist the serf practices of employers.

There is no constructive programme more important than this demand of labor to control their lives. This demand is the first essential in any policy that would bring industrial concord and social peace.

KALEIDOSCOPIC VIEW OF LABOR IN 1923

(continued)

dolphe Lemieux criticised for his speech in England.

John McParland, President of I. T. U., died suddenly in New York City, June 16.

Conservatives sweep Ontario elections. Labor wiped out. Ferguson new Premier.

Labor everywhere resents the sending of troops to Sydney mines where strike is on at beginning of July.

Trades Congress issue convention call for September 10 in Vancouver. Big subjects likely to be discussed.

Preparations going on for Labor Day. Bigger parade than ever promised.

Middle of July referendum on beer selling defeated in Manitoba. This came as a surprise, because the elections had carried the liquor selling privilege by a large majority two weeks previously.

International Labor Press expose a charlatan pacifist in U. S. A. Great expectancy over the Sydney mines strikers. John Lewis told the strikers to go back to work as they had broken faith with the International Union and would not receive strike pay. Great consternation in all unions.

A. F. of L. send out convention call for their meeting in Portland, Oregon, in October.

Montreal Trades Council vote to help steel workers who went on strike in Sydney. Fund being formed for them. Secretary of Trades Council in charge.

"Breeze" in Council meeting over local fund committee wanting to receive funds. Council won out in every case and turned moneys over to Sydney Union direct.

Middle of August sees big rush of harvesters to the West. Even workers brought from England and Scotland. C. P. R. plan of bringing over workers "panned out" well.

All preparations ready for Labor Day.

August 28, Frank Hodges, Secretary of Federation of Miners in Britain, arrives in Montreal. Is guest of the Trades Council and delivers an interesting speech at Public Assistance Hall on "Labor conditions in Britain." Passes on to Vancouver and enroute spoke at Toronto exhibition. Fraternal delegate to Trades Congress convention.

MAJOR STEPHENS AND THE CHILDREN

The old Stephens homestead and grounds, located just west of St. James (Club on Dorchester Street West, is ringing with laughter and fun these days, since it has been turned over to the Welfare Association for children's play grounds. Hundreds of wealthy men and women have helped the movement out and some great times have been going on lately.

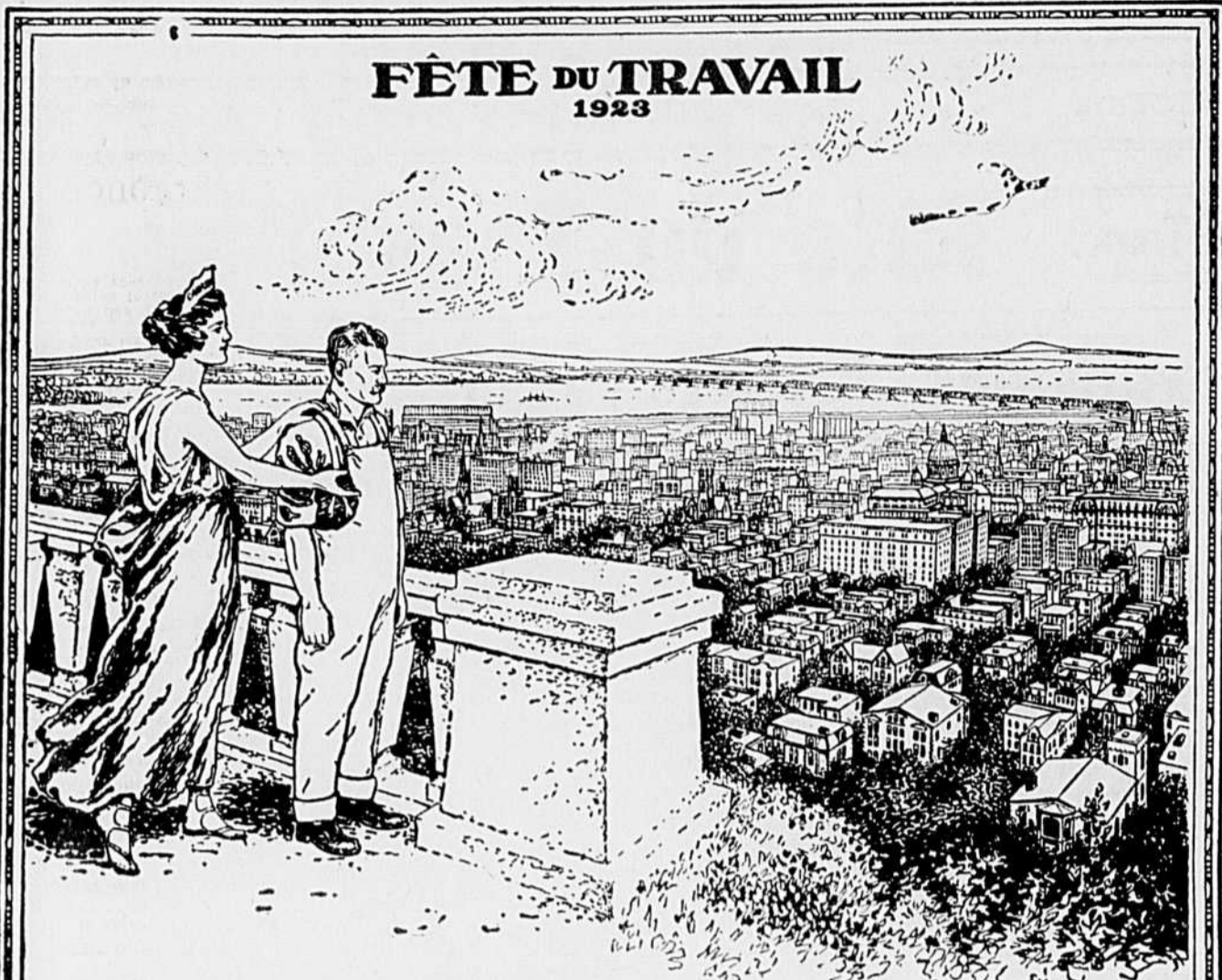
Last Monday, in addition to having fun with the donkey firefly, which Major Stephens gave the children, there was a real Punch and Judy show presented. The children were arranged in a huge semi-circle in front of the balcony of the old house. The harder Punch would

hammer Judy, the louder the children roared with laughter. Some of these little folks, however, had never seen anything like this and were spellbound. Following this was a concert provided by the Berliner Gramophone Company, and it was a splendid event, all popular airs being played while the hearing was made easy by the huge amplifiers in the form of several horns, supplied by the Northern Electric Company. Of course, "Yes, we have no bananas to-day" came in for many encores and "London Bridge is falling down" was a great favorite.

Major Stephens addressed the children briefly. He said, in part:

"Now, the Stephens Camp, as run by the kind ladies of the Child's Welfare Association, knows exactly what to do to make you, dear children, happy. They want to give to Montreal, not only one but many playgrounds, where, during the summer, children may be kept from sickness and made happy in fresh air and amid pleasant surroundings. The Stephens Camp is only a suggestion of what could be done for the children of Montreal under a well-organized plan. The support and co-operation coming from all over shows that the human heart is full of kindness and only needs to be given a chance to overflow. I invite every thoughtful citizen to get interested in this movement. It is the best investment we can make."

In closing, the Major, on behalf of the Camp, thanked the various people and organizations who have helped make the playground the success it is. His expression of gratitude was seconded by the children in three ringing cheers, following which they gave another three for Firefly.



FÊTE DU TRAVAIL 1923

TRAVAILLEUR ECONOMÉ!

Contemple avec fierté cette belle et grande ville, ses superbes édifices, ses immenses usines, ses chemins de fer, son port magnifique!

Tout cela, nous le devons à la puissance de l'ECONOMIE et au génie du TRAVAIL.

Ton bras vigoureux, mû par le sentiment du DEVOIR envers ton Pays, ta famille, et envers toi-même, a rendu possible cette splendide cité, orgueil du Canada.

GLOIRE A TOI!

LA BANQUE D'ÉPARGNE

DE LA CITE ET DU DISTRICT DE MONTREAL

"La Grande Banque des Travailleurs"

Bureau principal et seize succursales à Montréal.

A. P. LESPERANCE, *Grand Général.*


When Opportunity Comes

HOW much money have you "put by" at the present time?

Enough to pay a doctor in case of sudden illness in your family? Enough to make a payment on a home should you be offered a bargain? Enough to take advantage of a sudden business opportunity?

Ordinary opportunities, ordinary happenings, these, yet how many are ready for tomorrow's big chance — tomorrow's emergency? The man with a good bank balance is always ready for the unexpected.

Keep ever before you the importance to yourself of saving money regularly and persistently.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1869.

PROGRAMME DES JEUX

At Dominion Park, at 2 o'clock p.m.

1. Course pour garçons de moins de 12 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 paire de running shoes; 2e, 1 paire de chaussures d'enfants; 3e, 1 casquette; 4e, 1 harmonica. Tous les concurrents recevront un prix.
2. Course pour garçons de 12 à 16 ans, 100 verges. 1er prix, 1 paire de chaussures (outfit); 2e, 1 paire de boutons de manchettes; 3e, 1 boîte de biscuits; 4e, viande, (\$2.00).
3. Course pour fillettes de moins de 10 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 paire de pantoufles; 2e, 1 cadre; 3e, 1 crucifix; 4e, marchandise, valeur \$2.00. Toutes les concurrentes recevront un prix.
4. Course pour fillettes de 10 à 14 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 corbeille de fleurs; 2e, 1 parapluie; 3e, 3 bouteilles de "Lustrite"; 4e, 1 bouteille de lotion.
5. Course pour jeunes filles de plus de 14 ans, 75 vgs. 1er prix, 1 douz. de photos; 2e, 1 paire de pantoufles "Boudoir"; 3e, 1 boîte de chocolat; 4e, 1 porte-bonheur.
6. Course pour femmes de membres d'union, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 boîte de savon; 2e, 98 livres de fleur; 3e, 1 paire de gants; 4e, 5 lbs. de beurre; 5e, valeur en marchandises, \$3.
7. Course pour délégués du Conseil des Métiers, 100 vgs. 1er prix, \$5.00 en or, par S. H. le Maire M. Martin; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 paire de boutons de manchettes; 4e, une cravate; 5e, 1 chemise.
8. Course pour membres des métiers du bâtiment, 100 v. 1er prix, \$5 en or; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 boîte de cigares.
9. Course pour membres des unions de l'Étiquette, 100 v. 1er prix, \$5 en or; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 boîte de cigares.
10. Course pour membres de la Métallurgie, 100 verges. 1er prix, \$5 en or; 1 plume-fontaine; 1 paire de salopettes.
11. Course pour membres des unions (non comprises dans le Bâtiment, l'Étiquette et la Métallurgie.) 1er prix, \$5 en or; 2e, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e, 1 bouteille Thermos.
12. Course pour membres d'Unions affiliées (pesant 200 livres et plus), 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 chapeau; 2e, 1 canne; 3e, 1 pipe, 4e, 5 lbs de fromage; 5e, 1 service à café "Packard".
13. Course pour unionistes de plus de 50 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, marchandise, \$5.00; 2e, 5 lbs de thé "Salada"; 3e, 1 caisse de "Corn Flakes"; 4e, 25 barres de savon "Comfort"; 5e, 2 cartes de lit.
14. Course à l'aiguille. 1er prix, 1 blouse—1 rasoir Gillette; 2e, 1 paire de gants—1 boîte de savon; 3e, marchandises (\$2.50)—4 pots de confitures.
15. Lancement du boulet de 16 livres. 1er prix, 1 crayon (\$5.00); 2e, 1 rasoir "Auto Strop"; 3e, 5 lbs de café.

RÈGLEMENTS

- 1.—Il ne sera alloué qu'un premier et un second prix à chaque concurrent.
- 2.—Quatre concurrents ou pas de troisième prix.
- 3.—Les concurrents devront montrer leur carte de travail en règle et leurs organisations devront être affiliées au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal.
- 4.—Les bons pour les prix seront donnés sur le terrain après chaque course.
- 5.—La décision des juges sera finale.
- 6.—Les chaussures ferrées ne seront pas permises.
- 7.—Le comité se réserve le droit de refuser l'entrée aux courses, s'il y a lieu.

A 8 heures du soir

SOUQUE A LA CORDE

Pour le magnifique trophée offert par "Le Monde Ouvrier"

Qui offrira en outre, à chacun des membres de l'équipe gagnante une boîte de cigares "Coopérative".

RÈGLEMENTS

Les équipes seront composées de huit hommes et le capitaine. L'équipe victorieuse gardera en sa possession le trophée du "Monde Ouvrier" pour la période de 10 mois. Elle devra le remettre au Comité de la Fête du Travail pour le 1er juillet de l'année suivante. Le trophée deviendra la propriété individuelle de l'union dont l'équipe l'aura gagné trois fois.

COMITÉ DES JEUX. R. LYNCH, juge du départ. W. BELANGER, JOS. PELLETIER, F. GRIFFARD, Directeurs des courses.

PRIX DE PRESENCE

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS

Au Parc Dominion, à 2 heures p.m.

1. Boys' Race, under 12 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 pair of running shoes; 2nd, 1 pair of children's shoes; 3rd, 1 cap; 4th, 1 harmonica. All competitors will receive a prize.
2. Boys' Race, 12 to 16 years of age, 100 yards. 1st prize, 1 pair of shoes (outfit); 2nd, 1 pair of cuff links; 3rd, 1 box of biscuits; 4th, \$2.00 worth of meat.
3. Girls' Race, under 10 years, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 pair of slippers; 2nd, 1 framed picture; 3rd, 1 crucifix; 4th, \$2.00 worth of merchandise. All competitors will receive a prize.
4. Girls' Race, 10 to 14 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, a basket of flowers; 2nd, 1 umbrella; 3rd, 3 bottles of "Lustrite"; 4th, 1 bottle of lotion.
5. Girls' Race, over 14 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 doz. of photos; 2nd, 1 pair of cosy slippers; 3rd, 1 box of chocolate; 4th, 1 vanity box.
6. Union Members' Wives' Race, 75 yards. 1st, 1 box of soap; 2nd, 98 pounds of flour; 3rd, 1 pair of gloves; 4th, 5 pounds of butter; 5th, value of \$3.00 in merchandise.
7. Trades and Labor Council's Delegates' Race, 100 yds. 1st prize, \$5.00 in gold, given by His Worship Mayor Martin; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 pair of cuff links; 4th, 1 neck-tie; 5th, 1 shirt.
8. Building Trades Members' Race, 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 box of cigars.
9. Label Trades Members' Race, 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 box of cigars.
10. Metal Trades Members' Race (shops), 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 1 fountain-pen; 1 pair of overalls.
11. 100 yards race for Members of Unions (not included in the Building, Label or Metal Trades). 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd, 1 fountain-pen; 3rd, 1 thermos bottle.
12. Race for Members of affiliated Unions—weighing 200 lbs. and over, 75 yards. of cheese; 5th, 1 shoe shining outfit "Packard". 1st prize, 1 hat; 2nd, 1 walking stick; 3rd, 1 pipe, 4th, 5 pounds of soap; 5th, 2 cards for milk.
13. Race for Union Men over 50 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, \$5 worth of merchandise; 2nd, 2 pounds of "Salada" tea; 3rd, 1 case of "Corn Flakes"; 4th, 25 bars of "Comfort" soap; 5th, 2 cards for milk.
14. Thread and needles race. 1st prize, 1 blouse—1 razor Gillette; 2nd, 1 pair of gloves—1 box of soap; 3rd, \$2.50 worth of merchandise—4 pots of jams.
15. Throwing the 16 pound shot. 1st prize, 1 pencil (\$5.00); 2nd, 1 razor "Auto Strop"; 3rd, 5 pounds of coffee.

RULES

- 1.—No competitor to be allowed more than one first prize and one second prize.
- 2.—Four to enter or no third prize.
- 3.—Competitors must show their working card in good standing and their organizations must be affiliated with the Montreal Trades and Labor Council.
- 4.—Orders for prizes will be distributed on the grounds.
- 5.—Judges' decision to be final.
- 6.—Spike shoes will not be permitted.
- 7.—The Committee reserves the right to refuse entrance in races, if necessary.

A 8 o'clock p.m.

TUG OF WAR

Pour le magnifique Cup offert by "The Labor World"

Each member of the winning team will also receive a box of "Co operative" cigars.

RULES

The team will be of eight men and the captain. The winning team will remain the owner of the "Labor World" Cup for the period of ten months. The Cup shall be returned to the Labor Day Committee by July 1st, the following year. The Cup shall become the individual property of the union for which the team has won it three times.

SPORTS COMMITTEE W. BELANGER, JOS. PELLETIER, F. GRIFFARD, Directors of races. R. LYNCH, starter.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES