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LE PARTI OUVRIER ET LA "ONE BIG UNION"

Les unions ouvrières internationales qui ont repoussé la "One Big Union" vont-elles briser leur affiliation avec le parti ouvrier, ou forcer l'assemblée de Montréal, de ce parti, à changer sa politique?

SE SOUMETTRE OU SE DEMETTRE

Une situation grave, menaçante même pour l'avenir du travail organisé, et pour l'avancement de la classe ouvrière, en ce pays, régit actuellement à Montréal. La question de la "One Big Union" tend à jeter la division dans les rangs des travailleurs de notre ville. Elle finira, si l'on n'y met assez tôt le "hola" par creuser, entre les ouvriers, des abîmes si profonds qu'il deviendra ensuite impossible de les combler.

Deux corps centraux du travail organisé existent à Montréal, pour diriger le mouvement ouvrier vers le but que se proposent généralement d'atteindre les organisations ouvrières de tous les pays du monde : l'amélioration du sort des travailleurs. Ces deux corps sont le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, et le Parti Ouvrier. Ils ont chacun, d'après la constitution qui les régit, leurs sphères d'action parfaitement déterminées : l'un, le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, doit plus spécialement couvrir le vaste terrain des questions économiques; le second, le Parti Ouvrier, a pour mission de diriger l'opinion ouvrière dans les sentiers, parfois difficiles et délicats, de la politique.

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, et le Parti Ouvrier peuvent être comparés à deux flèches, pour le même arc, aux mains de la classe ouvrière. Le simple bon sens demande qu'un arc tire toujours sur l'ennemi, et non sur les amis.

Or, qu'avons-nous vu, depuis quelque temps, en plein Montréal? Qu'avons-nous entendu?

Nous avons vu des membres des unions ouvrières prendre à partie, dans les assemblées publiques, leurs propres camarades, leurs propres frères, à qui ils faisaient un crime de ne pas partager leurs opinions?

Nous avons vu des ouvriers, qui ont juré fidélité à leur union internationale et à la Fédération Américaine du Travail, qui en ont même reçu des bienfaits, déchirer à belles dents ces unions et la Fédération Américaine. Ils sont allés jusqu'à attaquer l'honneur de leurs officiers.

Qu'avons-nous entendu?

Nous avons entendu des orateurs, en pleine séance du parti ouvrier, dénoncer en termes violents et des plus injustes, le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, ses officiers et presque tous les dirigeants actuels du mouvement ouvrier.

Nous avons entendu ces mêmes orateurs reprocher aux agents d'affaires qui se dévouent pour leurs confrères unionistes le maigre salaire que leur union leur paie, pour leur travail.

Et voici le comble: le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail a voté une résolution condamnant le mouvement appelé la "One Big Union". Pour narguer le Conseil, le Parti Ouvrier, assemblée de Montréal, a voté une résolution endossant et approuvant les doctrines et les principes de la "One Big Union".

Il semble que le temps soit venu de s'expliquer. La situation présente est intolérable. Les unionistes, qui ont juré fidélité aux organisations internationales et à la Fédération Américaine du Travail, peuvent-ils encore tolérer que des camarades qui vivent côte à côte avec eux, qui sont censés combattre le même combat, qui ont juré de leur confiance, peuvent-ils tolérer que ces camarades continuent à les insulter, à les vilipender? Non, la patience humaine a des limites. On a assez enduré, on va se défendre. Les ennemis les plus dangereux à l'Etat, disait Mirabeau, sont ceux qui sont dans l'Etat, parce qu'ils tirent dans les deux sens.

Aussi bien, un certain nombre d'unionistes n'ont pas attendu pour agir. Les uns ont donc donné un avis énergique au Parti Ouvrier qu'elles allaient rompre avec lui, s'il veut continuer sa politique néfaste pour les intérêts des ouvriers de ce pays. Telle l'union internationale des employés de la fourrière.

Un autre syndicat, celui des gaziers, a tout simplement rappelé ses délégués de ce corps, en attendant d'être parfaitement renseigné sur le but et les aspirations du Parti Ouvrier: c'est dire, en bon français, que cette union suspecte ce parti.

Enfin, l'union No. 1127 des employés des manufactures de portes et de châssis a nettement, radicalement rompu avec le Parti Ouvrier. La lettre suivante que le secrétaire de ce syndicat a communiquée au public est explicite et parfaitement claire:

"A la dernière assemblée de l'union locale No 1127, j'ai été autorisé à écrire aux journaux et au parti ouvrier de la province de Québec, section de Montréal que, vu l'attitude prise par ledit parti ouvrier, en adoptant le principe de la "One Big Union", ladite union 1127 se voit forcée de retirer son affiliation d'avec ledit parti ouvrier, section de Montréal, qui est contraire aux idées et intérêts de ses membres, étant donné que ce dit parti agit dans les droits que la constitution de leur métier leur donne.

"Par ordre de l'union No 1127 des employés des manufactures de portes et de châssis: Eulore Primeau, secrétaire-archiviste."

Et ainsi de suite.

Si l'on en croit les rapports qui sont faits de ce qui se passe dans les unions, actuellement, on ne peut douter que les membres des unions internationales, de Montréal, sont fatigués de la compagnie de cette poignée de farceurs, qui semblent avoir pris le contrôle du Parti Ouvrier, et qu'ils se disposent soit à se retirer du parti, tel que constitué aujourd'hui, ou bien à prier les autres de passer la porte.

En conclusion, nous nous permettrons de poser cette question à qui voudra y répondre: Quel est le corps central du travail organisé qui représente le mieux les aspirations politiques et sociales de la masse des travailleurs de Montréal? Est-ce le Parti Ouvrier, est-ce la O.B.U., avec leur dangereuse doctrine de tout détruire d'abord, de mettre tout à terre, sans se rendre compte si jamais on sera capable de rien relever? Ou bien est-ce le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail, la Fédération Américaine du Travail et les unions ouvrières qui, par un travail incessant, mesuré, pondéré, sage, tendent non pas à détruire, mais à construire et à reconstruire encore. L'espoir d'arriver un jour à faire régner la justice, et avec elle, la plus grande somme de bonheur possible pour la classe des travailleurs?

Dans les conditions où en sont arrivées les choses, deux alternatives s'imposent, dans l'intérêt supérieur du travail organisé: le Parti Ouvrier doit se soumettre ou se démettre.

UNION DE GAZIERS

L'union internationale No 16,571, des employés des usines à gaz, de Montréal a nommé deux de ses membres, en qualité de délégués à la prochaine convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail, qui aura lieu le 22 septembre prochain, à Hamilton. Les deux délégués élus sont MM. Frank Griffard, l'agent d'affaires de cette union et J. Raymond; MM. Jos. Demarble et G. Young ont été nommés substitués.

L'union des employés du gaz a adopté une résolution pour rappeler ses délégués du parti ouvrier. Les raisons données à l'appui de cette décision, sont que le parti ouvrier de Montréal, s'est prononcé officiellement en faveur de la "One Big Union", et que les employés du gaz, qui ne sont ni des révolutionnaires, ni des bolchévistes, désirent être absolument fixés sur le caractère et la tendance des résolutions qui ont été adoptées au parti ouvrier, depuis un certain temps.

PARC KING EDWARD

LE PLUS BEL ENDROIT DE LA PROVINCE POUR PIQUE-NIQUES — PROMENADE IDEALE. Les dimanches les bateaux partent du pied de l'avenue Pie IX, Maison-neuve, à 9.00 et 11.00 a.m., et à toutes les heures de 1.00 à 8.00 p.m. ADULTES, 50c. ENFANTS, 25c.

L'ENNEMI DU PETIT, C'EST LE PARVENU

L'ennemi, c'est notre maître, a dit Lafontaine. S'il eût vécu de notre temps, il eût écrit: L'ennemi c'est le contre-maître, le gérant, l'intendant, l'assistant, etc... en un mot, celui qui remplace le patron, son âme damnée presque toujours, mais parfois un parvenu qui s'arroge des droits qu'il n'a pas et qui outrepassé ses ordres, fait du zèle pour être en faveur du maître. C'est la plaie de l'usine, de la manufacture et souvent il a été la cause des grèves récentes, des révolutions ouvrières qui ont sévi dernièrement. Souvent l'on entend dire:

Nous n'avons rien à reprocher au bourgeois, mais c'est le gérant qui nous tyrannise. Je suis sûr que s'il savait comment nous sommes traités, les injustices, les avanies que nous avons à subir, il ne tolérerait pas un pareil état de choses...

Peut-être. Il existe de braves gens, que la fortune n'a pas endurés au point de leur faire perdre le souvenir qu'ils ont été des hommes. Ceux-là devraient voir à leurs affaires de près pour qu'on ne commette pas d'injustices, dont ils sont forcés ensuite d'endosser les responsabilités. Ils sont toujours coupables et complices — inconscients, cela se peut — des employés en qui ils ont placé une confiance exagérée et qui les desservent en maltraitant leurs subalternes. Ils n'ont pas raison de faire abstraction d'eux-mêmes dans le commerce, dans l'industrie où ils ont placés leurs capitaux. Mais combien de fois ils n'apparaissent que pour se laver, comme Pilate, au sang du juste, que de vulgaires bourgeois font couler à coups d'épingle, à force de petites misères journalières, qui finissent par épuiser l'artisan au point qu'il en devient aux extrémités qu'on sait. Il y a des patrons qui manquent de "front" pour accomplir les exactions qui lui apporteront de superbes bénéfices, car

il en faut pour se faire des rentes sur la sueur du peuple et ensuite envisager ses victimes sans broncher, sans un tremblement du nez, un fléchissement des babines, un air furtif de chat voleur, qui trahissent des remords de conscience ou du moins une gêne assez légitime devant ceux qu'on opprime ou qu'on réduit à l'esclavage. Alors ils dépechent leur pouvoir à un qui a du toupet formidable combiné d'une poigne solide. Puis il se cache sans disparaître et surveille ses affaires, sans être visible, à l'oeil nu. Quand par hasard on l'attrape au vol pour lui exposer de justes griefs, il feint l'étonnement:

— Je n'en savais rien... c'est mon gérant... je verrai à cela, vous comprenez, j'ai tant d'autres fers au feu que je n'ai pas le temps de m'occuper de celui-là. Si vous vous adressez au gérant, il vous répond sans sourcilier avec un "front de beau maigre", comme disent les habitants:

— Ce n'est pas de ma faute, ce sont les ordres du "boss". Je ne suis que l'instrument de ses volontés. Oh! s'il n'en tenait qu'à moi, vous vous la collez douce, mais, que voulez-vous, je suis un employé comme vous tous et quand on commande je dois obéir.

Le montre prend des airs de paria. Il renifle, le muffle grimaçant comme le loup qui vient de dévorer une brebis et qui n'a pas fini ses déprédations dans la bergerie. Les deux compères s'entendent comme larrons en foire: l'un tient le sac et l'autre fourre dedans...

La punition de ce mauvais patron, c'est qu'il est à son tour piégé, grugé par cette canaille. Car c'est toujours un mauvais calcul de se servir de l'ennemi et son personnel. En règle générale, il ne faut jamais faire affaire avec des malhonnêtes gens, car toujours il nous en coûte. Il faut plaindre malgré tout

celui qui se met à la remorque de leur intendant ou du contre-maître, il est presque certain qu'avant longtemps on le coulera. Voyez dans la démocratie, telle que nous l'avons, les travailleurs s'entredévorent. Ce pauvre peuple ne peut manquer d'être écrasé, pris entre ces deux meules qui ne lui feront pas grâce d'un once de chair, les capitalistes et ceux d'entre les siens qui, arrivés au summum de leurs ambitions, renient la plèbe originaire et usent des droits que leur donne leur position pour persécuter leurs compagnons d'hier. On croirait pourtant que celui qui a connu les misères du prolétariat, les maux inhérents à ceux qui sont commandés à servir les autres, seront moins durs pour la gent qui peine et qui trimme du matin au soir, pour avoir à peine de quoi se mettre sous la dent. Au contraire, ce sont les plus impitoyables. Si vous questionnez l'artisan, le journalier, pour connaître la nature et la profondeur du mal qui lui rend la vie à charge, il vous répondra invariablement:

— Le contre-maître est un homme violent et intraitable. Nous sommes condamnés à travailler sans pouvoir souffler, sans lever un oeil de sur notre ouvrage, comme les prisonniers de St-Vincent de Paul. Pour le moindre retard, nous payons l'amende. Si nous gagnons une pièce, nous devons en rembourser la valeur. Si une machine cesse de fonctionner, nous sommes à l'ancre des jours durant sans salaire. Nous sommes traités comme des chiens. Le contre-maître est un homme grossier. Jurer, blasphémer est sa manière de respirer. Avec les petits, les faibles, il parle par coup de pied, par taloche...

Et l'on dit que l'humanité est débarrassée de l'esclavage, ô mensonge des mots et triste réalité des faits!

Julien Saint-Michel.

"CAPTURONS LE CONGRES" ET "UNE BANDE DOCILE"

Voilà comment s'expriment les promoteurs de la "One Big Union" en parlant des ouvriers de Montréal. — Donnons-leur une leçon à Hamilton.

Camarades-ouvriers de Montréal, vous rappelez-vous des discours enflammés des promoteurs de la "One Big Union" faisant appel à vos sentiments de fraternité et de justice? Voulez-vous avoir un échantillon de ce qu'ils pensent de vous et de quelles tactiques ils se servent pour atteindre leur but, qui est simplement d'être les dictateurs du mouvement ouvrier, lisez ce qu'écrivait à son ami Russell le camarade Johns, de Winnipeg, qui fut reçu si cordialement par vous tous à l'Assemblée du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, il y a environ un mois:

"J'ai travaillé jour et nuit ici, Bob, pour tâcher de faire une grève de sympathie à Montréal avec celle de Winnipeg. Quoique nous n'ayons pas réussi à avoir une grève générale jusqu'à présent, nous avons sûrement créé un mouvement ouvrier qui doit y conduire. Ils ont formé un comité central industriel dans le but d'établir la "One Big Union," mais il ne faut que se former et n'est pas en mesure de provoquer une grève générale, parce que nous parlons à des unions locales et nous tâchons de les affilier ensemble.

"Foster et le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail ne sont d'aucune utilité aux ouvriers, mais je crois que le mois prochain, la bataille commencera.

"Je ne crois pas pouvoir beaucoup vous aider maintenant, mais c'est tout ce que j'ai pu faire avec cette bande docile (les ouvriers de Montréal).

"J'ai parlé à une assemblée des ouvriers des chantiers de Vickers. Ils approuveront la O. B. U., et appuieront une résolution à l'effet de prendre part à une grève générale si jamais elle était faite à Montréal, pour supporter celle de Winnipeg."

Et en voici une autre du fougueux Cassidy, l'ex-délégué de la Loge Victoria des Machinistes aux deux dernières conventions du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, celui qui se proclamait le pur d'entre les purs, celui qui qualifiait tous les dirigeants du mouvement ouvrier de "fakers", de chercheurs de positions politiques, de "croches" et les accusait de vivre à même les cotisations des membres qui travaillent dans les usines. Voici ce qu'il écrivait à J. Kavanagh, un autre pur, le secrétaire du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Vancouver, et l'un des promoteurs de la "One Big Union":

"Je suis en rapport avec Russell pour l'aider à organiser l'Ouest afin de capturer la prochaine convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail à Hamilton, en septembre prochain. C'est une question de le capturer ou de le tuer. Il sera peut-être nécessaire "D'ACHERER" quelques lettres de créance pour ceux qui dirigeront l'attaque. Nous devons nous dépêcher à agir afin de réussir."

Est-ce assez franc et assez canaille à la fois! Nous sommes trop dociles pour l'un, et l'autre ne trouve rien de mieux que de recommander d'acheter des votes pour capturer le Congrès.

Répondons-leur donc en élistant honnêtement tous les délégués auxquels la constitution nous donne droit. Que les ouvriers de Montréal fassent un effort pour les envoyer à Hamilton et là nous leur prouverons si nous sommes des montons et qui présidera aux destinées du mouvement ouvrier au Canada: les vrais trade-unionistes qui ont toujours travaillé honnêtement et au grand jour ou les promoteurs de la "One Big Union" — Bolchévistes en herbe et autocrates assoiffés de pouvoir et de domination.

FIN DE GREVE DE 300,000 HOMMES

Chicago, 14. — La grève des usiniers de chemins de fer est réglée et les employés retourneront au travail samedi prochain. Les grévistes étaient au nombre de 300,000. Les employés des usines ont demandé 85 cents de l'heure et 60 cents pour les aides.

CHRONIQUE OUVRIERE LOCALE

EMPLOYES CIVIQUES

L'union mutuelle des employés civils, de Montréal, a décidé de déléguer trois de ses membres à la convention du Congrès des métiers et du travail du Canada, en septembre prochain, à Hamilton. Les délégués élus sont MM. J. Girard, le président actuel de cette union, Michel Renaud, et A. Prud'homme. L'union mutuelle des employés civils prendra sa part habituelle à la célébration de la fête du travail.

NOUVEAU CLUB A ROSEMONT

Les ouvriers de Rosemont viennent de fonder un club ouvrier, dans leur quartier, et ce club portera le nom de "Club ouvrier national". Le bureau de direction est composé d'un égal nombre de membres de langue anglaise et de langue française. Les officiers élus sont MM. G.H. Kennedy, président de langue anglaise; A. Bonny, président de langue française; D. Maley, vice-président de langue anglaise et F. Bélanger, vice-président de langue française. H. Lajoie, secrétaire, 71b. St-Avenue à Rosemont. Les assemblées du nouveau club ouvrier auront lieu le 2me lundi du mois, dans la salle Lavergne, rue Masson.

ULTIMATUM AUX PATRONS

Le bureau des agents d'affaires des unions de la construction à Montréal, ont adressé aux entrepreneurs, un ultimatum aux termes duquel ils demandent une réponse favorable aux réclamations qui leur ont été soumises, savoir: l'établissement de la journée de huit heures sur tous les chantiers, et le salaire minimum de 75 cents de l'heure. Cette réponse devra être connue le 23 août courant.

AVIS AU PARTI OUVRIER

L'union internationale No. 66 des employés de la fourrière a chargé son secrétaire de donner avis au parti ouvrier que, s'il continuait sa politique avancée en faveur de la "One Big Union", et des principes révolutionnaires pronés par cette dernière organisation, cette union retirera ses délégués du parti ouvrier.

AUBAINE AUX MUSICIENS

Les membres de l'union internationale No 306 des musiciens de Montréal, sont, aujourd'hui, satisfaits. Ils ont obtenu l'augmentation de salaire que leur union avait demandé pour eux. En effet, un rapport a été produit, cette semaine, par le bureau exécutif de cette union, faisant connaître, d'une manière officielle, que les gérants des principaux théâtres de Montréal ont accepté la nouvelle échelle des salaires proposée par l'union internationale des musiciens, de Montréal. De ce fait, nos musiciens se trouvent à recevoir des augmentations variant de \$7.00 par semaine, pour ceux jouant six jours par semaine, \$8.00, pour ceux qui jouent sept jours.

L'union des musiciens est la seule autorisée à fournir des musiciens pour les fanfares qui accompagneront les unions, au cours de la grande parade de la fête du travail. Une assemblée générale des musiciens unionistes sera tenue, le dimanche 24 août courant, à 10 a.m. à la salle Saint-Joseph, à laquelle les officiers donneront les dernières instructions pour la fête du travail.

NOUVEL ORGANISATEUR

M. Arthur Biron, l'agent d'affaires et l'un des premiers fondateurs de l'union internationale 360, des camionneurs de Montréal, vient d'être nommé organisateur de la Fédération Américaine du Travail. Il a reçu ses lettres de créances, l'accréditant en cette qua-

Chronique Québécoise

Autour d'une question de principe

Personne n'ignore qu'actuellement à Lauzon et à Montmorency, une grève bat son plein. Tout le monde sait que cette grève affecte tout particulièrement les chantiers de construction maritimes de Lauzon et retarde de beaucoup les travaux en cours.

Le but de cette grève est une réclamation d'augmentation de salaire afin de se mettre ainsi sur un pied d'égalité avec les autres chantiers maritimes des autres villes du Canada. Un autre but aussi — et il n'est pas le moindre — c'est la reconnaissance de l'Union Internationale des chantiers de M. George Davie à Lauzon.

Grâce aux intrigues et aux démarches hypocrites d'agents d'unions nationales; grâce aux mensonges que l'on débite sans cesse aux ouvriers, dont l'un entr'aurait que les unionistes internationaux envoient leur argent de l'autre côté des frontières; grâce aussi aux fausses représentations de certains personnages qui se servent de leurs habits ecclésiastiques et profitent de la confiance que les fidèles reposent en eux pour jeter l'émoi dans leur âme, ces derniers essaient par tous les moyens à jeter du louche sur les unions internationales et leurs officiers.

Il n'y a pas à se le cacher, il y a actuellement dans le district de Québec une rivalité d'unions: la Nationale travaille par tous les moyens possibles à détruire sa rivale — par jalousie ou autrement — peu lui importe, pourvu qu'elle atteigne son but: Les propriétés de chantiers maritimes de Lauzon sont sans doute données dans leur plé, puisque ces derniers ont signé un contrat avec l'Union Nationale, par lequel, seuls ces derniers doivent être reconnus sur ces chantiers. N'est-ce pas là une injustice? C'est là une des principales causes de la grève.

Les journaux, depuis quelque temps, publient des comptes rendus, lesquels, certainement, n'émanent pas des bureaux de l'Internationale. Ce sont plutôt des camarades colportés par des nationaux en quête de sensation et malintentionnés, lesquels cherchent à discréditer l'Union Internationale et la mettre ainsi dans une mauvaise posture aux yeux du public. Le journal bien connu et assez détesté qui a nom "L'Action Catholique" y va de son petit mot, ou plutôt de ses grands mots, de dénigrement. Ce journal ne manque pas cette occasion pour faire ressortir le fait que les grévistes de Lauzon et de Montmorency usent de violence à l'égard de leurs adversaires, les comparant même aux bolchévistes et aux socialistes-radiciaux. Pour "L'Action Catholique", tout est bon, pourvu qu'elle réussisse — temporairement du moins — à écarter les adversaires de l'Union Nationale.

Nous pouvons dire pour notre part, que dans toute grève quel que peu importante qu'elle soit, il peut se faire que quelques membres peuvent être un peu trop zélés se servant d'arguments un peu trop radicaux, mais il ne faut pas conclure de là que c'est la généralité. Nous ne voyons presque jamais de grèves, où, des discussions ne s'élèvent entre adversaires unionistes, que les esprits ne se surchauffent et souvent qu'on en vient aux arguments frappants. Qu'on soit bien persuadé d'une chose, c'est que de tels ordres ou conseils n'émanent pas des bureaux-chefs. Ce ne sont là que des ressentiments locaux, qui sont plutôt condamnés par les chefs ouvriers.

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Articles de Classe

Les vacances vont bientôt finir — il faut préparer les petits pour la RENTREE DES CLASSES — vous trouverez ici tout ce dont ils ont besoin, VETEMENTS, ARTICLES DE CLASSE, MALLES, ETC.

Dupuis Freres LE MAGASIN DU PEUPLE Rue Sainte-Catherine Est Téléphone: Est 8000. MONTREAL

Tribune libre

LE TRAVAIL DE LA FEMME

Montréal, 31 juillet 1919.

Au rédacteur du Monde Ouvrier, Montréal.

Monsieur le rédacteur,

Ayant pris connaissance d'un article paru dans le Monde Ouvrier et intitulé: "Une bonne loi qui reste lettre morte", je me fais un devoir de vous donner connaissance de certains faits, qu'en général, le public ignore.

Je dois vous dire que, depuis un peu plus de deux ans, je me suis intéressé vivement à la campagne qui s'est faite, à Montréal, en faveur de cette amélioration (?) du sort de l'ouvrière de la province de Québec; qui, en général, peut compter parmi les plus compétentes, non seulement du Canada, mais du continent.

La condition de la majorité de ces ouvrières est telle, que la plupart sont obligées par la seule pensée d'essayer ailleurs pour améliorer leur sort. Et comment les en blâmer? Quelquefois c'est mieux; souvent c'est pire.

On ne se préoccupe pas de leur situation, on se préoccupe de leur salaire. On ne se préoccupe pas de leur santé, on se préoccupe de leur rendement.

On ne se préoccupe pas de leur éducation, on se préoccupe de leur rendement. On ne se préoccupe pas de leur moralité, on se préoccupe de leur rendement.

On ne se préoccupe pas de leur avenir, on se préoccupe de leur rendement. On ne se préoccupe pas de leur dignité, on se préoccupe de leur rendement.

On ne se préoccupe pas de leur bonheur, on se préoccupe de leur rendement. On ne se préoccupe pas de leur liberté, on se préoccupe de leur rendement.

On ne se préoccupe pas de leur respect, on se préoccupe de leur rendement. On ne se préoccupe pas de leur honneur, on se préoccupe de leur rendement.

Beaucoup de patronnes n'emploient qu'une, deux et trois personnes; elles sont complètement isolées et hors d'attente; excepté par un bureau de placement, auquel elles pourraient s'affilier.

Que ce bureau de placement s'appelle plutôt une association quelconque; qu'on y reçoive une certaine catégorie d'ouvrières, telles que couturières et les modistes.

Si mon humble opinion devait trouver un écho, je ne serais pas le moins de vouloir seconder les efforts de quiconque s'y intéresserait.

Vous remerciant sincèrement de l'appréciation que vous avez bien voulu accorder à ces remarques, qui ne sont qu'ailleurs dictées que par mon attachement à la cause ouvrière.

Je demeure, monsieur le rédacteur, votre dévoué co-ouvrier.

Une Midinette.

SYNDICAT NATIONAL ET CATHOLIQUE EN MAUVAISE POSTURE

Les carrossiers, après une grève de six jours, sont obligés de reprendre le travail, aux mêmes conditions, et de plus de faire des excuses aux patrons.

FIN LAMENTABLE D'UN CONFLIT

La grève générale des carrossiers s'est terminée, lundi matin, par la reprise générale du travail.

Le comité de la grève regrette la grève qu'il a entreprise, dans les journaux, depuis mercredi, 6 août, contre l'Association des patrons-carrossiers.

La même assemblée, les grévistes ont approuvé, avec la même unanimité, la déclaration suivante du comité de la grève: "Le comité de la grève regrette la grève qu'il a entreprise, dans les journaux, depuis mercredi, 6 août, contre l'Association des patrons-carrossiers."

On nous tenons à faire remarquer, sans titres commentaires, qu'il s'agit ici de syndicat catholique et national des ouvriers carrossiers, de Montréal, et de son conseil d'administration.

CHEZ LES PHARMACIENS

Les employés de pharmacie s'organisent. Un local international a été fondé, récemment à Montréal; mais les noms des officiers et des dirigeants du mouvement doivent, paraît-il, rester secrets, à cause de l'opposition que la nouvelle union rencontrerait de la part des patrons.

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UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TAILLEURS DE PIERRE DE MONTREAL

Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis du mois à 8 hrs. P.M. au No. 417 rue Ontario Est. Président, O. J. Levesque; Sec. Fin., J. Gauthier; Sec. Trés., J. Gauthier; Sec. Adm., J. Gauthier.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER

Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis du mois à 8 hrs. P.M. au No. 417 rue Ontario Est. Président, O. J. Levesque; Sec. Fin., J. Gauthier; Sec. Trés., J. Gauthier; Sec. Adm., J. Gauthier.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYES CIVIQUES

Assemblée tous les 2e et 4e samedis de chaque mois à 8 hrs. P.M. au No. 15, Montreuil, 235 rue Saint-Jacques. Président, J. Gauthier; Sec. Fin., J. Gauthier; Sec. Trés., J. Gauthier; Sec. Adm., J. Gauthier.

UNION DES RELIEURS

Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis de chaque mois, à la Salle de l'Alliance Nationale, 235 rue Saint-Jacques. Président, J. Gauthier; Sec. Fin., J. Gauthier; Sec. Trés., J. Gauthier; Sec. Adm., J. Gauthier.

UNION DES BOULANGERS

Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e samedis de chaque mois, à la Salle de l'Alliance Nationale, 235 rue Saint-Jacques. Président, J. Gauthier; Sec. Fin., J. Gauthier; Sec. Trés., J. Gauthier; Sec. Adm., J. Gauthier.

UNION DES BOULANGERS

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Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP. BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION 216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. COLLIS LOVELLY, General President. CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer.

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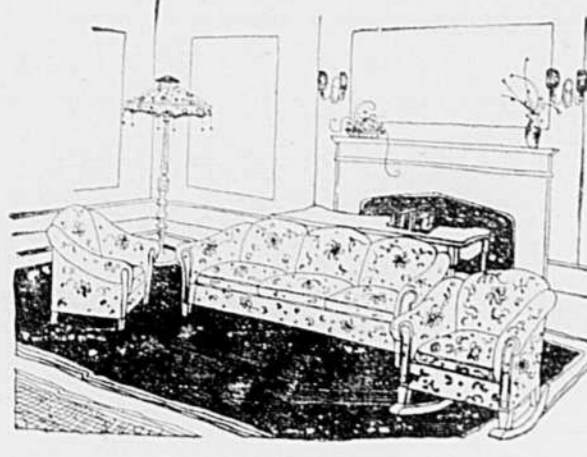
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The Labor World



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4th Year — No. 33

SAMEDI, 16 AOUT 1919 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1919

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RELIEF IN SIGHT

High cost of living forcefully attacked everywhere. — Canada takes her place with other nations with Board of Commerce.

It has been wisely said that every pessimist should consult an oculist. So now in the high cost of living fight which the Government of Canada has undertaken, stepping now into her place with other nations, cheer — dont jeer. They're doing something and think they can win so help them to try.

Those who can't conceive for themselves must believe in others. Little men always oppose what they cannot suppose.

Great Britain, France, United States, Italy, and other nations are out with their coats off to drive the profiteer from his heritage.

Bitter battles will be fought with that wily General Doubt and his aide-de-camps Cold Storage forces in the form of lies.

According to President Wilson's address to Congress this week on the subject, labor received a warning but was not blamed for the high cost of living. Evidently he is going to go after some of the pillars of the social fabric whom he scourged with a tongue that should sting like scorpions.

"High prices", he said "are not justified by shortage of supply, either present or prospective, but were created in many cases 'artificially and deliberately' by 'vicious practices.'"

"Illegal and criminal" were the words he used to describe some of the present day practices regarding food.

He went on to say that laws should be energetically employed to the limit to force out food hoards, and meet the situation as far as possible, but to meet the existing statutes he specifically urged the following:—Licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent "Unconscionable profits" in the method of marketing.

Extension of the food control act to peace times and the application of its provisions against hoarding food, clothing, and other necessities of life, as well as food. A penalty in the food control act for profiteering.

A law regulating cold storage, limiting the time during which goods may be held; prescribing a method of disposing of them, if held beyond the permitted period and requiring that when released, goods must bear the date of storage.

These are the outstanding points but there were many others of fine importance and worthy of emulation.

Regarding labor, the president said "Strikes, would only make matters worse and those who thought to employ threats or coercion would only make matters worse. However he said labor was not contented, and no worker could do efficient work if unhappy at his task.

His greatest statement was that the world is on an operating table "politically, economically and socially, and it has not been possible to administer an anesthetic".

No form of wile or treachery in buying and selling will be overlooked by President Wilson and our own Board of Commerce just appointed, may take many pointers from other countries.

Britain for instance has instituted efficacious means to lower living costs by open air markets. At one town named Ilford, within the London radius, the market was alive with fashionably dressed women and men, and from an early hour people from London

and all parts of Essex county brought quantities of fish, vegetables, rabbits and fruits, at prices, in many cases 50 per cent. below the shops of the town. The only people to protest are the shopkeepers who howl about unfair competition, as the sellers pay no rent for shops or stalls, etc. In different points open markets have driven the shopkeepers to reduce their prices marvellously but the market is still the cheapest place to buy.

Now then comes the tug of war in Canada. In requesting the co-operation of the public, the Board of Commerce, with full powers to act, must not forget that people must be assured against unjust hardship or they will not usefully assist. The public are in an almost revolutionary state of irritation, and this applies as everyone knows especially to labor. Our caution is to this public to bear in mind that it is in the interests of the country that they must co-operate, and thus limit the degree of irritation for a time at least.

Interference with honest business or with honest workers may cause anarchistic frenzy, and would balk the Board very quickly.

Normal trading is not yet being carried on and where great pessimism exists, great concern is there in full force, so that this Board of Commerce might easily bungle things so that prices might go higher instead of lower.

There is not a man or woman of any status of sense who is not more or less inflamed and "touchy" on this food question. All know they have been robbed and are being robbed. Word weavers and theory importers cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the consumer any more. This profiteering and cold storage fraud practice is as noxious to the householder as a phosphoric match factory. The mentality of the consumer must be approached gently just now and it will take some diplomacy to place him in the proper mood to either take advice or co-operate with the Board of Commerce. So then with all the powers this Board has to hear and answer complaints, to probe trusts, etc. "Instruct", they will have to get beneath the seething and hissing of the smooth unified surface of public resentment as it now appears.

Just as the socialist claims that his theory is the organic ordering of the social whole, so the Board of Commerce will have to go carefully about finding the social parasite which seems to lie in reducing the high cost of living. A definite kingdom of justice will be no small affair.

Commissioner O'Connor who is on the Board knows well the fearful conditions existing in Canada. He exposed some of them. President Robson seems in earnest. But their biggest task is to get started and get a line on the mood of the public because that mood has been soured and inflamed by protracted slavery of needless high prices for every necessity with viewless reasons put forth by retailers, wholesalers and the Government itself.

Get away from theories permeated with the poison of flattery. Rise betime and get at the very root of things and first and foremost find out if there are any surplus stocks or food and clothing in the hands of the Government, and dispose of them at modest prices at least. Make the cold storage fellows

THE MOONEY CASE

Brother of Tom Mooney pleads for new trial, claims a frame up against his brother and Billings.—Collection taken and resolution passed at mass meeting.

A mass meeting of the workers, under the auspices of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council was held Tuesday evening, at which Mr. John Mooney, brother of Tom Mooney, the man serving a life sentence in California on a charge alleged to be unfounded, made a strong plea for the co-operation of labor, in order to get a new trial. Mr. Mooney claimed that the grossest injustice had been done his brother and that the chief witness had never been heard of since the first trial as since then he had been found guilty of subornation and perjury, while on the other hand Mrs. Mooney, and Israel Weinberg had been acquitted of a similar charge. Therefore, he urged that the organized bodies of labor would use their influence to ask President Wilson to have a new trial for Tom Mooney and Billings.

J. T. Foster, President of the Trades Council was in the chair and after John Mooney concluded, he said that funds were required to help the Mooney case, which was in reality a fight for justice to organized labor more than any one man, especially as it against the severities of capitalism which at times set in to crush labor.

He invited every man to give what he thought he could afford and then the hat was passed, a fair collection being taken.

While the collecting was going on Mr. Foster proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"Resolved that, at this meeting held under the auspices of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, in consideration of the fact that Oxman, the chief witness against Tom Mooney, the accused in California charge of murder, did not appear in the two late trials of Mrs. Mooney and Israel Weinberg, who were both acquitted on a similar charge, and the fact that Oxman has failed to appear on the witness stand at all since his suborning perjury, we organized, workers here assembled, do at once pray President Wilson to continue his efforts to secure a new trial for said Tom Mooney, especially in view of new evidence that has come to light since his conviction.

"It is further resolved that in view of the glaring travesty of justice involved in the Mooney case, workers will be satisfied with nothing less than a new trial for Tom Mooney and Billings, now languishing in prison, pending the possibility of a new trial."

According to the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics in U.S.A., railway wages have doubled in five years. Since 1913 the sum of \$1,400,000,000 has been added to the annual pay roll of American railroads. It adds that it is doubtful if there are more employees on that pay roll now than there were then. In June 1913, there were 1,864,303 employees. At the present time the number of railway workers has not been given out by the Government.

disgorge any stocks being held in private hands.

It now rests with the patriotism of this great country to rise up and co-operate in the battle against this monster menace and not forget that hesitation is the silent partner of failure and that the high cost of living has linked close to Bolshevism and the unrest that has scourged all lands for so long. Everybody should help and they can.

STRIKES ON AND OFF

Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike settled.—Loco strike in Kingston won their demands.—General closing of many strikes.—Workers win demands in most places.

"What is the newest strike?" is a common question daily and truly they come and go so fast that it is difficult to keep track of them. Capital and Labor have been called, quite aptly, Necessity and Desire. Men and management enter into the strikes as well as the normal state of affairs and so it is with these two that disputes arise. Invested capital backs the men and management even if there is a strike and so there is about only one thing that capital and labor agree mutually upon and that is buying and selling, that is they both do it.

Strikes are based on unfairness as a rule. But good intentions will not make up for experience, knowledge and organized ability.

What is most remarkable this week is that strikes have ended in a day's notice that were promised to last long. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike was ended Saturday night last, after about day and a half of life.

That was because of the millions of people involved and the color of right which suffering masses always lend to a worthy cause.

Even the big shopmen's railway strike threatened and in action in many parts of the U.S.A. was curbed quickly by common sense. For instance, Chief Stone, of the Locomotive Engineers, assured President Wilson that whether their demands were granted at once or not, the trains would not be stopped.

It would be nice just to see what the shamefaced propagandist man on the "Gazette" would say of that very generous statement from the most powerful union in the world.

—Under a combination of directions the shopmen of the U.S.A. are returning to work. Director General Hines reported that under the direct wish of the President Wilson, he was ready to negotiate with the workers for more salary as soon as the men would return to work. It is evident that wise counsels are prevailing, because many men have gone back and same negotiations are in progress.

—A Board of Arbitration caused the Rapid Transit Co's strike, at Brooklyn, to end last Saturday night. All the surface, subway and elevated lines were moving normally on Sunday, and it was a veritable God Send.

The Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees, who called the strike, claim that they have won a great victory in getting the company to agree to mediation. The demand for shorter hours, recognition of the union, higher pay and the reinstatement of discharged union men were the embodiments of their formal requests.

Union recognition is the usual stumbling block and it was in this case, as Mr. Lindley Garrison, receiver of the company, refused to deal with "outsiders". This, will all be adjusted so the strike organizer, Mr. P. J. Shea states.

The next consideration is whether the lines in Manhattan may not suffer the same demands.

—The bakers of London, Eng. have just settled a long strike. They have gone back to their labors on the specific understanding that the strikers shall not be penalized for refusing to work, and that that Government shall introduce a bill at the earliest possible moment, abolishing night baking. Good idea!

—There was no strike on the Welland Canal, as promised the other day. Negotiations were resumed by the Government and the Niagara District Trades and Labor Federation. They posted a circular stating that the proposed strike had been postponed until further notice. The natural conclusion is that a settlement may be arrived at while the delay exists.

—The Chicago Packing House strikers have returned to work in a body. There was no report of trouble with the white and colored help and with the militia withdrawn things look very satisfactory out in the Windy City. That military business is referred to elsewhere.

—The boiler makers, of the Kingston Ont. Locomotive works, who have been on strike some time have settled. They obtained a forty five hour week and fifty hours pay. An agreement has been signed for one year. Other unions have expressed a desire to arbitrate.

Labor Forces Unite

U.S. brotherhoods of railways join with mine workers.—Unique union of labor men.—An alliance of mighty force accomplished.—To be ratified next month.

From Hazleton, Pa., a despatch states that alliance of the forces of the United Mine Workers of America, and the four brotherhoods of the railroad workers will be perfected at the International convention of the miners, to be held at Columbus, O., next month.

This fact was revealed by Thos. Kennedy, of Hazleton, Pa., President of one of the local district of the mine workers. The movement is modeled after the triple alliance of the labor forces of Britain, and is designed to give full weight to labor forces of the country.

The united action of labor in getting an eight hour day has been a great teacher to these unions acting as an object lesson to the big transportation and mining industry workers.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Shopmen's acting on conciliation.—Winnipeg refused to discuss O.B.U. ideas.—Statement by Rigg.—Sydney workers again after the Government thorough Liberal leader.

When Kipling wrote "Take hold of the Wings of the morning and fling round the earth 'till you're dead; you can't get away from the time that they play, To the blooming old rag over 'ead", he was not referring to labor, but just human nature and the British flag. To-day the time that is being heard around the world is what Lloyd George said to the miners "more sunshine in the homes of the workers of the world".

World's work, that fine monthly, for August in the course of an able article sums up the situation well as follows:

"To greatly improve our present conditions, therefore, we must work constructively along two lines — the first, greater use of machinery or greater industrialization in order to insure a total production sufficient to make all comfortable, and second, a continuance of the effort to equalize the distribution, not of wealth but of the ability to make it. To redistribute wealth would only be a temporary palliation. To equalize the ability and opportunity to make it without impairing the total necessary production is, indeed, the needed line of progress."

While this is from the view point of a capitalistic writer it is fair, and means just about what a labor writer would say, but adding that in the distribution of the ability to make wealth all labor should have better hours and better conditions.

Then there is the other point of view, namely, that the relative money reward of different services and kinds of ability is still glaringly uneven and disproportionate.

This same writer states later on that the public conscience is keener to-day than it ever was, and demands more rapid progress (referring to industrial justice, etc).

Quite true. But what made the conscience keener was organized labor, and that progress referred to, means a greater share for the workers in the profits they produce.

Probably the most outstanding feature of the week locally was the grave disaster which the fire fiend brought at the Dominion Park. Not only were seven lives snuffed out when in the midst of pleasure seeking, but a valuable property was destroyed and many workers robbed of employment for the rest of the summer. It was remarkable that nearly all the killed were working-men and women or their children. It just shows what a God Send the Parks are in giving chances for pleasure at modest prices, and on the other hand the fearful menace in another way. Sympathy will go out to the poor families bereaved with all the terror of non recognition in the lifeless forms of their dear dead.

A new University course of lectures is to be inaugurated at the University of Toronto, which will interest labor and all employers of labor. The plan for new lectures on plant management and co-operation originated with Prof. John J. Coss, of the Faculty of Philosophy, in Columbia University, probably the most up to date college in the world. It will be recalled that this is the college which was richly endowed by the late Joe Pulitzer, "New York World" owner, and a course for newspaper writers instituted. The war caused this evolution because Coss was at the front with the American army, working with a committee on the classification of personnel.

This course has been taken up by Prof. R. M. Melvor, of Toronto, and Prof. Coss will co-operate. They will control a group of courses for Canadian employment managers, consisting of special courses on the intensive problems of handling help and heads of departments, etc. These lectures will last from September 1 to 21 next.

It is noteworthy to see that the German Government is undertaking some new methods re labor and industry generally. They have instituted a system of factory councils, which will be composed of both wage earning and salaried employees. They are to be elected by these two classes in proportion to their numbers, the voting to be carried out on the basis of proportional representation. The elections will be by economic units in agriculture and liberal professions, where such units employ more than twenty persons.

Exception is made to shipping both inland and overseas.

In big places, where departments exist, there will be a council for each department, from which a general council will be elected to represent the whole factory.

Those qualified to vote must be 18 years of age, while those eligible for election must be 20 years of age, and must have been six months in the employ of said factory, and three years in the same occupation. Councils are elected for one year, subject to certain rights to recall their mandates.

They will have joint authority with employers on all QUESTIONS AFFECTING LABOR CONDITIONS. The details described absolutely include every possible thing in labor.

This even includes the fact that the councils must be consulted regarding all appointments and dismissals and calls for arbitration.

Certainly there is something for Canada to awaken and follow.

Hon. D. D. Mackenzie tentative, leader of the Liberal party, at Ottawa, is still harping on the need of Govern-

"BOND OF BROTHERHOOD"

Minister of Labor so describes the international unions between United States and Canada. — Unusual speech by Senator Robertson, at Calgary Congress of Industry.

At a Congress of Industry, held in Calgary, this week, the Minister of Labor, Senator Gideon Robertson, made an interesting address of striking importance at this time. It was of special interest too, because at the gathering were prominent captains of industry from all parts of Canada, and many from the United States, in fact the assembly was described by a correspondent as "It is a gathering such as has never been witnessed in Canada".

Senator Robertson represented the Federal Government and while in Calgary had several conferences with the coal miners and the representatives of the mines. So successful were these conferences that he was able to tell the Alberta people that they need not worry about coal for the winter nor need they worry about employment for the miners.

In his address, he claimed that the friendly relations existing between Canada and the United States were due in no small measure to the bond of brotherhood created by the International trades unions. He divided employers into two classes: those who believe in co-operation with labor, and those who believe there is not community of interest between the employer and employee.

That same division, he said, was reflected in the labor organizations where trades unionism stood for co-operation, while there was another class that

thought that all governments were enemies of working men, the tools of the capitalistic classes and should be fought and destroyed.

Dealing with the relations between governments and labor, he claimed that in Canada federal and provincial governments were friendly to labor and anxious to improve the status of the working man. He pointed out that labor had been given representation by the Canadian Government at the Paris Peace Conference, and would be represented at the first meeting of the League of Labor at Washington in October.

On thirteen important federal commissions appointed during the last twelve months labor had seventeen representatives, almost invariably nominated by the Trades and Labor Congress which could act for organized labor. Labor could not stand aloof; it must participate in government. Nor could labor, representing one-eighth of the Canadian people, hope to dominate the Government. If labor refused to co-operate in government it would merit condemnation instead of commendation.

Labor was loyal; at least ninety per cent were first citizens of the Dominion. It was true, said the Labor Minister, that some in western Canada had listened to maudlin labor agitators and they were now paying the penalty for disregarding the principles of real trades unionism and also for violating the sanctity of an agreement.

United States and Canada. Bound to have an effect.

A unique complaint comes from Halifax, N.S., to the effect that a miner, in the person of J. B. McLachlan, district secretary of the United Mine Workers claims injustice. He said that miners are asking for a Board to decide the size of boxes used. Miners are paid by the box of coal not by the ton. This applies to Minto miners and they contend that the box has been changed so that it holds much more coal, and no corresponding increase of pay has taken place.

The Sydney C. B. Independent Labor Party held a convention in that city last Saturday, President Arthur Richardson in the chair. It was announced that they would frame a new platform, but after some discussion it was postponed. John Watson was elected President and S. R. Black, Secretary. Membership was left open to all bonafide labor men.

In Vancouver, B.C., the motormen and conductors employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. have served notice that they wish to negotiate for a new wage scale. That is a sensible way to put it, and is sure to win out.

They propose to ask for a minimum rate of 65 cts and 70 cts an hour for day and night work respectively. The present minimum is 51 cts day and night.

The champions of the craft systems of trades unionism, which means the International, recognized bodies, have declined to meet the "O.B.U." upholders in public debate. The reasons given being that they would not discuss the issues. Western Organizer, R. A. Rigg, for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and Wm. Varley, of the A. F. of L., have issued the following statement:

"We refuse to discuss the question in the form in which the challengers present it and arbitrarily insist upon. The effort being put forth by the challengers to organize a One Big Union movement in Western Canada is the concrete problem that vitally affects organized labor in this section of the industrial field. This subject we were prepared to debate, but inasmuch as the challengers have refused to modify in any degree their original proposal and insist upon discussion involving a comparison between a theoretical conception and a movement that has been in existence 30 years, we must refuse to accept it."

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The Reconstruction Problems Given New Light

Commissions in U.S.A. and other places preparing interesting reports from studies made at home and abroad.

The Commission sent by the National Civic Federation to study industrial conditions in England, France and Italy, the personnel of which includes representatives of employers, wage earners and the public, has just returned.

The drafting of the commission's report, which will soon be made public, has been entrusted to Mr. James W. Sullivan, representing the labor group; Mr. Albert Farwell Bemis, president of Bemis Bros. Bag Company, Boston, Mass.; and Mr. A. Parker Nevin, attorney-at-law, representing the public.

Mr. Sullivan's chapters will discuss: "The Shop Steward Movement"; "The Democratization of Industry"; "British Labor and Politics"; and "Factors for Economic Change in Great Britain."

Another commission was charged with the duty of studying and reporting upon the operation and results of the various governmental bureaus and commissions created under the war emergency to deal with labor conditions in the United States, such as the National War Labor Board and the War Labor Policies Board, with a view to recommending what, if any, of the activities of those bodies could effectively be adapted to peace conditions.

Four questions that are of especial significance now, when so many employers are seeking to find ways and means for establishing better relations with their employees, are:

- 1. How far do profit sharing, stock participation and bonus plans meet the demand of the wage earner for a larger share in the product of his labor?
2. How much, if any, "control" do the wage earners demand on their business side of the industry?
3. Is there a fundamental and necessary conflict between trade unions and the so-called "employers' unions"?
4. What methods can be adopted that will more generally promote collective bargaining?

It is the purpose of the committee in charge of the forthcoming meeting in September to arrange for a thorough discussion of the above questions by representatives of employers, commercial organizations and national trade unions.

Scott Nearing.

LAST MINUTE LABOR NEWS

The first offer of an eight-hour day by the Dominion Government was reported from St. Catharines, Ont., yesterday, when it was placed before the men engaged on the Welland Ship canal.

The reopening of the negotiations resulted in calling the mass meeting, and the acceptance of the offer means that the men now working ten hours, will sacrifice two hours per day, until such times as hourly rates can be increased.

That may be fair, but it looks small. The big news from New York is that the actors on strike are staying on strike and they have told the managers who have refused to arbitrate or to recognize them that they will manage their own shows and rid the country of the managerial coercion.

A despatch from Winnipeg states that the Board of enquiry regarding aliens at that place had decided to deport Moose Charitoff, a Russian Jewish editor, whose writings were declared too radically socialistic for Canada.

Interesting news is at hand that since the various actions of U.S.A. and Canada re high cost of living, prices have taken a tumble in the West.

To the workingman this high cost is a nightmare and the reductions cannot come too quickly.

Vice-President of Power Co. Talks

Mr. Norris compares Toronto and Montreal as to costs, and shows favorable impression for latter residents.—Interesting interview.

"Toronto is never happier than when engaged in pointing out the alleged advantages of living in that city as compared with living in Montreal," said Mr. J. S. Norris, Vice-President and General Manager of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

"Consequently, it is pertinent to point out that through an increase in the price of gas supplied to Toronto consumers, announced to take effect on September 5, they will have to pay \$1.10 per 1000 cubic feet gross, or \$1.00 net by taking advantage of a discount made for prompt payment.

"In advising their customers of the increase, the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, state that they have made every effort to avoid raising the price, but have been compelled to do so, owing to the high price of labor and of raw materials.

"It is interesting to note that the city of Toronto is a shareholder in the Company, owning 50 shares, and that the Mayor is a member of the Board. The present rate of 80c net in Montreal dates from July 1916," concluded Mr. Norris, "the rate at that time having been brought down from 85c net. The new rate of \$1.10 per 1000 cubic feet, net for electricity coupled with the 90c net rate for gas gives Montreal the lowest combined gas and electricity rates of any city that I know of.

"To manufacture and sell builder's and contractor's supplies, stocks or other materials of every description and to carry on the business of general contractors and dealers in merchandise;

"To assist in the promotion, organization, development, or management of any corporation or company, and to raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which this company holds shares or with which it may have business relations;

"To transact and carry on a general financial agency and brokerage business, and to act as agents and brokers for the investment, loan, payment, transmission and collection of money for the transfer, and recording of bonds, debentures, shares or other securities and for the purchase, sale and improvement, development and management of any property, business or undertaking and the management, control or direction of syndicates, partnerships, associations, companies or other bodies;

"To act as agents for others in the investment of funds for the carrying out of any business which this company is authorized to carry on;

"To apply for, purchase, adopt, register or otherwise acquire, any patents, trade-marks, trade-names, designs, prints, labels, brevets d'invention, grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights, and any formulae and processes, or any inventions which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may be calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to pay for the same in cash, shares or other securities of the company or otherwise;

"To carry on the business of a real estate agency and land company and a real estate agency, and to act as real estate brokers and valuers and as insurance agents with power to acquire, buy, hold, own, hire, maintain, control, manage, work, develop, sell, convey, lease and exchange, improve, cultivate, let and

otherwise deal in and dispose of real estate and real property, buildings and immovables, or all equity, interest and right therein or balance of price thereof of any equities therein, and all other kinds of property and chattels, and to that end apply and invest the capital of the company in the purchase, survey, improvement, development and preparation of the said real estate, lands, buildings, immovables, equity, interests, rights or balances of price in such manner as may be most convenient for the due carrying on of the business of the company;

"To construct dwelling houses and other buildings upon such real estate or any part thereof; to rebuild, alter or improve existing buildings or works thereon; to subdivide, improve, or develop lands for the purpose of sale or otherwise, and to do and perform all things lawful and needful for the development and improvement of the same;

"To take and hold mortgages, hypothecate, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company from purchasers or advanced by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements;

"To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and to operate works for the protection, sale and disposal of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power and force and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted; provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using, and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force, when exercised outside of the property of the company in the city of Montreal shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf;

"To manufacture and sell builder's and contractor's supplies, stocks or other materials of every description and to carry on the business of general contractors and dealers in merchandise;

"To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold either as principal or agent, and absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise and to sell, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of or deal in the bonds or debentures, stocks or other securities of any government or municipal or school corporation or any bank or of any other duly incorporated company or companies, corporation or corporations; and to pay for the same either in cash, or in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company; and to hold, sell, vote or otherwise deal in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities so purchased, and to guarantee the payment of the principal of or dividends and interest on said shares, bonds, debentures or other securities;

"To assist in the promotion, organization, development, or management of any corporation or company, and to raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which this company holds shares or with which it may have business relations;

"To transact and carry on a general financial agency and brokerage business, and to act as agents and brokers for the investment, loan, payment, transmission and collection of money for the transfer, and recording of bonds, debentures, shares or other securities and for the purchase, sale and improvement, development and management of any property, business or undertaking and the management, control or direction of syndicates, partnerships, associations, companies or other bodies;

"To act as agents for others in the investment of funds for the carrying out of any business which this company is authorized to carry on;

"To apply for, purchase, adopt, register or otherwise acquire, any patents, trade-marks, trade-names, designs, prints, labels, brevets d'invention, grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights, and any formulae and processes, or any inventions which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may be calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to pay for the same in cash, shares or other securities of the company or otherwise;

"To carry on the business of a real estate agency and land company and a real estate agency, and to act as real estate brokers and valuers and as insurance agents with power to acquire, buy, hold, own, hire, maintain, control, manage, work, develop, sell, convey, lease and exchange, improve, cultivate, let and

otherwise deal in and dispose of real estate and real property, buildings and immovables, or all equity, interest and right therein or balance of price thereof of any equities therein, and all other kinds of property and chattels, and to that end apply and invest the capital of the company in the purchase, survey, improvement, development and preparation of the said real estate, lands, buildings, immovables, equity, interests, rights or balances of price in such manner as may be most convenient for the due carrying on of the business of the company;

"To construct dwelling houses and other buildings upon such real estate or any part thereof; to rebuild, alter or improve existing buildings or works thereon; to subdivide, improve, or develop lands for the purpose of sale or otherwise, and to do and perform all things lawful and needful for the development and improvement of the same;

"To take and hold mortgages, hypothecate, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company from purchasers or advanced by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements;

"To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and to operate works for the protection, sale and disposal of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power and force and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted; provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using, and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force, when exercised outside of the property of the company in the city of Montreal shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf;

tures or any other securities of the company in payment or part of payment for any property or rights which may be acquired by, or with the approval of the shareholders, for any services rendered or in or towards the payment or satisfaction of debts and liabilities owing by the company;

"To procure the company to be registered, designated or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of this company of any process or suit, under the name of 'Wilder-Berningham Realty Company', with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred (\$100.00) each.

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

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-fifth day of July, 1919.

C. J. SIMARD, Assistant Provincial Secretary, FLEET, FALCONER, PHELAN & BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants. 33-34-35-36

'Wilder's Bleury Street Building Company' 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-fifth day of July, 1919, incorporating M. M. Michael-Arthur Phelan, advocate and King's Counsel, of the city of Westmount, in the Province of Quebec, Charles-Gouverneur Ogden, advocate and King's Counsel; Charles-Stuart Lemesurier, advocate; Joseph-Alphonse L'Heureux, book-keeper and Lillian-Montgomery Gaudin, stenographer, all of the city of Montreal, said Province, for the following purposes:

"To carry on the business of a real estate agency and land company and a real estate agency, and to act as a real estate brokers and valuers and as insurance agents with power to acquire, buy, hold, own, hire, maintain, control, manage, work, develop, sell, convey, lease, exchange, improve, cultivate, let and otherwise deal in and dispose of real estate and real property, buildings and immovables, or all equity, interest and right therein or balance of price thereof of any equities therein, and all other kinds of property and chattels, and to that end apply and invest the capital of the company in the purchase, survey, improvement, development and preparation of the said real estate, lands, buildings, immovables, or an equity, interest and balances of price in such manner as may be most convenient for the due carrying on of the business of the company;

"To construct dwelling houses and other buildings upon such real estate or any part thereof; to rebuild, alter or improve existing buildings or works thereon; to subdivide, improve, or develop lands for the purpose of sale or otherwise, and to do and perform all things lawful and needful for the development and improvement of the same;

"To take and hold mortgages, hypothecate, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company from purchasers or advanced by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements;

"To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and to operate works for the protection, sale and disposal of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power and force and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted; provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using, and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force, when exercised outside of the property of the company in the city of Montreal, shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf;

"To manufacture and sell builder's and contractor's supplies, stocks or other materials of every description and to carry on the business of general contractors and dealers in merchandise;

"To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold either as principal or agent, and absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise and to sell, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of or deal in the bonds or debentures, stocks or other securities of any government or municipal or school corporation or any bank or of any other duly incorporated company or companies, corporation or corporations; and to pay for the same either in cash, or in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company; and to hold, sell, vote or otherwise deal in the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities so purchased, and to guarantee the payment of the principal of or dividends and interest on said shares, bonds, debentures or other securities;

"To assist in the promotion, organization, development, or management of any corporation or company, and to raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which this company holds shares or with which it may have business relations;

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To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name or in the name of the persons, firms, company or companies hereinafter referred to, if thereto duly authorized, all of any of the property, franchises, goodwill, rights, powers and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or by any company or companies carrying on or formed business similar in whole or in part to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for such property, franchise, goodwill, rights, powers and privileges partly or wholly or partly in paid-up shares of the company or otherwise and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company;

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To issue paid-up shares, bonds, debentures in payment or part payment for any property or rights which may be acquired by, or with the approval of the shareholders for any services rendered or for any work done for the company, or in or towards the payment or satisfaction of debts and liabilities owing by the company;

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