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L'honorable J. L. Perron

La province de Québec, la race canadienne-française, la classe ouvrière viennent de faire une perte douloureuse et irréparable dans la personne de J.-L. Perron.

La classe ouvrière perd en lui un sincère ami, nombreuses sont les mesures de législation sociale qu'il favorisait tout en reconnaissant que certaines venaient avant leur temps.

Le Monde Ouvrier offre à la famille éplorée ses plus vifs sentiments de sympathie.

Montréal continuera-t-il à se développer ?

C'est la question qui vient d'être posée par M. R. N. Watt, assistant du président de la Compagnie des tramways, lors d'un dîner-causerie au Rotary Club, ces jours derniers, au sujet de la construction d'un vaste système de tramways souterrains reliant le sud au nord et l'ouest à l'est.

Il n'y a aucun doute que Montréal continuera à progresser et à se développer dans des proportions gigantesques, tout permet de prévoir que notre population continuera d'augmenter et atteindra son deuxième million avant bien des années.

D'un autre côté, la congestion du trafic s'accroît davantage tous les jours, en dépit des transformations qu'on fait subir aux voies publiques, et ce, à tel point, qu'avant longtemps il ne servira plus à rien d'avoir un auto puisqu'il n'y aura plus moyen de circuler.

Le projet d'un métropolitain n'est pas nouveau; voilà des années que les ouvriers organisés, par l'entremise du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, le réclament; d'autres associations de citoyens ont fait la même requête.

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Une première vue, cette augmentation du tarif ne paraît pas être grand chose, mais pour les ouvriers, elle compte quand même, non pas que même avec cette augmentation le prix de transport est exagéré, car dans la plupart des villes américaines il est rendu à 10 cents net, mais comme les salaires y sont en général plus élevés qu'à Montréal, la différence s'efface d'elle-même et l'ouvrier se trouve en fin de compte à payer le même prix que son camarade américain.

Il nous semble qu'on pourrait financer cette vaste entreprise de toute autre façon qu'en augmentant le taux de transport, car comme toute l'ouvrier a déjà assez de peine et de misère pour joindre les deux bouts sans encore surcharger son budget d'un excédent, si faible soit-il, qu'on nous prouve que c'est le seul et unique moyen d'y arriver.

Certains délégués expriment l'opinion que l'introduction de la limite d'âge dans l'industrie avait coïncidé avec l'adoption de la loi de réparation des accidents du travail et que c'étaient les compagnies d'assurance qui étaient plus ou moins responsables de cet état de choses car elles exigeaient un taux plus élevé pour les ouvriers d'un certain âge que pour les plus jeunes.

Le président Foster expliqua que

Le mois des morts

C'est le mois des morts. On a choisi pour évoquer leur souvenir le temps où les arbres dénudés nous rappellent la fragilité et l'éphémère durée des feuilles et des joies de ce monde.

Depuis qu'il s'en vont en auto, les morts, on le dirait, sont plus vite. Ils dorment leur dernier sommeil moins pesamment depuis qu'ils sont couchés

cette jeunesse qui n'aurait plus de fioraison et s'éteignait dans tout son charme que par tout le faste funéraire d'autrefois.

Le souvenir de nos disparus ne se revêt plus d'horreur. Nous les évoquons en tuxedo, en robes du soir avec des falbalas. Leur peau n'est plus parcheminée. Elle est onctueuse et sent l'eau de Cologne.

Une d'elles dernièrement a exprimé dans son testament un désir qu'on a fidèlement accompli, d'être revêtue de ses plus beaux atours comme lorsqu'elle allait au bal.

JULIEN SAINT-MICHEL.

L'influence indue dans le Québec

"Nous respectons nos prêtres, nous les écoutons fidèlement dans tout ce qui a trait à la religion, mais dans les questions sociales, politiques et industrielles, le prêtre n'a chez nous pas plus d'influence que le laïque."

ARTHUR BEAUCHESSNE.

Ces paroles sont tirées d'un discours de M. Arthur Beauchesne, greffier de la Chambre des Communes, dans une conférence qu'il prononça devant le Canadian Club de Toronto, et pendant laquelle il fit un vibrant plaidoyer pour défendre l'esprit de loyauté des Canadiens-français et pour promouvoir la bonne entente.

Nous doutons fort cependant que M. Beauchesne ne vienne prononcer un tel plaidoyer dans la ville de Montréal, tant nous sommes assurés qu'il recevrait un démenti éclatant.

Comme tout le monde le sait, notre Université est en construction sur les flancs du Mont-Royal.

C'est ce qui est arrivé, dans un certain travail. Mais, la semaine dernière, nos syndicalistes catholiques qui ne voyaient pas d'un bon oeil ces Internationaux sur les travaux de l'Université, et n'ayant pas d'ouvriers de ce métier pour remplacer ces "intrus", eurent recours à une tactique nouvelle.

Nos adversaires ont recours à toutes les tactiques pour venir à bout de détruire nos unions internationales et pour nous faire mépriser de la classe laborieuse.

C'est la première fois, croyons-nous que les hautes autorités ecclésiastiques se font organisateurs ouvriers et menacent de chômage un groupe d'ouvriers pour les forcer à adhérer à un syndicat dont on pourrait dire, comme le docteur Moonje, chef de la Société de protection indoue, disait cette semaine de l'Angleterre, qu'ils ont le même dévouement à la classe ouvrière que le cultivateur pour sa vache, afin d'avoir du lait en abondance pour son thé.

Nous considérons que c'est un geste bien malheureux qui fera plus de tort que de bien à la classe ouvrière et même à la religion.

Dans la matinée, comme c'est la coutume depuis plusieurs années, un service anniversaire sera chanté, en mémoire des membres défunts de l'Union Typographique Jacques-Cartier, No 145, par un banquet au Queen's, dans la soirée.

En face des mesures d'économie et de rajustement des pages dans presque toutes les grosses compagnies de caoutchouc, il est encourageant de voir que M. Sargeant confirme la déclaration suivante, faite récemment par M. Tew, président de la Goodrich Rubber Co.:

Différents experts américains prétendent que la crise économique, qui a pris son départ aux Etats-Unis pour s'étendre sur le monde, cédera vers la fin de l'année, ou bien au printemps au plus tard, pour faire face à une période d'essor.

La détermination du marché du travail que nous faisons prévoir le mois dernier s'est, en effet, manifestée dans les premières semaines de septembre.

Un léger mieux est également observable dans les transports (chemins de fer, tramways et navigation maritime).

"Si l'on compare la situation à celle de l'an dernier il faut reconnaître que le chômage demeure considérable. Même si l'amélioration persiste en octobre, des millions de travailleurs

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La limite d'âge de travail

La limite d'âge d'un ouvrier peut se trouver du travail est-elle rendue à 40? C'est ce que plusieurs délégués assistant à l'assemblée du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, jeudi soir dernier, tenues sous la présidence de J.-T. Foster, voudraient savoir et la réponse semble ne pas s'être fait attendre.

Plusieurs autres délégués parlèrent dans le même sens, entre autres les délégués Alfred Mathieu, Massé, Perreault, Corrivé et Thibault.

Le comité fit rapport sur le dîner-causerie Butler, il fut décidé que le léger déficit occasionné par cette réception fut couvert par le Conseil.

Après la transaction de quelques affaires de routine, le Conseil ajourna sa séance à 10.30 p.m. pour se réunir de nouveau le 4 décembre prochain.

Une réunion des délégués des clubs ouvriers Crémazie, Lafontaine, Saint-Jacques, Ville-Marie et autres, a eu lieu lundi dernier au No 475 Roy, coin Berri, où fut discutée la question de l'assurance sociale sur le chômage et la vieillesse.

Après plusieurs explications données, l'assemblée a décidé d'ajourner cette question, pour permettre aux délégués d'étudier les suggestions émises et pour ce faire, M. Jos. Lamoureux, a promis d'envoyer à chaque délégué une copie du document traitant du mode d'assurance qu'il préconise, et de sa mise à exécution.

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JOURNÉE BIEN REMPLIE

Aujourd'hui, le 22 novembre, les typographes célèbrent le sixième anniversaire de la fondation de l'Union Typographique Jacques-Cartier, No 145, par un banquet au Queen's, dans la soirée.

Plusieurs notabilités de l'imprimerie seront présentes.

Dans la matinée, comme c'est la coutume depuis plusieurs années, un service anniversaire sera chanté, en mémoire des membres défunts de l'Union depuis sa fondation.

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Advertisement for Melchers Gin Canadian Croix d'Or, featuring a bottle image and text: "Gin Canadian Melchers Croix d'Or La boisson la plus saine".

# Le Coin des Unions locales

## CHEZ LES CIGARIERS

L'Union internationale des cigariers d'Amérique, local No 58, célébrera son cinquantième anniversaire de fondation le 3 décembre prochain, au siège social de l'union, 1446 rue Amherst, "dans l'intimité". Telle est la décision prise par cette union, à sa dernière assemblée. Il a été rapporté que cette union ne pourra pas célébrer, avec tout l'éclat qu'il mérite ce grand événement à cause du chômage, et des difficultés financières qui s'en suivent.

Dans les rangs des ouvriers organisés, nombreux seront ceux qui regretteront que l'union des cigariers ne soit pas en mesure de célébrer solennellement son 50e anniversaire, pour les raisons qui ont été mentionnées. Tous les ouvriers, surtout parmi les anciens, savent quel beau rôle l'union des cigariers No 58 a tenu dans le début du mouvement international en notre ville. Tant qu'elle fut prospère, l'union des cigariers s'est prodiguée sans compter, en sacrifices, pour l'avancement et le progrès de toutes les unions aujourd'hui existantes. Ce sont les cigariers qui ont introduit, à Montréal l'habitude de célébrer la Fête du Travail, laquelle est aujourd'hui passée en tradition. L'union internationale des cigariers d'Amérique a donné Samuel Compers, au monde ouvrier. A ce seul titre, beaucoup regretteraient que le cinquantième de l'union locale No 58 des cigariers de Montréal, que le vieux chef et président de la Fédération Américaine du Travail aimait particulièrement, passât inaperçu.

Par ailleurs, on est informé qu'un mouvement se fait, dans les rangs de certaines unions ou corps centraux du travail organisé international, aux fins de célébrer le cinquantième de l'union des cigariers, d'une manière convenable et digne, dans le but de reconnaître les services rendus dans le passé, par cette union, au mouvement international.

Parmi les suggestions déjà faites, à ce propos, on relève celle-ci, qui exigeait peu de frais, et qui rendrait un grand service à l'union dont on tient à célébrer, non dans l'intimité, mais au grand jour, et avec tout l'éclat possible, le cinquantième anniversaire: ce serait de proclamer le jour anniversaire de fondation de l'union No 58, des cigariers, le 3 décembre prochain, jour de l'étiquette bleue. A cette occasion, tous les ouvriers du pays s'engageraient à fumer, et fumeraient ce jour-là, seulement des cigares portant l'étiquette bleue.

Ces suggestions sont soumises aux amis nombreux de l'union des cigariers, qui pourraient en discuter le mérite et les proposer dans leurs assemblées respectives, soit dans les unions, soit dans les clubs.

## SALAIRES RAISONNABLES

Il est annoncé que le gouvernement provincial, sur la proposition du ministre du travail, a décidé d'établir une échelle de salaires raisonnables dans chaque comté, pour les chantiers du gouvernement.

M. Achille Latreille, officier des salaires raisonnables est chargé de voir, sous la direction du sous-ministre du travail, M. Louis Guyon, à ce que la nouvelle échelle de salaires soit strictement appliquée, dans l'exécution de tous les contrats du gouvernement.

## CHEZ LES WAGONNIERS

La loge Sainte-Marie No 234 des wagonniers d'Amérique qui compte, dans ses rangs, près de 2,500 membres, employés aux usines Angus du Pacifique Canadien, organise son 4e euechre et danse annuel, au profit d'une grande fête populaire pour les enfants de ses membres, laquelle sera donnée, comme les années passées, à l'occasion des fêtes de Noël et du Nouvel An.

Telle est la bonne nouvelle qui est annoncée par le secrétaire de la loge Sainte-Marie, M. C. Miron.

"Cette dernière fête s'annonce sous les plus brillantes perspectives de réussite et de succès, déclara M. Miron, et elle rivalisera sûrement avec la fête des enfants, qui a été donnée l'an dernier, par la loge Sainte-Marie, et qui réunit plus de 3,000 enfants, dans le théâtre Saint-Denis, mis gracieusement à la disposition des organisateurs par son généreux propriétaire, M. Jos. Cardinal."

La soirée de euechre et danse est fixée à samedi prochain, 22 novembre courant, à la Palestre du National. Cette fête également promet d'être l'un des plus grands événements sociaux de la saison, dans les organisations ouvrières. D'ailleurs, la renommée de la Loge Sainte-Marie n'est plus à faire, sous ce rapport comme sous bien d'autres. Tout le monde connaît la loge Sainte-Marie et ses officiers dévoués. De prime abord, l'on sait d'avance que rien ne sera négligé pour assurer le succès de cette soirée de euechre et de danse.

D'abord on annonce déjà que plus de 300 beaux et magnifiques prix seront distribués aux heureux gagnants de la partie de cartes: il y en aura en argent et d'autres en nature. Pour les prix de présence, on apprend que le premier prix sera une tonne de charbon, don gracieux de la "Service Coal Corporation", et qu'il y aura au bas mot quinze prix de présence à tirer au sort durant la soirée. Aussi bien, les billets s'envolent rapidement.

Le comité exécutif de la Loge Sainte-Marie, et le comité du euechre s'unissent pour inviter cordialement tous les amis connus et inconnus de la classe ouvrière et des enfants, en général, à cette fête samedi soir, 22 courant, à la Palestre du National.

## AUX CHEMINS DE FER

La loge Place Viger, de la Fraternité internationale des commis de chemins de fer, manutentionnaires de fret, employés des messageries et de gares, à sa dernière assemblée, a reçu la visite distinguée du vice-grand-président général canadien, M. Frank H. Hall, et du président de la division de l'est canadien, M. Wm. A. Rowe.

Cette assemblée a été la plus importante de l'année, tant au point de vue du nombre de membres présents, que par les questions de grand intérêt qui y furent discutées.

M. Chas. A. Giroux, passé président, fut élu, par acclamation, le délégué de cette loge au Congrès triennal de cette Fraternité internationale, lequel congrès sera tenu à Denver, Colorado, en mai prochain, et durera quinze jours. L'assemblée se termina au milieu de l'enthousiasme général.

Nous présentons nos félicitations à notre ami M. Giroux pour sa nomination comme délégué pour représenter son local, et sommes assurés d'avance qu'il sera dignement représenté dans sa personne.

## FETE DES FERBLANTIERS

Les travailleurs du métal en feuille local 116, organisent un grand concert boucané et tirage qui aura lieu samedi, 6 décembre prochain, au Temple du Travail, à 8 h. p.m. Tous les membres et ex-membres y sont invités.

A la dernière assemblée de ce local, qui a été tenue mardi soir dernier, au No 1201 rue St-Dominique, M. Emile Mathieu, agent d'affaires du local, présenta des rapports fort intéressants et plusieurs questions de la plus haute importance y furent discutées, entre autres l'augmentation du taux d'initiation qui est en ce moment de \$25 chacun, pour groupe de sept qui veut entrer dans ce local. Seulement et séparément du groupe, la somme de \$50. Ceux qui veulent profiter avant l'augmentation du taux d'initiation doivent se presser, car nul ne peut prévoir ce que seront les prix d'entrée dans une semaine ou deux.

Les rapports annoncés que la situation dans ce métier, est assez bonne en général et une demande de bons hommes se fait régulièrement.

## CHEZ NOS UNIONS

### SEMAINE DU 24 NOVEMBRE

#### LUNDI SOIR

Harbiers, local 456, chambre 15, Monument National.  
Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 1127, au No 904 rue Saint-Laurent.  
Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 134, au No 340 LaSalle Est.  
Ingénieurs, local 588, chambre 15, Monument National.  
Machinistes, local 631, au No 7 rue Craig Est.  
Peintres, local 349, au No 1331 Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Tailleurs de pierre, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

#### MARDI SOIR

Travailleurs du Cuivre, local 785, Salle Lavoie rue Ontario.  
Casqueurs, local 203, au No 408 Saint-Jacques Ouest.  
Mouleurs, local 21, au No 1331 Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Peintres, local 259, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Modèles, Union des, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Ferblantiers-Couvresseurs, local 116, au Temple du Travail, 1201 St-Dominique.

#### MERCREDI SOIR

Plombiers et poseurs d'appareils de chauffage, local 144, Temple du Travail.  
Charpentiers, local 291, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Ferblantiers, local 259, au No 2010 rue Cartier.

#### JEUDI SOIR

Conseil Conjoint des Cordonniers, local No 37, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 1244, au No 1244 Sainte-Catherine Ouest.  
Conseil des Métiers en Construction, au Temple du Travail.  
Conseil des Métiers et du Travail-Comité Exécutif, à la Palestre du National.

#### VENREDI SOIR

Cordonniers, local 249, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.  
Constructeurs de ponts et structures en fer, local 507, au 7 Craig Est.  
Charpentiers, local 134, au No 7 rue Craig Est.  
Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 1558, au 1071 rue Loretteville.  
Comité d'Organisation du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, au No 7 rue Craig Est.  
Travailleurs de l'alginate, local 112, au No 395, rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest.  
Plâtriers et Plâtres en ciment, local 23, au Temple du Travail, 1201 St-Dominique.  
Travailleurs en fer ornemental, local No 428, au No 7 Craig Est.  
Bricoliers, local No 1, au Temple du Travail, 1201 rue Saint-Dominique.  
Union des Garçons de table, local 169, 207 Sainte-Catherine ouest.  
Rembourseurs, local 75, chambre 15, au Monument National.  
Laitiers, local 350, chambre 10, Monument National.

#### SAMEDI SOIR

Charpentiers-Menusiers, local 1270, au No 445 rue Saint-Laurent.

## Tribune Libre

# Autour d'une réaffiliation

M. le Rédacteur,  
Le Monde Ouvrier

Je viens vous demander l'hospitalité de votre journal, organe des travailleurs de Montréal, afin de répondre à certaines insinuations sur mon compte parues dans une brochure ouvrière à l'occasion de la Fête du Travail. Cette brochure porte le nom: "Fête du Travail des Syndicats Catholiques et Nationaux". A cette occasion le directeur général ainsi que le président du Conseil des Syndicats Catholiques ont tous deux donné un message conforme à leur position; je les crois animés de bons sentiments afin de relever le courage des ouvriers qui souffrent du marasme économique qui sévit dans notre pays. Un troisième personnage écrit toute l'histoire vécue d'une vieille organisation ouvrière de la métropole; il commence son article de 8 pages intitulé: "Malheureuse aventure d'un ex-Union Canadienne". La vraie planche de salut, par Alfred Charpentier. Ces 8 pages sont copiées des records de cette vieille union; de plus, un iscarotte lui a raconté ce qu'il a pu comprendre de la discussion qui eut lieu à cette union lors de sa réaffiliation le 8 août 1929 à l'Union Internationale des Briquetiers, Maçons, Marbriers et Plâtriers d'Amérique.

Qu'il me soit permis d'abord de présenter au public travailleur ce personnage qui commence sa triste histoire à la page 9 et qui crée le soupçon malveillant sur le compte de l'ex-agent d'affaires du local précité et sur son propre compte. Ce M. A. Charpentier est très bien connu pour être constamment en quête de brins de gloire et assoiffé d'applaudissements; et dans ses tracts comme dans cet écrit, il ne s'occupe guère de tenir les records des hommes qui ont le plus contribué dans notre Dominion au relèvement social et moral de la classe laborieuse. Il veut être un écrivain, si possible un Louis Veullot, mais, par "Malheureuse aventure", il n'est qu'un écrivassier.

Il eut plusieurs charges à remplir comme officier du Local No 1 des Briquetiers Incorporés (réaffiliés le 8 août 1929) mais toujours sans distinction intellectuelle; et comme le syndicalisme catholique était en formation en 1919, quoique M. Charpentier lors faisait partie de l'Union Internationale des pompiers, membre actif des Briquetiers Nationaux neutres, il fut membre fondateur des Syndicats Catholiques. Il dut quitter les deux premières organisations et demeurer seul à dernière, car il venait de s'apercevoir qu'il était catholique. Dans son article de 8 pages, il dit que l'ex-agent d'affaires décida de revenir à l'Union Internationale et usait de son influence pour activer la réaffiliation au B. M. & P. I. U. par ce qu'il avait été bel et bien battu aux élections d'avril 1929, position qu'il occupa durant onze années consécutives.

Ceci est tout à son crédit, onze années de service. Vous M. Charpentier, l'on vous confia le même poste pour deux semaines, j'étais alors allé à la convention de Boston en 1919, et quand vous étiez secrétaire financier du No 1 incorporé, vos rapports mensuels ont toujours fait défaut, tellement bizarre que nous avons constaté que dans le dernier item de votre rapport au secrétaire général Dobson, vous incluez les membres rayés durant le mois, ce qui portait l'effectif du local plus nombreux, car des ex-membres étaient dans les filières à Indianapolis, de sorte que ici nous payions plus de taxes par capita que nous aurions dû payer. Je fus délégué à cette convention et je soumis une résolution pour la remise à notre local d'un de \$700; mes co-délégués étaient M. E. Nadeau et Jos. Verdon; à la discussion sur cette résolution qui fut contraire à notre demande, un délégué suggéra que le local de Montréal se fasse rembourser par l'ex-secrétaire financier et ceci par tous les moyens; le président W. J. Bowen déclara hors-d'ordre les remarques de ce délégué, alléguant que par la constitution aucun membre ou union subordonnée ne doit se servir d'autres moyens que le code constitutionnel de l'organisation. Et le vieux pionnier à trempe autonomiste et fervent gardien du patrimoine national que vous mentionnez, bondit sur ses pieds pour me répondre comme adversaire à l'assemblée du 8 août, après ses remarques, je lui mis la main sur l'épaule et lui dit: confère, puis que la doctrine que vous venez de prêcher vous est si chère, restez sur le terrain qui vous est contesté, soyez le vrai soldat de la cause nationale et je vous suis partout et à tout heure. Il y eut des applaudissements et le soldat d'un soir partit le lendemain et retraitait 600 milles plus loin, laissant le champ de bataille pour n'y revenir qu'après la reddition. Ceci est un record de retrait. Les ouvriers de Montréal connaissent ceux qui luttent pour les vraies conditions; je n'ai jamais reculé devant l'ennemi en aucun temps, et l'officier préposé aux archives que vous mentionnez comme celui qui depuis 3 ou 4 années cherchait tous les moyens de faire réaffilier le local à l'Union internationale, je le connais très bien et je le félicite, car moi-même je l'ai combattu alors que j'étais président de la Fédération Canadienne du Travail mais son courage et sa vaillance aidés par les circonstances favorables à sa cause ont fini par triompher; il est resté sur la brèche et a toujours combattu pour cet idéal qu'aujourd'hui vainqueurs et vaincus reconnaissons. Glorieux sont ceux qui tombent pour la cause, comme ceux qui battent en retraite sont classés comme lâcheurs. Mais je suppose que comme vous, M. le copiste, ils invoquent la nécessité de la vie; ceci est un bien pauvre justification.

Votre article est rempli d'appels aux préjugés de race lorsque vous parlez du local No 4 anglais. Vos prédictions sont celles d'un homme qui aime à voir le désarroi et le chaos régner dans la grande famille ouvrière. Semez le vent de la discorde, continuez à lancer vos tracts (détriqués), abaissez si possible le niveau moral de ceux qui ont fait le sacrifice de leur vie pour le bien-être de cette classe, de ceux

car cet ancien officier est capable de le faire contre les attaques de votre part ou d'autres. Passons à mon bilan. Vous citez à la page 13, 1ère colonne, ces mots: "Eh bien ce membre dont le prestige demeurait évident parla de telle façon qu'il laissa l'impression chez ceux qui l'avaient suivi comme leur chef d'avoir été circonvenu. Son attitude fut celle d'un homme sur la clôture prêt à pencher du côté du plus fort, etc., etc."

Je réponds à cette affirmation de votre part que vous maniez le mensonge sans scrupule. Je n'ai jamais été circonvenu dans cette affaire de réaffiliation, aucune promesse de quelque nature que ce soit ne me fut faite, soit du 3ième vice-président ou du bureau général; et j'ai déclaré à cette assemblée mémorable que pour moi je ne voulais aucune charge ni paiement pour services rendus et M. McLeod m'entendit le dire à la délégation qui est venue me voir chez-moi. De plus, je dirai que j'ai refusé d'aller à l'assemblée du local No 1, trois mois avant cette assemblée afin de me rendre bien compte si les vrais Nationaux se lèveraient et ce sans mon influence pour être comptés; il n'en fut rien; et quand nos vieillards furent garantis de leur état de membre avec droit à leur pension en 1934, j'ai compris qu'à cette date nous en aurions 25 pour cent ayant droit à \$30.00 par mois. J'ai dit en substance que nous devions accepter un compromis honorable plutôt qu'une défaite désastreuse. Car pour moi je connaissais mon entourage, et pour des motifs purement humanitaires je ne dirai rien des causes de la défection dans les rangs Nationaux. Je sais que mes paroles ont eu un effet sur l'assemblée et j'en suis fier. Vous ne pourriez en faire autant! C'est que j'ai servi la cause ouvrière en observant toujours le précepte chrétien: "faire aux autres ce que je voudrais que l'on me fit à moi-même". Ceci est la base du Trade-Unionisme et incorporé dans les préambules de la Constitution de la B. M. & P. I. U. et de l'ancienne Fédération Canadienne du Travail.

M. Charpentier avise les nouveaux membres du local No 1 sur l'esprit d'accommodement Anglo-Américains (vix) pouvoir, influence, argent et il cite une note au bas de la page 9: une manifestation entre autres de cette autoécrite c'est qu'en 1915 le Bureau Exécutif Général avait obtenu qu'aucun membre ne put critiquer ses actes sous peine d'amende et sans droit de recours aux tribunaux civils. Ici tout est mystère le copiste a bien mal interprété l'article de la constitution; l'article 4, sec. 4-5 défend à tout membre de prendre une action civile contre un membre ou une union subordonnée et vice versa pour les unions contre les membres, sans qu'ils ne soient traités suivant le code de pénalité.

M. le copiste, cet amendement fut introduit en 1910, non en 1915 et c'est exactement cet article du règlement qui vous a protégé contre les attaques de certains délégués à la convention de 1912 à St-Joseph, Missouri. En 1910, vous étiez secrétaire financier du No 1 incorporé, vos rapports mensuels ont toujours fait défaut, tellement bizarre que nous avons constaté que dans le dernier item de votre rapport au secrétaire général Dobson, vous incluez les membres rayés durant le mois, ce qui portait l'effectif du local plus nombreux, car des ex-membres étaient dans les filières à Indianapolis, de sorte que ici nous payions plus de taxes par capita que nous aurions dû payer. Je fus délégué à cette convention et je soumis une résolution pour la remise à notre local d'un de \$700; mes co-délégués étaient M. E. Nadeau et Jos. Verdon; à la discussion sur cette résolution qui fut contraire à notre demande, un délégué suggéra que le local de Montréal se fasse rembourser par l'ex-secrétaire financier et ceci par tous les moyens; le président W. J. Bowen déclara hors-d'ordre les remarques de ce délégué, alléguant que par la constitution aucun membre ou union subordonnée ne doit se servir d'autres moyens que le code constitutionnel de l'organisation. Et le vieux pionnier à trempe autonomiste et fervent gardien du patrimoine national que vous mentionnez, bondit sur ses pieds pour me répondre comme adversaire à l'assemblée du 8 août, après ses remarques, je lui mis la main sur l'épaule et lui dit: confère, puis que la doctrine que vous venez de prêcher vous est si chère, restez sur le terrain qui vous est contesté, soyez le vrai soldat de la cause nationale et je vous suis partout et à tout heure. Il y eut des applaudissements et le soldat d'un soir partit le lendemain et retraitait 600 milles plus loin, laissant le champ de bataille pour n'y revenir qu'après la reddition. Ceci est un record de retrait. Les ouvriers de Montréal connaissent ceux qui luttent pour les vraies conditions; je n'ai jamais reculé devant l'ennemi en aucun temps, et l'officier préposé aux archives que vous mentionnez comme celui qui depuis 3 ou 4 années cherchait tous les moyens de faire réaffilier le local à l'Union internationale, je le connais très bien et je le félicite, car moi-même je l'ai combattu alors que j'étais président de la Fédération Canadienne du Travail mais son courage et sa vaillance aidés par les circonstances favorables à sa cause ont fini par triompher; il est resté sur la brèche et a toujours combattu pour cet idéal qu'aujourd'hui vainqueurs et vaincus reconnaissons. Glorieux sont ceux qui tombent pour la cause, comme ceux qui battent en retraite sont classés comme lâcheurs. Mais je suppose que comme vous, M. le copiste, ils invoquent la nécessité de la vie; ceci est un bien pauvre justification.

Province de Québec  
District de Montréal  
No C-71054

COUR SUPERIEURE

Dame Esther TOBA PINKER, de la Cité et du District de Montréal, épouse commune et fidèle de Benoit Perlemutter, au même lieu.

VS

Benoit PERLEMUTTER, de la Cité et du District de Montréal.

Défendeur.

Une action en séparation de biens en cette cause a été instituée.  
Montréal, 19 novembre 1930.

SAM CHAIT,  
47-50 Procureur de la demanderesse.

Province de Québec  
District de Montréal  
No A-72504

COUR SUPERIEURE

Dame Bessie RABINOVITCH, épouse commune en biens de Myer Moyses, de la Cité et du District de Montréal, dûment autorisée à ester en justice

VS

Demanderesse

MYER MOYSESCU, de la Cité et du District de Montréal.

Défendeur.

Une action en séparation de biens a été instituée en cette cause.  
Montréal, le 30 octobre 1930.

BOBROVE & FIGLER,  
45-48 Procureurs de la demanderesse.

AVIS PUBLIC

Avis public est par les présentes donné que le Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, un corps politique et dûment constitué en vertu du chapitre 98-19-20 des Statuts du Canada pour l'année 1929, lors de la prochaine Session Provinciale, présentera à la Législature la requête du Révérend Vladimir Shizur, Pasteur de la Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church de Saint-Sophie, et autres, de solliciter la passation d'un acte autorisant ladite Société à s'occuper de travail civil et exercer en rapport avec ces derniers tous pouvoirs appartenant aux membres de congrégations religieuses, et de terre ou immeubles nonobstant toute loi en ce contraire.

DATE à Montréal ce 5e jour de novembre 1930.

ROSS, MARTINEAU & McKAY,  
10 St-Jacques Ouest, Montréal.  
Agents et procureurs des requérants.

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qui depuis 25 ans ont conscience de leur devoir. Dans une province comme la nôtre les appels aux préjugés de races et de religions sont hors du bon sens. Si vous voulez faire de la propagande pour vos syndicats c'est bien votre affaire, mais de grâce ne vous abaissez pas au degré de frondeur de boue. Respectez l'opinion d'autrui, si vous voulez être respecté. Songez à votre propre situation sociale, refuseriez-vous d'aller éteindre le feu dans la maison d'un anglais, d'un protestant ou d'un juif? Songez aussi que par les revenus de la ville perçus de ses citoyens anglais, français, juifs, catholiques, protestants, etc., etc. vous recevez votre salaire. Tous ont droit à une part de soleil; tels le chardon et le frêle brin d'herbe qui poussent dans les champs, l'un près de l'autre; l'ordre de la nature le veut, soit; l'ordre du Créateur veut que nous soyons citoyens de races différentes. Le devoir de tous et de chacun est de travailler afin de laisser un meilleur monde que nous avons trouvé à notre naissance. Si vous croyez à cette maxime, pratiquez la comme membre de la grande fraternité des hommes.

DAVID GIROUX,  
Ex-Président, Fédération Canadienne du Travail.

Vous allez bientôt commencer vos achats des fêtes. Vous savez qu'un grand nombre de vos confrères unionistes sont sans travail. Le meilleur moyen de leur procurer un emploi est de demander l'étiquette de l'Union sur les marchandises que vous achetez.

Province de Québec  
District de Montréal  
No C-71054

COUR SUPERIEURE

Dame Esther TOBA PINKER, de la Cité et du District de Montréal, épouse commune et fidèle de Benoit Perlemutter, au même lieu.

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DATE à Montréal ce 5e jour de novembre 1930.

ROSS, MARTINEAU & McKAY,  
10 St-Jacques Ouest, Montréal.  
Agents et procureurs des requérants.

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Tas-pas déjà rencontré un tas de vieilles connaissances à une première partie de hockey de la saison.



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Mais lorsque la partie commence, les discussions reprennent comme dans les bonnes années.



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16th Year — No. 47

SAMEDI, 22 NOVEMBRE 1930 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1930

PRICE: 5 CENTS

## Industrial Depression and the Duty of the State

The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the Condition of the Working Classes.

By BERNARD ROSE

We have hitherto accepted industrial depression and unemployment as the inevitable result of the present system of production and consumption. Good times and bad times are supposed to represent prosperity and the reverse. When times are good, the worker and the manufacturer are supposedly earning good wages and profits. When times are bad, though the manufacturer may not earn as large a profit or do as big a business, he is still better off than the worker, since he had a larger income during the good times and can borrow from banks and get credit, where the worker has nothing to depend upon except the meagre savings that he may have put aside, and where he was unable to, no matter how thrifty, save part of his wages, he is forced to obtain credit from the several dealers from whom he purchases the necessities of life.

The periodical privation, which the worker undergoes because of a lowering of industrial consumption or production which cannot be absorbed by the domestic or foreign buyer, makes him the object of attention from the organizations to which he belongs, philanthropic individuals and agencies, politicians, and governments.

Occasionally, those who are interested in the religious welfare of their fellow men make pronouncements and call upon the wealthier members of the community to carry out the precepts which are imposed upon them, in virtue of their membership in a church or adherence to a particular creed.

We are still prone to look upon the recurring industrial crisis and depression as something that must be taken for granted. Unemployment is allegedly inseparable from the way business is presently conducted commercially and mechanically.

At one time, the workers who were the victims of depression were dependent upon the charitable dispositions of their wealthier fellow citizens for the food that barely kept life within their undernourished bodies and that of their children.

Wealth today has become more glaringly apparent in the city and industrial centres than in the centuries when industry was the concern and occupation of the few, and agriculture the calling of the majority. Then, there was little or no need on the part of the craftsman for assistance. He always managed by his labor to earn sufficient to meet his wants and if a demand existed for what he produced, he could out of the proceeds put something aside to meet emergencies due to lowered demand.

The worker today, skilled and unskilled, is generally an employee of a large industry or public utility. He has no security of tenure. He is liable at any moment to be told his services are not required, even though the best part of his life may have been given to the firm which employed him and derived a considerable profit from his labor.

Invention and better organization are presently the major causes that force employers to dispense with his services because, following the adoption of new machinery and reorganization, no place can be found for him and he must seek employment elsewhere. He thus metaphorically becomes a no longer wanted human machine and is thrown upon the industrial scrap heap. He may be in full possession of his faculties. He may still possess the cunning or skill that made him the craftsman whose ability was the envy and pride of his fellows. He may have lived a good life, obeyed the law, brought up a family, met every one of his obligations, contributed to the wealth of his country, but having no other capital than his labor — this being no longer required — he progressively deteriorates physically, socially, and industrially, until by some and held in contempt by more fortunate mortals.

The paid preachers of religion, to whom he might go for advice and assistance, can only give him counsel, and occasionally, when want is plainly written upon his haggard countenance, a little food or alms.

The average business man very seldom allows religion and its teachings to in any way influence him in the carrying on of his business, whether it relates to the buying and selling of material and merchandise, or the engaging and discharging of workmen. He is principally concerned with the making of profits, in order that he may get a return on the money which he personally invested, or controls and supervises on behalf of shareholding groups.

Elloquent divines may thunder from the pulpit against the injustice and inhumanity of a system that permits men and women to be deprived of the necessities of life. They may talk in parable and call upon the wealthy to do their duty, in accordance with the injunctions of their Great Teacher, but how few are really influenced by the exhortation of even the most sincere and scholarly teacher and preacher of the Gospel!

It was only when the workers realized they could improve their condition by collective effort that they formed organizations. With the object of promoting and maintaining their solidarity, they discouraged the formation of unions or associations based upon differences of faith or geographical boundary. The workers in a country decided that the objects they had in view could best be achieved where they formed units, local, or international unions, that were federated together and could speak with one united voice, when it became a question of securing legislation that would benefit all workers, regardless of the trade they followed, the district in which they lived, and the affiliated organizations to which they belong.

Dissension and division are disadvantageous to the best interests of the worker. He cannot understand why such division or dissension should exist, promoted as it is by those who, because of sectarian or personal interests and motives, wish to divide the workers (notwithstanding their identity of economic interest) into opposing camps, thus enabling the employer to play one against the other and secure, because of such division in the ranks of the workers, more submissive workers prepared to accept the wage offered.

From time to time references are contained in addresses and articles, written both by clergymen and laymen, to the remarkable document that was issued by the head of a great international church. The ecclesiastical advocates of the principles which this pronouncement contains believe that it embodies all that is necessary to govern the relations of employer and employee. They earnestly contend that, if these principles were loyally followed, a great many of the evils and abuses of which the workers complain would be eliminated and abolished.

In this province, labor is not united in one organization. Divisions exist and, instead of that solidarity which would undoubtedly contribute to the worker's welfare, there is an antagonism and ill will that handicaps the efforts of those who, disregarding religious affiliation, believe that the first duty of the worker, both as a citizen and head of a family, is to obtain the highest possible compensation for his labor through being organized into a union which admits, regardless of political or religious differences, all those employed or engaged in the same calling or craft.

When this document was published and circulated, times were not very good. It seems a very singular coincidence that the encyclical letter issued by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, on May 15, 1891, and known

## Leslie Gordon Bell, K.C.

The Federal Member for St. Antoine. A Capable Young Politician Whose Future Is Bright With Promise.

By BERNARD ROSE

Metropolitan Parliamentary constituencies are as a rule, represented by men who have reached an age, which supposedly gives one the experience, qualifications, and reputation, regarded as personally and politically advantageous, in seeking or being asked to accept nomination as a candidate.

Credit is therefore all the more merited and deserved, when a comparatively young man and not a lifelong resident but nevertheless active politically, because of his pleasant manner, tact, and ability, was able to capture one of the banner constituencies on the Island of Montreal.

Electors of the city of Montreal expect to be called upon to support and elect as candidates, those whom they have known by reputation or personally for many years. They know that winning an electoral constituency in a big city means hard work and effective organization.

When one who is a youngster politically, dares to come into a constituency and tell the electors that he is confident he can ably represent them, his courage is admired, and if added to his daring he has the qualities that enable him to make friends, victory is assured.

St. Antoine Division has had the distinction of being represented in

successive Parliaments by outstanding citizens. Amongst those whom the electors of this division sent to represent them, were the Honorable T. D. McGee, the Honorable John Young, Mr. H. H. Galt, and Sir Donald Smith, who later became Lord Strathcona, Dr. T. G. Roddick, one of Canada's great physicians, and Sir Herbert B. Ames.

St. Antoine has been called a blue stocking division because it contains the residences of a number of Montreal's wealthiest and prominent citizens. Owing to boundary changes and electoral realignment it now comprises within its borders, those who belong to the masses as well as the classes.

To succeed in appealing to both, which is necessary, if the candidate is to win the seat, requires qualities of a very high order.

When the younger Conservatives prior to 1925, decided that some action should be taken to revive and maintain interest in the Conservative Party and its policy, amongst those who were in the forefront of this aggressive group which possessed both optimism and courage, was a modest, rather good looking young man, known as Leslie Gordon Bell.

Leslie is not a Montrealer or Quebecer by birth. He comes from the West having been born at Rapid City,

Manitoba, on December 4, 1889. His parents were Canadians of Irish-Scottish descent.

The elder Bell was a successful farmer and highly respected citizen. He believed in giving his offspring every opportunity for acquiring the best education that his means and affection permitted, hence it is, that Leslie is one of the best educated men in the House of Commons. He had the faculty of easily acquiring and absorbing knowledge. He was an excellent student, but although very studious, he maintained his contact with men and things. He was not an educational or intellectual hermit.

When attending lectures or carrying on his studies, he was the keen student, but the moment these were laid aside, he showed as much zest in matters affecting the welfare of the public, as one who was a wide awake man of affairs.

He got a sound elementary education and then began his university career. He studied at the Universities of Toronto, Queens, Michigan, Dalhousie and King's. He decided to become a lawyer, and after completing his studies at the institution which he attended in Nova Scotia, got his degree and was admitted to the Bar of that province.

He concluded that Montreal for one of his temperament, qualifications and ambition, offered better opportunities for advancement than the Eastern Provinces. He came to Montreal and joined one of the largest law firms. He was successful in his practice, but the greatest piece of good fortune that came his way, was when he met Florence, the very talented daughter of Mrs. George Seymour of Montreal. She must have found him a very engaging young man, since he persisted in his addresses and not all her legal lore could overcome the arguments that he advanced in support of his contention that they should enter into a lifelong partnership.

Mrs. Bell was able to render her husband valiant service in his political activities. Being a woman of great accomplishments, with a very fine mind, she could make suggestions and evolve plans that he found were in every way excellent. As a confidante, he had implicit confidence in her good judgment.

In addition to the degrees which he got from the institutions he attended, the oldest in Canada, the University of King's College gave him his Doctorate in Civil Law. The Government of the Province of Nova Scotia created him a King's Counsel in 1929. Mr. Bell felt that the time had come when he was justified in acceding to the wishes of his numerous friends by accepting the Conservative nomination for the division which he now represents.

Although as already stated a young man, who had not been in Montreal very many years, he had nevertheless acquired a splendid local reputation, and was elected. Those who voted for him, admired him for his pluck and felt that he should be given an opportunity of showing his mettle.

In the elections of the following year, he was again re-elected. In the House, he speaks when the question is one that warrants an expression of opinion, which he can give in a manner that wins him not only a hearing, but the respect of his colleagues.

Evidently, the electors of St. Antoine felt that he deserved a renewal of his mandate. He had as opponents citizens of prominence and distinction and very much admired by their citizens. They had fine organizations that were ably directed, yet, the majority of the electors who cast their ballot at the last general election of July 28th., thought that Leslie Bell deserved the encouragement and appreciation which they could give him by sending him back to the House.

His constituency is becoming a very mixed one and the calls upon his time and means are very considerable. No matter how often he is approached, he is the same smiling, debonair, individual, who succeeded in getting elected in a division that is a difficult one to carry and represent.

Mr. Bell was asked to take charge of the reorganization of a well known manufacturing firm in the province, one of the oldest of its kind, and is the President of Matthew Moody & Sons Company, Limited, of Terrebonne. He is also associated with other enterprises. He is quite a popular clubman, being a member of the United Services, Montreal, and Mount Stephen Clubs. He also belongs to the Royal Montreal Golf Club and Royal Auto Club of Canada.

Mr. Bell has demonstrated that the impression previously prevailing that only wealthy and older men should be selected and elected for Metropolitan constituencies, no longer holds — that the young man who has courage and ability, can rightfully and successfully aspire to represent his fellow citizens in the Parliament of the Dominion.

Leslie Gordon Bell has a great many years of political and professional usefulness ahead of him. His friends are confident that he will continue representing his constituency, in a manner that will reflect credit upon his electors and himself, and that his future is bright with promise.

Your demand for the Union Label or Union Service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

## Unemployment Insurance

The Growing Number of Workless Men and Women Makes Unemployment Insurance an Urgent and Imperative Need. Directors of Industry Should Show More Concern for their Discharged Employees.

By BERNARD ROSE

In a letter addressed to the Editor of a local morning newspaper, the readers of which are in great part composed of those who are not workers, a correspondent makes reference to a recent visit to the Old Country and the number of idle men he saw who apparently had not been deprived of the necessities of life, and a group that he met in Montreal standing around the huge machine shovel that is operating on the land upon which the terminals are being constructed.

He suggests that it might be advisable to employ the pick and shovel, in preference to the excavator and thus furnish the men who are idle with employment, enabling them to keep themselves from starvation and perhaps criminal acts.

He omitted however to state that the men who are out of employment through no fault of their own and who are ready and willing to work, are entitled to be given consideration by the community or the State.

In the great army of unemployed which is quite a problem for our local authorities both public and philanthropic, can be found thousands of young, middle aged, and older men who were employed in large establishments doing clerical work. They, in most instances, are entirely at the end of their resources. They have no doubt exhausted every means of getting employment, and their situation is certainly a very pitiful, as well as a pathetic one.

One large establishment, which manufactures appliances used by a well known public utility, has dispensed with the services of hundreds of its loyal employees. Amongst these are, no doubt, many who saw service overseas and fought to save Canada and the Empire. It does seem unfair, as well as impolitic, to dismiss or lay off thousands of experienced and skilled men and women in the different callings and services, regardless of how they may be affected through their inability to secure employment.

What emphasizes the position of these helpless workers, is that the very large concern that employs them did not dispense with the services of a like percentage of their executive personnel. The heads of departments, as well as those in supreme charge, continue drawing very large salaries and other emoluments. It perhaps does not strike them that, in fairness to the workers who have given them loyal service over longer or shorter periods, they might reduce their own very large salaries by twenty-five and fifty per cent, and put it into a common fund to be expended in giving temporary assistance to the more deserving and destitute of their employees.

These executives and principals are possibly those who do not like unions; speak with contempt of the so-called British "dole," and do not think that shortening the work day or work week will in any way improve the situation.

The unemployment situation in our city and country today is such that not only must the kindhearted employer and executive director do what they can to make lighter the lot of the unemployed worker, male and female, but the State must, in the exercise of its authority entrusted to it by these same workers, come to their assistance in a manner that will enable them at least to be given the necessities of life and that shelter required in so severe a climate as ours.

In all likelihood, the executive heads and principals of these large concerns that have found it necessary to discharge so many of their employees, attend church. They possibly contribute a substantial amount to good causes. They do not intentionally wish to hurt their fellow citizens less fortunate than ourselves, and perhaps when advised of the serious predicament of one or more employees, would gladly come to their assistance by giving them financial aid.

No matter how kindly disposed they may be in their own immediate circle, and how much they may sympathize with the unemployed workers, there is a larger social duty devolving upon them, and that is, when curtailing their staff, reducing the personnel, or posting notices that the men in the foundry, mill, and factory, need not report for work until required, to sit down before such notice is posted, and ask themselves whether it is due to the labors of the very men whose services they are dispensing with, that they were able to personally achieve the success they did, because of the splendid co-operation received from the workers and their immediate personnel. If they admit this to be a fact, then, they must insofar as they personally can, make a measure of sacrifice and thus show the workers that they appreciate their co-operation, and willing, to the extent they can, make a sacrifice, by accepting reduced salaries and putting the difference into a common fund to help those who are in urgent need.

Regardless of what action may be taken later on, to permanently remedy the unemployment problem, no time must be lost in introducing and enacting the necessary legislation providing for unemployment insurance. The thousands of men who are today walking our streets, vainly seeking, and in some cases, begging for employment, would not be as handicapped as they are, if a system of unemployment insurance was in effect, and they knew that although they could not continue earning the full wage which they had previously to their dismissal or lay off, nevertheless, would get enough, if not to give them three meals a day, two, or at least a single substantial one. Nor would they fear that, through their inability to pay at least part of the rent owing, their goods and effects would be seized by the landlord and sold to pay part of his debt, and the costs which go first to the attorney employed by the proprietor to institute proceedings.

Furthermore, an unemployment insurance benefit would enable them to purchase coal and thus prevent that sickness that otherwise is inevitable, where the family are poorly nourished, and badly clothed, to which is added the discomfort where the premises are not properly heated.

Human nature being what it is, we can quite understand how the hardworking toiler, looking around and seeing so much evidence of wealth, becomes discontented with his lot and asks in the bitterness of his heart, what avails all the talk of the brotherhood of man; the religion that is propagated in the various churches; and the exhortations to kindness, charity, and conformity to the ethics of Christ preached by His ministers in the many churches.

The workers must assert themselves first, by effective trade union organization; secondly, by making representations to the constituted authorities whom they can elect or defeat at their pleasure, to devise ways and means and enact legislation that will economically protect the worker during unemployment, sickness, and distress.

We have men of splendid ability at the head of our large enterprises and institutions, particularly those that are engaged in productive effort and the carrying on of transportation services. They are generally men who are big-hearted and large visioned. They live useful and active lives. From the standpoint of consumption, they eat no more than the average employed workman — the food may perhaps be of a little better quality, served in a more artistic way, but after all it is the food that contains the same amount of energy as that which the worker gets or requires to keep him in good health. Men of this type are constructive. They are builders. In spite of what their detractors may say, they are human and kindhearted. They do not live in the same world as the worker, but most of them have come to their present position of eminence by their own efforts. They no doubt wish to leave a name and reputation that will be cherished by their families and posterity. They can achieve it, by endeavoring to labor in the interests of their fellow citizens in the same way as the sincere politician and high minded statesman.

Our national problems can only be solved by an appreciation of our mutual dependence, in all that is necessary to live our lives in accordance with those ethical standards to which all good and fair men subscribe.

If our able men can successfully initiate and conduct enterprises operated for financial profit, there is no reason why the public and the State should not avail themselves of their services which they no doubt would gladly give, to eliminate those evils and prevent that suffering that still unfortunately afflicts a percentage of the population, and which can be remedied. Desire and inclination to help one's fellow men, springs from that consciousness of one's opportunities to help in the measure of one's resources and ability.

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## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

### Real Estate Values Improving

By ERNEST PITT

Day by day, as the work on railway terminals and other industrial improvements progresses, it becomes more and more apparent that their beneficial influence on real estate developments is destined to be considerably wider than anyone can yet imagine.

The developments that were foreseen by the Canadian National Railway authorities when they drew their plans for the terminal are fairly well known. There have been sketches given to the press showing the surface above the terminal covered with hotels and office buildings and showing broad avenues opened up all round the terminal and leading into it, says Mr. Ernest Pitt in his weekly review.

But in other neighborhoods, developments that the railway authorities did not foretell are already showing their heads. There is a new Post Office building looming up on the horizon, to be situated where it will be convenient for both C. P. R. and C. N. R., and there is already talk of two big new hotel sites being assembled. Now that the station site is finally decided upon, the Tramways Company has been able to get to work completing its plans for an underground service north and south and east and west. This is in itself an enormous development, which should have a great influence on Montreal real estate, particularly in the suburbs, where rapid transit is the most

important problem they have to face. Along the same line, there is the opening of Windsor street to Colborne street, which by making transit facilities much easier, will undoubtedly benefit the realty owners of the city. Verdun and Point St. Charles, for instance, will be brought considerably nearer to the shopping centre of Montreal.

Again, the opening up of subways in place of level crossings in the north end of the city, and the establishment of a new Canadian Pacific Railway station at the extremity of Park Avenue will also make for facility of transportation and add considerably to the value of north end property. It is practically certain that the new station there will either be the north end terminus of a new underground line when the Tramways Company builds its underground services, or else will be an important station on the underground line.

Mr. Pitt points out that all of this will make for quick, easy movement from one part of the city to another, as well as for greater facility in entering and leaving the city. It will also make for increased construction activity, as around these new railway and underground stations, stores and dwellings would seem certain to grow up rapidly.

All of which tends to indicate that Montreal real estate has everything in its favour and nothing to its disadvantage in the next decade or so.

### The Cherry Tree

Where with our little hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Look out for one thing in this business of unemployment relief.

Look out for moves to take work away from one group of workers in order that it may be handed to another group at cut rates.

The nice old gentlemen from the banks and the counting houses who get themselves put on local unemployment committees will have their financial ears glued to the ground looking for chances to soak those who have jobs with the club of those who have none.

Nice, easy-talking, flinty-hearted old gentlemen like to try tricks like that. Of course wherever organized labor is represented on local committees that ancient trick will have a hard time getting by.

But the fellows whose fingers are calloused from coupon-clipping will try to put it over—no, worse than that they are trying.

Some folks with apparently a very narrow viewpoint kick because their communities or States are voting money for public improvements to relieve unemployment. They argue, "Why should we be taxed to provide work for those who happen to be out of a job?"

These kind of people entirely overlook the fact that the unemployed have to be provided for in some way. The nation has not come to the point where it will let them starve and if they are not given work, they must be given charity. Charity costs money and the burden of paying for it falls on the community the same as a tax. But it is infinitely better to give a man a job and keep him a self-respecting citizen than it is to make him an object of charity, with all that means.

Aside from this, providing work for the unemployed is good business. The longer they are idle, the harder it is for industrial conditions to improve. The thing to do is to get the unemployed back into the ranks of the consuming public and thus give a needed stimulus to trade and industry.

All over the country there are shocking working conditions and still more shocking wages.

It is a fact that thousands upon thousands of persons who have families to support go to work each week, putting in long hours and giving expert service, for less than \$15 a week. The good old custom of firing workers so as to hire others at lower rates may tempt many an employer today. And they can do just what they say they can do. There are plenty in line these days.

But there is a social conscience and it can be aroused. It ought to shock the moral sense of

## The Bugbear of Labor

The question of the 40-year deadline creates a storm of protests at the Trades and Labor Council. — The eight-hour day on municipal, provincial and federal works. — The annual pilgrimage to Quebec.

The question of the 40-year deadline raised a storm of protests at the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council held last Thursday night under the chairmanship of President J. T. Foster.

The delegates raised their voices in strong protest at what was termed the rapidly growing tendency in industry to refuse employment to men and women forty years old or more, after the reading of the following clause of the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

"Your Committee had before them a letter from the Joint Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which had been referred to them by the previous meeting of the Council.

In conjunction with this communication, Delegate Chas. McKecher of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union appeared before the Committee to further explain the grievances complained of in the letter. It appears that considerable dissatisfaction exists relative to the methods employed by certain employing companies in making application to the Employment Service Council for help. In these applications certain qualifications are demanded, such as: Age limit, capability to operate certain machinery, experience, etc., which makes it almost impossible for Canadian workers to secure the position. It is felt that this is merely an attempt on the part of these employers to evade the laws governing the importation of alien labor.

Your Committee is of the opinion that these tactics are of a character that merit the condemnation of all those interested in the development of our country and its industries, and they would therefore recommend that the attention of the officials of the Employment Service Council be drawn to these facts in the hope that the underlying motives of these applicants be more fully investigated before the application is issued."

Delegate McKecher of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union explained to the delegates the nature of the grievance made by his organization. He made a strong attack against the means used by some employers to establish an age limit for workers who want to work. This 40-year deadline is a crime, for a worker is at that age at his best. Why is not the same principle established for employers who are 40 years and still

at the helm of very important firms? Why should the worker be made the perpetual victim of our social system? Some delegates expressed the opinion that the introduction of the age limit in industry coincided with the adoption of the workmen's compensation law and that insurance companies were to blame for this present state of affairs for the premiums were much higher on workers of a certain age than they were on young men.

President Foster said that the workmen's compensation law had nothing to do with the age "discrimination" and brought up the fact that the Ontario Workers have to face the same situation, though the Ontario law is administered through a State insurance form and insurance companies have nothing to do with labor accidents; there must be other reasons of this tendency to establish an age limit.

Delegates Masse, Alfred Mathieu, Perreault, Coriveau and Thibault also spoke on the question.

This clause of the report was finally adopted and public bodies are urged to take the necessary steps to check up this tendency towards fixing an age limit.

The committee on the Butler's banquet reported a slight deficit and the Council decided to cover same.

Local No. 249, Painters Union ask the council to oppose by all means a working day of more than 8 hours on all municipal, provincial and federal works. This request was granted. Alderman Mathieu asked the support of the Council and all affiliated unions towards obtaining the 8-hour day on all municipal works.

Three delegates were named to accompany the Quebec Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress on the annual pilgrimage to Quebec probably the first week in December. They are Messrs. Joseph Pelletier, Alphus Mathieu and Adhemar Tremblay.

There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned to December 4th next.

### The Worker's World

In contrast with the grave unemployment situation in many foreign countries brought on by the general economic depression, industrial idleness is virtually unknown in France, according to a report from E. A. Masuret, assistant trade commissioner in Paris, made public by the Department of Commerce.

Measured by the official calculations of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the steel industry of the United States operated in October at 50.32 per cent of rated capacity, while the total output of production of all companies was 2,720,414 tons, or 147,564 tons less than in September.

A refusal to interfere with the Baltimore & Ohio's bus line operation for passenger transfer from trains into New York City has been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in dismissing a petition by the Pennsylvania railroad, which asked an investigation into the Baltimore and Ohio arrangements and alleged that they constituted a discrimination under interstate commerce law.

British labor lost a seat in Parliament and the Conservative party gained one as a consequence of a by-election in Shirley after the death of the sitting member, J. H. Lockwood, Conservative, was elected, receiving 15,238 votes against 13,573 votes for W. A. Robinson, Labor, and 12,785 for A. Davy, Liberal.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, speaking at Armistice Day exercises in Boston, urged public support for what he termed a war to bring about development and distribution of public utility services at lowest possible cost.

The Macdonald's government educational bill, raising the compulsory school age to 15, was passed by the House of Commons November 11 by a vote of 271 to 242.

#### LABOR SECRETARY QUILTS NEXT MONTH

U. S. Secretary of Labor Davis who holds the unique record of being a cabinet member under three presidents, will continue in his position "until about noon, December 1," when he plans to be sworn in as United States senator from Pennsylvania.

Should Mr. Davis carry out this programme he will set a precedent in American history by leaving his cabinet post to become a senator. The President has not indicated whom he will appoint to succeed Mr. Davis.

#### EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN NOT GENERAL RULE

The vast majority of women work more than eight hours, according to a statement issued by the United States Women's Bureau. Contrary to general belief, wage-working women have no eight-hour day, it is stated.

"With the trend toward the five-day week and suggestions of the six-hour day, the eight-hour standard is getting to be almost as old-fashioned as a 1929 automobile," the bureau states.

"Many women in factories have an eight-hour day or less, but they constitute the minority of all those in industry. Uncle Sam's investigations show a work day of such length was reported for only one-fifth of the 227,000 women working in 2,700 factories, stores and laundries scattered throughout 16 states that were included in Women's Bureau studies during the period 1910-1928."

#### AMERICAN CONCERNS MIGRATE TO EUROPE

American branch factories in Europe and Canada are employing more than 500,000 workers, according to the New York Trust Company.

Migration of American industry commenced before the war, but its most rapid expansion has been in the last ten years, conjointly with the marked increase in American investments in foreign countries.

The trust company declares that "the expert trade and labor conditions, and effects of the movement on American industrial practice and living conditions abroad, in time, may be extremely far reaching."

Canada leads in American branch factories. There were 79 American branch plants in Germany at the beginning of the present year and several others were planned. A number of American firms are established in Great Britain and recently branch plants, principally for the manufacture of automobiles, have been established in France, Italy and Spain.

On the basis of four dependents to a worker, this migration, with their 500,000 employees means that 2,000,000 persons in this country are directly affected.

#### WHAT NEXT?

Petroleum and its products, which already have some thousands of uses, are regarded by the United States Bureau of Mines as potential sources of a host of new commodities.

Research work now under way is seeking means of producing from petroleum in commercial quantities substitutes for butter, lard, leather, rubber, perfumes, explosives, antiseptics, sugar and other products. Artificial rubber tires, druggists' supplies, waterproof clothing, electrical insulation, cement, substitutes for varnish and linseed oil and a number of alcohols also are seen as possibilities.

#### MANUFACTURERS' HEAD ADVOCATES 5-DAY WEEK

A five-day week for workers and less restricted immigration were advocated as remedies for the present industrial depression by E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, in an address before 300 industrialists at the meeting of the association at Hartford, Connecticut.

#### PRESSMEN PAY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 will pay its unemployed members the sum of \$15 a week for a given period. A referendum vote of the membership won by a large majority. The working members are assessed \$2 a week.

Pressmen's Union No. 3 has always taken good care of its membership, having a death benefit, a pension, sick and now an out-of-work fund, also an up-to-date school on press work.

#### OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT PROPOSAL DEFEATED

The American Photo-Engravers, official organ of the International Photo Engravers Union of North America, reports that while the official count of the ballots cast in the recent referendum election on the proposal to create and maintain an international out-of-work benefit system has not been made at the time the journal went to press, it was quite evident from an unofficial tabulation made that that proposal was overwhelmingly defeated.

### AT THE PLAYHOUSES

**AT THE CAPITOL**  
The Capitol Theatre starting Friday, introduces to Montreal the first of the Public and its safe presentation. Featuring the programme is "Birds of a Feather," an extravaganza offered by players gathered from outstanding New York successes. Among the items included in this offering are Fred Evans' Glorious Girls in dance numbers, Stella Power and Miriam Lay, singers, the Four Carleton Brothers, and the Arnaud Brothers, comedians. "Zizz Black and his orchestra will supplement the stage programme by specially chosen jazz numbers. The feature picture will be "The Little Accident," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Anita Page. An added attraction, which would prove popular with patrons of the Capitol, is the personal appearance of Helen Kane, known as the "Hoop-boop-a-loop girl."

**AT THE PALACE**  
The Palace Theatre, starting Saturday, will present two characters who have become known to thousands of radio fans through their broadcasts, Amos 'n' Andy. They appear in their first talking film, "Check and Double Check," and it is said that they will supplement the stage programme by specially chosen jazz numbers. The feature picture will be "The Little Accident," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Anita Page. An added attraction, which would prove popular with patrons of the Capitol, is the personal appearance of Helen Kane, known as the "Hoop-boop-a-loop girl."

**AT THE IMPERIAL**  
"Monte Carlo" with Jack Buchanan and Jeannette MacDonald, is the film offering at the Imperial Theatre for the first part of next week, commencing Saturday. Buchanan is one of the idols of the English revue stage and Miss MacDonald will be remembered for her work in "The Parade" and "The Yagabond King." Monte Carlo is the tale of a countess who falls in love with a barber who is really a count in disguise. Short subjects complete the programme.

**AT LOEW'S**  
A dispute between a king and queen is settled by an American crook in "Last Wolf," which comes to the screen of Loew's Theatre commencing Sunday. Bert Lahr will be seen as the American and is supported by a group of well-known players. Olivia and her human seals will headline the vaudeville bill. Other acts include Marguerite and Gill in dances, songs and styles; Bobby Pineus, comedian; Tex McClean in burlesque and comedy telling; and a revue presented by Sister Sally and Company. Short subjects and an overture complete the program.

### The Labor Queries

Q.—Will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, scheduled to be held in Vancouver, be the first ever held in that city?

A.—Yes. Other conventions held in Canadian cities were those of 1909 and 1929, in Toronto, and that of 1920, in Montreal.

Q.—Who said: "There is no ideal more noble and there is no ideal more inspiring than the realization and establishment of cooperation and peace between employers and employees?"

A.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—When was the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation established?

A.—In 1894.

#### PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER'S DOLLAR

That the purchasing power of the dollar is this year at the highest point since 1922 is shown by the Cost of Living index of the United States Department of Labor.

In exchange for food, clothing, rent and other necessities, the dollar is "worth" \$1.30 in terms of prices of 1920, the labor department index shows. A year ago the dollar's purchasing power was \$1.27.

These phrases means that the average consumer now may obtain for \$1 the same goods that would have cost \$1.30 in 1920. When prices fall, the purchasing power of the dollar rises. The year 1920 is taken as the base from which to measure because it was then that the cost of living was at the highest point in the history of the United States and Canada.

Changes in the purchasing power of the dollar from year to year since 1920 are shown in the following table which was computed from the index of the United States Department of Labor:

Year	Purchasing Power
1920	\$1.00
1921	1.20
1922	1.30
1923	1.28
1924	1.28
1925	1.25
1926	1.24
1927	1.25
1928	1.27
1929	1.27
1930	1.30

The index of the Labor Department attempts to show the variations in the cost of living in the proportions in which the average family uses the major necessities and is based on reports of retail prices received regularly from neighborhood stores in more than 50 cities.—I. L. N. S.

#### MACHINE MUST GIVE AN ENLARGED LIFE

"The machine age will fail if its one purpose is to give man a mere living," said President Hoover in an address at the dedication of a new building by a food company in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Man learned the art of staying alive long before he learned the art of mechanics," said the President. "The machine must build him a better life, not only in time of leisure, but in joy of work, than he knew before. Unless industry makes men, women and children happier in their work, unless it gives opportunity and creative satisfaction in the job itself, it cannot excuse its failure by pleading that at least it has kept them alive."

#### WISDOM

Many a man thinks that it is his goodness that keeps him from crime when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Do not mistake potatoes for principles.—Thomas Carlyle.

### Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World

Rédigé en collaboration  
The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of the Province of Quebec Organized Workers  
Le porte-parole des ouvriers organisés de la Province de Québec

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#### HARD TIMES TRACED TO SURPLUS, LIVING STANDARDS SHOULD GO UP

By JULIUS B. BARNES  
President National Business Survey Conference.

Gradually the conviction seems to be taking root that the economic nightmare that is troubling the dream of business is the surplus.

The assurance that the world by and large is confronted with an abundance rather than a scarcity, that the privation and want that hovered in the wake of the war, when staple commodities were scanty enough to be regarded as luxuries has been banished might be theoretically comforting, but it brings little solace to the millions whose incomes have been curtailed. Whether production has forged too far ahead or consumption has lagged too far behind the economic effect on the individual is equally disconcerting.

To the economists consumption and production may be distinct forces. To the greater part of the world's population that must work for its living, the one is inseparable from the other. It matters little which is the source of the stagnation which overtakes business activity.

Manufacturing is giving more and more attention to that vague and vacillating composite we designate as the standard of living and to the making of things that will fit into this changing pattern of existence.

But industry in general has far to go in this direction before it will attain that desirable balance which is at the bottom of prosperity.

Province of Quebec  
District of Montreal  
No. C-74654.

#### SUPERIOR COURT

Dame Esther Toth, PINKER, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property from Benjie Perreault, of the same place, Plaintiff,  
vs  
Benjie PERREULT, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case. Montreal, November 19th, 1930.

SAM CHAIT,  
47-50  
Attorney for Plaintiff

Province of Quebec  
District of Montreal  
No. A-72504

#### SUPERIOR COURT

Dame Bessie RABINOVITCH, wife common as to property of Myer Moyse, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice Plaintiff,  
vs  
Myer MOYSE, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case. Montreal, October 30th, 1930.  
BOBOVE & FIGLER,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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