

Le coin des unions locales

ELECTION CHEZ LES CIGARIERS

Le local No 58, de l'union internationale des cigariers de Montréal, vient de procéder par un vote référendum à l'élection de ses officiers pour le terme de 1927. M. Ben Drolet, président sortant de charge a été réélu par une forte majorité. M. Odilon Pagé a été élu 1er vice-président par acclamation; M. A. Boisvert, secrétaire archiviste par acclamation; M. Adolphe Gariépy a été réélu par une forte majorité secrétaire trésorier sur son adversaire M. J. A. Clermont.

Les comités permanents et spéciaux sont ainsi constitués: comité des finances, MM. A. Boisvert, E. Grégoire, et A. Crévier; Syndies: MM. W. Patry, Ben Drolet et O. Pagé; comité exécutif: MM. Ben Drolet, W. Patry, A. Boisvert, A. Crévier, Ernest Grégoire, E. Chartrand, O. Pagé; comité des griefs: MM. A. Gariépy, A. Boisvert, J. A. Clermont, E. Paré, Ben Drolet, O. Pagé et W. Patry; gendarme: M. Arthur Belisle; délégués au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal et à la Ligue de l'Étiquette: Ben Drolet, A. Gariépy, Ernest Grégoire et J. A. Clermont.

L'installation de ces officiers se fera à l'assemblée du mois de janvier, à la salle des cordonniers, 729a, rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

AU PARTI OUVRIER

Le nouvel exécutif de la section provinciale du Parti Ouvrier se réunira, dimanche matin, à 10 heures a.m. au No 3 rue Craig Est. Tous les membres doivent être présents pour affaire importante.

CHASSE AU BISON

DANS LA PRAIRIE

La horde de bisons du gouvernement canadien s'est tellement développée que les ressources du parc Wainright ne peuvent suffire à la nourrir et qu'il a été décidé, cette année encore, d'en tuer environ 1,800. C'est pourquoi l'on entend en ce moment des coups de carabine dans le parc au bison.

Bud Cotton et ses cavaliers font leur part en réunissant les bisons marqués pour le coup de carabine et l'on revient à Wainright, en ce moment, des scènes comme il n'en passait au temps des Indiens.

Les 716 bisons réchappés par le gouvernement canadien en 1907 se sont multipliés au point de rendre nécessaire les mesures prises pour réduire leur nombre. Depuis trois ans on a réduit systématiquement leur bande. En 1925 et en 1926, de jeunes buffles furent envoyés à la réserve de bison de bois dans la région du Lac des Esclaves, à raison de 1,000 par année. En 1924, on en tua plus de 1,500.

On a trouvé cette année un autre moyen de disposer de l'excédent du troupeau. Le service des parcs nationaux attaché au Ministère de l'Intérieur a demandé des soumissions pour 1,800 buffles et le plus haut soumissionnaire fait abattre en ce moment ses animaux destinés au marché des grandes villes.

L'on rapporte que les bison n'ont en liberté dans le territoire du nord-ouest multiplié avantageusement sous la protection de gardiens fédéraux qui tiennent à ce qu'ils ne soient pas chassés illégalement.

Ces bison les plaques ont été transportés au Grand Lac des Esclaves dans des wagons à bestiaux du Canadien National renforcés spécialement pour l'occasion.

Il faut savoir piler ses idées aux circonstances et non pas vouloir à tout prix tout piler à ses idées. — YVES LE QUÉBEC.

FERBLANTIER COUVREURS

L'union internationale des ferblantiers couvreurs, local No 116, a procédé à l'élection de ses officiers à la dernière assemblée du local. Voici le résultat de cette élection: président, M. Napoléon Dallaire, 1er vice-président, Louis Trudel; 2e vice-président, Valmar Hurtubise; secrétaire archiviste, C. Bertrand; conducteur, Pacifico Sarrazin; gendarme, Alexandre Courval. L'installation de ces officiers aura lieu le 28 décembre, aux quartiers de la construction.

CHEZ LES PEINTRES

La Fraternité des peintres-décorateurs et tapissiers d'Amérique sont en pleine période électorale pour l'élection de ses officiers. Le local 349 procédera à l'élection de ses officiers, lundi le 27 décembre aux quartiers généraux de la construction; le local No 350 des peintres de langue anglaise y procédera le lendemain, le 28 courant.

OUVRIERS BOULANGERS

La soirée récréative organisée par le local No 55, de l'union internationale des ouvriers boulangers et confiseurs a remporté un brillant succès. Un grand nombre de nouvelles applications ont été reçues pour entrer dans l'union. Le secrétaire nous dit que trois maîtres-boulangers ont demandé l'autorisation de se servir de l'étiquette unifiée des boulangers. Le comité sera nommé pour s'occuper de la chose.

L'OEUVRE SOCIALE A MONTREAL

La Montreal Council of Social Agencies, une fédération comprenant plus de quarante organisations protestantes et non sectaires se dévouant à des œuvres philanthropiques, a récemment publié un annuaire contenant les activités.

Une campagne générale en vue d'obtenir des souscriptions est conduite chaque année, et le comité dit du budget divise entre les membres de la fédération les sommes ainsi recueillies, un montant fixe étant alloué à chaque membre, le montant des déboursés dans chaque cas devant être limité au montant de ladite allocation. Les souscriptions obtenues l'an dernier se sont élevées à plus de \$489,000, et un montant de \$458,850 a été distribué aux agences membres de la fédération.

Les agences maintiennent un échange confidentiel aux fins d'indiquer où peuvent être obtenues les informations relatives à toute famille ou à tout individu, ce qui rend possible un service social plus efficace.

Le conseil a pris à l'étude l'an dernier la question de soulager les chômeurs et les sans-abri appartenant à une classe supérieure. Le conseil exécutif de l'association, désirant démontrer le bien-fondé d'une œuvre sociale de cette nature, s'assura les services d'un travailleur à temps partiel et s'employa à venir en aide aux miséreux de cette classe du 12 janvier au 26 avril. Une enquête démontra que bien qu'il y eût à Montréal quatre agences fournissant le coucher aux indigents, le jeune homme de la classe supérieure dans le malheur ne trouvait nul endroit où s'adresser.

Au cours de la période de quatre mois et demi en question, le conseil fournit des secours à cinquante jeunes hommes forcés de se chercher un abri. Ces jeunes gens n'appartenaient pas à la catégorie des vagabonds invétérés, et on a calculé que sur les cinquante au moins vingt-huit feraient leur chemin, tandis que sept retourneraient dans la bonne voie s'ils recevaient la direction nécessaire et que huit autres offraient des perspectives moins encourageantes. Pour ce qui regarde le reste de ce groupe, l'organisation ne disposait pas d'assez de temps pour procéder à un examen détaillé dans leur cas.

Le groupe du service social attaché à l'hôpital procéda à un relevé de la situation de l'emploi relativement aux personnes ne jouissant pas de toutes leurs capacités physiques. Le résultat de ce relevé fut le placement de 35 hommes appartenant à cette catégorie. Une sous-commission fut instituée aux fins d'étudier l'opportunité d'établir une agence de placement pour les jeunes gens. On établit également une sous-commission chargée de soulager la misère créée dans les familles protestantes du fait du chômage qui sévit l'hiver dernier, et des projets concernant les secours d'urgence furent adoptés, l'organisation s'adressant à la générosité des citoyens.

Méthodes d'augmenter l'effectif des ouvriers

Un livre sur la technopscologie du travail industriel a été récemment terminé par le Dr. Léon Walther, chef du service de technopscologie de l'Institut Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Genève. Des extraits de ce livre, sur lesquels est basé le présent article, ont paru dans le numéro de juillet de la "Revue Internationale du Travail".

La première condition d'une organisation scientifique du travail, déclare l'auteur, est l'adaptation de l'ouvrier à sa tâche en mettant chaque ouvrier là où il travaillera dans les meilleures conditions et où il donnera un maximum de rendement avec un minimum d'effort. Au moyen de la psychologie individuelle, la sélection scientifique des ouvriers peut être effectuée avec un degré de certitude beaucoup plus grand, la méthode et l'étude scientifique du genre de travail examiné et les capacités requises pour ce travail déterminées.

L'auteur rapporte des expériences faites par lui dans deux fabriques. Dans le premier cas le travail consistait à fabriquer des sacs de papier. Cinq tests de dextérité manuelle furent appliqués à 100 femmes, et onze de ces travailleuses furent finalement choisies et classées. Six mois plus tard ces onze ouvrières furent classées selon leur rendement individuel. Une différence marquée dans l'ordre du rendement, en comparaison avec l'ordre de tests, ne fut constatée que dans un seul cas: l'ouvrière qui occupait le deuxième rang dans les tests fut la neuvième quand il s'agit du rendement. Cette différence fut facilement expliquée quand on interrogea l'ouvrière, et on lui trouva un autre travail où elle pouvait gagner deux fois autant qu'en fabriquant des sacs.

Dans le second cas le travail examiné consistait à remplir de café des sacs de papier. Ce travail n'était pas fait d'une manière satisfaisante, et il fallait en trouver la raison. Des opérations séparées étaient faites par quatre groupes différents d'ouvrières. Quand ces opérations furent soumises aux tests psychologiques, il fut constaté que les différences opératoires, de difficulté inégale, n'étaient pas distribuées entre elles conformément à leurs aptitudes motrices. En les réclassant d'après les résultats des tests, leur rendement fut plus que doublé allant d'un maximum de 43 à un maximum de 89 pièces par ouvrière et par heure, sans la nécessité de renvoyer aucune ouvrière, pour cause d'incapacité. Dans ce cas il y avait corrélation parfaite entre l'ordre de mérite d'après les tests et entre l'ordre assigné par le chef de service.

Disant la formation professionnelle, l'auteur en vient à la conclusion que toute formation professionnelle industrielle devrait être une formation fonctionnelle; en d'autres termes, elle devrait mettre l'apprenti en contact immédiat avec la réalité, avec le travail même qu'il aura à accomplir plus tard dans l'exercice de son métier.

L'auteur cite plusieurs exemples indiquant l'importance pratique de l'application de l'étude des mouvements au travail industriel en vue d'éliminer les mouvements inutiles et de modifier les mouvements ordinaires. Les résultats de l'application de l'étude des mouvements aux ouvriers qualifiés qui avaient reçu une formation professionnelle et à ceux qui n'avaient pas reçu cette formation furent identiques et prouvent que l'enseignement professionnel, soit dans les fabriques soit à l'école, ne se préoccupe pas suffisamment des mouvements mêmes des apprentis. "Nos écoles professionnelles ambitionnent de former des jeunes gens qui puissent exécuter un ouvrage qualitativement parfait. Le côté quantitatif de la production ne le préoccupe pas autant. Elles forment ainsi des artisans, mais non des ouvriers aptes, en travaillant aux pièces à l'usine, à produire une quantité suffisante pour leur permettre de gagner leur vie."

L'auteur donne un exemple indiquant la valeur pratique de l'étude des mouvements. Une analyse des mouvements d'une femme qui fabriquait des boîtes recouvertes en papier, révélèrent deux défauts, bien qu'elle semblât entraînée et initiée à la perfection. En lui enseignant à employer la pression au lieu du glissement des doigts en faisant la plis sure et à appliquer une couche mince de colle, au lieu d'une couche épaisse, son rendement fut porté de 86 à 150 boîtes par heure, avec moins de fatigue et sans aucun changement dans son propre rythme. La réduction des mouvements exigea une demi-journée.

Des résultats intéressants furent aussi obtenus dans l'étude de la fatigue industrielle. On fait observer à ce propos qu'avec l'aide de l'ergonomie deux types différents d'individus peuvent être distingués. Un type peut travailler pendant un certain temps avec une intensité presque invariable, puis la fatigue apparaît subitement, et l'ouvrier perd rapidement sa puissance de travail. Dans le second cas, la fatigue vient graduellement, l'intensité du travail diminue lentement et il n'a pas de changement subit. Les ouvriers du premier type restent fatigués, pendant un certain temps après l'arrêt du travail, puis se reposent vite, mais ceux du second type se reposent plus graduellement. Au jugement de l'auteur, "des individus différents au point de vue de la fatigue ne peuvent être soumis à un rythme de production identique sans grave préjudice pour leur santé et pour le rendement général du travail. Une organisation qui ne tient pas compte de ces différences individuelles peut contraindre les hommes à une discipline uniforme, mais elle ne réussira pas à tirer de chaque ouvrier son meilleur rendement."

Dans certaines fabriques où une augmentation du rendement était désirée, des expériences furent faites en vue de constater l'effet d'une modification de la longueur de la fréquence des périodes de repos. Dans le cas de deux ouvrières travaillant aux pièces à une machine à estamper, leur production à l'heure fut portée de 4,200 pièces environ quand elles réglaient elles-mêmes leur repos à 4,767 pièces quand elles prirent cinq minutes de repos chaque heure. Dans une autre fabrique, le rendement quotidien de neuf ouvrières travaillant aux pièces fut porté de 6,000 à 8,000 pièces en introduisant une période de repos de deux minutes, avec quelques légères variations pour différents individus. Cette période de repos fut introduite après une semaine d'expérience au cours de laquelle diverses autres périodes de repos avaient été essayées sans succès. Ces exemples, au jugement de l'auteur, suffisent à prouver l'influence extrêmement importante des périodes de repos sur le rendement quotidien de l'ouvrier, et il déclare en conclusion que "la psychologie et la physiologie appliquées à l'étude du travail professionnel fournissent d'autres voies que celles de l'accélération du travail, dont Taylor s'est servi si largement. Ces méthodes assurent, en même temps qu'un rendement accru, une économie réelle des énergies humaines."

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL — To promote the interests of the Allied Trades and Labor Council, which has in effect the French or English language. — The following organizations comprise Council: Typographical Union, No. 170; Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 62; Bookbinders' Union, No. 8; Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 9; Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 91; Malters' Union, No. 30. — Meets every first Saturday at No. 248 St. James Street. Thomas Black, President; J. A. Ricard, Recorder; J. Pelletier, Secretary-Treasurer, James Philip, 200 St. James Street; 248 St. James Street. Business hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Saturday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER — No. 145. Assemblée le samedi du mois, salle des Cordonniers, 729a, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, A.-F. Ricard; 439a, rue Beaubien; Sec.-financier et trésorier, Louis Gaudry, 201, rue Drolet.

UNION DES RELIEURS, Local 81. — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis de chaque mois, à la salle de l'Union, 3 rue Craig Est, à 8 h. p.m. Président, Albert Gauthier, 3, rue Craig Est; Sec.-financier et agent d'affaires, Jos. Pelletier, 3 Craig Est, chambre 22-23; Téléphone: Lancaster 2726.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TAILLEURS DE PIERRE DE MONTREAL — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis de chaque mois, à 8 heures du soir, à la salle de l'Union, 3 rue Craig Est. Président, Elia Paquette, 2280, rue Fabre; secrétaire, Octave Jette, 5138, rue Garneau.

CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DES CHARPENTIERS-MENUSIERS D'AMERIQUE — Président, Arthur Martel; vice-président, W. H. Warren; secrétaire-archiviste et financier, J. E. C. Racette; trésorier, F. Elkin; Bureau: de 8 h. 30 a.m. à 5 h. 30 p.m. au No 417, rue Ontario Est. Téléphone: Est 5740. Assemblée tous les mercredis, à huit heures du soir.

CHARPENTIERS-MENUSIERS — Union locale No 155, Maladroune. — Assemblée tous les vendredis à 8 heures du soir, au No 1651, rue Letourneau (Temple des Vierge); Président, J. A. Chamberland; vice-président, E. Vignault; secrétaire-archiviste: O. Proulx, 2418, Boulevard Pie IX; Sec.-financier: A. Robert, 1806, rue Letourneau; secrétaire-trésorier: W. Corbell, 428, rue Lacordaire; conducteur: Thos. Dery; gardien: Jos. Plante.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES CHARPENTIERS-MENUSIERS D'AMERIQUE — Local 151. — Ernest Boucher, Président, 1923, rue Dufresne; Art. Mayer, Vice-Président, 45, rue Ricard; Napoléon Rémi-lard, Sec.-financier, 2131, rue Saint-Germain; J. A. Roy, Sec.-financier, 1854, rue Wolfe; Ernest Tisdelle, Sec.-financier, 1316, rue Gifford. Le local s'assemble tous les vendredis soirs, au No 417, rue Ontario Est, Salle No 1.

LOGE SAINT-MARIE No 234 DE LA FRATERNITE DES WAGONS DES VOIES FERRÉES D'AMERIQUE — Assemblée les 1er et 3e vendredis de chaque mois, au No 417 rue Ontario Est. Président, L. A. Beaudry, 106 Desjard; vice-président, H. Massé, 134 Montana; secrétaire-archiviste et correspondant, C. Miron, 485, rue Fullum; secrétaire-trésorier, R. B. Lamarche, 1377, avenue Delormier; trésorier, A. Bertrand, 555 Avenue; chapelain, Jos. Dufault, 501 Frontenac; gendarme, E. Denize, 1006 Hogan; guide, W. Leclair, 634 Des Erables.

FEU CHS-J. LAMMERT

C'est avec peine que les membres du Travail organisé de Montréal ont appris ces jours derniers la mort de M. Chs-J. Lammert, le secrétaire-trésorier général de la Fraternité des peintres, décorateurs et tapissiers d'Amérique, arrivé à Lafayette, Ind., après quelques jours de maladie.

Le confrère Lammert était favorablement connu dans les cercles ouvriers de Montréal, il nous avait toujours témoigné un très vif intérêt et fut l'une des figures marquantes lors de la conférence de cette union internationale tenue l'an dernier dans notre ville; c'était un enthousiaste et un convaincu qui a fait beaucoup pour l'avancement et le progrès des gens de son métier et pour le mouvement ouvrier en général.

Le "Monde Ouvrier" se joint à tous ceux qui déplorent sa perte et offre ses plus sincères sentiments de sympathie à sa famille éplorée ainsi qu'aux membres de la Fraternité des Peintres, Décorateurs et Tapissiers d'Amérique.

Province de Québec
District de Montréal

COUR SUPERIEURE

No 9963.
DAME AUGUSTA BRODY, de la ville et du district de Montréal, épouse en biens de William Rothman, du même lieu.

Demanderesse,

VS

WILLIAM ROTHMAN, de la ville et du district de Montréal, marchand, Défendeur.

Une action en séparation de biens a été instituée, ce jour, en cette cause.
Montréal, 15e novembre 1926.
I. Popliger,
Procureur de la demanderesse.

Il n'y a que les sots qui ne changent pas d'opinion. — R. HAROULT.

On ne dit la vérité qu'à ceux qui l'on aime. — LACORDAIRE.

Il faut avoir le courage de réformer ses jugements quand on s'est trompé, dit-on s'humilier soit-même. — PAUL BOURGET.

AVIS

Cour Supérieure
District de Montréal

No 11,875
Avis est, par les présentes, donné que Dame CLARA FELDSTEIN, épouse de MARCUS STEIN, de Montréal, est en demande de séparation de biens avec son époux, Marcus Stein, ce 16e jour de novembre 1926.

David N. Notkin,
Procureur du Requérent.

Province de Québec
District de Montréal

COUR SUPERIEURE

No 4788
DAME SARAH TRACHTENBERG, de la ville et du district de Montréal, épouse commune en biens de Isaac Frieman, du même lieu.

Demanderesse,

VS

ISAAC FRIEMAN, de la ville et du district de Montréal, marchand, Défendeur.

Une action en séparation de biens a été instituée, ce jour, en cette cause.
Montréal, 15e novembre 1926.
I. Popliger,
Procureur de la demanderesse.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES PEINTRES DECORATEURS, Local 349. — Assemblée tous les vendredis à 8 h. p.m., 417 Ontario Est. Président, E. Valiquette, 1235 Dorion; vice-président, C. A. Mondor, 381 Montan; sec.-arch., D. Monroir, 4051, Brébouet; sec.-trés., A. Chevillon, 2427, Jeanne d'Arc; sec.-financier et agent d'affaires, L. P. Boisselle, 4049, avenue Delormier; Bureau: 417, rue Ontario Est.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local 1244. — Meets every Tuesday evening, at 217 St. Catherine St. East, at 8 o'clock. Elkin; recording secretary, Richard Lynch, 4065 St. André St.; financial secretary, L. King, 15 McCord St.; treasurer, James Fraser, 625 Greene Avenue.

UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS EN CHAUSURES (B. & S. W. U.), Local 249. — Assemblée tous les vendredis, au No 729a, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, G. N. Dénèche, 908 Demontigny Est; Sec.-financier, Charles McKerscher, 729a, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Téléphone: Est 1118.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, Assemblée tous les vendredis à 8 heures du soir, au No 71 rue Mont-Royal. Président, Ernest Brodeur, Sec.-financier, Arthur Brodeur, Sec.-trésorier, C. E. Lemieux, 19 rue St-Basile.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, Assemblée tous les mercredis du mois à 8 heures p.m. au No 729a Ste-Catherine Est. Président, Paul Gagnier; secrétaire-archiviste, N. Poirier, 245 des Erables; secrétaire-trésorier et agent d'affaires, Charles McKerscher, 729a Ste-Catherine Est.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES BARBIERS D'AMERIQUE, Local 455 de chaque mois au 217 Ste-Catherine est à 8 heures p.m. Président, Bruno Roy; secrétaire-archiviste, Arthur Millard; secrétaire-trésorier, Z. Di Muro, 217 Ste-Catherine Est, Tel. Est 6417.

INTERNATIONAL BARBERS' UNION Local 650. — Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, at 830 St. Lawrence Blvd., at 8 p.m. President, B. Melnick; Secretary-Treasurer, K. Slousky, 147a Colonial Avenue.

MUSICIANS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Local No. 406, A. J. L. — Assemblée le 1er dimanche de chaque mois, à 8 heures du soir, au No 1651, rue Letourneau (Temple des Vierge); Président, J. C. Molinari; secrétaire-archiviste, J. I. Paquet; secrétaire-trésorier, E. N. Hebert, 1550 rue Saint-Denis, chambre 15. Téléphone: 2581. Heures de bureau: 10 a.m. à 12:30 p.m.

UNION INTER. DES TRAVAILLEURS EN FOURNEMENT, Local 455. — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis, à 8 heures du soir, à la salle de l'Union du Commerce, 149 rue Berri. Président, Arthur Paquette, 152 rue Berri; Sec.-arch., Beaupré, 608, de Gaspé; Trés., G. R. Bourgeois, 125 Amherst; Sec.-financier et agent d'affaires, L. Roy, 125 Amherst; Sec.-trésorier, C. E. Lemieux, 19 rue St-Basile.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND TILE LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, Local 4 et 5, MONTREAL. — Meeting every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at 70 Jeanne Mance St. Office address, 70 Jeanne Mance St., Room No. 5. Tel. Plante 8778. Président, Joseph Verdon, 220 Harvard Ave., Westmount. Tel. Walnut 1906w. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, Henry Bull, 234 Drolet. Tel. Cal. 6389w.

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A Trap for the Workers

Enemies of organized labor are preparing a trap for the working classes of America, which only the combined and untiringly utilized resources of the organized labor movement will be sufficient to spring, in the opinion of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, who is also treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

"The bait in this gigantic trap," said Frederick Tobin, "is composed of company unions, employee stock-ownership schemes and a variety of welfare plans, all neatly secured by strings that are held by management."

"Anti-union employers have fought labor organization with all the weapons of brilliant schemers have been able to invent. First they threw the full force of their wealth, political influence and social prestige into the fight to defeat strikes. Failing here to destroy or to discourage organizations, they adopted the spy system with the blacklist, intrigue within the ranks of unions and intimidation methods. Next they turned to propaganda, circularizing the country repeatedly through the Manufacturers' Association and similar bodies, in an attempt to inflame public opinion against the institution."

"Unionism has withstood all these assaults, so new strategy has been called forth. The roaring lion has been metamorphosed to a deceptive serpent. 'If we can't whip them or frighten them we will lure them with sweet words,' the strategists of industry have decided."

"Take the company union scheme: The bosses realize the workers are convinced of the efficiency of unionism. Alright, they'll give them a union, a place to meet, voice their grievances, shoot off their hot air. The company union is launched. The vice president of the first becomes chairman of the meeting; he makes a grand speech and tells of the time when he worked sixteen hours a day for two dollars a week, he calls one of the old employees by his first name, jolies the meeting along and concludes with the dramatic announcement that since the firm's chief interest in life is the welfare of its employees, it will, then and there, place \$1,000 in the treasury toward starting a sick benefit for the members of the company union. The employment manager leads the cheering and the poor employee dies."

"The bosses are delighted, their labor troubles are on the way to being ended. The men will have their union and the bosses will run it, everyone is satisfied—except those workers who have sense enough to see beyond their noses. Once established the company union is hard to beat, but it can be beaten and has been; so after all the company union is not the most serious threat against all the progress of legitimate and purposeful organization. Most insidious is the employee stock-ownership scheme."

"From the boss's viewpoint this plan is much to recommend it and he will be slow to relinquish his hopes for it. In the first place, he believes that if his

employees can be deluded with the notion that they are part owners and that they are on the way to having a voice in management, they will take greater interest in production. Also, he believes that the employee will handle company—plant equipment, etc.—more tenderly, if he feels that it is partly his.

"Those points are plausible until one reflects that no serious charge of company or shortage has ever been laid against American labor. The boss does not need protection of that sort."

"The real kernel of the plan, however, is the reduction of the employee to impotence in collective bargaining. If he owns an equity of \$1,500 or so in a block of company shares he cannot strike without loss of a part of his savings; therefore, he is in the company's power in matters of wages, hours and working conditions. Unionism cannot exist if the worker cannot strike. If the employee-stock-ownership scheme is generally applied—and that is the present strategy of Big Business—organized labor, the one sanctuary to which the exploited worker can turn, will be destroyed. And that is what the boss wants."

"How much wiser is the employee who invests his savings in sound securities of his own choosing or in real estate! Any working man of sense can buy his own securities with the advice of his banker. He has no business investing in speculative stocks under any circumstances. He should buy bonds. Common stock is always speculative, no matter how sound the company may appear. No working man, with his limited income, should put all his eggs in one basket."

"The bunk about giving the worker a chance to become an owner with a voice in management is an insult to a man's intelligence. A statistician has figured that at the present rate of employee-stock selling, two centuries will be required to give workers control of industry. Only a fool can believe that capital will ever deliberately sell any measure of control to labor. The worker has no means of preventing increases in capitalization or stock watering. As Professor Ripley has recently pointed out, this practice is followed constantly by the managements of large corporations against the interest of their stockholders."

"Employee-stock-ownership is a subtle plot to destroy organized labor. No sane observer can doubt that destruction of this laboriously erected bulwark against exploitation of the worker would be followed speedily by return to something approximating the conditions that existed before Unionism became an economic force. The employing class, given complete control over the lives and fortunes of workers, has never failed to abuse this undemocratic and unnatural privilege."

"Workers who esteem their dignity as men will do their own investing, instead of placing themselves at the mercy of employers by nibbling the bait in this great trap now preparing for organized labor."

The Week at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

The Opening Day, with the stage all set!

For the past few days the Members have been coming in, one by one or in groups, from the West. The whips have been very busy, arranging the rooms and seating accommodation. For the ordinary man, it may mean very little whether he is placed on the fourth or fifth floor of the House, or to the right or left of Mr. Speaker. But, according to parliamentary tradition, these things are as they are an outward and visible sign of a man's party allegiance, and hence are considered of no small importance.

The privileges and perquisites of Members are not always understood by their constituents. Each Member is furnished with free transportation over all railroads in Canada; this not as a matter of favor on the part of the railroads, but in accordance with the Railway Act. In travelling to and from Parliament, travelling expenses are granted at the rate of fifteen dollars per day.

Upon his arrival at Ottawa, a Member is furnished with accommodation in the House, two Members usually sharing one room; but the older Members (that is, those who have been longest in Parliament) are ordinarily granted a room each to themselves.

Stenographic service is also provided, there being roughly one stenographer to three Members.

Stationery is of course supplied; and the Members all have the franking privilege, which means that mail matter of various classes goes free. This is supposed to assist the Members in keeping in touch with their constituents.

Parliament was called for Thursday, the 9th. This really means two days devoted entirely to formalities. On Thursday the House met for an hour to consider the appointment of a Speaker. This involved a journey across to the Senate, with all the ancient formalities attendant thereto. These official functions are usually followed by various informal social events,—"a Reception" by the Speakers of the House and the Senate, with a State Dinner, etc.

The line up in the Chamber is of great interest in so far as it signifies a tendency to the multiplication of "groups."

NO COMPROMISE WITH COMMUNISTS

By WILLIAM GREEN

Let no union think it can tolerate Communist propaganda or compromise with Communist propositions. The differences between trade unionists and Communists are as diverse as the two poles. Communists are unalterably committed to plans to destroy trade unions. They are revolutionaries who use the tactics of intrigue and maneuver by slow and steady progress within the present system, but are working for a revolution which will destroy the system and substitute Communism. Therefore, they use the union organization to stir up discontent and prevent constructive action. They do not wish to co-operate in promoting union activities, but only to use the union for their own ends. If Communists are permitted to remain in a union, then time and resources must be wasted in preventing their double-crossing the union and undermining its activities. There is only one wise way to handle a Communist found in a union: make public his affiliation and expel him.

It is unwise to permit Communists any opportunity for leadership. They will lead to destruction.

The Communist method is to form a nucleus and let this group carry on extended activities. If you furnish them a foothold, the Communists will betray your "tolerance" by blocking or defeating your every effort.

The only way to deal with Communism is to eradicate it root and branch and then concentrate on constructive work.—"American Federationist."

TURNING PRODUCTION INTO EDUCATION

Many parishes and dioceses in Canada maintain societies for the purpose of clothing and nourishing indigent and defective children in order to permit their attendance at school. Of course, this must be done by charity, for our conditions of distribution are so uncharitable. But the best of charities have never been able to cover all the cases properly, and many a thousand of mortals has hobbled through life, unnecessarily incompetent, and wretched.

And all of this goes on in the richest country in the world. Now here is there a fuller production than in Canada. Nowhere is it more ridiculous that any child should be deprived of a full course in some sort of a college.

Why in thunder do not these societies protest at having to send rich Canadian children to school as charities. Parents may be poor, but Canada is rich. And what is Canada for, if not for her children? Why humiliate the children of such a heritage?

Such a miserable failure of distribution cannot go on forever amongst intelligent people. It is not possible for an individual to make good the fault of a nation. Those who think they can are charitable fools.

Let us give all the charity we can while there is no other way, but also let us look for the end of this sort of charity in the land of plenty.

and to a larger measure of independence. The Chamber itself was built on the principle that there would always be two parties and only two. The Government supporters are ranged on the right hand of the Speaker in a series of long rows of small desks which extend the full length of the Chamber. The Opposition, are on the left hand of Mr. Speaker, in a similar series of rows of seats. There are no cross benches such as exist in the English House of Commons. This places the independents in the somewhat awkward position that they must sit either with those for or those against the Government.

On the Liberal side there are 120 Members. Of these at least two were elected as Independents Liberals, frankly telling their constituents that they would feel free to vote independently according to their convictions. This would seem to be a very healthy development in our public life. The main divisions are the solid Quebec bloc and the group from Saskatchewan, the latter being quite clearly distinguished from the Ontario representations.

In the midst of the Liberal ranks are strung along the ten followers of Mr. Forke, some of them calling themselves "Progressive Liberals", but all having agreed to the arrangement which permitted Mr. Forke as a Progressive to enter the Liberal cabinet. In addition, we have on the Liberal side two independent Members of widely varying types.—Mr. Bourassa, from Quebec, and Mr. Neill, from British Columbia.

On the other side of the House, immediately to the left of Mr. Speaker, there are seated the Conservatives, numbering 91. Here, again, certain divisions will undoubtedly disclose themselves. Even on the opening day Mr. White, of Montreal, found it necessary to present a point of view quite different from that of Mr. Guthrie, the nominal leader.

Further down the Chamber are placed the eleven representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, who have taken into their ranks the one woman Member, Miss Macphail. Next comes a miscellaneous group of farmers not yet definitely organized or named: four from Saskatchewan, one from Manitoba and one from Ontario. At the extreme left are seated the three Labour Members. Last year, on account of seating arrangements, Labour occupied the Govern-

As the Worker sees his World

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

—First decision of Board of Arbitration operating under new railroad labor act awards an increase of 7½ per cent in wages, or approximately \$15,000,000 a year to 89,000 conductors and trainmen on Eastern railroads, effective December 1.

—Restlessness and strikes among workers in the porcelain and earthenware factories of Nagoya, Japan, reported.

—New York State League of Women Voters endorses proposed amendment to penal code giving physicians right to give birth control advice to married women.

—Striking cloakmakers of New York City revolt against Communist leadership, which is held responsible for lack of success in big walkout.

—Million workers can be relieved of "back-breaking" labor by use of materials-handling equipment says report presented to American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

—Albert H. Emery, nationally noted inventor dies at age of 92; was best known for his designing of machinery for testing purposes.

—United "Mine Workers' Journal" warns union miners against Communist activities of "Greenwich Village coal miners."

—Unemployed stand in line in Vienna to enlist in Austrian army to gain food and shelter.

—Conductors and trainmen on Canadian railroads accept offer of wage increase after strike is voted; workers take smaller raise than asked to avoid walkout.

—Wage dispute between railroads and express workers to be arbitrated under terms of Railway Labor Act.

—French labor leaders warn of approaching industrial crisis, declaring severe unemployment menaces French workers.

—Five workers killed, eight injured when gunpowder explodes at Du Pont plant, Carney's Point, N. J.

—Railroads establish new months record in net operating income for October, Bureau of Railway Economics reports.

—Vote of censure proposed by Labor members on British government for handling of coal strike is defeated in House of Commons, 339-131.

—American trade union stand ready to co-operate with manufacturers to increase efficiency in production, Mat- thews Well tells American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

—Congress opens final session with seating of new members; Senator Walsh of Montana being driven to unseat Senator Gould of Maine as latter is sworn in.

ment side. For the same reason they are this year on the Opposition side, with the Western farmers with whom they have met in common.

From this analysis it would appear that stable government is not so definitely assured as some imagined immediately after the election. Much will depend on the whole, the Western Members are thinking in terms of measures rather than of parties, whereas the old line partisans are much perturbed if men do not carry the party tag.

The position of Mr. Forke and his supporters is most anomalous. According to all precedent, when he enters a Liberal cabinet he accepts cabinet responsibility and is to all intents and purposes committed to the Government's policy. It is understood, however, that he will meet not with the Liberal caucus but with the Progressive caucus. Can this arrangement continue? He will know the attitude of his ten supporters, but on the other hand cannot reveal to them what goes on within the cabinet. Possibly if he is a strong enough man, and his followers play a strong enough hand, they may force favorable action on the part of the Government. This is, to say the least of it, decidedly problematical. A number of the strongest men of the oldest Progressive group are now on the other side, holding their own district caucuses and resolved at all costs to maintain complete independence.

One can only speculate as yet with regard to the legislation for the session. Even the Speech may not fully disclose this. In all probability last year's programme will be reintroduced; and further, we venture to predict that there will not be a great deal that is new. The proposed legislation of last year came largely from the outside, and the attitude of the Government will likely be to make as few further concessions as possible.

Looking back over the past few years, there is undoubtedly a change for the better; that is, so far as the western and progressive ideals are concerned. Many of the reactionary and progressive elements have been eliminated from both sides of the House, and on the whole there is a greater desire to get on with the business of the country.

INDUSTRY MORE DEADLY THAN WAR

Industry is more deadly than war, and a new impetus must be given the safety movement, declared speakers at the tenth annual State Industrial Safety Congress called by New York State Department of Labor.

"If General Sherman were living to-day he would have to revise his estimate of war," said Secretary of Labor Davis. "During our 19 months' participation in the World War 53,300 American soldiers were killed or died of wounds, but during that same period 132,000 persons were killed at home in the performance of their daily duties. Accidents, a majority of which could have been avoided, killed more than two and one-half times as many of our citizens as were killed by the engines of war on the battlefields of Europe."

"Is it not a burning disgrace that the richest country in the world, a country whose wealth totals the unprecedented figure of \$400,000,000,000 should pay so little attention to so great, so monstrous, an evil? Is it not worth our while to see if we can not prevent this enormous loss of life and happiness by starting a movement whose aim shall be the conservation of life in industrial plants?"

James A. Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner, said that at the end of more than a quarter of a century of increasing efforts to prevent accidents in industry, the accident toll in this state the past year was of such proportions as to be "a challenge to the safety movement."

Employers' representatives agreed that a dependence on law has proven a failure, and that the educational feature of this campaign must be intensified.

BROTHER PIEDALUE DIRECTOR OF BEAUHARNOIS COLLEGE

"Our French Canadians can never be too much educated."

These are the words of the good brother Piedalue before the special commission investigating Catholic School conditions. Doubtless, the brother has said many worthy things in his career, but never anything more valuable to his compatriots than this. It is impossible. And he is never likely to say anything better than this during his remaining days. These are words which should be etched into the hearts of every Canadian.

Nobody can be over-educated, and nobody can get a fair share of general education by leaving school at the age of our thousands of factory children had to leave. While the factory remains the only university the majority can reach, the fraternity of man is a long way off.

Dear Santy: For Christmas I would like a little company union, an employees' representation puzzle, some stool penguins, a doll that will shut its eyes and say "Yes sir," and a big red and black Santy Union story book. — Your loving little boy, O. SHOPPER.

Street Traffic and Traffic Cops in Paris

Visitors to Paris will likely agree as to the psychological sanity of Parisian regarding the courtesies of the road and the right of way.

The basis of their system seems to yield to the pedestrian the first right to the road. And this acknowledgment does not appear to spring mainly from fear of the law, but more from innate respect for other people. Nor has the advent of the auto been able to weaken the strong French sense of fraternity amongst men. The impudence of the "road hog" never get as far into vogue in Paris as in some other places.

A pedestrian may pass in the thick of autos in Paris with a far different feeling than possesses him in the same act in London or Montreal, and it certainly is not the fault of the traffic cops in the least. It is in the public opinion towards the pedestrian.

How comes the difference? It is not caused by lack of church going, for possibly, we put in even more church attendance than the French. We have also at our disposal the same great boon of the precepts of fraternity and courtesy. Yet the finer delicacy of French street manners is so manifested that it is necessarily remarked.

It may be caused by our idolatrous worship of the almighty dollar and money-consciousness. Perhaps we are not sufficiently aware that money and clothes are only admirable as acts of culture and courtesy. The impertinent obtuseness of these possessions into our path does not necessarily mean that civilization is advancing.

Too often the owner of an auto implies also the chaser of dividends and rents, a beast so possessed that naught counts in this world but percentum. All beings must clear the track for his auto-rush after percents. And pedestrians yield the ground to him because they have the same psychology, even if they themselves do not have the power of

collecting any of the tributes. Why should pedestrians feel so apologetic for being caught in the same street with autos?

Many writers have blamed tribute-collection for holding wealth in higher estimation than human flesh. Indeed history teems with examples of the pursuit of wealth cutting its way through human flesh. Theoretically, we condemn the idea, but practically, there would appear to be too much of the old tendency left in us yet.

What we all need most is to work in more closely towards our ideals of good behavior. Let some more of them get outside of the books and into our lives. Thus we shall shorten up the work of Safety Leagues. Each for all and all for each.

In Paris the traffic cop points with a short white baton which is a very helpful addition to his blue uniform.

That Paris is a good model of traffic management is attested by the arrival there from time to time of traffic experts from other big centres to study her ways. London maintained a prolonged study of Paris methods last year.

While it is hoped the above observations may help some, it is well to not forget that Montreal has some details which only Montreal can settle.

POWER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES SHOWN AT UNION LABOR LIFE

With the Union Labor Life Insurance Company making rapid headway in its preparation for entry into the insurance business, the power and influence of existing insurance companies was dramatically shown this week during the meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York City, President Matthew Woll of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company attended this meeting, representing labor's new enterprise.

It was shown in this meeting that the invested assets behind the life insurance policies of the United States total \$12,850,000,000 and that this figure increases at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 per year. That this invested wealth has an actual or potential power in industry and over employment is clear, but its clearness is emphasized by the fact that of the total there is an investment of at least \$5,000,000,000 in real estate mortgages.

President Woll called particular attention to these figures as one of many demonstrations of the wisdom of labor in organizing its own insurance company and thus accumulating its own strength under its own control.

Work on the part of the actuaries is going forward steadily and with all possible rapidity. The task of launching a new insurance company is filled with detail and difficult work. Perhaps more than other business, it is pointed out, life insurance is subject to a multitude of laws, all of which must be complied with the letter. Policies must be perfect and there must be the greatest possible efficiency in every direction. Much of the present work is in the direction of developing the highest degree of economy, so that the company may operate to the best advantage of its policy holders.

Meanwhile stock continue to reflect the desire of a great many to take advantage of the closing days of the stock sale in order to be sure of participation in the enterprise.



"I made my first call home to-day . . ."

Two salesmen met in a small hotel. Said one: "Do you know Jim, although I have been on the road over four years, I never thought of telephoning home 'til today—was always content to 'drop a line' every couple of days. From now on it's going to be different! My wife was so glad to hear my voice—said it would brighten her whole day."

"I'll telephone her every second night around nine o'clock, or if I happen to be on the train, I'll call around breakfast time; she's sure to be at home then."

Every day many travelling salesmen are using Long Distance to keep in touch with the folks at home. At slight expense they enjoy a few minutes intimate talk that means so much.



Those "Economic Laws"

By GERALD GOULD

Many people who know perfectly well that they should support the miners' struggle for a living wage, comfort themselves for their failure with a vague appeal to "economic law." I wonder that they mean. I wonder what they think they mean.

"Economic" is a blessed word. It can be used to mean everything, anything or nothing. At the present moment, in the public press, it is used with a meaning at all—and with the pretence that it means everything.

Economic law! What is this law, this something which is supposed to be stronger than human will, stronger than human intelligence, stronger than human leadership and loyalty and duty? The miners are tooled are struggling against "a law." They must take lower wages, longer hours, worse conditions, because that is a "law."

But what sort of a law is it? It is certainly not a law of nature, like gravitation. It is certainly not a law of man, and it is obviously the very negation, the flat opposite, of the divine laws of justice and kindness.

There is—we are expected to believe—some irresistible, inflexible, invincible combination of forces which says that the miners must take less than a living wage. The people who condescend to reduce this lunatic contention to a specifically argument usually say something of the following kind: "You can't carry on an industry as a loss. You can't carry on an industry except for the profit of the shareholders. You can't pay more in wages than the industry will bear. The slump in the coal industry means that it can't be carried on at all unless the workers accept lower wages."

And so on.

What a jumble of the false, the partially true and the irrelevant.

These shibboleths and catchwords look very poor and empty when one asks what they mean.

They all fail by the test of intelligent theory. But let us bring them to the sensitive test of fact.

There may have been (I am sure there was not, but let us admit it for the sake of the argument)—there may have been some excuse, at the beginning of the miners' struggle, for those who said in ignorance that neither the mining industry nor the whole community could afford, as a matter of money, to meet

the miners' simple moderate demands. There is no such excuse now. For look what, in fact, the community has afforded.

The lockout, at an absurdly moderate remuneration has cost \$400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000). One twentieth of that would have kept the industry going at the old wages till reorganization had taken place. We are asked to believe that a nation which can and does afford \$400,000,000 to starve its bravest citizens cannot afford \$20,000,000 to keep them in work and food.

It is an insult to our intelligence to ask us to believe it. But it is a further insult to tell us it is law.—"The Daily Herald," London, England.

THE MOTHER AS THE MOST IMPRESSIVE TEACHER

The Hon. Athanase David spoke eloquently on this time-honored, yet never time-worn subject, and the speech was all the more gracious in that he is in favor of imposing the educational facilities of the country at no crepey pace. More power and speed to him!

What an influence the memory of mother has had upon each of us. The aged recall mother with all the freshness of youth. Even mother's miseries and mother's mistakes cannot dim the grateful thought of her caressing hand.

Now that mothers all are to be joyfully educated in future, what a thrill of joy finds its way into every heart which honors her name.

Every mother with her baccalaureate! How proud the boys and girls of the next generation will be to refer to My Mother, B.A. or Bachelor of Domestic Science. Imagine the beautiful life of Canada when mothers are equipped with the latest ideas in kindergarten, nursing, health and education of the young, when the school and home shall blend into one, and mutually assist.

To make a start in this direction, let the legislature of Quebec this winter double all of its subsidies to schools. After that, let the doubling process continue each year for a long time.

Success to you, Athanase!

—Pennsylvania railroad fireman leaps from cab to his death when he thinks train on adjoining track and traveling in opposite direction was on same track as his engine.

Against Postponement of Compensation Act

Montreal Trades and Labor Council insists Workmen's Compensation be put in force April 1st, 1927.

That Organized Labor is absolutely against any delay in the enforcement of the new Workmen's Compensation Act was made very clear at the meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, held last Thursday night, under the chairmanship of Delegate Alphéus Mathieu who replaced President Foster, who was absent on account of being in Ottawa with the labor delegation that has presented the views of Organized Labor to the Cabinet.

This matter was brought before the Council by Vice President Mathieu who declared that "Although it is the intention of Labor to continue to work for a scheme of state insurance, we did, at the last session of the Legislature, gain some inches, and now we do not propose to lose that ground. The Act as it stands today, and as it will come into force on April 1, 1927, under present arrangements, gives the worker the great benefit of limited fees for lawyers who represent injured workers in labor accidents. The Bar is already agitating against the new Act; other public bodies are expressing their views. Now the Executive has a very authoritative report that some people in Quebec are trying to put off operation of the new Act for a year. Labor must make its views known to the Government. It must make it

plain that it will not tolerate suspension of the Act for another year. So the Council asks all delegates to return to their unions and have resolutions adopted condemning any move toward delay in the new Act. Those resolutions should be sent to the Council and to the Government."

In preparation for the visit of the labor delegation to Quebec, and the expenses of the three delegates from the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, the meeting authorized the Executive Committee to advance the necessary funds.

The Executive Committee presented quite an elaborate report on various subjects of routine which were all approved without much discussion. The Council then adopted a motion of protest against the changing of traffic officers' raincoats from white to black, regretting also that these coats were bought in England while they could have been bought from Canadian firms, and urging that the chief of police be instructed to see that pedestrians receive adequate attention from constables at crossings, the Committee declared that as a general rule the traffic officers were doing their duty and protecting the pedestrians crossing streets at intersections.

It was also decided that amendments will be submitted to the Operating En-

Inventions That Made Millions

By ALEXANDER J. WEDDERBURN

Although the World War is over and has almost passed into history, people still enjoy reading of the many triumphs of science affected during that struggle. How Yankees ingeniously defeated the efforts of the German camouflage artist in the matter of locating and destroying the big German guns has been revealed by a Chicago scientist, who has declined to permit the use of his name in a public discussion of this most amazing discovery. The facts herein related are true and thrilling.

The Germans were wonderful camouflage artists. They knew how to hide a gun so that not one of the reputed thousand eyes of a fly could find it. Their greatest camouflage artists were fooled when one day allied airplanes flew over their most secretly hidden guns and dropped bombs on 63 of them.

gineers' Act thereby a more rigid enforcement would be possible so as to protect more fully the Stationary Engineers. These amendments will be presented to the Provincial Government by the Montreal delegation who will shortly interview the Cabinet.

After several other matters of routine were transacted the meeting adjourned to January 20, 1927.

The airplanes knew where the guns were before they started out. They knew it almost to a fraction of an inch. Their only problem was to turn those guns at a given height, moving at a given rate, to strike a given place. All because of a little machine called a microphone.

The microphone is to sound what a microscope is to sight. It catches the faintest murmur and magnifies it. All the allied army microphones had to do was to listen to the swish of a shell, the boom of a gun and the sound of the explosion to tell how far the gun was from the microphone. The test for distance was made in two ways. One microphone worked only through the medium of the air, sound waves in the air having a known velocity. Another worked through the ground with still another known velocity. Two separate conclusions were thus reached. When they coincided the distance of the gun was known almost to an inch.

But it might be to the right or to the left of the place of observation. All that was necessary was to have three separate posts at known distances to the right or left of each other. When the three checks were recorded it was a simple problem in triangulation to find the exact location of the guns.

Hundreds of carefully hidden guns were found by this method and destroyed.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

By Dr. D. A. THOM

Here are a few suggestions for parents Part of the parent in child delinquency about their relation to the delinquencies of early childhood. The overindulgent parent stuffs and overfeeds the emotional life of the child, whereas the stern, cold, forbidding parent deprives the child of mental nourishment, leaving him hungry and resentful. There is plenty of room between these two extremes to give a fair degree of assurance of strength and stability, to the emotional life of the child so that he will neither suffer from hunger pains nor be nauseated by over-stimulation.

There is a lamentable ignorance and an inexcusable lack of interest on the part of many parents as to the resources available and utilized by the child to gratify his pleasure-seeking tendencies.

So long as children are trained and dominated by personalities inadequate because of intellectual defects or an unhealthy outlook on life, so long are we going to have children whose characters are twisted and warped through suggestion and imitation of these parents.

There is no reason why we should expect a normal child to adapt himself to an abnormal environment. The impulse to rebel in such situations is an indication of stability.

All too frequently it is the conduct which annoys and inconveniences parents that causes the most concern and not the type of conduct representing fundamental handicaps to the child in later life.

Hyperactivity, mischievousness, and curiosity are more apt to bring the child into conflict with parental authority than submissiveness, self-centeredness, and day dreaming, all of which indicate that the child is getting out of touch with the realities of life.

Very often inadequacy, inferiority, and delinquency are suggested to the child by family and neighborhood gossip regarding his difficulty in getting along at home or in school.

The parent who depends upon threats and punishment to bring about the desired end on the part of the child is often making a great deal of work later for the judge and the police court.

When cheating the child is held in the same contempt as cheating the adult, children will have a higher regard for truth and honesty.

No greater affliction can be thrust upon the child than of inheriting the type of parents who refuse to allow him to grow up.

—There is no increase in juvenile delinquency in Ontario. This is the opinion of D. B. Harkness, Secretary of the former Juvenile Court Judge. Before the Kwanis Club here Mr. Harkness said: "When one considers that children can get into trouble so much more easily than they could twenty years ago and that we have placed so many more barriers before them and as society is paying so much attention to them, I am satisfied that the statement often heard about juvenile delinquency being on the increase is untrue. I do not believe that children are any worse or show any more marked criminal or delinquency tendencies than they did twenty or thirty years ago. Rather, I believe, if analyzed, it will be found that the juvenile criminal is much less common than he was twenty years ago."

Countries continue to profess friendship to each other, and to pour out money in getting ready to smash those friendships.—J. R. CLYNES, M.P.

Province of Quebec

District of Montreal

SUPERIOR COURT

No. 9963.

DAME AUGUSTA BRODY, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with William Rothman, of the same place,

Plaintiff,

VS

WILLIAM ROTHMAN, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant,

Defendant,

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 2nd December 1926

I. Popliger, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Rédigé en collaboration
The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of the Province of Quebec Organized Workers
Member of the International Labor Press



Le porte-parole des ouvriers organisés de la Province de Québec
Membre de la Presse Internationale Ouvrière d'Amérique
GASTON FRANCO
Secrétaire de la Rédaction
Secretary, Editorial Department

LABOR ? QUERIES

Q.—Has organized labor declared against attempts of educational institutions to bar applicants for admission on religious or racial grounds?

A.—The 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labor made the following declaration: "It has been stated that Harvard College contemplates placing a restriction upon admission based on religious and racial grounds, which would tend to strengthen to the all prevalent forces of racial and religious bigotry and especially to anti-Semitism. The American Federation of Labor expresses its unqualified disapproval of any departure from true liberal tradition, and condemns as utterly un-American any policy which may deny to any racial or religious groups equal opportunities for education and advancement."

Q.—What is "The Triumph of Labor" panel?

A.—This is a panel in bronze which hangs in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D. C. It was presented to the A. F. of L. by the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress. The panel is enclosed in a frame made from oak from the battleship "Victory," Lord Nelson's flagship in the great battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. The panel depicts the triumphal march of labor.

Q.—What will the next convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—It will be held in 1927 in Washington, D. C. The date has not been set.

Q.—Has the Baltimore and Ohio railroad plan of cooperation between the shopmen's unions and the management been adopted by other railroads?

A.—The Baltimore and Ohio plan has been adopted by the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads.

—Hundreds of people were vaccinated daily during a recent outbreak of smallpox in Toronto, Ontario. Vaccinations were done free by doctors of the Toronto department of public health. Although the outbreak started and spread from a bowling alley Dr. C. J. O. Hastings declared this type of place was no more likely to spread germs than any other place where there is a crowd.

UN DEPARTEMENT DU TRAVAIL EN NOUVELLE-ECOSSE

"Le Halifax Herald" suggère dans un récent numéro que le gouvernement provincial de la Nouvelle-Ecosse devrait établir un département du Travail attaché soit au ministère des Ressources naturelles, soit à celui des Travaux publics et des Mines; et dont la direction serait confiée à un secrétaire du Travail, un travailleur syndical, qui, naturellement, serait sous les ordres du ministre. "Nous avons actuellement un ministère de l'Agriculture, un ministère de l'Industrie, un ministère de la Santé; pourquoi n'aurions-nous pas également un ministère du Travail? Un tel ministère devrait exister, et ce ministère devrait publier annuellement un rapport fournissant des informations complètes sur le travail provincial, informations qui seraient instructives et seraient utiles pour le public. L'unique rapport gouvernemental concernant le travail est celui qui se trouve dans les rapports sur les mines. Ce rapport est satisfaisant en rapport au sujet dont il traite, mais il pourrait néanmoins fournir plus d'informations qu'il ne le fait au sujet de la main-d'œuvre minière. Il n'existe pas d'informations officielles au sujet des industries de l'exploitation forestière, du fer et de l'acier, de l'industrie manufacturière et de nombre d'autres. L'importance de ces industries, le nombre de travailleurs employés les salaires payés, les heures de travail fournies par jour devraient être exposées chaque année dans un rapport publié par le gouvernement, et les perspectives pour l'année suivante devraient également être traitées relativement à chaque industrie. Un tel rapport serait d'une grande utilité pour la classe ouvrière, car tout au moins il permettrait de se faire une idée relativement aux possibilités d'emploi."

Province of Quebec
District of Montreal

SUPERIOR COURT

No. 7718

DAME SARAH TRACHTENBERG, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with Isaac Friedman, of the same place,

Plaintiff,

VS

ISAAC FRIEDMAN, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant,

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 15th November 1926

I. Popliger, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE NATURAL LAW OF CO-OPERATION IS PROGRESS

—The following representative business houses are sympathetic with Labor and are interested in the welfare of not only their own help but of workers generally. They believe in THE LABOR WORLD and are assisting its policies of cordial relationship between Employer and Employee.

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4507 Papineau Avenue, near Mt. Royal
Ambert 5883
4002 St. Denis Street, near Dault St.
Belair 7378
6145 Park Ave., near Laurier, Bel. 7359
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4150 Wellington, Verdun. York 1650

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