



DE QUOI JE ME MELE

Le congrès des Syndicats Catholiques demande à ce qu'on aille se coucher à l'heure des poules. — Une résolution pour le moins baroque.

«Considérant que les salles de danse publiques comportent un danger pour la jeunesse et que ces salles sont surtout fréquentées après minuit, le Congrès demande aux conseils municipaux d'établir leurs portes à minuit.»

Comme on sait, les résolutions dont il s'agit ont été adoptées par le Congrès des syndicats catholiques et nationaux, tenu à Hull dernièrement. Où la morale ne niche-t-elle pas? Voici que ces pseudo-syndicats ouvriers s'en mêlent maintenant. Il semble pourtant que s'il est un endroit où ces puerilités devraient être mises de côté, c'est bien tout d'abord dans les réunions syndicalistes.

nière énergie contre toute intervention tyrannique est aussi toujours le plus respectueux des droits d'autrui. Par contre, le pauvre fantoche atteint de prohibomanie est le plus souvent le type de l'être pusillanime et sans cœur à qui l'on applique une botte au derrière et qui répond par un gracieux: «Merci!»

Ainsi, s'il faut en croire nos impayables moralistes, les salles de danse publiques sont un danger pour la jeunesse, surtout après minuit. Sont-ils épatants, ces moralistes! Plus l'heure avance, plus le danger est grand. Voilà ce que c'est que d'être instruit et d'avoir l'expérience de la vie; on découvre facilement le vilain Génie du Mal là où le vulgaire pécheur ne voit que plaisir, musique et dentelles. Il est permis de supposer que convaincus de l'impossibilité d'interdire absolument la danse, ce plaisir diabolique, ils ont voulu au moins faire oeuvre pie en limitant le nombre d'heures auquel on peut s'y livrer.

Il paraît aussi que lorsque le rideau d'une salle de théâtre se lève sur le coup de minuit pour le premier acte d'une représentation de gala, les scènes qui vont suivre seront fatalement plus scandaleuses que la représentation avait commencé à 8 h. précises.

Il est surprenant que nos congressistes ne se soient pas avisés de demander la suppression de la messe de minuit, vu le danger pour les moeurs de cette bonne vieille coutume qui retient loin de leur foyer une foule de jeunes gens aux petites heures du matin.

Mais trêve de plaisanteries. Serions-nous par hasard des enfants qu'une bande de fessiers terribles peuvent envoyer coucher à l'heure des poules? Ces réactionnaires mal déguisés en révolutionnaires aiment apparemment beaucoup «la couchette»... et pour cause sans doute. Mais que ces fiers lapins aient au moins la décence de laisser tranquilles les gens respectables et paisibles.

Edmond Turcotte.

REVIREMENT

—Comment, monsieur, c'est maintenant que vous venez me dire que vous n'épousez pas ma fille. Les bans sont publiés, vous n'y pensez point.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Un gros homme à la trogne vermelle décide de se faire photographier. L'artiste l'installe dans son appareil, puis lui demande aimablement: —Veuillez vous tenir quelque chose!

AU CONSEIL DES METIERS ET DU TRAVAIL

Un assez grand nombre de délégués étaient présents à la dernière réunion du Conseil. Le délégué David Manley présidait en l'absence du délégué Alfred Mathieu.

Les délégués suivants furent admis à siéger: A. Hogue, G. A. Huet et J. Desrosiers, des Employés du Port; W. Lejeune, de l'Union des Policiers.

Le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada informe le Conseil qu'il a publié un questionnaire devant être présenté à tous les candidats aux présentes élections fédérales.

Relativement à l'importation de briseurs de grèves dans l'imprimerie, le Congrès des Métiers informe le Conseil qu'à la suite de certaines démarches, le département du Travail fédéral avait déposé trois types que l'on avait fait venir à Montréal.

On enregistre une plainte du Conseil de district des Charpentiers-Ménisiers, se rapportant aux conditions non hygiéniques prévalant dans certains édifices actuellement en construction.

—Nous allons bientôt entrer dans l'activité de la campagne électorale fédérale. Comme tout spectateur intéressé qui assiste à une lutte, le spéculateur lui aussi surveille la bataille et intérieurement encourage les deux combattants, se permettant, cependant, de pendre le vainqueur si celui-ci fourre son nez dans ses affaires.

—La grève des employés de chemins de fer américains est évitée heureusement, seulement personne ne nous garantit que prochainement l'intransigeance du American Railway Board ne nous procure pas le plaisir de voir cette grève. Pour eux, la question du haut prix du transport était un sujet averti, et la réduction de salaire des employés est encore à l'ordre du jour et bientôt de nouveaux troubles éclateront.

—Dimanche, le 6 novembre, au No 217 rue Sainte-Catherine Est, il y aura assemblée du Parti Ouvrier, branche de Montréal. Tous les délégués sont priés d'être présents pour procéder à l'élection des officiers.

—Le journal ouvrier allemand Volks-Zeitung attaque vertement le ministre de l'Intérieur de la Prusse pour sa complicité dans la préparation d'une autre guerre, en fermant les yeux sur les exploits de criminels qui ont approvisionnés des dépôts d'armes de guerre, dans l'Est de la Prusse.

LE MUSEE DES CHEQUES

En Angleterre, le Syndicat des Banquiers a créé un musée spécial du chèque. On y voit le plus vieux chèque de l'empire. Il date de 1675, porte le nom de Thomas Foulter, bijoutier, et sa valeur était de 178 francs.

LA POLITIQUE

Les candidatures ouvrières dans le district de Montréal

C'est un signe des temps, apparemment. La crise économique que nous subissons semble avoir réveillé bien des endormis. Il nous faut nous affirmer comme des êtres conscients de notre force et de nos droits et non comme de simples marionnettes dont les fils sont tenus par ceux qui exploitent notre travail à leur profit.

Le moment est favorable, semble-t-il. La situation exceptionnelle que nous traversons nous impose le devoir d'envoyer plusieurs des nôtres siéger à Ottawa. Comme «charité bien ordonnée commence par soi-même» et que, d'autre part, «on n'est jamais si bien servi que par les siens», il faut profiter de l'occasion —viens-tu exceptionnelle—qui nous est offerte pour édifier, par nos votes, une nombreuse et solide représentation ouvrière au fédéral.

On objectera peut-être, en certains milieux, que tous les candidats se disent «nos amis» et que, étant donné les bonnes dispositions de ces «amis», nous n'avons pas besoin de nous tourmenter, que les libéraux et les conservateurs sauront protéger nos intérêts, etc. Mais on nous chante cela depuis toujours et depuis toujours nous sommes les dupes de notre confiance exagérée envers ces «amis de passage», qui ne manquent jamais de nous oublier dès qu'ils sont élus.

C'est pourquoi nous ne devons compter que sur nos propres représentants pour améliorer notre sort et nous faire rendre justice par des lois plus conformes à nos besoins et à nos aspirations. Choisissons donc des candidats ouvriers dans nos rangs et votons pour eux comme un seul homme quand le moment sera venu.

Il ne faut pas se le dissimuler plus longtemps. Seuls, des députés ouvriers d'élite pris de nos rangs voudront et sauront se faire les champions autorisés de nos justes et légitimes revendications. Nous avons été assez trompés, par le passé, par les «amis des ouvriers» issus de la classe professionnelle ou capitaliste. Notre dignité d'hommes libres vous commande de faire passer à nos côtés les camarades qui auront le courage de faire valoir nos droits auprès de nos gouvernants.

Sachons choisir de bons candidats ouvriers et, surtout, sachons les faire élire le 6 décembre prochain. Nous le pouvons si nous le voulons. Il n'y a donc qu'à vouloir, mais à vouloir avec force, énergie et persévérance. Il ne faut pas seulement voter, il faut lutter, il faut vouloir vaincre. Le succès est à ce prix.

Pierre Broquille.

De partout un peu

D'après un rapport de la fédération métallurgique allemande le nombre de membres, qui était en 1920 de 45,854, est aujourd'hui de 1,608,932. Durant l'année 1921, 51,339,988 marks ont été distribués en secours mutuels, soit 11 millions de marks pour secours en maladie, 17 millions pour les sans-travail, et 28 millions pour secours des grévistes.

—Les manifestations de sans-travail sont nombreuses en Angleterre. On a constaté l'active propagande faite par les sans-travail de Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, pour attirer l'attention du public par des manifestations grandioses. Malgré les secours financiers accordés par les autorités des municipalités pour venir en aide aux sans-travail, la misère augmente et le mécontentement est général parmi les populations ouvrières de l'Angleterre.

—La situation ouvrière, en Pologne, est troublante. La baisse du mark polonais, le coût de la vie augmentant dans des proportions incroyables, sont la cause de la demande continuelle d'augmentations de salaires par les ouvriers, ce qui occasionne des conflits sérieux entre patrons et ouvriers.

LE MUSEE DES CHEQUES

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Un Changement

Le MONDE OUVRIER vient de s'amalgamer avec Le STADE et ces deux journaux n'en formeront plus qu'un à l'avenir. Il sera publié à au moins six pages et paraîtra le SAMEDI SOIR.

La chronique sportive, sous la direction de M. E.-C. St-Père, couvrira au moins deux pages.

Outre le sport, le MONDE OUVRIER publiera les dépêches rapportant les derniers événements mondiaux de quelque importance de la journée.

Les lecteurs du MONDE OUVRIER auront donc, à partir du 12 novembre, deux journaux au lieu d'un.

Inutile d'ajouter que le MONDE OUVRIER conservera son caractère et demeurera, comme par le passé, tout dévoué aux meilleurs intérêts de la classe ouvrière.

GUS. FRANCO, Rédacteur-en-chef.

—Une grève d'une importance considérable vient d'être déclarée par les distributeurs de lait de New-York. Depuis lundi matin, seuls les hôpitaux, les asiles, dispensaires et orphelinats ont reçu le lait nécessaire à leur consommation.

—La grève générale dans l'industrie du textile dans le nord de la France continue; on avait en l'espoir de la voir finir, mais l'intransigeance du patronat fut la cause que le conseil d'arbitrage nommé ne pouvait siéger; les ouvriers syndiqués, voyant la mauvaise volonté du patronat qui, avant la saison d'enquête, avait déclaré vouloir maintenir la cause de la grève, les ouvriers syndiqués se sont abstenus de participer à l'enquête proposée.

—Les statistiques gouvernementales du Danemark annoncent une importante réduction dans le chômage. L'industrie qui avait été spécialement atteinte fut celle du textile, et c'est dans celle-ci qu'on constate une reprise générale des affaires.

AVIS IMPORTANT

Ceux de nos abonnés qui ne se sont pas encore acquittés envers nous sont priés de le faire ces jours-ci, faute de quoi nous leur supprimerons l'envoi du journal et ferons percevoir leur compte par une agence.

L'ADMINISTRATION.

PRIX ORDINAIRES POUR DES VETEMENTS HORS DE L'ORDINAIRE

Qui que vous soyez — jeune homme, homme à taille mince ou de forte taille, vous trouverez dans ces complets la plus grande satisfaction donnée par la qualité de la serge bleu marine, la confection et surtout l'ajustement. Tous les modèles et grandeurs à un seul prix \$25.00

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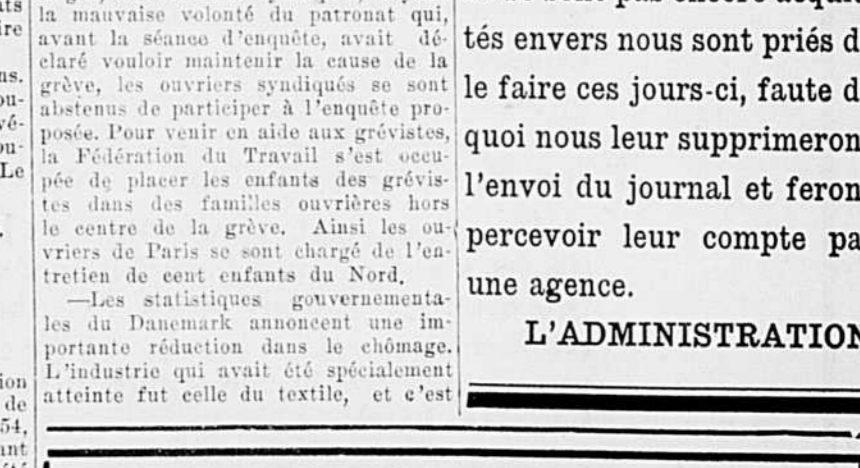
Complets en étoffes importées... \$35.00 à \$50.00

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—Au rez-de-chaussée.

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Advertisement for Goodwin's Limited, featuring a list of clothing items and prices, and the company name in a stylized font.

Advertisement for Dupuis Frères, offering fabrics for coats and costumes with various discounts.

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Hon. C.-C. Ballantyne

MEMBRE DU PARTI NATIONAL-LIBERAL-
CONSERVATEUR

Comité Central:

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Téléphone: Plateau 1646.

LA DEMOCRATIE ALLEMANDE ET LA REVANCHE

Le parti ouvrier belge appelle l'attention du peuple sur un fait d'une gravité que personne ne peut nier. Suivant des derniers relevés des statistiques de la douane belge, l'Allemagne introduisit, en 1919, pour 6 millions de francs de marchandises en Belgique et en 1920, les achats du commerce belge étaient de 903 millions de francs de produits allemands. Seulement les mêmes négociants distribuèrent à profusion des petits drapeaux avec les inscriptions: "Achetez des produits made in Belgium". Mercantile patriotisme et... mystère.

Les chauvins impérialistes, pour maintenir à travers l'univers le culte du militarisme, annoncent par tous les moyens de publicité possibles, les quelques manoeuvres faites par les impérialistes allemands, seulement l'expression de la mentalité du peuple ouvrier allemand, qui ne veut aucunement la revanche. Le camarade Loeb, président du Ryksraad (parlement allemand) au Congrès des pacifistes de Essen déclare que l'amour de la Patrie n'allait aucunement en accord avec les idées de revanche préchées par les quelques restants de l'ancien régime. Le spectre de la revanche ne tente aucunement les membres du gouvernement ni le peuple. C'est dans la paix que nous voulons travailler au rétablissement du pays et faire triompher l'idéal que la démocratie préconise depuis des années, idéal qui fut étouffé par les menées des impérialistes et cause du malheur mondial.

Les mêmes déclarations furent faites par le Président Loebe à la clôture du Congrès de Wiesbaden et il ajouta que la situation économique force actuellement l'Allemagne au désarmement et à pour résultat ce que l'idéal démocratique demande depuis de longues années.

Le ministre Rathenau a déclaré aux journalistes que ce Congrès ouvrier avait préparé la paix ouvrière entre la France et l'Allemagne et espérait que bientôt le gouvernement allemand pourrait faire la même déclaration d'une entente avec les autres puissances, ce qui aiderait grandement au rétablissement d'une paix durable et à la disparition du militarisme impérial, danger universel.

L'ASSURANCE D'ETAT AU DANEMARK

Ce pays, qui est maintenant gouverné par un ministère agraire, a appliqué, le 1er octobre dernier, une nouvelle loi prévoyant l'assurance en cas de maladie comme dernier article de son programme d'assurance d'Etat. La loi, telle qu'expliquée dans le journal officiel du ministère des Affaires Etrangères danois, prévoit que le fonds d'assurance sera alimenté de trois sources différentes, savoir: 1o par primes versées par les assurés; 2o par des contributions de patrons, légalement exigées; 3o par des subventions de l'Etat et des groupements. Chaque membre d'un club subventionné par l'Etat est assuré jusqu'à l'âge de 62 ans, alors que la pension de vieillesse est supposée commencer à être servie.

L'assurance d'invalidité nécessite une diminution de capacité de travail d'au moins un tiers. Une incapacité moindre vient dans la catégorie de la loi sur les accidents du travail. Un tribunal de cinq personnes, dont deux experts médicaux, détermine le degré d'invalidité et la perte possible de salaire par la diminution de la capacité de travail. Les artisans, seuls, ou les personnes ayant un état social similaire, sont qualifiés pour cette assurance et peuvent seuls, par conséquent, en bénéficier.

—Depuis le 1er octobre le personnel des remorqueurs maritimes du port de Hambourg (Allemagne) était en grève. Sur la promesse que les plaintes seraient étudiées par un Conseil de Conciliation, il a repris le travail aux anciennes conditions.

L'IVROGNERIE A LA MAISON

Une conséquence inévitable de la loi Volstead sur la prohibition que son auteur n'avait pas prévue.

La prohibition, telle qu'en la pratique aux Etats-Unis depuis deux ans a éliminé le "bar"; mais celle éliminée l'ivrognerie? A cette question laissons répondre M. Samuel Hopkins Adams, dont le travail a préparé les voies, par toute l'Union américaine, à l'adoption de la loi Volstead.

Voici ce qu'écrivit M. Adams, dans le "Collier's" du 16 juillet dernier.

"Le bar n'est plus une institution publique, il n'est que semi-privé. On doit être agréé, posséder des lettres de créance parfaites pour y entrer. Ainsi la suggestion des portes battantes a-t-elle disparu.

"Il est évident que ceci a produit une diminution importante dans la consommation totale de l'alcool. Et c'est tout un crédit de la prohibition. De plus, le bar semi-privé n'est pas aussi enclin à envoyer des gens ivres titubant sur le trottoir pour se faire de la réclame que l'était le bar public d'autrefois.

"Autrefois le bar portait le stigmate d'être un foyer d'ivrognerie. Jusqu'à quel point ce stigmate s'attache-t-il maintenant à la maison? Il est impossible de le dire. Mais si nous pouvions obtenir des statistiques, je crois qu'elles démontreraient que l'ivrognerie à la maison augmente continuellement, ce qui est la conséquence directe de la suppression du bar public. La stupéfiante augmentation des cas d'alcoolisme dans les hôpitaux semblerait le prouver.

"On peut discuter la question de savoir si le bien qui est résulté d'un côté compense le mal produit ailleurs, mais il faut toujours donner son importance vraie à la diminution de la somme totale d'alcool consommé."

Il ne faut pas croire d'ailleurs que cette fameuse loi Volstead s'observe partout à la lettre. M. Adams l'avoue: "Chicago veut des bars, il en a encore malgré la loi. La même remarque s'applique à divers degrés à New-York, Philadelphie, Boston, Saint-Louis, Cincinnati et à d'autres villes de population moyenne qu'on suppose fortement prohibitionniste, comme Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Albany et Troy."

LE PARTI AGRAIRE OUVRIER

Il appert, d'après des renseignements puisés aux meilleures sources, que le "Farmer Labor Party of Greater New York" prend une part très active aux élections municipales de l'endroit, notamment pour ce qui se rapporte aux candidatures du maire, du contrôleur et du président du Bureau des Echevins que sollicitent MM. Jerome T. de Hunt, Ben Howe et le Dr. A. Lefkowitz respectivement.

Il se fait une énorme publicité au sujet du programme du parti agraire-ouvrier, lequel comprend, entre autres choses: Assurance sur le chômage; bureaux de placement d'Etat et création de situations par l'entremise de travaux publics sur une grande échelle; Logis construits par la municipalité et vendus par versements faciles, directement au peuple; Lignes de tramways souterraines, possédées et mises en oeuvre démocratiquement par la municipalité (à raison de 5 sous ou moins par passage). Plus tard, le gaz, le téléphone et les usines d'énergie électrique seront opérées de la même façon.

L'école pour tous les enfants; le repas du midi aux écoles; bureaux d'éducation électif et financièrement indépendants; les instituteurs auront une part des profits réalisés; Coût de la vie plus bas, par suite de la vente directe du charbon aux consommateurs. Il en sera de même de la glace et du lait. Erection de marchés aux points terminus aux séchoirs et réfrigérateurs; Etablissement de centres hygiéniques pour prévenir la propagation des maladies. Soins des enfants et des femmes à la veille d'entrer en couches. Soins généraux à apporter aux nécessiteux;

L'élection des juges, lesquels dorénavant, n'auront plus le droit d'émettre des brefs d'injonction pour empêcher le "picketing", les contrats collectifs ou le droit de grève; Le droit, pour les employés municipaux, de s'organiser, d'avoir un salaire suffisant, et d'avoir droit à un procès, révisable par les cours de justice, lorsqu'ils sont l'objet d'une condamnation.

Note de la rédaction.—Quoique à Montréal nous ayons un maire ouvrier, il n'a jamais préconisé ces réformes, espérons que tous les grands amis des ouvriers qui siègent au Conseil de Ville se rappelleront leurs promesses électorales et feront adopter ici quelques-unes de ces réformes.

LES TRAMWAYS GRATUITS

"Un de ces jours, le service des tramways sera aussi peu coûteux au public que ne le sont actuellement les rues et les trottoirs.

"Un tramway est un chemin public mouvant. Ce qu'on fait payer aujourd'hui pour leur usage deviendra aussi démodé et suranné dans l'avenir que le sont de nos jours les droits de péage à l'entrée des ponts et sur les grandes routes."

Ceci résume les prédictions de Peter Witt sur l'avenir du transport en tramway. Associé avec l'ancien maire de Cleveland, Tom Johnson, dans l'établissement des tramways municipalisés par cette ville, Witt étudie maintenant le système des tramways de Seattle, à raison de \$1,000 de salaire par semaine, en vue de réaliser des économies suffisantes pour y rendre encore possible le passage à cinq sous.

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LES TYPOS GAGNENT LEUR POINT

Une décision favorisant l'Union typographique de Milwaukee, des Etats-Unis, local No 23, vient d'être rendue par le bureau d'arbitrage chargé de régler le différend survenu entre les ouvriers imprimeurs et les propriétaires de journaux. Ces derniers avaient proposé une réduction de salaire de 20%. Le bureau d'arbitrage a tout simplement rejeté cette proposition.

CATHOLIQUES ANGLAIS ET OUVRIERS

A une conférence de la Confédération Catholique d'Angleterre et des Galles, tenue dernièrement à Sheffield, il fut déclaré qu'un catholique romain ne pouvait pas être socialiste et, en conséquence, les ouvriers catholiques furent priés de restreindre leur activité dans les unions de métiers. C. R. Diamond, du "Catholic Herald", nie cela, disant qu'il appartient au Parti Ouvrier, qu'il a été candidat ouvrier par le passé et

qu'il entend l'être encore à moins d'en être empêché par une autorité catholique d'unement compétente, de préférence par le Saint-Siège. La résolution ci-dessus, déclare-t-il, a été votée par des individus non responsables.

—Le congrès annuel de l'Association de l'Industrie du Livre s'est réuni le 4 octobre dernier à Anvers. Une cause principale à l'ordre du jour a été discutée à l'ouverture du congrès. Le syndicat typographique, représenté par ses délégués, sur invitation du congrès, a longuement discuté l'intérêt qu'il y aurait pour cette association de joindre ses efforts à ceux du syndicat ouvrier pour améliorer l'instruction du personnel de l'industrie du Livre. Le résultat serait aussi avantageux pour le patron que pour l'ouvrier.

Elle.—Te trouves-tu bien de ton séjour au bord de la mer?

Lui.—On ne peut mieux. Positive-ment, je me sens un nouvel homme.

Elle.—Bravol Tous les amis en seront enchantés.

A Crime Against Canadian Labour

THE INTERESTS OF LABOUR, individually and collectively, lie in the maintenance of the Protective Tariff. It is the most effective means—it is the only means—by which we can increase the number of Canadian factories and thereby increase the demand for labour.

Due solely and entirely to the Tariff, 650 American factories—employing over 90,000 workers and paying over one hundred million dollars a year in wages—have located in Canada. But these are not enough. Canada needs more. Canadian Labour needs more.

Today, we are buying annually from the United States about \$800,000,000 worth of goods, one-third at least of which could be made in this country. Seventy per cent of the cost of manufactured goods represents the cost of labour. Making these goods in Canada would mean nearly two hundred million dollars a year in wages alone to Canadian Labour.

In the face of these cold, hard facts, can any sane thinking man or woman uphold CRERAR in his policy of Free Trade which will destroy our industries, enable foreign interests to use our raw materials for their own enrichment, and drive labour out of the country? This is not merely a prediction. It is just what occurred in 1878, when conditions became so bad that Canada adopted the present Protective system.

Can any sane thinking man or woman support KING in his policy of lowering the Tariff when practically all other important countries are raising their tariffs to protect their industries and their labour?

Either of these policies would lead to industrial suicide and would be a crime against Canadian Labour.

How can we bring more factories to Canada, assure more employment for Canadian Labour, maintain the standard of living according to Canadian ideals, and enjoy the fruits of profitable and continuous employment? This is the vital question.

Now is the time for Labour to stand solidly in unbroken ranks under the flag of Protective Tariff and the sane, courageous leadership of Arthur Meighen.

He is the man who leads the Government which has done more for Labour in the past three years than all previous Canadian Federal governments combined. His is the policy which will obtain and maintain adequate employment and wages for the worker, and make secure the home market for Canadian industry.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

Aux dernières élections générales de la Sablée, le parti ouvrier a conquis la majorité des sièges dans le parlement. M. Branting a été appelé à former un cabinet, dont on annonce aujourd'hui la formation définitive. M. Branting, président et ministre des affaires étrangères; Akerman, ministre de la Justice; Thorsin, ministre des finances; Hanzon, ministre de la défense nationale; Lindquist, ministre des affaires sociales; Orne, ministre du transport; Severson, ministre du commerce; Olsen, ministre de l'instruction publique; Lindner, ministre de l'agriculture. Ce ministère comprend trois journalistes: Hanzon, Severson et Orne.

—A la Conférence Nationale pour combattre le chômage, tenue récemment à Londres, sous la présidence de M. Hoover, il fut établi que les Etats-Unis comptaient 4 1/2 millions de sans travail. La Conférence déclare que des mesures immédiates doivent être prises et conseille aux municipalités d'ouvrir sans retard des travaux d'utilité publique pour employer les nécessiteux. Le gouvernement est invité à faire construire de suite les grandes routes et chemins de communication pour lesquels la main-d'oeuvre ne manque pas. On recommande aussi la construction d'habitations ouvrières, qui manquent maintenant et qui seraient une oeuvre d'utilité publique.

Quand le Canada et la province de Québec feront-ils quelque chose pour les travailleurs?

—Le Sénat belge vient de voter à l'unanimité, à l'exception d'une voix, la loi de l'instruction obligatoire, avec peine d'emprisonnement pour le père de famille qui ne se conformera pas à la loi. Maintenant, en Belgique, il est légalement établi que nul ne peut priver l'enfant de son droit de suivre les cours des écoles et de s'instruire. L'école publique, en Belgique,

est neutre, mais chaque père de famille a droit de faire instruire ses enfants dans les écoles professionnelles, suivant sa religion. Toutes les écoles sont subventionnées par l'Etat, suivant le nombre d'élèves. Il n'y existe pas de taxe spéciale pour les écoles.

La majorité du Sénat belge est catholique, mais les trois partis, catholique, libéral et ouvrier socialiste se sont entendus sur l'urgence d'une loi semblable.

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT PROVINCIAL

Francis Payette, Surlintendant
Heures de bureau: 9 a.m. à 5 p.m.

Sous le contrôle du Gouvernement de la Province de Québec.

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Nous plaçons, gratuitement, les hommes, femmes et jeunes gens. Nous offrons du travail aux Journaliers et Ouvriers appartenant à tous les corps de métiers: Dans les fabriques, les usines, les travaux de la construction ou de l'agriculture. Nous offrons des places dans les Hôtels, Restaurants, Bonnes places pour domestiques, hommes et femmes. Ingénieurs, chauffeurs, Débardeurs et Terrassiers, Commis et Sténographes. Les propriétaires et agents des chantiers sont tout spécialement invités à présenter leurs demandes au Bureau Provincial.

Ceux qui boivent des thés du Japon devraient sûrement essayer le

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C'est la perfection en fait de thé vert — frais, propre et parfumé. Supérieur aux meilleurs thés du Japon que vous ayez encore goûtés. En vente chez tous les épiciers.

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Ask for this label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
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CLAPTRAP IN THE PULPIT

Preachers neglect fundamentals of religion and morality to get "Hot stuff" in their sermons.—Two leading lights indicted in their liquor traffic abuse.

This is the age of the clap trap in the pulpit; it is indeed the age of the four flusher in almost all walks of life. Preachers of Montreal are some of them. They are pouring out what is called "hot stuff" from the pulpits instead of inculcating the fundamentals of religion and morality. This was brought home last Sunday, which was known as "Temperance Sunday," and two men of the "Cloth" instead of being temperate and preaching temperance, went wild with amusingly virtuous tirades against the liquor laws of this Province and of course obliquely the "Quebec Liquor Commission". The speakers were Reverend Dr. R. Reid, of Stanley Church, Westmount, and Rev. Dr. Dolson, of St. Giles Presbyterian Church.

We have no brief for the Liquor Commission, but we hold a brief for justice and herein is the vital issue.

It is an insult to the thousands of tourists and convention members as well as thousands of business travellers who visited this Province during the past year, to be called "Riff-Raff" and that this Province is "blighted" by the liquor laws. This is Dr. Reid's reported statement. His text was "Is the Quebec Government a successful bartender?"

What a subject! The Bible is teeming with subjects which would not be quite so jocular, frivolous nor amusing but not for this modern measure of worldliness and attacker of alleged prevailing evils. It is not the duty of ministers to be engaged with particular examples of evil, it is the great moral principles, which should be drilled into the minds and consciences of the people.

That Montreal is "the oasis in the Sahara desert of dryness", as Dr. Reid said his American friend told him, is more a credit to Quebec than any disgrace. The bootlegger has joined hands with the temperance people and in the next vote against prohibition, these two forces will be allied so strongly that they could nearly beat the world.

Every ruling clique or would-be ruling clique is cowardly in the face of criticism. Whenever a preacher tries to set a community on fire, discretion is essential, and the devoted incendiary may well pray for wisdom—he is pretty sure to make the sensible people grieve.

There are few preachers able to carry out the impendment of the very evil they talk about so much. Does Dr. Reid or Dr. Dolson know of any dens of iniquity in Westmount? They do. We know they do. Are they willing to impeach the police and the offenders and clinch allegation with street number and time of night? That would be reaching a high level of citizenship, instead of attacking an evil with lies and with no attempt at curing the alleged wrong.

We are not dealing with the financial side of the Liquor Commission, but the

effect of controlled traffic. All over the world judicious control of the traffic has proven a God send, and when this Province, one of the most law abiding and prosperous in the Dominion, sets an example, it is unjust and unchristian to make war on a set of laws with no other qualification than an assumed indignation, while most of parishioners of Westmount churches have their cellars well lined.

Dr. Dolson harped on the fact that "seven out of nine of the Provinces had prohibition". It is a great success for the whisky men and the bootleggers. Why in Toronto the bootleggers have to wear badges so that they might know each other. There is more drunkenness and debauchery and drug selling and other devilry in these seven provinces, than was heard of in Quebec Province since confederation.

At any rate the Quebec laws were passed by the vote of the people and while a minority may be worthy of defence and we cannot argue with them, we are with Voltaire when he said he would defend to the death the right of free speech for that minority.

Drunkenness and crime have not increased in the Province of Quebec, and if they had, it could not be blamed on the liquor laws or the preachers but on conditions generally.

(Special notice)

MR. BALLANTYNE STILL STRONG ON THE TARIFF

All this week, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne has been busy working with his helpers to get a solid foundation of organization which is unshakable. His campaigns are managed so that no energy is wasted, but an accurate toll is taken of every voter in the division, and these are reached either by personal call or letter or both. The women of his organization are most enthusiastic and the registration of ladies has been unprecedented. Mr. Ballantyne's policy on the tariff is the Meighen policy, and he stands staunchly behind the Premier. Next week, he is off on a tour of this Province with the Premier, whose right hand man he seems to be in Quebec. He will, during the tour, correct a few of the erroneous statements made by opposition supporters regarding the financial position and also the work accomplished by the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine.

The question of the tariff, however, is one which both the Premier and Mr. Ballantyne think by far the most important. They believe that by moderate protection alone will the working man be able to maintain the Canadian standards of living. Moderate protection, they hold, is necessary to protect the industries and if the industries are not protected more unemployment will follow.

"Brotherhood"

IS THE SUBJECT OF AN ADDRESS BY

Mr. WALTER B. HILTON OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

At the RITZ-CARLTON Sunday November 6 - Tomorrow

Mr. Hilton is known all over the world as a Union Worker and student of economics.

Dr MILTON HERSEY in the Chair

The Religion of Brotherhood

"Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress, to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

ALFRED THOMPSON—In Memoriam.
UNITARIAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE
MONTREAL CHAPTER.

JUNK, THE JUNKER, AND JUNKERDOM

(By I. S. Henri)

These terms have come into use because they are logical words in our every day vernacular which fairly describe the devotees of junkerdom, and their system of holding the masses in thrall.

The God of Junkerdom's is Mammon. The essence of Junkerdom—worship is junk. And junk is that which bears interest—and hereditary interest, rent, or profit forever. Hereditary interest holds the masses in the vilest and subtlest thralldom we can imagine. The apologists or advocates of this system of slavery are therefore more logically called "junkers" than anything else. So the world war stands: Junkerdom vs. The masses. How do you line up?

People are using the terms, "junk, junker, and junkerdom," because they lead to no confusion and no injustice. They are correct.

We are all born victims of a vile system. Those born rich know this even better than those born poor, for they have more time to think, and better education. And there are thousands of fair minded rich who would gladly do something, yea, do everything, for the comradeship of humanity, if their individual efforts would avail. They are capitalists by necessity, but not junkers at heart. They are always ready to join humanity in any struggle against the onsets of junkerdom. So that there may be a wonderful difference between a simple capitalist and a slavery-loving junker. Will it not pay us to observe the distinction?

Our system of "Grab Economics" compels every one of us to strive after capital. Capital is all that Mammon offers us for protection. While the system lasts, we become capitalists if we can; but, do we all join the junker ranks to shackle the masses, and to perpetuate the system of junkerdom? Did you?

We all strive to become employers of labor because the law permits us to take most of the other fellow's work and call it our own. His work promptly becomes our capital, and that capital immediately seeks interest from all future production, and gets it.

Here is the danger point in all careers. We may forget to consider this newly-acquired junk as a mere transient necessity of Mammon's system of alleged protection. This insidious junk, with its inseparable interest and other profit, may already have so brutalized us that we may join the militant forces of junkerdom to enthrall forever the masses—by dooming them to pay perpetual interest to that law-made person called capital, or Mammon, did you?

But do all employers of labor join junkerdom? You bet they do not. Thousands of them side with humanity in the mighty effort to find out a way of releasing ourselves from the gyves of "grab economics,"—that junkers' hope and stay, sanctified by law. The day has at least dawned when the best grabber will not be held up to us as our "best citizen." And dawn will open into full sunshine.

So it behooves us to be careful as well as strong in our references to junkerdom. Let us call things only by their well-earned titles. Junkerdom is drumming hard for recruits in its struggle for eternal dominion, and we also need recruits for defence and re-occupation. Let us remember, therefore, that those who are capitalists and employers by necessity, are not necessarily junkers; for they may not sympathize with capitalism militant. Indeed, we find employees who join the junker ranks in praying for the perpetuation of hereditary interest slavery. We know there are employees who not only join in junker prayer, but assist the junker in every way to achieve his great post-war out-flanking movement for maintenance of prices and reduction of wages.

Reduction of Wages! Unemployment!
Has not the junker decreed unemployment to accomplish reduction of wages, when the continent of America, North and South, was never so wealthy as it is to-day? Do you not feel like exploding?

Let us not explode. Get cool. Vote the wages back in the form of free university education for every child of the nation. Make compulsory education the first charge on our production. Men and women produce mainly for the children. They are natural, and give the children their share of the production first. Loyalty to the children of the nation is the first of all loyalties. The nation founded on this loyalty will win anything and everything, even though lacking in numbers. Let us fully educate the rising generation, and then let junkerdom face an educated generation if it dare. Let us have politics that are worth while. How do you intend to vote—for the children... or for junkerdom?

LABOR WINS IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

Now when it is the joy of the capitalistic press to chuckle at certain failings attributed to Labor, it is nice to hear recent British municipal elections. In England alone, Labor lost 36 seats, but gained 80 making an increase from 190 to 234 seats.

It is really a wonderful victory, because it is in all the big industrial centres where Labor won most. Take Sheffield for instance they won five seats; in Brighton and Stoke-Warrington, four each; Halifax and St. Helens three each; in Bolton, Oldham, Glossop, Barnsley, York, Croydon, Leicester, and Bristol, two each.

Certainly this shows the strength of the labor men in the Old Country.

"NEW ORDER vs NEW DISORDER"

Glen Frank, of New York, a brilliant speaker, told of problems affecting all classes.—Tolerance of opinion, leading thought.

The Laymen's League of the Church of the Messiah, did a great work when they started those meetings every Sunday night at the Ritz. The beauty of the idea is that the meetings are FREE and are unique in that they are undenominational, yet distinctly religious in tone and character. Standing room only, was the word last Sunday night when on the occasion of the second meeting, Glenn Frank, M.A., editor in chief of the *Century Magazine*, New York, was the speaker choosing for his subject "The New Order Vs the New Disorder". The chairman was P. W. McLagan, Mayor of Westmount. The Dubois string quartet and the choir lent a most unusual attractiveness to a very intellectual and pleasant evening.

In introducing the speaker, the chairman made a plea for unity of thought and action in religious work. He praised the Laymen's League and said he was a Presbyterian, but believed in unity of purpose and action.

When Glenn Frank faced that crowded house, his boyish face and slight short figure, with his unpretentious double-breasted coat and business like bearing, there was a pause, because no one dreamed what a hidden volcano this young editor represented. He plunged right into his subject by telling them that most of his subject matter had been previously printed in the columns of the magazine of which he was editor. He pointed out that he was not using the word "order", in the sense of peace and quietness, but in the sense of a new adjustment and new arrangement of the political and industrial order. How to meet the menace of an increasing social discontent was a problem, which he had no apology for discussing at a meeting of this kind.

His conviction was that that unless within the next ten years some new, better and more effective order of society was evolved, there would come a new disorder. That, in his opinion, depended not on the star performance of a new premier or a new president, or upon any political ledgerdemain, but, pointing his finger at "you and you and you" in different parts of the hall and "Me" pointing at himself, will be responsible for the spirit, the point of view and the mental attitude displayed.

He laid down three conditions which were in his opinion necessary to avert disorder: First, that the average citizen must maintain a tolerant attitude towards opinion; second, a democratic attitude towards wealth; and third, an aristocratic attitude towards work. It was remarkable that in his highest flights of eloquence and oratory he never referred to labor unions or their effectiveness in helping these three thoughts.

He made a strong plea for the rights of the minority—and perhaps he may have meant "Organized Labor" but he did not say so. He himself was a Republican and a Methodist; but he had a profound regard for the importance and honesty of radicals in a democracy. "We need radicals," he said, "to act as gadflies to the State; with radicals to arouse the State, and conservatives to run it, then there is a fifty-fifty chance to escape chaos."

He condemned the Russian and German repression of free speech and drove hard on men of United States, such as Palmers and Lusks, etc., who strove for repression. Radical ideas were more dangerous when repressed than they were when expressed. Free speech was a safety valve. The cost of repression, Germany and Russia had decided to run no risks in this connection and see where they had landed.

He believed that the people of any self-governing Commonwealth had common sense enough and self-control sufficient to listen to open and ardent advocacy of any doctrine, without any grave danger.

He made the plea that he could not take the time to deal with the democracy attitude towards wealth, but those who were anxious to hear what he had to say on this, were disappointed because there is the crux of the whole story. Many shook their heads saying: "I fear he passed it up because of its difficulty to explain."

However, Mr. Frank went right on to the other thought, the aristocracy attitude towards work, and even then he never mentioned Labor. By aristocracy he meant the skilled craftsmen in any trade, where workers took a pride in perfecting their work. The real aristocrat was the person who at some time had done something superlatively well for social betterment, in a superior way. That was what he meant by aristocracy attitude towards work and he concluded: "Since the war we have been damned, on this continent by a lot of slished and slovenly work, and the hour has struck for us to raise our voices for the return of the aristocratic spirit in the doing of work of the world."

IMPORTANT MEETING SUNDAY, NOV. 6

The Executive of the Labor Party of the Province of Quebec will meet in special session, to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, at 419 Ontario St. E., at 3 P.M. Important matters will be discussed and all members are urged to attend.

THE ALL-AUSTRALIAN CONGRESS OF UNIONS

It is now several months since the remarkable congress of "All-Australian Labor Unions" was held, but our correspondent in New South Wales has forwarded a budget of interesting notes relative to this very important assembly of trades unions.

That meeting was regarded as a turning point in the history of the Labor Movement in Australia.

For some time past, the Australian Labor Party, which is a powerful organization representing the industrial masses on the political field, has been forced to the conclusion that the political wing of the movement has been drifting steadily apart from the Industrial wing. The workers, at the ballot box, have turned down their political candidates with monotonous regularity, and the Industrial wing of the movement has secured so few concessions at the heavy cost of their support to the political body, that the workers have become profoundly sceptical regarding the efficacy of parliamentary action.

The writing on the wall could not be ignored even by the political wing, and in order to get back the full support of the Trade Unions, the great June Congress was convened, the understanding being that a new advanced policy should be formulated by the Industrial wing, into line with which the Political wing would bring the whole of its forces.

The Congress decided: 1. That the Socialization of Industry, be the objective of the Australian Labor Party. 2. That an inevitable class struggle exists in the present order of society. 3. That craft organization is obsolete and declares for industrial re-organization on the lines of the One Big Union. 4. Setting up of Labor Bureaux throughout the Commonwealth.

The Industrial wing is now busily engaged upon working out the organization of the One Big Union through a Council of Action elected by Congress for speedily carrying its resolutions into effect.

The Political wing met in October in Brisbane for the express purpose of coming into line with the Trade Union Congress, but there are already rumors of a powerful opposition forming in political circles to turn down the industrial program, and this appears to be a certainty.

In this event it is exceedingly probable that the Industrial wing will proceed to organize what is already projected by its advanced elements. At the present time the Trade Unions are helpless on the political plane since each Union affiliates singly to the Australian Labor Party. There are already suggestions from the Industrial side that the Trade Unions should unite in a single Industrial group and affiliate as a united body in place of separate units.

CO-OPERATIVE BOND BUYING

The Mutual Thrift, Loan & Sales League, of New York, are again explaining to the workers how to make sensible money investments by means of an advertisement, elsewhere in this issue.

They outline a plan whereby a subscriber is allowed to share in surplus profits of "promotion," as well as the earnings of the company in which they invest. This is something new, and this condition has now been placed at all clients disposal.

Their ads are eye-openers to workers, who heretofore had not any chance to see the inside workings of big investments. The "mystery of finance" is no longer a mystery, and workers take their proper share of knowledge and see how the monopolist controlled their money for so long. Watch these ads for timely information.

Brains vs Brawn

Subscribe for these

8% Gold Bonds

now and share in the "Underwriting Syndicate".

— READ, AND LEARN HOW.

WE HAVE "UNDERWRITTEN" \$2,000,000 of the First Mortgage, Ten Year, Sinking Fund, Gold Development Bonds, of the re-organized "Spirit Ore Porphyry Gold Mines Company," of Nevada. As a bonus, an equal amount of stock is granted to us. To those who subscribe for the first 5% of this issue, an equal co-operative share in 50% of the profits of the "underwriting" will be allowed; this in addition to the previous benefits as offered of a stock bonus and 8% Bonds for the full amount subscribed.

THE NATIONAL-MUTUAL THRIFT LEAGUE gives you an absolute co-operative share in its earnings, and this extra dividend is given to "speed up" the initiative income on these Bonds, as this amount will enable the management to start operations which will show tremendous earnings.

THE MEN BEHIND THIS ENTERPRISE are so well known that several large operators have signified their willingness to take over the entire proposition, "IF" they can get "CONTROL". This, they cannot get, because the present owners have spent their lives making millions for these same groups of big operators, and have now determined to make money for themselves.

BY JOINING THEM NOW, through a subscription to these Bonds, you will not only share permanently in the big success to come from their operation, but will have an additional share in the "underwriting syndicate" which we have organized to finance this undertaking.

DO NOT NEGLECT TO ATTEND to this opportunity at once, NOW. Cut off the coupon below and mail it at once.

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part, please send me full particulars regarding the above Bonds, and how I may share in the "Underwriting syndicate."

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MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Real co-operative movement not mixed up with the gigantic fraud which dismally failed recently.—Genuine co-operation a great success.

Some confusion has arisen in the minds of well wishers of the co-operative movement, and others, regarding the failure of what is known as "The Co-operative Society of America". To the lay and superficial mind this was at once swallowed as a fine morsel for the failure of co-operation as a movement. Nothing could be farther from the truth and in fact such an assumption would be as gigantic a humbug as the wrecked organization was, itself.

The defunct concern was a get-rich-quick outfit and never had a thing to do with real co-operation or its helpers. It is not surprising that the Co-operative League of America would be annoyed at the incident of mistaken identity and it

is a special privilege to give all publicity possible to offset it.

In no particular was the Co-operative Society of America a co-operative. It did not provide a vote for the members; it did not give them dividends according to the amount of their purchases. It was a stock-selling scheme devised by one man for his own profit. The failure of this fake co-operative in no way reflects on the genuine Co-operative Movement. In fact it is a help to get it out of the way.

All over the country, the societies patterned along the Rochdale Co-operation are meeting with success. Fake societies go under. Co-operatives which mean well but try to change the fundamental policies of Rochdale Co-operation soon find themselves in difficulties. But the genuine co-operatives are sound, they are successful.

Pickets are active at printing plants refusing to grant the 45-hour week in Vancouver, B.C., and the Allied Printing Trades Council reports that one firm lost an \$8,000 job because it could not supply the union label.

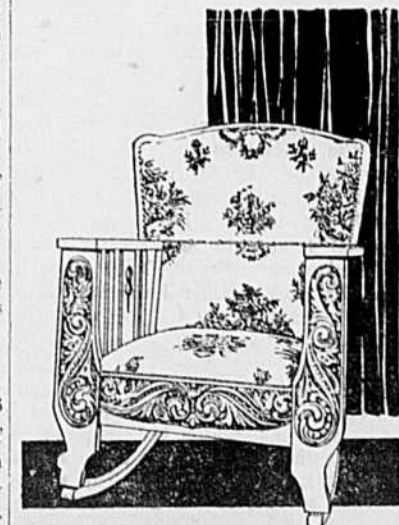
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PERHAPS YOU'VE BEEN WANTING A CERTAIN SET OR PIECE FOR AN ODD CORNER, FOR THE FIRE-PLACE OR ANY ROOM IN THE HOUSE, AND HAVE FOUND THE PRICE TOO HIGH, COME IN TOMORROW AND LOOK AROUND OUR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT YOU'LL BE DELIGHTED WITH A WIDE RANGE OF CHOICE AT SUCH LOW SALE PRICES.

—Third Floor up.

Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World
The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of
Montreal Organized Workers
Member of the
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA
Membre de la Presse Internationale
Ouvrière d'Amérique
Gus. FRANCO, Editor and Publisher,
Vice-President of the International
Labor Press
9-11 St. Paul Street West
MONTREAL

Old Country Impressions

Labor leader reports to the Trades Council of his trip to British Congress of Labor. — European observations. — Other matters discussed.

At the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council held Thursday evening, the delegates were entertained and deeply interested in the address made by delegate J. T. Foster, who made a very brilliant exposé of his observations while travelling in Europe, incident to his visit to the British Trades Congress as a fraternal delegate for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

He gave the Council, the benefit of his impressions while on tour. He stated that the British workers had decided, to attain their emancipation through their political strength joined with their economic power.

Conditions on the other side were much like those existing on this continent. It did not seem to him that unemployment was so great in the old land as on this continent. He ascribed this to the fact that it did not show so much, because over here there was no unemployment fund, where the out of work could receive dimes they do in Great Britain. Thus, it was evident that the workers in the Old Country were in a better position to stand unemployment than they were here. He chose Belgium as an illustration of how they were so busy readjusting everything that there was little unemployment there.

Referring again to Britain, for there, he spent most time, he was of the opinion that it was generally believed that it was useless to build up large trade organizations, and then use them to realize the worker's ideals by exercising massed power in direct action. The policy in union circles was rather to work toward the acquisition of political power, so that the bettering of the workers' lot would come about constitutionally, from the seats of the legislators. There were some differences of opinion, but the majority of the thought was against direct action on the part of the workers.

He also remarked that Organized Labor was sometimes inconsistent. To illustrate, he told how that last summer he himself was asked by a very strong labor union to intervene to relieve a large number of immigrants, who had been interned in Quebec, while only the other day the Council blamed the Government because they had not deported a few aliens who were brought in as strike breakers.

A further instance he cited was that for years Organized Labor had been opposed to all armaments, while only recently British workers had asked the British Government to build some battle-ships, at the Clyde Navy Yards, so that work might be given to unemployed.

So he continued it is well to cultivate moderation in the ranks of labor, as it was more difficult to be correct than to criticize.

Other matters of importance came up. One was a letter from the Carpenters' Union which censured the custom of allowing gangs of workers to drink out of the same cup, which was tied to a pall. This matter was referred to the Health Committee of the City.

This occasioned a speech from one of the delegates who denounced the Health Department of the City as absolutely inefficient. He referred to all certain Chinese restaurants as unsanitary places. The whole matter was finally turned over to the Executive.

Another letter was read from the same organization, which urged the Council to

take some action in order to improve the transport service at the hours when workers are going to and from work. This was also referred to the Executive. The local Painters' Union wrote recommending that the Council should take some action to prevent the increase of rents next Spring.

The Allied Printing Trades Council reported that it was important that all badges and buttons should be printed at union shops and that delegates should insist that all their printing was done at union shops.

Re the importation of strike breakers in the printing trade, the Trades Congress reported that owing to the activities of the Council, the Department of Labor had deported three printers, strike breakers who had been imported to Montreal.

The Trades and Labor Congress informed the Council that they had issued a questionnaire to be presented to all candidates in the Federal Election campaign. The Council endorsed this action.

Special attention was brought to the Council by a communication from the American Federation of Labor that the delegates from suspended unions could not be seated in affiliated Councils.

IMPERIAL NOTES

Stepney Borough Council has decided by a resolution to follow the example of Poplar (whose councillors have been imprisoned for taking similar action) and to refuse to levy the general rates, imposed by the London County Council, on the Metropolitan Police and the Metropolitan Asylums Board, only levying a tax sufficient to meet the calls of the Poor Law authorities and their own local needs.

Bethnal Green has already taken a similar decision, the object in all three cases being to secure the equalization of London taxes and also to force the Government to treat unemployment as a national question and not one to be shifted onto the shoulders of the local districts affected by unemployment.

Under the Lands Consolidation Act of 1913, in Australia is still in vogue, no alien can acquire land in any of the states of Australia, excepting Victoria, unless declaration is made of his intention to become a British subject. If, after five years, the alien has not commuted his intention as to naturalization, his lands, homestead or lease is forfeited to the government. In Tasmania, an alien subject of a friendly state may occupy lands for ten years not to exceed twenty-one years. Aliens are disqualified without exemption from holding perpetual leases in South Australia.

At Newcastle, England, unemployment continues with hardly perceptible decrease. The coal mines are either working reduced time or are closed down. Only 25 per cent of the iron furnaces are in blast. There are no new contracts for ship building and the launchings of the month are reported to have been made only with a view of removing the vessels from the ways to prevent possible settling of the foundations.

A letter to the home secretary, London, demanding the release of the Poplar Borough Councillors, has been signed by several well-known editors and writers including A. G. Gardiner, Philip Gibbs, John Macfield, H. G. Wells and H. W. Newinson.

It concludes with the words: "We consider that whether their method of drawing attention to the grievance was wise or not, their protest was disinterested and sincere, and we call upon you to release the Councillors with all possible speed, granting them the treatment due to first-class misdemeanants until their release can be arranged."

The new Furniture Guild which is being started at Manchester is designed "to bring about such a change in the spirit and organization of the industry that the end of the wage system can be secured and self-government established." Full maintenance for the workers, plus cost of materials and administration, are the only charges to be made, and it is claimed that the public will thus be saved at least 50 per cent of the present cost. "No profit and no interest" is the Guild's basis for all transactions.

Prediction that New Zealand and Australia might be close to the storm center of the next world war and a plain intimation that Japan would be the next enemy, were made by Major General Sir Andrew Russell at a mass meeting in Auckland, N. Z. Fears that England would continue her alliance with Japan have led to speculation on the lineup in the next war. Some of the more fanatical "White New Zealanders" state that they will cast their lot with the United States if the next world war finds England supporting Japan.

The New Zealand Minister for Education, in unfurling a Union Jack presented to the Auckland schools by the Navy League, declared that though free from the German trouble, the world was not free from all trouble. There were indications that the "domino" center was shifting from one ocean to another, and there was danger of the gravest trouble arising.

Unusual information comes from the "London Times" correspondent in Melbourne, Australia, wherein he states that the interstate labor conference at Brisbane has carried the resolution, proposed by the Hon. E. G. Theodore, Premier of Queensland, in favor of making the Queensland Commonwealth the supreme governing authority in Australia, with unlimited powers.

The States of Australia would have only such functions as the Commonwealth confers and it to have the right to create new states. The scheme which is a drastic form of unification, provides for the abolition of the Senate, the initiative and the referendum; the vesting of final jurisdiction in all cases in the High Court and the disallowing of the acceptance of Imperial honors in any circumstances by Australian citizens. That is what even the most advanced thinker would call a "corker."

Seventy-seven living commodities, in Germany, including clothing, shoes and coal have increased in price upon an average of 18 points from September 3 to October 1, which indicates an increase in the cost of living since January 1, 1921, of 84 per cent. The reason ascribed to this is the depreciation of the value of the mark through international exchange in purchasing raw materials.

DRINKS AVAILABLE IF MONEY IS THERE

No Difficulty In Getting Drinks In United States Admits American prohibition leader.

Samuel Hopkins Adams is a well known writer and perhaps is responsible more than any other individual for the bringing about of prohibition in the United States. What a wail he now sends up about it, a frank manly confession it is true, but it must have been sad for him to have made the confession he does in Collier's when under the title of "On Sale Everywhere" he admits that prohibition does not prohibit. The article in question shows that Mr. Adams has made a widespread investigation in a majority of the States of the United States.

"Anyone," he tells us, "who wants a drink and can pay for it can still get a drink." Most of those who drank when it was lawful to drink continue to drink now that it is unlawful, and without any consciousness of moral or ethical deterioration.

Home brewing has succeeded "bar haunting" as the source of steady supply. Mr. Samuel Adams states, and the pocket flask has succeeded to the punch bowl for social festivities. What are the people of the United States drinking under the prohibition regime? The writer tells us.

"For obvious reasons of convenience, the tendency under prohibition has been away from beer and wine towards whiskey and gin. Quick results are the desideratum, which may go far to explain such a phenomenon as the increased number of cases of alcoholism coming to the large city hospitals for treatment."

It is apparent that Mr. Adams feels deeply this increase of alcoholism, as he states the barroom was stigmatized as the breeding place of drunkards. "How far that stigma has been transferred to the home is impossible to determine, but if statistics could be obtained, I believe, he says, that they would show home drunkenness steadily on the increase as a result of the suppression of the public bar. The startling augmentation of hospital cases of alcoholism would seem to indicate this."

"The semi-private institution is not so prone to send drunken men reeling forth from its door to advertise its business as was the anti-prohibition public saloon." By semi-private institution he means the "soft" bar where a wink gets a glass of "Hard stuff," the barber shop, the small restaurant, and the innumerable other places he has found in his travels. He adds: "The clandestine saloon exhibits at least some caution, if not respect, towards the law which it violates, to the extent of seeing that its clientele does not cause unnecessary scandal. Hence the marked decrease in public intoxication."

But, wails Mr. Adams in effect, it is quite the thing in society to have cocktails at home and home brewing is common. This is a critic's comment on the fact that home brewing has succeeded to bar haunting as a source of steady supply. Many a farmer goes on making his favorite illicit beverage, mostly in blissful ignorance that he hasn't a perfect moral and legal right to do so."

(Special notice) MR. MARLER AN IDEAL CANDIDATE Is not a free trader but a Liberal of the Laurier school standing for protection and progress

The clear cut platform of Mr. Herbert Marler, who is in the field against the Hon. C. B. Ballantyne, is one which commends itself to all thinkers and sensible voters in that great division of intelligence St. Lawrence-St. George. He believes in practical economy and is solidly against the extravagance of the present government in every way. The great fiscal issue is clear to Mr. Marler. He openly told his hearers at the big meeting last week that he would not think of being called a free trader, and if the Liberal Party dared to put it in their platform, he would break away from the Party. His policy is for the old nation building ideas of Laurier and the progressive thought of marching forward with reasonable protection and a free people, unshackled by debt and the ownership of bankrupt railways and other stocks of valueless character.

A Montreal boy with the best of family traditions and an unflinching business and professional career, Mr. Marler stands as an ideal man to carry the Liberal standard to victory.

His opposition to the Meighen Government was based on the belief that many mistakes of great cost to this country had been made, and it was easy to make a smoke screen over these mistakes, by shouting that "the tariff is the only issue". Before the campaign is through Mr. Marler means to show his constituents by the sound reasoning of a strong man, why they should vote for him on December 6 and help carry the Liberal party, the party of progress and prosperity, back to the power which was stolen from them by a gigantic fluke.

An open and square fight is what Mr. Marler desires, and no personalities have entered his programme. A host of friends, both men and women, are busily engaged in Mr. Marler's interests, and there is every hope of a great victory.

EUROPEAN NOTES

From various parts of Italy, comes the story of wage reductions. There have been some, but the capitalist press are making a mountain out of a mole hill. At any rate everyone knows, that with all respect to the Italian, he has been the "bête noir" of the workers of this whole continent in his unfortunate ability to live on less wages than our native born workers. So then when the reports from Italy state that while the labor market there is, in most cases, over crowded, it is not so to day, and the unemployment for the whole country was put at less than 400,000.

On the other hand, from our own despatches there have been many troubles in this sunny land, and industries all over have been compelled to close tightly. The textile industries in the north have apparently tided over the closing troubles, but the cut in wages has been the cause. Fifteen per cent was one cut and the workers agreed to a gradual cut of twenty per cent covering a period of a year.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY

THE NATURAL LAW OF COOPERATION 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 policy of cordial relationship between Employer and Employee.

A number of leading firms whose names do not appear in this list are friendly to labor and have shown their sympathy in a practical way.

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LABOR'S INTEREST IN DISTRIBUTION (A. Byrne in The Guild Socialist, London.) It is only natural that Labor should be obsessed by the rights of the Producer, and should pay little more than lip-service to the rights of the Consumer. For the Labor world is a world of Producers in every sense of the term "Producer", and a world of Consumers only in the narrowest sense of the term "Consumer". Indeed, they can scarcely be called proficient Consumers. Their opportunities for practising Consumption, except in the medical sense of the world, are restricted by the unwritten law that drives their purchasing power down to the level, or below the level of subsistence. But Labor will never succeed in claiming its rights as a Producer, until it rejects, as an illusion, the belief that the economic problem can be solved by changes in the Producer mechanism alone. The surest way for Producer to achieve its rights, is for Labor as Consumer to demand changes in the Consumer mechanism. It is only these which will assure for all Consumers, including, and especially, Labor Consumers, an irrevocable purchasing power in the form of a dividend as well as a wage, and such a reduction in the price of retail goods as will make that purchasing power really effective.

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AMERICAN NOTES

The head of the United Charities declared, a few days ago, that his organization was over \$142,000 in debt and could no longer support families that properly came under the scope of the pension law. Judge Arnold stated that so long as the country could find money for other purposes it must pay the mothers' pensions.

Slight reduction in the retail prices of food is reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor as having taken place in the month from August 15 to September 15 in seven of ten principal cities of the United States. Los Angeles showed an increase of 2 per cent, Newark one-fifth of 1 per cent, and Memphis one-tenth of 1 per cent increase. In Boston the prices were down 3 per cent, in Cleveland and Detroit 2 per cent, in Columbus, Indianapolis and Houston 1 per cent, and in Jacksonville one-tenth of 1 per cent.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on September 15, 1921, showed an increase of 50 per cent in Boston and Detroit, 51 per cent in Cleveland, 50 per cent in Indianapolis and Newark, 45 per cent in Jacksonville, 45 per cent in Memphis, and 42 per cent in Los Angeles.

San Francisco now has a public defender, thanks to a bill passed by the recent Legislature. The appointee is Frank Egan, an attorney, and formerly a San Francisco policeman.

Lack of money and a job were given as the reasons for the suicide attempt by Tip H. Jamerson, of Oklahoma City, who sought to end his life by drinking poison recently. The efforts of the poison were successfully counteracted, however. "What's the use of struggling on trying to find work when there is none?" Jamerson asked, when consciousness returned.

The cases of James H. Dohson, J. E. Snyder, J. A. Haysdale, J. G. Reed, Edrie Smith and Clarence Tobey, in Oakland, Cal., pending for almost two years on a charge of criminal syndicalism, have again been postponed, this time to January 16, 1922. The defendants are members of the United Communist party. The cases are being held over pending the decision of the Supreme Court on J. C. Taylor and of the Appellate on Anita Whitney.

Wages of city traction motormen and conductors, in Oklahoma City, have been cut 5 cents an hour by action of John Shartel, president of the company. Shartel announced he had no intention of reducing the fare, now 7 cents.

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