



LA GREVE DE QUEBEC

Les membres des Syndicats Nationaux et Catholiques des Policiers et des Pompiers se mettent en grève. — Qui avait osé affirmer qu'avec le règne des Syndicats Catholiques il n'y aurait plus de grève? — Que devient l'influence des amoniers quand les intérêts matériels sont en jeu?

L'un des arguments les plus forts dont se servent ceux qui veulent détruire les Unions Internationales et pousser en leur place les Syndicats Catholiques et Nationaux, c'est qu'avec ces derniers il n'y aura plus de grèves tant que les Unions Internationales ou neutres en font leur arme favorite.

Depuis quelque temps surtout, les événements semblent donner à cette affirmation un démenti éclatant, si l'on tient compte surtout du chiffre très restreint des membres des Syndicats Catholiques à côté de l'armée — plus ou moins bien disciplinée, nous devons l'admettre — qui compose les Unions Internationales.

Qui ne se rappelle les grèves des débardeurs et des cordonniers nationaux de Québec à qui beaucoup reprochent d'avoir été la cause du marasme dans lequel le port de Québec est tombé et que plusieurs manufacturiers de chaussures ont quitté la ville de Champlain pour s'établir ailleurs.

On se rappelle que pendant la grève des pompiers de Montréal, les membres de l'Union Internationale des Pompiers se rendirent au feu comme volontaires durant les hostilités. Les journaux de Québec nous annoncent qu'une maison a été incendiée sans qu'aucun pompier de l'Union Nationale et Catholique de Québec ait daigné se déranger pour servir comme volontaire.

Nous pourrions mentionner encore bien des cas où les membres des Syndicats Catholiques et Nationaux se sont mis en grève, mais ceux que nous avons cités suffisent pour démontrer que lorsqu'on habite une maison de verre, on ne jette pas de pierres dans le jardin de son voisin.

Lors de la dernière session provinciale, une loi fut adoptée décrétant que tout différend entre les municipalités et les corps de pompiers, policiers et employés de l'aqueduc devraient être soumis à l'arbitrage avant qu'une grève ou contre-grève puissent être déclarées.

Quelle que soit l'issue de la grève de Québec, ce sera une défaite pour le Travail Ouvrier et un grand démenti à ceux qui prétendaient qu'avec les Syndicats Catholiques, il n'y aurait plus de grève possible.

Gus. Francq.

DE PARTOUT UN PEU

—La guerre est à peine finie et les travailleurs des Flandres, en Belgique, commencent à se plaindre de l'exploitation honteuse dont souffrent les ouvriers. Le Parti ouvrier ayant institué une enquête, on découvre quotidiennement des preuves d'une exploitation criminelle des femmes et des enfants.

—Par un accord mutuel, les charpentiers de navires du port d'Anvers, Belgique, ont accepté une réduction de trois sous l'heure. Les patrons demandant une réduction de cinq sous, mais l'attitude énergique des représentants du syndicat a fait accepter l'offre des ouvriers et le travail a été immédiatement repris.

—Une campagne contre la journée de huit heures vient d'être inaugurée en Suède. La majorité parlementaire des chambres législatives vient de voter la révision de la loi malgré l'opposition émergeante des représentants du travail.

—L'International Mercantile Navigation Co. annonce un profit de 9,440,000 livres sterling pour l'année 1920. Les administrateurs n'espèrent pas une si grande somme de bénéfices pour l'année 1921, parce qu'il y a une réduction sur le taux des transports des marchandises.

—Le conflit dans l'industrie métallurgique existant en Tchéco-Slovaquie, vient de se terminer avec quelques avantages pour les ouvriers. Ceux-ci ont fait quelques concessions qui ont aidé grandement à parvenir à une entente.

—Il existe actuellement un différend entre les ouvriers du service des télégraphes italiens et le gouvernement. Ce différend paralyse les communications télégraphiques avec l'étranger.

—Léon Jouhaux et Fimica, deux camarades de la Fédération Générale de France sont en voyage d'enquête en Haute-Silésie. Le but de leur voyage est de faire une enquête sur la situation économique du pays. Un délégué de la Fédération du Travail allemande de la Silésie

APPEL DE CONVENTION

Le secrétaire-trésorier du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada vient d'émettre la convocation suivante pour la convention annuelle qui sera tenue à Winnipeg, le 22 août et les jours suivants:

Aux officiers et membres des fédérations provinciales, des conseils de métiers, des unions nationales, des unions fédérales et internationales du Travail du Dominion du Canada.—SALUT.

Compagnons des unions ouvrières et camarades,

La trente-septième session annuelle du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail s'ouvrira dans la salle de convention de l'Hotel Royal Alexandra, en la ville de Winnipeg, Manitoba, lundi matin, le 22 août, et se continuera de jour en jour, jusqu'à ce que le travail de la convention soit terminé.

Winnipeg, par sa situation centrale, offre des avantages égaux aux travailleurs des centres industriels de l'Est et de l'Ouest comme endroit où les uns et les autres peuvent se rencontrer commodément et apprendre à mieux connaître leurs problèmes et leurs points de vue respectifs.

Les unions ouvrières de Winnipeg sont revenues aux conditions normales et feront tout en leur pouvoir pour assurer le confort et le bien-être des délégués visiteurs.

Jamais plus qu'à présent les travailleurs organisés n'ont eu à faire face à une situation qui demande à être étudiée avec grand soin. La période de réaction que nous traversons remet en lumière la plupart des anciens problèmes et en fait surgir plusieurs nouveaux, dont le travail organisé est appelé à trouver la solution.

A cause de la gravité du problème du chômage et de la demande faite, dans certains cas, d'une convention spéciale pour étudier cette question, l'Exécutif du Congrès s'est évertué à justifier d'avancer de quelques semaines la date ordinaire de la convention; la considération de ce problème, à lui seul, suffira pour inciter toutes les organisations affiliées à ne rien négliger pour être pleinement représentées.

La lutte des travailleurs pour le maintien du niveau de vie auquel ils sont habitués, lutte qui se livre dans des circonstances difficiles à l'heure actuelle, a été mise à profit par plusieurs patrons, d'un côté, et de l'autre, qui, voulant faire disparaître la pratique du marchandage collectif, cherchent à introduire soit l'"atelier ouvert", soit le "plan au choix des travailleurs", ou autres subterfuges semblables.

Des groupes puissants de patrons ont ouvertement déclaré leur opposition à des lois sociales et industrielles progressistes, et vous avez remarqué qu'on a laissé en suspens la législation en faveur de la journée de huit heures, l'assurance contre le chômage, la protection des femmes et des enfants et autres recommandations toutes adoptées à la première assemblée annuelle du Corps Ouvrier International, tenue à Washington, D.C., il y a près de

deux ans, et auxquelles des délégués du gouvernement canadien avaient donné leur assentiment. Sur ces questions et autres questions semblables, le travail organisé devra de nouveau faire entendre sa voix. D'une façon non équivoque, nous devons être envoyés au secrétaire et l'autre présent au président du comité des lettres de créance à la convention du Congrès.

Représentation—Election des délégués Article 2, paragraphe 1.—Le Congrès sera composé de délégués régulièrement élus et accrédités par des fédérations provinciales du travail, des conseils de métiers, unions locales internationales dont l'union mère paie la taxe par tête sur la totalité des membres en règle canadiens, des unions ouvrières, des unions fédérales et des unions nationales de la confédération du Canada, mais en aucun cas il n'y aura, dans une ville, plus d'un corps central qui pourra être affilié au Congrès.

Paragraphe 2.—Le président, les vice-présidents et le secrétaire-trésorier auront droit d'assister à la convention annuelle avec tous les privilèges des délégués, jusqu'à ce que leurs successeurs soient nommés et les affaires de la convention terminées.

Paragraphe 3.—La base de représentation sera comme suit: unions locales internationales dont l'union mère paie la taxe par tête sur la totalité des membres en règle canadiens, unions ouvrières et unions fédérales, un délégué par cent membres ou moins, et un délégué par chaque groupe supplémentaire de cent membres ou fraction de ce nombre excédant 50; conseils de métiers et unions ouvrières nationales, trois délégués chacune; fédérations provinciales du travail, un délégué chacune. Les organisations internationales, dont les membres canadiens sont affiliés par l'union-mère, auront droit à un délégué, qui devra être choisi parmi les membres canadiens. Deux unions ouvrières ou plus, dont le nombre total des membres ne dépasse pas 150, peuvent s'unir et envoyer un délégué. Aucune représentation par procuration ne sera permise. Tous les délégués, sauf dans le cas de corps composés de délégués d'associations locales, devront, au moins six mois avant l'époque de l'élection, être membres du corps qu'ils représentent, mais rien dans ce paragraphe ne sera considéré comme empêchant les unions ou assemblées de s'unir pour envoyer un représentant. Rien dans ce paragraphe n'empêchera les associations qui ne sont pas organisées depuis six mois d'être représentées.

Les Fédérations Provinciales du travail et les Conseils de métiers et du travail sont avertis que les délégués élus doivent être des membres en règle d'une union internationale ou d'une union détenant une charte directement du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada ou de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, et au moment d'être envoyés délégués ils doivent être membres en règle de ces unions.

Les délégués élus doivent être des membres en règle d'une union internationale ou d'une union détenant une charte directement du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada ou de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, et au moment d'être envoyés délégués ils doivent être membres en règle de ces unions.

Article 3, paragraphe 2.—Toutes les résolutions devant être soumises à la convention du Congrès devront être reçues par le Secrétaire-Trésorier au plus tard dix jours avant l'ouverture de la convention, lesquelles seront imprimées et distribuées à la séance d'ouverture du Congrès. Les résolutions soumises à l'encontre du présent article ne peuvent être présentées et étudiées par le Congrès que par le vote des deux tiers des délégués présents. Le conseil exécutif nommera un comité des résolutions parmi les délégués accrédités et ledit comité se réunira au moins un jour avant l'ouverture de la convention, afin d'étudier toutes les questions qui lui seront soumises. Le comité se composera de sept membres, dont l'allocation sera de six dollars par jour pour leurs services.

Article 4, paragraphe 5.—Avis de l'élection des délégués, leurs noms et leurs adresses, et le nombre des membres de l'assemblée qu'ils représentent seront transmis au secrétaire du Congrès au moins dix jours avant la date de la réunion dudit Congrès. Les titres de créance devront être préparés sur des formulaires doubles fournis par le secrétaire du Congrès—un de ces doubles devant être envoyé au secrétaire et l'autre présent au président du comité des lettres de créance à la convention du Congrès.

Article 5.—Avis de l'élection des délégués, leurs noms et leurs adresses, et le nombre des membres de l'assemblée qu'ils représentent seront transmis au secrétaire du Congrès au moins dix jours avant la date de la réunion dudit Congrès. Les titres de créance devront être préparés sur des formulaires doubles fournis par le secrétaire du Congrès—un de ces doubles devant être envoyé au secrétaire et l'autre présent au président du comité des lettres de créance à la convention du Congrès.

Article 6.—Avis de l'élection des délégués, leurs noms et leurs adresses, et le nombre des membres de l'assemblée qu'ils représentent seront transmis au secrétaire du Congrès au moins dix jours avant la date de la réunion dudit Congrès. Les titres de créance devront être préparés sur des formulaires doubles fournis par le secrétaire du Congrès—un de ces doubles devant être envoyé au secrétaire et l'autre présent au président du comité des lettres de créance à la convention du Congrès.

A TRAVERS LE MOUVEMENT OUVRIER

—Dimanche, le 3 juillet, à 10 hrs a.m., au No 217 rue Sainte-Catherine Est, il y aura une assemblée du Parti Ouvrier, section de Montréal. Tous les délégués sont priés d'être présents. Un ordre du jour sera mis en discussion. Différents rapports seront présentés par les divers comités.

—Le local 2098 de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-Moussiers, à sa dernière assemblée, tenue au No 417 rue Ontario Est, a procédé à l'élection des Officiers de cette union pour l'année 1921-22, sous la présidence du camarade W. Bélanger. Le camarade Ben. Drolet, de l'Union des Cigariers a recommandé aux renouvellers l'usage de l'étiquette bleue de l'Union des Cigariers. L'assemblée accepta les suggestions du camarade Drolet et vota une résolution en conséquence, recommandant aux membres de donner leur préférence aux cigares portant l'étiquette de l'Union, tout en n'oubliant pas le cigare "Coopérative", qui est un produit de la coopérative ouvrière des cigariers internationaux de Montréal.

—Après la nouvelle loi du travail de l'Angleterre, aucune manufacture, fabrique ou autres endroits où travaillent d'autres personnes que les membres de la famille de l'employeur ne peuvent être ouverts plus de douze heures par jour. Si la même loi était adoptée au Canada, les enfants qui sont employés dans les moulins textiles auraient une autre protection que celle d'aujourd'hui.

—Les brigadiers de New-Haven, Conn., viennent d'obtenir une augmentation de cinq centins de l'heure. Ils gagnent maintenant un dollar de l'heure.

—Les travailleurs en fourrure de San-Francisco viennent d'obtenir une victoire. Leurs employeurs voulaient les faire travailler 48 heures par semaine. Après quelques pourparlers, voyant l'insuffisance des travailleurs, les patrons ont signé le contrat de 44 heures.

—L'Union Internationale des Peintres de Toronto vient de signer avec les maîtres-peintres un contrat de boutique fermé, stipulant la semaine de 44 heures et un salaire minimum de 80 centins de l'heure.

—Les ouvriers de la fourrure de Montréal sont heureux du résultat du travail de leurs officiers qui viennent d'obtenir un contrat de 20 mois, avec la semaine de 44 heures, le paiement des jours de fête au même salaire que l'année dernière, l'honneur au courage, à l'activité et à la ténacité des travailleurs en fourrure et de leurs officiers.

—Une tentative d'atteinte à la liberté de grève vient d'échouer au Sénat américain quand, par un vote de 26 à 6, la loi défendant la grève fut rejetée. Les sénateurs déclarent que l'ouvrier doit rester libre. Toute atteinte à cette liberté serait la perte du parti qui l'aurait proposée.

—Quelques hommes d'affaires américains ont demandé de faire réduire les salaires du personnel des compagnies de navigation et des chemins de fer dans

l'espoir d'obtenir ainsi une réduction du prix du transport des marchandises. Ils ont été déçus puisque, dans une déclaration des autorités, aucune réduction des taux de transport ne sera accordée, même si la réduction des salaires est effectuée.

—Le local 2098 de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-Moussiers, à sa dernière assemblée, tenue au No 417 rue Ontario Est, a procédé à l'élection des Officiers de cette union pour l'année 1921-22, sous la présidence du camarade W. Bélanger. Le camarade Ben. Drolet, de l'Union des Cigariers a recommandé aux renouvellers l'usage de l'étiquette bleue de l'Union des Cigariers. L'assemblée accepta les suggestions du camarade Drolet et vota une résolution en conséquence, recommandant aux membres de donner leur préférence aux cigares portant l'étiquette de l'Union, tout en n'oubliant pas le cigare "Coopérative", qui est un produit de la coopérative ouvrière des cigariers internationaux de Montréal.

—Après la nouvelle loi du travail de l'Angleterre, aucune manufacture, fabrique ou autres endroits où travaillent d'autres personnes que les membres de la famille de l'employeur ne peuvent être ouverts plus de douze heures par jour. Si la même loi était adoptée au Canada, les enfants qui sont employés dans les moulins textiles auraient une autre protection que celle d'aujourd'hui.

—Les brigadiers de New-Haven, Conn., viennent d'obtenir une augmentation de cinq centins de l'heure. Ils gagnent maintenant un dollar de l'heure.

—Les travailleurs en fourrure de San-Francisco viennent d'obtenir une victoire. Leurs employeurs voulaient les faire travailler 48 heures par semaine. Après quelques pourparlers, voyant l'insuffisance des travailleurs, les patrons ont signé le contrat de 44 heures.

—L'Union Internationale des Peintres de Toronto vient de signer avec les maîtres-peintres un contrat de boutique fermé, stipulant la semaine de 44 heures et un salaire minimum de 80 centins de l'heure.

—Les ouvriers de la fourrure de Montréal sont heureux du résultat du travail de leurs officiers qui viennent d'obtenir un contrat de 20 mois, avec la semaine de 44 heures, le paiement des jours de fête au même salaire que l'année dernière, l'honneur au courage, à l'activité et à la ténacité des travailleurs en fourrure et de leurs officiers.

—Une tentative d'atteinte à la liberté de grève vient d'échouer au Sénat américain quand, par un vote de 26 à 6, la loi défendant la grève fut rejetée. Les sénateurs déclarent que l'ouvrier doit rester libre. Toute atteinte à cette liberté serait la perte du parti qui l'aurait proposée.

—Quelques hommes d'affaires américains ont demandé de faire réduire les salaires du personnel des compagnies de navigation et des chemins de fer dans

l'espoir d'obtenir ainsi une réduction du prix du transport des marchandises. Ils ont été déçus puisque, dans une déclaration des autorités, aucune réduction des taux de transport ne sera accordée, même si la réduction des salaires est effectuée.

Le local 2098 de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-Moussiers, à sa dernière assemblée, tenue au No 417 rue Ontario Est, a procédé à l'élection des Officiers de cette union pour l'année 1921-22, sous la présidence du camarade W. Bélanger. Le camarade Ben. Drolet, de l'Union des Cigariers a recommandé aux renouvellers l'usage de l'étiquette bleue de l'Union des Cigariers. L'assemblée accepta les suggestions du camarade Drolet et vota une résolution en conséquence, recommandant aux membres de donner leur préférence aux cigares portant l'étiquette de l'Union, tout en n'oubliant pas le cigare "Coopérative", qui est un produit de la coopérative ouvrière des cigariers internationaux de Montréal.

Après la nouvelle loi du travail de l'Angleterre, aucune manufacture, fabrique ou autres endroits où travaillent d'autres personnes que les membres de la famille de l'employeur ne peuvent être ouverts plus de douze heures par jour. Si la même loi était adoptée au Canada, les enfants qui sont employés dans les moulins textiles auraient une autre protection que celle d'aujourd'hui.

Les brigadiers de New-Haven, Conn., viennent d'obtenir une augmentation de cinq centins de l'heure. Ils gagnent maintenant un dollar de l'heure.

Les travailleurs en fourrure de San-Francisco viennent d'obtenir une victoire. Leurs employeurs voulaient les faire travailler 48 heures par semaine. Après quelques pourparlers, voyant l'insuffisance des travailleurs, les patrons ont signé le contrat de 44 heures.

L'Union Internationale des Peintres de Toronto vient de signer avec les maîtres-peintres un contrat de boutique fermé, stipulant la semaine de 44 heures et un salaire minimum de 80 centins de l'heure.

Les ouvriers de la fourrure de Montréal sont heureux du résultat du travail de leurs officiers qui viennent d'obtenir un contrat de 20 mois, avec la semaine de 44 heures, le paiement des jours de fête au même salaire que l'année dernière, l'honneur au courage, à l'activité et à la ténacité des travailleurs en fourrure et de leurs officiers.

Une tentative d'atteinte à la liberté de grève vient d'échouer au Sénat américain quand, par un vote de 26 à 6, la loi défendant la grève fut rejetée. Les sénateurs déclarent que l'ouvrier doit rester libre. Toute atteinte à cette liberté serait la perte du parti qui l'aurait proposée.

Quelques hommes d'affaires américains ont demandé de faire réduire les salaires du personnel des compagnies de navigation et des chemins de fer dans

l'espoir d'obtenir ainsi une réduction du prix du transport des marchandises. Ils ont été déçus puisque, dans une déclaration des autorités, aucune réduction des taux de transport ne sera accordée, même si la réduction des salaires est effectuée.

Le local 2098 de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-Moussiers, à sa dernière assemblée, tenue au No 417 rue Ontario Est, a procédé à l'élection des Officiers de cette union pour l'année 1921-22, sous la présidence du camarade W. Bélanger. Le camarade Ben. Drolet, de l'Union des Cigariers a recommandé aux renouvellers l'usage de l'étiquette bleue de l'Union des Cigariers. L'assemblée accepta les suggestions du camarade Drolet et vota une résolution en conséquence, recommandant aux membres de donner leur préférence aux cigares portant l'étiquette de l'Union, tout en n'oubliant pas le cigare "Coopérative", qui est un produit de la coopérative ouvrière des cigariers internationaux de Montréal.

Après la nouvelle loi du travail de l'Angleterre, aucune manufacture, fabrique ou autres endroits où travaillent d'autres personnes que les membres de la famille de l'employeur ne peuvent être ouverts plus de douze heures par jour. Si la même loi était adoptée au Canada, les enfants qui sont employés dans les moulins textiles auraient une autre protection que celle d'aujourd'hui.

Les brigadiers de New-Haven, Conn., viennent d'obtenir une augmentation de cinq centins de l'heure. Ils gagnent maintenant un dollar de l'heure.

Les travailleurs en fourrure de San-Francisco viennent d'obtenir une victoire. Leurs employeurs voulaient les faire travailler 48 heures par semaine. Après quelques pourparlers, voyant l'insuffisance des travailleurs, les patrons ont signé le contrat de 44 heures.

L'Union Internationale des Peintres de Toronto vient de signer avec les maîtres-peintres un contrat de boutique fermé, stipulant la semaine de 44 heures et un salaire minimum de 80 centins de l'heure.

Les ouvriers de la fourrure de Montréal sont heureux du résultat du travail de leurs officiers qui viennent d'obtenir un contrat de 20 mois, avec la semaine de 44 heures, le paiement des jours de fête au même salaire que l'année dernière, l'honneur au courage, à l'activité et à la ténacité des travailleurs en fourrure et de leurs officiers.

Une tentative d'atteinte à la liberté de grève vient d'échouer au Sénat américain quand, par un vote de 26 à 6, la loi défendant la grève fut rejetée. Les sénateurs déclarent que l'ouvrier doit rester libre. Toute atteinte à cette liberté serait la perte du parti qui l'aurait proposée.

Quelques hommes d'affaires américains ont demandé de faire réduire les salaires du personnel des compagnies de navigation et des chemins de fer dans

l'espoir d'obtenir ainsi une réduction du prix du transport des marchandises. Ils ont été déçus puisque, dans une déclaration des autorités, aucune réduction des taux de transport ne sera accordée, même si la réduction des salaires est effectuée.

Le local 2098 de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-Moussiers, à sa dernière assemblée, tenue au No 417 rue Ontario Est, a procédé à l'élection des Officiers de cette union pour l'année 1921-22, sous la présidence du camarade W. Bélanger. Le camarade Ben. Drolet, de l'Union des Cigariers a recommandé aux renouvellers l'usage de l'étiquette bleue de l'Union des Cigariers. L'assemblée accepta les suggestions du camarade Drolet et vota une résolution en conséquence, recommandant aux membres de donner leur préférence aux cigares portant l'étiquette de l'Union, tout en n'oubliant pas le cigare "Coopérative", qui est un produit de la coopérative ouvrière des cigariers internationaux de Montréal.

GRANDE VENTE A RABAIS DE JUILLET

Nous avons organisé pour le mois de juillet une vente gigantesque pendant laquelle nous offrirons tout notre stock à des rabais qui feront courir tout Montréal à nos comptoirs. Selon notre habitude, tous les prix cotés seront plus bas que les prix courants du marché.



FLEURS DE GUERRE

La guerre est le plus grand fléau de l'humanité. Cependant, quelques-uns prétendent qu'elle est nécessaire pour purifier le monde. Très probablement, ces derniers appartiennent à la classe des profiteurs aux ambitions cachées qui parviennent à tirer parti de leur profit de la chair à canon qui est sacrifiée dans toute guerre.

N'y avait-il pas, durant ces quatre années de massacres et de boucheries, des poètes qui chantaient la beauté de ces massacres? En Allemagne, entre autres, le "Fischer'scher Krieger" figurait à tous les concerts. En France, on se contenta d'offrir des poèmes aux victimes sacrifiées; c'était un peu mieux.

En 1914, lors des innombrables jours d'août, n'entendait-on pas une illuminée décoller devant une troupe de soldats au front de Liège, parmi laquelle il y avait de nombreux pères de famille — que la guerre était une punition du Tout-Puissant pour la mauvaise conduite du peuple. Nous éviterons d'énumérer toutes les déclarations faites vers cette époque, mais nous pouvons les rattacher au triste état d'esprit du peuple d'alors qui nous demanda des nouvelles victimes.

Il est nécessaire que l'esprit humain change de direction. Le danger de la guerre existera aussi longtemps que la mentalité humaine demeurera aux héros de régler un conflit international par le fer et la mort, au lieu de faire une étude équitable des droits de chacun.

Par un certain enseignement donné dans quelques-unes de nos écoles, par un patriotisme exalté, on espère inculquer à l'enfance le goût soldatesque. On ne voit plus que parades de cadets, de boy scouts d'un côté, parades de zouaves de l'autre, qui, élargi en tête, armes au bras, sillonnent nos rues. C'est un crime et un mensonge. Un peuple ne devient pas héroïque par la victoire des armes, mais il devient immortel par son savoir, sa littérature, le culte des arts et le développement de ses industries. Education et production, voilà les bases d'une civilisation moderne. Sur cette base unique peut se développer à volonté l'amour patriotique. Les générations futures ne doivent pas ignorer les sacrifices faits par leurs pères en faveur de la démocratie et pour la liberté; mais tous ces sacrifices auraient été faits inutilement si le fruit de tout cela n'était le développement d'un esprit nouveau s'orientant vers un avenir meilleur. Pour cela il est nécessaire de faire connaître aux peuples les horribles sacrifices faits au lieu de la Guerre et au moment des suites néfastes.

L'augmentation continue de la criminalité dans tous les pays, mais surtout dans les pays affectés par la dernière guerre; l'augmentation générale du fléau de la prostitution; la destruction de la

vie familiale; les milliers de vies perdues par la misère que la guerre engendra et les millions d'autres vies perdues dans des batailles monstrueuses, tel est le bilan de quatre années de guerre, dont les ravages ne sont pas encore finis. Nous devons y ajouter l'augmentation de la cupidité, des mercantiles, l'appât au gain et la formation de trusts et combines pour l'exploitation des masses au bénéfice de quelques-uns, la propension au vol, surtout de la part des grosses compagnies fabriquant des munitions et du matériel de guerre; la spéculation sur la santé et la vie humaine; la création d'un chômage artificiel, pour empêcher la production d'articles nécessaires à la vie domestique et maintenir, grâce à la rareté de ces produits, une demande supérieure à l'offre; l'obtention de prix usuraire pour tous les produits, ce qui permet aux profiteurs de guerre et d'après-guerre de s'enrichir au plus vite. Voilà quelques-uns des fléaux de la guerre qui accumulent pauvreté, misère, douleurs et larmes. Le tableau de ces horreurs devrait être mis quotidiennement sous les yeux des générations nouvelles, au lieu des parades militaires et des tableaux exaltant l'héroïsme guerrier, afin d'éloigner la postérité des erreurs du passé. Et alors celle-ci pourra crier avec conviction:

"A bas la guerre et ses profiteurs!"

Jean Prolo.

—Le Board of Trade de Londres, Angleterre, traitant de la crise industrielle de ce pays, rapporte qu'en Angleterre, à la fin de la semaine du 5 au 12 juin, il y avait 2,162,800 chômeurs, dont 1,478,000 hommes, 497,000 femmes, 55,100 garçons et 71,500 jeunes filles. Il y a plus de 1,200,000 sans-travail à cause des grèves et contre-grèves. Ces chiffres passés à des sources officielles devraient faire réfléchir non seulement les gouvernements mais aussi ceux qui aident moralement à accentuer la crise du chômage dans l'espoir de profits futurs.

—L'Union syndicale des travailleurs des mines d'Allemagne, qui compte 467,359 membres, vient de voter 2,500,000 marks pour aider les mineurs anglais en grève. Lors de cette assemblée du syndicat allemand le président déclara les troubles de la Haute-Silésie qui empêchent les mineurs de sortir de leur pays, de donner leur secours financier aux mineurs anglais. A ces déclarations étaient présents des mineurs belges, français et italiens.

—Cette semaine, on compte trois grèves à Québec, sous la direction des Unions Nationales et Catholiques; la grève des journaliers travaillant au pavage des rues de Québec, celle des pompiers et celle des policiers.



Fermé

tous les samedis durant juillet et août

Advertisement for Goodwin's Limited, featuring the text 'Fermé tous les samedis durant juillet et août' and a large illustration of a man in a suit.

UNION PURCHASING LEAGUE



LA LIGUE DES ACHETEURS UNIONISTES

An organized effort to help the working man and his family to get the most for their dollar and stimulate patriotic purchasing. The wages of 50,000 Montreal working men properly expended means a local purchasing power of \$2,000,000 per week. If this money is spent in purchasing strictly union articles, or articles sold by business firms who maintain friendly relations with organized labor, everybody will be the gainer.

Un effort organisé pour aider le travailleur et sa famille à obtenir le plein rendement de son dollar et pour encourager une façon patriotique d'acheter. Les salaires de 50,000 ouvriers montréalais intelligemment dépensés signifient un pouvoir d'achat de \$2,000,000 par semaine. Si cet argent était employé à acheter des articles strictement d'Union ou vendus par des maisons d'affaires entretenant des relations amicales avec le Travail Organisé, tout le monde y gagnerait.

Complete line of Dining-Room -- Bed-Room AND Living-Room Suites — ALSO — Carpets, Baby-carriages, Kitchen Cabinets, Etc.

WOODHOUSE & COMPANY
The Great British Home Furnishers
79-83 ST. CATHERINE W.

\$100.00 worth
\$1 weekly \$4 monthly

\$200.00 worth
\$2 weekly \$8 monthly

\$500.00 worth
\$5 weekly \$20 monthly

\$1000.00 worth
\$10 weekly \$40 monthly

Tel. East 6229
Arthur Anquin
Mercerie et Chapeaux—Le plus grand choix de marchandises de travail
2 magasins: 563 Ste-Catherine Est — 231 Ste-Catherine Ouest.

Goodwin's
Business Hours:
9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Telephone Uptown 7000

"CLARK'S" Pork and Beans
is manufactured in MONTREAL. DON'T FORGET that W. CLARK LIMITED provide employment for MONTREALERS and the CLARK pay-roll means money to circulate in MONTREAL.
READY TO EAT
Just Heat and Serve
W. CLARK, LIMITED
MONTREAL

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS
In all branches is our specialty, with 35 years experience. Our idea always has been that square dealings make lasting friends. Our Credit terms most liberal. Try us.
Metropolitan House Furnishing Co. Limited
32 Notre Dame Street West — Montreal

Dr. R. LEVESQUE
Specialist in Venereal Diseases
Good Treatment — Cure Guaranteed
109 Stanley Street, - - - MONTREAL
9:30 — 12:30; 3-4; 7-8 P.M. Uptown 8984

DUPUIS FRERES LIMITED
THE PEOPLE'S STORE
First class departmental store famous for the slogan
"It pays to shop at Dupuis"
ST. CATHERINE ST. W. MONTREAL

PAYETTE & PAYETTE
HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS
CHAPEAUX ET MERCERIE
1771 Notre-Dame Ouest, - - MONTREAL
Tél. Westmount 6384

SADLER & HAWORTH
Tanners and Manufacturers of OAK LEATHER BELTING
Factories: Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B.

ALMYS
Blery, St. Catherine and St. Alexander Streets
STORE HOURS
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Limited
Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars for Steam and Electric Railways.
Transportation Bldg., Montreal

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO OF CANADA, LIMITED
MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO KITCHENER

DOMINION BRIDGE CO'Y LIMITED — MONTREAL
Head Office & Works, Lachine, Que.
Engineers, Manufacturers & Erectors of Steel Structures Branch Offices and Works at TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS Limited
Makers in Canada of High Grade Papers
Head Office: 138 McGill Street MONTREAL

Tel. Est 2132
THEATRE ARCADE
859, STE-CATHERINE EST MONTREAL

Savon IMPERIAL est toujours le meilleur. Faites-en l'essai, vous en serez convaincus. CONSERVEZ VOS ENVELOPPES.
SAVON IMPERIAL

FINE FURS
Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited
405 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal

Main 472
Singer's Fit-Rite Shoe Co., Ltd
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FINE FOOTWEAR
485 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL

BEDS AND BEDDING
Always demand ALASKA goods
The guarantee of cleanliness and quality
SIMMONS LIMITED
Successors to ALASKA BEDDING OF MONTREAL

PAPER — PULP
ABITIBI Power & Paper Co. Limited
MONTREAL

E. J. O'Sullivan, M.A., J. D. Woodlock, Sec'y.
O'Sullivan Business College
The School of Business Administration
Cor. St. Catherine W. and McGill Coll. Av.
First Prize Awarded at World's Exposition — Over 1000 students enrolled last year — Day and Evening Classes — Thorough Training — Individual Instruction — Visitors Welcome. Circulars Free — Phone Uptown 39

Tel. St. Louis 44
ALFRED GOYETTE
QUINCAILLERIE
Ferrereries O-n-rales et Peintures, Poêles & Gaz, Tapisseries, Fournaises, etc.
124 Mont-Royal Est, MONTREAL

PHARMACIE DORAY
Notre principe: Qualité et Pureté
2501, RUE SAINT-DENIS
HENRI DORAY
Téléphone: Cal. 092

THE THOS. DAVIDSON Manufacturing Co. Limited
MONTREAL Canada
TORONTO WINNIPEG

News Print—Sulphite—Ground Wood
Also Sawm and Dressed Lumber of every description
St. Maurice Paper Co Limited
Alexander MacLaurin, Manager.
Head Office: 522-524 BOARD OF TRADE BLDG. MONTREAL

MECHANIC'S TOOLS
Reasonable Prices
Send for catalogue or call at our store.
High Grade
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED
84 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Canada Steamships Limited are REAL friends of Labor employing a small army of workers from "NIAGARA TO THE SEA"
Head Office: MONTREAL
J. W. NORCROSS, President and General Manager.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CONS.
Power Bldg., 83 Craig St. West
405 St. Catherine West
480 St. Catherine East
2200 St. Catherine East
1067 Mount-Royal East
358 St. Denis
2438 Park Avenue.
BRANCHES:

Téléphone Est 2344
E. GERMAIN
Entre Papineau et Cartier
MEUBLES — LITERIE — TAPIS — PRELARTS
Nous échangeons et réparons toutes sortes de meubles
963 rue Sainte-Catherine Est — MONTREAL
Votre Crédit est Bon. — Je défie toute compétition.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited
High Class FARM IMPLEMENTS
HEAD OFFICES, TORONTO
Factories: Toronto, Brantford, Woodstock.
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

Eugene F. PHILLIPS ELECTRICAL WORKS, LTD.
Mtl-End, Montreal, Canada.
Manufacturers of Wire and Cables for railway, lighting and all transmission purposes.
Branches at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver.
Catalogue on request.

Our Prices Are Friendly To Labor
You men know what organization has accomplished for you, it has made possible our exception values of Suits and Overcoats at our No Tax Prices.
ENGLISH & SCOTCH WOOLLEN CO.
818 Conveniently Located Montreal Stores

PAINLESS DENTISTRY
By Novo-Codine
MASSON DENTAL CO.
860 SAINT-DENIS, Corner Duluth | 152 PEELE STREET, Corner St. Catherine

Tel. Est 2918 — Res. Est 8399
J. A. R. CHEVRIER
QUINCAILLERIE
Peintures et Huiles, Fixtures Electriques, Articles de Sport, Tapissérie, Accessoires d'Automobiles.
861 Rue Ontario Est, - - MONTREAL

IN pursuance of the movement which has for its purpose the urging of all working people to give their combined support to reputable concerns that have uniformly shown a friendly attitude towards the cause of labor, there will be here found a directory of enterprises that we feel can be conscientiously endorsed from a labor standpoint, and which are therefore justly entitled to our goodwill and united co-operation. It does not necessarily follow that concerns which may not be here represented are "unfair", nevertheless those listed on this page have demonstrated their friendliness in various ways, and, other things being equal, they are deserving of your support.

Country Co-Operative Stores
CHAIN STORES
Selected Groceries, Meats, Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.
(Owners of the Bonnechère Valley Farm and Dairy Products Registered)
1637 Notre Dame St. West—Tel. West 4400
5041 Sherbrooke St. West—Tel. West 8500-8506
529 Laurier Ave. West —Tel. Rock. 3751

ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Ltd
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
65 Victoria Street, Montreal
Tel. Uptown 640

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION Limited
SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA.
Cable address "Algosteel" Code used. WESTERN UNION

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LIMITED
Head office and Works: NEW GLASGOW, N. B.
Sales Offices: Windsor Hotel and at 43 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL

E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED
HULL, Que.
Montreal Branch:
70 ST. PETER STREET
HENRY E. BELL, Manager

DRILLS — REAMERS — CUTTERS
Tools of Quality Made in Canada
TRADE MARK
WILT
WHI Twist Drill Co. of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

A. LAURIN
Marchand de Meubles
Spécialité: Poêles, Prelarts, Tapis, etc.
TEL. Est 6180
423 Ontario Est, - - - MONTREAL

The Merchants Bank of Canada
Established 1854
Main Office: 205 St. James Street
1235 St. Catherine E. | 1219 St. Lawrence E. | 329 St. Catherine W. | 1865 St. Lawrence E. | 672 Centre St. | 2215 St. Denis St. | Cor. St. Catherine & Drummond | 1599 Ontario East.
Maison-Neuve, Verdun, Notre Dame de Grâce, Lachine, St. Lambert, Montreal South

Tel. Est 2335
AIME DE MONTIGNY
Marchand de Chaussures
Chaussures de haute qualité à la portée de tous les amis ouvriers
672 rue Sainte-Catherine Est — MONTREAL

J. A. CHARTRAND
MAGASIN DEPARTEMENTAL
1765 rue Notre-Dame Ouest, MONTREAL

P. LYALL & SONS
CONSTRUCTION CO., LIMITED
General Contractors
701 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.
William Lyall, Pres. & Man. Director

ART. LANDRY
DIRECTEUR DE FUNERAILLES
Voitures doubles pour Mariages et Baptêmes
114 Rachel Est—Téléphone St. Louis 1534
1056 Rachel Est—Téléphone St-Louis 833
MONTREAL

FRASER BRACE & CO. Limited
SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS.
Head Office for Canada: Power Bldg, MONTREAL

WHEN YOU NEED GLASSES — Go To —
TORIC OPTICAL CO.
T. RODRIGUE, O.O., Eye Specialist, Main 5472
274 Bleury Street, - - - MONTREAL
3 doors below St. Catherine

J. E. SEVIGNY
Réparations de chapeaux et de toutes sortes de chapeaux en feutre et velours, nettoyés et remis à neuf et made to new.
Prix Modérés — Moderate Prices
262 Mont-Royal Est, - - - MONTREAL
Tél. St-Louis 2665

Good Clothes on Credit
Ladies' and gentlemen's ready to wear at \$1.00 or \$2.00 per week will clothe your family.
COHEN'S Limited
569 St. Catherine East, MONTREAL
5th door East of Amherst

THE UNITED CONSUMERS OF MONTREAL, LTD
(Inaugurated and endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council)
WILL SAVE YOU MONEY ON YOUR COAL ORDERS
For information apply at 419 Ontario East Tel.: East 7974

If It's a DAYTON It's RIGHT
INTERNATIONAL DAYTON SCALES
Protect Both Merchant and Customer. Save Time and Prevent Losses.
Also manufacturers of International Time Recorder Services and International Sorting and Tabulating Machines

— THE —
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.
Mtl-End, Ont.
Esplanade, Ont.; Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Cable address: S.P.A.P.E.R. BENTLEY'S CODE, WESTERN UNION.
SAULT STE. MARIE — CANADA

Phone Up. 2341
Premier Paint & Varnish Co., Limited
PAINT AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
8 McGill College Avenue, - MONTREAL

Tel. Cabaret 679
Caron Pianos & Phonographs Co.
Pianos et Phonographes d'occasion. Echanges de toutes sortes. Marchand et réparateur de Pianos, Phonographes et disques de tous genres.
2605A rue Saint-Hubert, près Beaulieu, MONTREAL

Echange Mont-Royal, Limitée
Distributeurs des Gramophones "Golden Bell" et "Palm-ophone" "Aiguilles "Wall Kane", Etc. Gros et Détail — Comptant ou Crédit
718 Av. Mont-Royal E., 1339 Notre-Dame O. Tél. St. Louis 8159—Tel. Victoria 1388

LES CONSOMMATEURS UNIS DE MONTREAL, LTEE
(Inaugurés et endossés par le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail)
Vous épargneront de l'argent sur vos commandes de charbon.
Pour informations adressez-vous à 419 Ontario Est Tél.: Est 7974

Résidence: Calumet 1110. Bureau: St-Louis 6038
E. LEGER & CIE
Marchands en Gros et Détail de CHARBON, FOIN, GRAINS, MOULEES, ETC.
470 Avenue Mont-Royal Est — MONTREAL
Entrepôt: Colin Rivard et Lamoricière, C.P.R., Mtl-End, Tel. St-Louis 1578

NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED
DISTRIBUTING HOUSES:
121 Shearer Street - - - Montreal
General Offices, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Telephone Main 2743
THOS. V. BELL, Limited
Bookbinders, Printers, and Retail Stationery
115-117 Notre Dame St. W., - MONTREAL

O. St-Jean
Tél. St. Louis 8212—Tél. St-Louis 2479
O. St-Jean
Horloger-Bijoutier — Opticien Gradué
Toutes réparations de Montres, Bijoux faits avec soin et à prix modéré
629 Ste-Catherine Est, - - MONTREAL
Tél. Est 2881

LAPORTE, MARTIN
LIMITÉE
ÉPICIER EN GROS
584 rue Saint-Paul Ouest
Tél. Main 3766 MONTREAL

J. A. PROULX
Horloger-Bijoutier
Réparations de Montres, Horloges et Bijoux
Spécialité: Jones de Mariage, Bagues à Diamant, Assortiment d'Argenteries et Verre Taillé
1016, rue Ontario Est, - MONTREAL

E. SANSFAÇON
Marchand de Chaussures
3 — MAGASINS — 3
667 Mt-Royal E., coin Brébeuf, St-Louis 1363
149 Mt-Royal, près rue Lavall, St-Louis 1342
869 Mt-Royal E., Le Soleil du Nord, St-L. 1397
MONTREAL

TEL. MAIN 3977
C. G. OGDEN, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor
SUITE 414-416 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING MONTREAL

Pour vos Imprimés Téléphonez **MAIN 1698** Pour votre Printing Téléphonez
MERCANTILE PRINTING
2 St. Paul St. East MONTREAL
Atelier d'Union Union Shop

Nouveautés = Mercerie
Nous avons, en tout temps, des valeurs qui vous intéresseront; les réductions à votre disposition auront le don de vous plaire.
Tous les articles pour hommes sont maintenant aménagés dans un magasin quasi-séparé des autres.
L. N. Messier
839 à 851 Mont-Royal est — MONTREAL

Patrick Pilon — West 5173 — Albert Sauvé
PILON & SAUVE
Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, C. & C. cloths, Mercerie, Tapis, Oil-cloth, etc. One price only
1880 Notre-Dame Ouest, MONTREAL

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES LIMITED
Car Wheels, Cast Iron Pipe and Specials, Castings of all kinds
MONTREAL FORT WILLIAM, ST. THOMAS, HAMILTON, THREE RIVERS, LONDON-DERRY

HALLS TO LET
For Labor Meetings.
Apply to **JOS. LAURIER**,
415, Ontario East.
Tel. East 1118. Tel. East 3578.

HUDON HEBERT & Cie
Limitée
IMPORTATION ET GROS
Alimentation, Vina, Liqueurs
18 De Brosseles, MONTREAL

Editorial and Business Office:
2 St. Paul St. East, Montreal
Phone Main 3415
SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year
Payable in advance

The Labor World



Le Monde Ouvrier

The OFFICIAL BILINGUAL
MOUTHPIECE OF
MONTREAL'S
ORGANIZED WORKERS

6th Year — No. 27

SAMEDI, 2 JUILLET 1921 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1921

PRICE: 5 CENTS

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The policy of organized labor is contained in the resolutions officially endorsed at the annual conventions.

The forty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor recently terminated at Denver. The English newspapers of Montreal gave the news fairly well, yet not in sufficient detail to lay bare the policies that have been endorsed by the convention. The newspapers give what the average person is interested in. They featured the struggle for the presidency. They featured a few resolutions in which the average man on the street would be interested. Many resolutions they passed over in silence.

The Convention is the Parliament of Labor on this continent. Many of the resolutions, while not interesting to people dwelling in country parts, or the middle classes dwelling in the cities, are of great interest to the working men. These resolutions tell of the struggles of labor, of its onward progression, of the way it attempts to solve the difficulties confronting labor. The *Labor World*, therefore, gives to its readers a synopsis of many of the resolutions adopted by the convention.

A hundred and thirty resolutions were submitted to the Committee on Resolutions. A number of them were duplicates, introduced by various delegates on instructions from the organizations they represent. These were sometimes combined by the Committee. Other resolutions were introduced direct upon the floor of the convention.

As will appear by reading the resolutions, many of them were endorsed and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was instructed to carry them out. The members of the Executive are the servants of Organized Labor to do its bidding. The actions of the Executive for the coming year have been determined by these resolutions. The following are some of the resolutions adopted.

Aid to Pueblo victims.

The American Federation of Labor called on the various bodies of labor to come to the assistance financially of the people of Pueblo who suffered from an inundation.

Ocean and Lake Seamen

An attempt is being made to lengthen the season of shipping on the Great Lakes by opening fifteen days earlier in the spring and thirty days in the fall, exposing passengers and seamen to the dangers of the spring and fall tempests. The shipowners are attempting to lengthen the hours of the oilers, waiters, stewards, and other firemen from 56 to 84 hours per week, and to reduce the proportion of skilled men on ships on the Great Lakes. Against all these the Convention most emphatically protested in a strong resolution.

The Convention also supported Senator LaFollette's resolution in the United States Senate calling for an investigation of the lockout of the seamen on American ships in ocean service, and the resolution was wired to the Senate Committee on Commerce and to Senator LaFollette.

Silkworkers.

The 44-hour week of the silk workers of New Jersey and part of New York being threatened through the unorganized condition of the silk workers elsewhere, particularly in Pennsylvania, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was directed to render every possible assistance to the United Textile Workers of America to the end that the silk workers of the other states, particularly Pennsylvania, may be organized, and become recipients of the conditions fought for and won by the organized workers of New Jersey.

Paid organizers

Owing to the thousands of unorganized workers in South Dakota, the Convention resolved to pay for keeping an organizer in that state for one year. It was also resolved to place an organizer in the field in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont for one year, if finances will permit, and also to place an organizer in the States of Montana, Colorado and Wyoming, as well as one in Georgia and South Carolina.

The convention instructed its general organizers and also called upon all city and state central bodies to render all possible assistance to the organization work conducted by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, so that not only the standards of the organized workers in the centers of the ladies' garment industry be protected, but that the workers in the smaller towns may also achieve and enjoy the benefits of organization.

Contracts to end simultaneously.

The convention went on record as endorsing the principle that all contracts entered into by all crafts with their employers there shall be a clause inserted whereby that craft can render such assistance as is needed by any and all crafts when called upon to do so, without violating their contract, and also that there shall be given a specified date, stipulated by the national and international unions, and that all future contracts entered into by organized labor shall expire at the same time on the stipulated dates.

Class and race hatred.

As the employers have in the past, and will continue in the future, to foment race hatred and class distinction, with the main object of bringing about the complete destruction of the labor movement, the Convention went on record that every effort should be exerted to organize and educate all wage earners, white and colored, allowing each and every man and woman who is a part of the American Federation of Labor at this time, or who may later become identified with the organization, an equal opportunity to enjoy the benefits that accrue through collective bargaining.

Southern Cotton Mills Investigation.
As, during the past nine months, in all the Southern States where cotton textile mills are in operation, unheard-of reductions of wages and lengthening of hours of labor of textile workers have been imposed, said wage reductions ranging from thirty-seven and twenty per cent, and hours increased from 55 to 60 and 65, together with unbearable conditions, thus endangering the health of the workers, the Con-

THE WAR BURDEN

An expert has figured out that the financial burden which the world has assumed since 1914 is 350 billions of dollars. The total wealth of Canada, including land values in country and city, live stock, mines, forests, fisheries, manufactures, and other wealth producing enterprises, is between eighteen and twenty-five billions of dollars. The obligations the nations have undertaken to pay, therefore, is equal to the wealth of seventeen Canadas. Of this amount Canada's share of indebtedness is over two billions of dollars. The war never overran Canada. We have suffered no destruction of tangible wealth. It will therefore be illuminating to look at this question of war burdens taking Canada as a basis.

Canada is said to be two billions of dollars poorer off as a result of the war. We owe that much money. We are told that Canadians must economize, to pay off this tremendous debt. The suffering and the maimed are largely forgotten. The dead are not discussed. The chief subject is how much poorer we as a nation are, and how we must live frugally.

The war never came on Canada's soil. Our houses, factories, railways, mines, forests, fisheries, farms, are still intact. In material wealth, we are as rich as ever. We will not speak about the suffering and sorrow. We will not speak of the maimed, for although they cost Canada a few millions of dollars a year, their pensions are a small amount compared with the interest on our national debt. We are not told that we must economize to pay the pensions. We are told we must save to pay our national obligations.

That national debt is not owed to people on Mars or Jupiter. It is owed to people upon this earth, and a large part of it is owed to Canadians. Therefore, the proposition that we must economize in order to pay our national debt comes down to this. Canadians must be economical in order that Canadians may pay money to Canadians. Does this mean that the Canadians to whom other Canadians are to pay money must save in order to pay the national debt? No. They do not need to save to pay the debt, for the debt is payable to them. What the statement means is that some Canadians must save in order that other Canadians may receive money.

Canada as a nation is just as rich as before the war, only some Canadians have other Canadians owe them more. The convention demanded an amendment to the United States constitution forbidding child labor.

Child Labor.

The Executive Council was instructed to immediately institute an exhaustive investigation of self-constituted "cooperatives" societies that are not conducted in accordance with the fundamental principles of the honest Rochdale Cooperative Movement, which has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and that the results be communicated to every affiliated organization, and that the Executive Council make such appropriation of funds as may be necessary to prevent the exploitation of the honest Cooperative movement by wolves in sheep's clothing.

The Actors' Union.

The Convention went on record to the effect that the Associated Actors and Artistes of America was the regular union of the actors and actresses, and that the National Vaudeville Artists, Incorporated, was a union organized by the employers and was not in the interests of labor.

World War Veterans.

The World War Veterans, an organization composed of honorably discharged service men was endorsed. This organization has demanded the conscription of all excessive incomes for the payment of the war debts, has declared itself for a free press and free speech, has condemned the exploitation of child labor and has declared the "open shop" to be anachronistic in principle, hypocritical in pretence and cowardly in action.

Department of Agriculture.

A conspiracy having been hatched to abolish the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been of such assistance to the farmers, the Convention pledged the millions of organized workers to stand back of any action the farmers might take to protect themselves and families from their economic foes, particularly in the maintaining of the Department of Agriculture.

Many more resolutions were passed, which will appear in the next issue of the *Labor World*.

The Convention speaks with authority. It has the weight of four million organized workers behind its utterances. It has the sympathy of millions of unorganized workers.

It does not deal in wild generalizations, but deals with each question separately as occasion arises. It pronounces after due deliberation. If a question is doubtful, it refers it for study to the Executive Council, to report at the next Convention a year away. Thus its decisions are based on intelligent investigation.

While the decisions are the result of mature consideration, there is a fighting spirit that animates the whole. Organized Labor movement which spirit combined as it is with deep reflection upon the course to pursue will win ultimate triumph.

THE UNION LABEL

At the fifteenth annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. which was held in Denver, Colo., just previous to the forty-first annual convention of the Federation itself, the following resolution pledging the members to support the Union Label was unanimously passed. The resolution was introduced by delegates Charles Barr, Jr., and M. Hahn of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Whereas, The American Labor Movement is confronted with an antagonism from new and malignant forces, namely, the bankers and members of the Chamber of Commerce, adding an addition to our older enemies, the Erectors' Association and the Manufacturers' Association in their desire to disrupt the American Federation of Labor, with the so-called "American" or open non-union shop plan, and their propaganda of decreasing wages and increasing hours, thereby increasing the dividends of the heartless profiteers; and

Whereas, The members of the Chamber of Commerce are boycotting business men and women who desire to be on friendly relations with Organized Labor, through their influence with the Bankers' Associations, who refuse to advance financial assistance to any business concern who feel friendly to words Organized Labor, and our courts look upon these boycotts with sympathy and complaisance and ignore the injustice that is inflicted upon American business enterprises, who desire to be fair in dealing with Organized Labor; and

Whereas, The Organized Labor Movement have within their power a weapon that can successfully combat the aims and objects of our enemies through the purchasing power, the Union Label, the Shop Card, and the Button, if persistently demanded, will bring about a reaction that will cause the business men affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce to realize if they desire to retain their position in the business world must drop his allegiance with the enemies of Organized Labor, or suffer the consequences of the lost patronage of the purchasing power of Organized Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Building Trades Department, in Convention assembled in Denver, Colo., June 8, 1921, pledge ourselves to purchase only products that bear the Union Label, and patronize only such stores that display the Union Shop Card, and insist upon all deliveries through a union driver, wearing the button of his International Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That in purchasing tobaccos, cigarettes and snuff we buy only those bearing the Union Label and enlist the sympathy of our friends in demanding tobaccos, cigarettes and snuff that bear the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, thereby assisting the union people employed in the tobacco industry.

The Building Trades Department is composed of seventeen unions with approximately one million members. These unions have gone on record as pledging themselves to support the products of union labor.

With these million workers demanding the union label, the manufacturers, dealers and contractors will see the necessity of employing union labor and giving fair conditions to the working class.

Organized labor can do much to advertise their unions. Every man who goes into a store and asks for goods bearing the union label will make the retailers support the union. It will cause the storekeepers to write to the wholesalers asking for goods bearing the union label. This in turn will make the wholesalers write to the manufacturers demanding label goods.

A couple of years ago it was a seller's market. Manufacturers were swamped with orders. The buyer came with his hat in hand and begged for delivery. Now it is a buyer's market. The sellers are going to the buyers and begging for orders. If the union label goods are demanded, they will be furnished.

Let Organized Labor in Canada demand union label goods.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S MONEY

A new kind of money is now freely circulating in the United States. It is a kind that brings a thrill of pleasure to the heart of the farmer or worker and the opposite feeling to every big banker who gets his hands on it.

We have a \$5 bill of this currency before us as we write this. On one side there is an engraving showing the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock and under the picture the words "National Currency." In small print there we read: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States except duties on imports and also for all salaries and all other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States except interest on public debt."

All other bank notes of recent issue have the same thing on this side. The usual is found on the reverse side. There we read: "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, will pay to the bearer on demand five dollars."

Then follows the date, October 28, 1920, and the signature of the president, Warren S. Stone, chief of that brotherhood.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of these notes are now circulating, advertising to friend and foe alike the great message of co-operative banking—the kind that the lawmakers of Minnesota were afraid to provide for. They were afraid it would be successful. This Cleveland bank has grown from nothing to resources of over \$8,000,000 in as many months.

THE CRIME OF POVERTY

The thing of things I should like to show you is that poverty is a crime. I do not mean that it is a crime to be poor. Murder is a crime; but it is not a crime to be murdered; and a man who is in poverty I look upon not as criminal in himself so much as the victim of a crime for which others, as well, perhaps, as himself, are responsible. That poverty is a crime, the bitterest of crimes, we all know. Carlyle was right when he said that the hell of which Englishmen were most afraid was the hell of poverty; and this is true, not of Englishmen alone, but of people all over the civilized world, no matter what their nationality. It is to escape this hell that we strive and strain and struggle, and work on often in blind habit long after the necessity for work is gone. Therefore, I hold that poverty is a crime—not an individual crime, but a social crime.

There is nothing in nature like this poverty which today curses us. We see rapine in nature, we see one species destroying another; but as a general thing animals do not feed on their own kind; and, wherever we see one kind enjoying plenty, all individuals of that kind share it. No man, I think, ever saw a herd of buffalo of which a few were fat and the great majority lean. No man ever saw a flock of birds of which two or three were swimming in grease and the others all skin and bone. Nor in savage life is there anything like the poverty that festers in our civilization. And yet the peculiar characteristic of this modern poverty of ours is, that it is deepest where wealth most abounds.—From an address by Henry George.

LABOR FIGHTING VENEREAL DISEASES

The continent-wide program to control venereal diseases was endorsed in a resolution passed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at its Third Triennial Convention, recently held in Cleveland.

Through the cooperation of Grand Chief Executive Warren S. Stone, a motion picture film describing these diseases and showing the need for their prevention and control was shown by the Regional Consultant W. D. Riley of the U. S. Public Health Service to the delegates and visitors at the convention. In his report to the Federal Service Mr. Riley says that approximately 2,000 men were present and that nearly every seat in the auditorium was filled. Before the showing of the film Mr. Riley spoke a few minutes, outlining the plan to combat venereal infection. The members showed their interest by the close attention which they paid to the presentation of the subject. Following the film, Mr. Stone in a short talk called upon the Brotherhood to support the Governments in this work.

In writing to the Public Health Service of the United States, Mr. Stone says: "We feel indebted to the U. S. Public Health Service for sending Mr. Riley here. The delegates were very much impressed with the pictures shown, and I am sure a great deal of good was accomplished, as our members will carry the message to every section of the United States and Canada."

Mr. Riley reports that many of the men asked questions about the venereal diseases, and wanted to know how they could help stamp them out. Assistant Surgeon General C. C. Pierce of the Public Health Service says that "the endorsement which the Brotherhood in convention assembled has given to this movement will stimulate the interest of other labor organizations and so broaden the scope of the work. If, in addition, each member of the Brotherhood will inform himself of the seriousness of these diseases and will see that the members of his family are safeguarded by early instruction as to the place and importance of sex in human life, he will be contributing greatly to the success of the work."

THE WAR AND PRICES

During the war prices mounted. This appeared to the consuming public as an increased cost of living. Since the war prices have declined, which has appeared to the public as a reduction in the cost of living. This advance and decline takes place in all wars. Some persons blame the profiteers and some lay the blame on paper money. These are effects, not the cause.

The recent league formed in the United States to "stabilize money" will have little effect upon the question of prices.

The question can be seen in a clearer light if we examine what constitutes value. The reason for the advance in prices is seen if we grant that commodities sell upon the basis of the amount of labor involved in their production. On an average the amount of the socially necessary labor time embodied in a commodity constitutes and governs the sale price.

Thus if we figure that one hour of labor is worth \$1 and shoes sell at \$6 per pair, it follows that there is on an average six hours of labor involved in producing the raw material, manufacturing it, and in distributing the pair of shoes to the ultimate consumer.

Now, if the socially necessary labor time to produce a pair of shoes takes twelve hours to produce and market the pair of shoes, the price will increase from \$6 per pair, to \$12 per pair. If for any reason, it takes twice as much socially necessary labor to produce and market all articles of commerce, the price of everything will double so that it will cost twice as much to live. This is what happened in the war.

During peace the great majority of the workers are producing wealth. There are a few workers doing duty as soldiers and as marines on warships, but they are relatively few. War comes. Half the workers are taken out of peaceful pursuits to either fight, or to furnish the necessary arms and munitions and implements of war. These soldiers are necessary and their work is part of the socially necessary labor to allow the productive workers to raise food, and produce articles of commerce in the factories.

Let us make the problem simple. Suppose a hundred lumbermen are in camp getting out logs for a mill down the stream. If labor time is worth \$1 an hour, and the hundred men work eight hours a day, the product of their labor is worth \$800. If they can get out four hundred logs a day, each log will be worth \$2. Now suppose that circumstances arise by which fifty of the workers have to stand on guard, because of wolves or Indians, or Bolshevik bands roaming round, and there are only fifty men left to produce. The fifty workers can get out only 200 logs a day. The hundred men are still at work, their time is still worth \$800 per day, but the product is only 200 logs. It follows that each log is now worth \$4 because it took four hours of socially necessary time to produce that log, two hours of which is represented by actual production, while two hours is represented by necessary labor spent in guarding the workers.

During the war, the prices of the articles we purchased contained the time of the workers who produced them, but they contained more than that. They contained the time of the soldiers on the battlefronts and of the war workers behind the fighting lines.

Since the war, prices have gone down, simply because it takes far less labor to produce commodities. When a nat-

ion manufactures and produces now, it no longer has to figure in its overhead expense, the cost of huge armies, and enormous sums for shells, uniforms, submarines, airships, guns. This overhead being eliminated, the cost of manufacturing is cut down, and consequently prices fall materially.

We have heard a lot about the profiteer. The profiteer was one who purchased articles made in peacetime on a peacetime price basis, and held them until commodities were selling on a price basis which included the overhead charge of an expensive war, and then sold them.

We are witnessing the other side of the profiteer, namely the deflated trader. The deflated trader is one who purchased goods at prices based on productive costs which included a tremendous war, held them, and then sells them on a price basis which has eliminated the overhead war expense. The profiteer made money. The deflated trader becomes bankrupt.

Organized labor in the last few years has drawn away from the struggle over wages merely. It has gone in for shorter hours and better working conditions. Labor knows that the wages it receives must cover its cost of living and will fluctuate with the rise and fall in the cost of living. It knows that the living of the worker is the first charge upon industry, and that it is only after the workers have produced sufficient to take care of the workers that the employers get their profits. Consequently the workers figure that if they clip the work day from nine hours to eight hours, the hour clipped off is taken solely from the time worked to produce profits. If that hour is clipped off, therefore, the working class loses nothing, and gains leisure. The employers lose one hour of profits.

That the employers profits suffer would be true if there were not compensating factors. In the eight hours the worker is less fatigued and can produce more per hour than in a nine hour day. Moreover, when the work day is made shorter, the employers are spurred to put in more efficient machinery and to hunt out inventors who can discover processes to reduce the labor involved in manufacturing. The net result of the shorter work day is that the workers have more leisure and the employers make just as much profits.

LABOR DAY PARADE.

The parade and labor festivities of the members of the International Unions will take place in Montreal as usual the first Monday in September. As a frenetic effort is being made by those behind the National Catholic Unions to disrupt the International organizations in this city, no doubt the Catholic Unions will also hold a parade. It is therefore becoming a matter of pride with the International Unions to see how big a parade they can muster.

In former years, many members of the International watched the parade of their brothers from the sidewalk. Some members gathered on the field without bothering to get into line. This year a special effort is being made to hold the biggest parade of labor witnessed in Montreal. The proposition is being placed before many locals to make the attendance in the parading columns compulsory for every member of the local who is not ill or prevented by causes beyond his control.

Let every member make a special point of being in line on Labor Day.

—One result of the Seamen's strike is likely to be a closer affiliation between the Seamen and the Longshoremen's Union.

On Monday, July 4th

--we will sell these lovely fabrics in cool summer dresses.

The prices are only a portion of what they should be.

SILK AND COTTON CREPE

36 in. wide — in fashionable colors — worth \$1.98 for 79c.

POPLIN

36 in. wide — with a fine finish — worth \$1.50 for 99c.

EMBROIDERED VOILES

Rose, pink, blue, grey and white — worth up to \$4.75, for \$1.97

—Second Floor Up.



LABOR THE WORLD OVER

CANADIAN NOTES

—Patrick J. Healy will probably be the candidate chosen by the Independent Labor Party in the coming provincial election for Halifax, N. S.

—At the recent convention of the Ontario Labor Educational Association a committee was appointed to urge upon the proper authorities the advisability of abolishing capital punishment.

—The Valley Seating Company, of Dundas, Ont., has shipped a large order of church furniture to Hendrina, Transvaal, South Africa. Birmingham, England, has long been known as a centre from which heathen idol images were shipped to Africa. In both cases, the shipments go to swell the total of foreign trade and help the government officials in their desire to grow with righteous pride at the prosperous condition of overseas commerce.

—A farmer, writing to the O. B. U. Bulletin on the position of the agriculturists of Canada, amongst other things had this to say: "Do you know that in 1916 85 per cent of Saskatchewan farm land was mortgaged, and that the farmers of Saskatchewan paid \$40,000,000 in interest alone to the machinery companies and that they owed the storekeepers of this province \$30,000,000? No, we do not know any such thing. At seven per cent, forty million dollars is the interest upon a capital sum of \$571,000,000, which, if the above statement of the machinery interest were true, would be what the farmers would have owed the machinery companies. In 1917, the Dominion census showed that the total implements on Saskatchewan farms were valued at \$57,338,712. If the farmer's statement were true, between 1911 and 1916, the Saskatchewan farmers must have increased their farm implements ten fold, and got the whole lot out paying a cent down. When radicals make statements, let them make statements that people will not know to be wrong.

—The Farmer-Labor party will place a man in the field to contest the seat of South York, Ont., in the coming federal elections. The seat is now held by W. F. McLean.

—The Canada Cement Company is building a ten-story office building in Montreal. The Mount Royal Hotel, to cost eight million dollars, is under way. The new Court House building to cost \$2,000,000 is also shortly to be begun. Hundreds of men are at work on the repairs to the streets. Quite a few private buildings are being erected. The National Brick Company's plant at Delson, P. Q., which furnishes brick to Montreal contractors has opened after being closed a long time. Although the census enumerators in the working class districts report an appalling amount of unemployment, apparently the turn for the better has come. This applies not only to Montreal, but to other cities and countries. Lloyd George has announced that from information in his possession, there is the beginning of quite an appreciable boom in trade throughout the world. Montreal may be seen from the fact that building permits for the whole of May totalled \$1,262,149, while for the two first weeks in June they totalled \$1,158,372.

—Speakers for the Self-Determination League for Ireland have been howled down in Western cities by those opposed to radical movements. President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been howled down by those who are extremely radical. Evidently in the Canadian West there are radicals and reactionaries who think that howls are the best answer to arguments.

—The 1922 annual convention of the Nova Scotia Independent Labor party will be held in Sydney.

—Full and complete autonomy is to be restored to Alberta and Eastern British Columbia miners, District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, whose charter was suspended in 1919 when the One Big Union leaders got control. The workers who were led astray are drifting back into the fold of the A. F. of L.

—Another big building in Montreal will be a new high school for Protestant pupils. The school will have thirty-five classrooms. Each big building radiates employment through all the building trade departments.

AMERICAN NOTES

—The referendum vote of the International Typographical Union upon the question of a ten per cent assessment to support the striking printers in the demand for the 44 hour week resulted in 44,702 votes in favor of the assessment and 11,499 against.

—The Lehigh Valley railroad company formed a union among its men in opposition to the trade unions, and a referendum was taken among the men for or against the new union. The company union did a gentle, quiet death, when the referendum showed that 98 per cent of the men favored the regular trade unions.

—On June 1st fifteen of 5,000,000 left the Ford factory in Detroit, instead of selling it, Mr. Ford is going to put in a museum of his own containing the original Ford car and other early models. Mr. Ford pays high wages to his employees and gives the product of his factory to the public at a low price. The result has been great prosperity to the plant.

—General Jacob S. Coxey, who led the famous march of jobless workers to Washington in 1894 is eager to lead another army of the unemployed on a march to the nation's capital to demand that congress and the president take action in the unemployed situation.

—Milton Snellings, president of the International Union of Steam and

Operating Engineers, died in Denver city while attending the convention of the A. F. of L.

—Trade Unionists of New Orleans, La., are making vigorous protests against a "work or jail" edict by Superintendent of Police Molony. The order is aimed at striking seamen.

—The National Federation of Postal Clerks will hold their annual convention in Minneapolis, beginning September 5th.

—The convention of the Metal Trade Department of the A. F. of L. which took place in Denver preliminary to the A. F. of L. Convention, has issued a spirited demand that steps be taken to halt the merciless exploitation of female labor in the metal trades all over the country. The declaration states that there is no objection to the employment of female labor in the metal industry, but there must be equal pay for men and women for equal work. Women became prominently employed in the metal trades during the war.

—In a report to the convention of the National Electric Light Association, a committee predicted that electricity will be the economical transportation factor in the immediate future. In urging public utilities to prepare for serving current to move railroad trains, the committee said: "There are now in the United States about 6,500 power companies operating about 7,000 power houses, which are ready to deliver power to the railroads in the form of electrical energy. These power houses can produce double the amount of energy of a steam locomotive for the same coal output."

—The American Ambassador Harvey, in London, delivered an outspoken address in which he declared that the United States did not go to war to destroy autocracy and to make the world safe for democracy. He declared they went in to protect American interests, chiefly trade with the allied side.

—At a meeting of 1,000 commissioners of the Presbyterian General Assembly held at Winona Lake, Ind., an almost unanimous vote of approval was given the Federal Church Council in its work along economic lines. The council has been subject to bitter criticism because it declared that the so-called open shop campaign was a disguised attempt to wreck trade unions.

—The Kansas "can't strike" law is an admitted failure. There have been numerous strikes in that state. There have been at least twenty strikes, including coal, railroads and packing houses. In only one coal mine strike was any attempt made to punish the strikers.

IMPERIAL NOTES

—Australian manufacturers are running true to form. At their recent conference in Melbourne, they endorsed the proposition that in the event of a strike "all the members involved be disfranchised." They also endorsed the proposition to subsidize anti-labor propaganda which would consist of moving pictures, exhibitions, pamphlets and cartoons. One delegate declared: "70,000 German employers organized 7,000 strike breakers and the German government subsidized them. That is what we want in Australia—German methods."

—Walter Halls, the Labor candidate who was elected to the British parliament from the Heywood and Radcliffe division in Lancashire, is a former laborer in the employ of the former member of that district, Sir Albert Hingworth, who has been elevated to the peerage. The farm hand takes his "boss's" place in Parliament.

—The nation-wide boycott in India against harmful stimulants has proved a hard blow to the manufacturers of drugs, and of the liquor dealers. It has also seriously cut into the revenues of the Indian government. Consequently many arrests of persons have been made in the vicinity of Bombay of persons who exhorted to national regeneration by abstaining from the use of alcohol and narcotics. Treason is the crime charged. The British officials have characterized the movement for temperance as a conspiracy against the government to deprive it of its revenues.

—A strike of actors recently took place in St. James' Theatre, London, and continued until the leading lady, Miss Palfrey, had signed up as a member of the Actors' Union.

—Wealthy planters and corporations in Samoa are protesting against the New Zealand mandate over the ex-German part of the island granted by the League of Nations. New Zealand is introducing humane conditions for the colored workers which is bitterly opposed by the exploiters.

—The Bombay, India, dockworkers have formed a union of 5,000 members and are demanding from the Pacific and Orient Steamship company an increase of ten per cent wages.

—In Queensland, Australia, a Building Trade Operatives' Guild has been formed. At a recent meeting of the unions it was decided to recommend to each union in the building trade that it lend its support by joining the guild and allot a percentage sum of money for the business purposes of the guild.

—The British mine workers' union numbers almost one million members; and the triple alliance of the same country approximately 1,800,000 coal miners, railroaders and transport workers.

—The Australian labor congress has voted almost unanimously to make socialization of industry, including exchange as well as the productive and distributive processes, the objective of the labor party of the Commonwealth.

—Organized Labor in Great Britain has a Labor Research Bureau to gather

statistics. This Bureau, after careful examination, reported the cost of living at 189 per cent above the pre-war level, or 28 points above the figures given out by the British government. As the cost of living index forms the basis of wage scales, a difference of 28 points in favor of the employers is a great handicap to labor in obtaining fair wages.

—Reports of a terrible famine come from the Dohad region in India. British officials do not admit the existence of a famine, though they had previously confessed failure of the crops by suspending temporarily the collection of taxes.

—The Ulster Parliament has been opened in the North of Ireland. Now that Ulster has home rule, the question is, what is she going to do with it? The parties there will no doubt split up into conservative, liberal and labor or as in other portions of the empire. The granting of home rule allows the natural political parties to emerge.

—The policy of repudiation seems to be spreading. It is now taking the form of borough councils declaring they are bankrupt. Whether it is called bankruptcy, or a capital levy, or merely heavy taxation, the masses seem set on making those who possess give up their possessions.

FOREIGN NOTES

—Practically the entire Belgian working class is organized in twelve industrial unions and now a plan is being put into effect to combine all these industrial unions into one organization.

—In Germany there is the monster metal workers' union, with 1,800,000 members, ranging from jewelry workers to shipbuilders and steel makers.

—The German railroaders are about to combine with the telephone, telegraph and postal workers, which will give this transportation communication union more than 1,500,000 adherents.

—A Federation of Workers Disabled in Industrial Accidents has been formed in France. It desires a complete revision of the legislation relating to compensation for accidents and industrial diseases.

—With regard to American relief after the war, in Russia, L. L. Magnes stated: "Instead of bringing supplies to assuage the misery of suffering Russia, there is an authentic record, made by a member of the Kerensky Cabinet and of the Wrangel Cabinet, of which I hold a copy, that large portions of the food supplies of an American relief organization were sold speculatively by the Yudenich authorities at six times the legal Estonian rate, and that the proceeds of these sales of American relief supplies were used not for relief, but for the political and military benefit of the bankrupt Yudenich Northwestern Government."

—Switzerland was not in the war and consequently her money has not depreciated. It is more valuable than French, German, Italian or Austrian money, consequently Switzerland is suffering very keenly. It takes so much foreign money to buy Swiss money with which to pay Swiss bills that foreigners are not patronizing Swiss hotels, nor are they buying Swiss goods. Moreover, Swiss purchasers can buy so much foreign money with Swiss francs to pay for goods purchased abroad that Swiss purchasers are buying foreign goods thus hurting home industries. Thus it does not pay a country to have too stable money when its neighbors have poor currency.

—Humanity, the chief organ of the French communists is being prosecuted for having printed a poster condemning the mobilization of the 1919 class, issued by the Paris branches of the Young Communists and of the ex-Servicemen's Association.

—The police of Milan, Italy, recently raided the headquarters of the Fascisti and arrested Passella, their national secretary. About the same time in Rome, the Under Secretary of the Interior was promising the Socialists energetic actions against these Black and Tans of Italy. The change of government sentiment followed upon the unexpected large vote of the Socialists of the Fascisti, but for the terrorism they would have elected over 200 members to the Italian parliament.

—The Near East is, apart from the Japanese question, the great issue confronting those who believe in the power of militarism. Russia is half Asiatic in spirit and is appealing to the communistic sentiment that the East has never outgrown from primitive society times. Consequently, while repulsed to a large extent in the West, Russia is finding fertile ground in the East. Persia, Afghanistan, the Nationalist Turkish government at Ankara, and the little Republics of the Caucasus are turning to the Russian form of government, while Soviet propaganda is causing unrest in India, Palestine and Egypt.

CONVENTION CALL

The following official notification of the holding of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued from the office of the Secretary-Treasurer at Ottawa.

To the Officers and Members of Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions, in the Dominion of Canada, GREETING:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—

The Thirty-seventh Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Convention Hall Royal Alexandra Hotel, City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, beginning on Monday morning, August 22nd, and continuing in Session, from day to day, until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Winnipeg is centrally located and therefore affords an equal opportunity for the workers from the Eastern and the Western industrial centres to meet and become closer acquainted with each other's problems and view points.

The trade unions of Winnipeg are again in a healthy condition and every effort has been made by them to assure the convenience and comfort of the visiting delegates.

At no time has the situation facing the organized workers demanded closer attention than at the present. The period of reaction through which we are passing has brought into prominence most of the old problems and many new ones which organized labor is called upon to face.

The seriousness of the unemployment problem and the request in some cases for a special convention to deal with this subject has caused the Executive of the Congress to feel warranted in bringing forward the date of the Convention a few weeks earlier than has been the custom, and the consideration of this problem, of itself, should be a sufficient incentive for every affiliated body to make the most strenuous effort to be fully represented.

The struggle of the workers to maintain their standard of living under these adverse circumstances has been taken advantage of by many employers throughout the Dominion to abrogate the practice of collective bargaining under the guise of the introduction of the "open shop", "optional plan of employment" and similar subterfuges.

Powerful groups of employers have openly declared their opposition to the enactment of progressive social and industrial legislation, and it is noticeable that legislation has been left in abeyance calling for the eight-hour day, unemployment insurance, protection of women and children and other recommendations all of which were recommended at the first annual meeting of the International Labor Body, Washington, D. C., almost two years ago, and in which the Canadian Government delegates concurred. On these and similar questions organized labor must again make itself heard in no uncertain voice.

Other subjects necessary to be dealt with, if the standard of Canadian citizenship as to be maintained, are too numerous to fully enumerate in this Call, but include immigration; education; the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, whether in private or public employ; State insurance against sickness and poverty in old age, etc., etc.

During the past year the power to interpret the Constitution and expressions of the Annual Conventions has been taken away from the Executive and transferred to the Courts. This situation has been brought about by the injunction secured by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees against their suspension, and action will be necessary by this Convention if the policies of the past nineteen years, making the Congress primarily the legislative mouthpiece of the international trade union movement, are to be maintained.

Attention is drawn to the requirements on the credential forms relative to the number of union labelled articles worn by each delegate. This information is required to comply with the decisions of the Hamilton Convention (1919) and the further amendments adopted at the Windsor Convention (1920).

Your attention is also drawn to the following sections of the Constitution dealing with the introduction of resolutions, the time limit for the presentation of credentials and the basis of representation, and it is urged that all these be fully complied with:

Resolutions.

Article 3, Section 2.—That all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the Convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the Congress, on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The Executive shall appoint a Committee on Resolutions from the credential delegates and said Committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the Convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them. The Committee shall be composed of seven members whose per diem allowance for services shall be ten dollars.

Credentials

Article 2, Section 5.—Notice of the election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Congress at least ten days before the date of meeting of said Congress. Credentials must be made out on duplicate forms, furnished by the Secretary of the Congress—one to be forwarded to said Secretary, and the other presented at the meeting to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

Representation—election of delegates. Article 2, Section 1.—The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and National Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada. But in no case shall there be more than one Central Body, in any city, to be chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Section 2.—The President, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents shall be entitled to attend the Annual Convention with full privileges of delegates until such time as their successors are appointed and the Convention has concluded its business.

Section 3.—The basis of representation shall be as follows:—International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trades Unions and Federal Labor Unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trades Councils and National Trades Unions, three delegates each; Provincial Federations of Labor, one delegate each; International organizations affiliating their Canadian membership from headquarters shall be entitled to one delegate to be nominated from their Canadian membership. Two or more Trades Unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed. All delegates must be members of the body they represent, except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations, at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent Unions from combining to send one representative. Nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations, being represented, not six months organized.

Provincial Federations of Labor and Trades and Labor Councils are notified that delegates elected must be members in good standing of an international union or a union chartered directly by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada or the American Federation of Labor.


The time to elect your delegates is NOW!

Fraternally yours,
P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer
Tom Moore, President

Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World

The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of Montreal Organized Workers

Member of the



Membre de la Presse Internationale Ouvrière d'Amérique

Gus. FRANCO, Editor and Publisher, Vice-President of the International Labor Press

2 St. Paul Street East MONTREAL

Editorial Main 3415
Administration Main 1096

LABOR PARTY MEETING

The Montreal branch of the Labor party will meet at 217 Ontario St. East, on Sunday morning next, at 10 a.m. All those interested in the political progress of labor are invited to attend.

GOMPERS REELECTED PRESIDENT

By a vote of 25,022 to 12,324, Samuel Gompers was reelected President of the American Federation of Labor, at the Denver Convention. The Grand Old Man of the American Labor movement is again entrusted with power by those whom he has so faithfully served.

—The Silesian trouble on the borderland of Poland and Germany is the result of the struggle for mineral wealth. Polish exploiters and German exploiters both desire the mines of this region and, following the example of the bigger nations, have organized armed bands to fight each other for the territory. The common people care little which side gets the mines. This explains the ease with which a small British force can chase out the armed bands and restore order. Were the people really interested we would see the same conditions there as in Ireland, where large British forces fail to carry out the will of the central British authority.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MONTREAL-QUEBEC

The Canadian Pacific offer a very frequent and convenient train service between Montreal and Quebec. All times shown being Eastern Standard time.

Montreal Windsor Station and Quebec (Eastbound)

Leaves Montreal Windsor station—9:00 a.m. (The Frontenac) daily, arrives Quebec 2:00 p.m.

10:20 p.m. daily, arrive Quebec 5:30 a.m.

(Westbound)

Leaves Quebec Palais station—12:30 p.m. (The Frontenac) daily, arrives Montreal, Windsor station, 5:30 p.m.

10:45 p.m. daily, arrives Montreal, Windsor station, 6:05 a.m.

Montreal Place Viger Station and Quebec (Eastbound)

Leaves Montreal Place Viger station 7:40 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrives Quebec 1:45 p.m.

4:00 p.m. (The Viger), daily except Sunday, arrives Quebec 9:15 p.m.

10:45 p.m. daily, arrives Quebec 5:30 a.m.

(Westbound)

Leaves Quebec, Palais station—7:40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arrives Montreal, Place Viger station, 2:20 p.m.

3:40 p.m. (The Viger), daily, except Sunday, arrives Montreal, Place Viger station 8:40 p.m.

10:45 p.m. daily, arrives Montreal, Place Viger station, 5:40 a.m.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No 2661.

Dame Bertha Adler, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with Harry Heller,

vs. Plaintiff,

Harry Heller, 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, 26th May, 1921.

Popliger & Robinson, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

23-24-25-26-27

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT PROVINCIAL

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

Sous le contrôle du Gouvernement de la Province de Québec.

8-10 rue Saint-Jacques
Tél. Dépt. des femmes: Main 2158
Tél. Dépt. des hommes: Main 2241

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.

King Edward PARK

The Nicest Picnic Grounds in the Province

IDEAL TRIP

Sunday, July 3rd, boats will leave Pleix Avenue, Maisonneuve, at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and every hour from 1.00 to 8.00 p.m.

ADULTS: 50c. — CHILDREN, 25c.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY

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 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.

Always Something Good at

LOEW'S

The Union-Right-Through Million Dollar Playhouse

IMPERIAL THEATRE

ALL NEXT WEEK Anna Hill Nilsson in "What women will do" and Harold Lloyd in "Among those present" Excellent musical programme. Coolest theatre in town.

CAPITOL

CANADA'S GREATEST PLAYHOUSE

Now Open

ST. CATHERINE ST. NEAR MANSFIELD

DOMINION PARK

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON

Bigger and better than ever. New features; latest novelties. Adults: 15c Same PRICES as last Children: 7c year. Tax included.

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND THE MAINE COAST RESORTS VIA THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

The Canadian Pacific Railway now operates a through night service with sleeping cars daily, between Montreal, Windsor station, and Kennebunk, Me., stopping at Portland, Scarborough and Old Orchard, leaving Montreal, W. S., 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving Kennebunk 9:25 a.m. Connection daily, except Sunday, at Kennebunk for Kennebunk Beach and Kennebunkport. In the other direction, leaving Kennebunk 4:40 p.m. daily, arriving Montreal, W. S., 7:30 a.m. Connecting train from Kennebunkport and Kennebunk Beach daily except Sunday.

Through buffet parlor car service between Montreal and Portland, Me., is now being operated, leaving Montreal, W. S., 9:35 a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Portland, Me., 8:20 p.m. In the other direction, leaving Portland 8:40 a.m.

MADE TO MEASURE GARMENTS

That's distinctive value that represents True Economy

Quality of material, individual tailoring

\$17

SIX MONTREAL STORES

Will You Try "SALADA" TEA

A SAMPLE OF

You cannot know how really delicious tea can be until you have tried "Salada". Send us a postal card. Address "Salada", Montreal.

DEMANDEZ LA BIÈRE POPULAIRE

ASK FOR THE POPULAR BEER

MOLSON

Brassée à Montréal depuis 135 ANS

Brewed in Montreal since 135 YEARS

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND

Personal Liberty

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK!

Ask for this label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter.

As a guarantee that it is Union Made

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKERS

Union MADE Beer

Ale AND Porter

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

THIS IS OUR LABEL

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract

OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President. Charles L. Balne, General Secretary-Treasurer.

King Edward PARK

The Nicest Picnic Grounds in the Province

IDEAL TRIP

Sunday, July 3rd, boats will leave Pleix Avenue, Maisonneuve, at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and every hour from 1.00 to 8.00 p.m.

ADULTS: 50c. — CHILDREN, 25c.

BREAD

BIG, wholesome, nutritious loaves, of delicious nut-like flavour, downy lightness and excellent keeping qualities.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

For Breads-Cakes-Puddings-Pastries