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leurs.

The Labor
World



Le Monde
Ouvrier

The only bilingual labor
paper in the Province of
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had.

9th Year — No. 42

SAMEDI, 18 OCTOBRE 1924 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1924

PRICE: 5 CENTS

What Is Education?

What is education? might be answered by asking what is ignorance? This, at once, plunges one into a deep mesh of thought. Both these questions were prompted by the teachers' convention which was held in Montreal this week and the variety of lectures and opinions expressed incident thereto. Miss Slattery, a very clever Boston woman, spoke to the Women's Club on "The Charm of the Unattainable" and God alone knows, the subject has no limits, unless the free will of men would reach it. In one place Miss Slattery says: "Preserve the idealism of youth for this is a world of daring and achievement." One thing this estimable lady said that touched the whole world as well as the idealism of labor was, "The day is coming when no child on the face of the earth will have to labor until equipped physically and mentally for work." As the old stereotyped expression goes, "So far so good."

"How?" is the crying answer to this statement. Ability to perform some remunerative task is an essential part of education. The grave danger to society is that a young person can come out of years of schooling without a single prospect of earning a reasonable return for labor. There is something wrong with a system of education which sends a young man to another planet to be trained, and then is brought back to this earth, when the training is over. That is a fraud and cheats both the student and the public. The crux of the whole problem is how to bring the schools and the world we live in, closer together. We have no quarrel with Miss Slattery in preserving the ideals of youth, provided they are good ideals, for the world is distinctly relative. But idealism is pushed aside by ruthless economic forces. School systems concentrate on a child's brain and sometimes neglects the stomach. Such a system is bound to be deserted.

Look at the mass of poorly trained clerks that are turned out by the educational system of to-day. They get poor pay and are paid about all that they are worth. In fact bring home the story to the half starved school teachers. The teachers' quarrel is not with the public, for the public pays for about all it gets out of the teacher. This is not said unkindly but sympathetically. The trouble with the teacher is the system in which he is enmeshed. It is impracticable. It is out of harmony with sustaining economic forces. Miss Slattery is just one of the academic idealists who are trying to lead the public by the nose away from life as it must be lived, in this workaday world. "Survival of the fittest" blocks the way. If your training is for life it should mean training for the work of life, not rainbow chasing. Then as for what is ignorance we would say that unfitness to earn money, granted health and opportunity is a pronounced form of it. The question is very large, and as it looms up further, religion could be brought in, and that is undesirable, because we still believe that school training should mean more than mere equipment for business. The religious side, is, as Kipling says, "another story."

Wonders of the Radio

ARTICLE No. I.

Through the courtesy of the Northern Electric Company, Limited, the pioneers of radio life in Canada, and always in the forefront of its work, The Labor World is enabled to publish the first of a series of able articles on "Radio and Its Wonders" by an accomplished and already famed student on the staff of the company, in the person of W. B. Cartmel, B.S.M.A., M.E.I.C. This will prove a boon to workers, many of whom are unable to either buy a radio or even learn about its wonders. Thus all workers and readers of The Labor World will be debtors of this openhanded educational effort on the part of the Northern Electric Company, and should look forward to a continuation of the articles from time to time.

The way in which radio has been forging ahead indicates that it will soon be very firmly established in our daily lives and this makes it desirable that something should be written for the special benefit of those who have heretofore taken but little interest in this subject.

While the present series of articles has chiefly this object in view, nevertheless, on account of the introduction of up-to-date topics into the articles it is hoped that they will prove of general interest.

Radio is a development from wireless telegraphy which has been of great practical use during the last 20 years, especially for transatlantic telegraphy and for communication between ships. Men were not satisfied, however, with communicating with one another by means of dot and dash signals and experiments have been in progress for more than 17 years with the object of making wireless telephony possible.

One of the larger electrical companies has had an army of engineers working on these experiments for over 12 years and immense sums of money have been spent in working out these problems, with the result that wireless telephony or radio as it is now called, has been brought to a very high state of perfection. This has led to radio telephone broadcasting, which began over three years ago and permitted those who already had radio sets to pick up interesting programmes, lectures, etc., and radio caught on at once.

To understand why a large audience was found immediately who were able to receive broadcasting, it should be explained, that there were even at that time many amateurs who owned both receiving and transmitting sets and who, fascinated by the marvels of wireless telegraphy, were interested in communicating with one another by the dot and dash signals of the Morse code. As soon as the broadcasting of programmes was established those amateurs were provided with something interesting to listen to and sets were purchased very widely. Once begun, this wonderful innovation that has come into our daily lives has spread all over the world, the greatest development taking place in North America.

There has been a remarkable growth of radio in England and on the continent of Europe, but since everything there is under strict supervision, radio has not made much progress as it has on this side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless there are eight large broadcasting stations in Great Britain and it is quite common for people there to listen to concerts from many different parts of their own country, and also to programmes from Paris and Berlin. Having more freedom on this side of the Atlantic and much greater readiness to adopt new ideas, the growth of radio over here has been even more noticeable than in Europe.

It would be very difficult to say exactly how many receiving sets there are in

use at the present time but the number of sets in Canada is estimated at anywhere from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand sets. Broadcasting stations have been established in all of the large cities of North America, there being 560 stations in the United States and over 40 in Canada. In Montreal there are at present 3 large broadcasting stations that transmit regularly. The Canadian National Railways who have a station at Ottawa intend installing a chain of broadcasting stations all across the continent, and in the meantime are making use of station CHYC in Montreal and station CKY at Winnipeg in addition to their own station CNRO (CKCH) at Ottawa.

Possibilities of radio.—Radio offers many interesting possibilities, in fact, even those of its accomplishments that are best known are so wonderful as to be almost incredible. We simply run a short piece of wire, say from 50 to 150 feet long above the house or to a nearby tree and attach it to a radio set and on a good night we are able to pick up twenty or more concerts from stations a thousand miles or more away. Once we realize that this can be done we are prepared to admit the possibilities of a great many other things which are equally true but more difficult to understand. Radio has been used as a link for connecting wire telephone lines. For instance, there is a radio link between Catalina Island off the coast of California and the mainland, two-way conversation being carried on between a subscriber on Catalina Island and a subscriber on the mainland just as if an ordinary wire telephone line joined these two places.

Communication from the telephone set in your own house to a ship in mid ocean is quite possible at the present time also two-way telephone conversation from your own set over a wire line to the sea shore and by radio across the Atlantic to a subscriber in London. Methods of doing this are completely developed and such service will be offered by the telephone companies when they feel that there is sufficient demand to pay for it. Some people are looking forward to a time when broadcasting equipment will be used in connection with religious services not only in sparsely populated communities but also in order that very able preachers may reach large congregations over large areas in more thickly populated districts. Many other interesting possibilities will come to the front in the near future, one of which is the transmission of pictures by radio. It is possible at the present time to receive half-tone pictures by radio that are as perfect or even more perfect than any that appear in the best magazines. Radio offers such immense possibilities that it is impossible to foretell what the future will bring forth.

Usefulness of radio as it exists at present.—In regard to the present usefulness of radio, it is of great use in providing entertainment from distant broadcasting stations, especially to those in lonely places. Entertainments of this kind are received regularly on moving trains. One may get the election returns by radio, or the latest results of hockey matches and so forth; radio sets have been installed in hospitals to give comfort to the patients. One of the greatest comforts to those who are confined to their beds in hospitals or at home is the broadcast reception of religious services—perhaps to hear a sermon in this way, delivered direct from the lips of some beloved divine. Only those who have listened in on a good broadcasting station have any idea how much more natural a voice sounds by radio than over the telephone.

On the more practical side, one of the greatest fields of usefulness is evidently

The American Labor Movement and the English

United States Workers are approaching Stage where they will formulate a Mature Social Programme

By FANNIA M. COHN,
Vice-President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

For the first time in history, the English Trade Union Congress met last week in Hull, while a Labor Government was in office. The fact that the Labor party had the strength and during not only to take over the Government of the Empire which was handed over to it by the Liberal party leader with a view to trapping it, but successfully to carry it on for the past several months is, of course, in itself a convincing demonstration of the increasing strength of the organized Labor movement.

The congress met in Hull, the same city where it assembled in 1886. In the report of the Parliamentary Committee (as the General Council was then called), there appears a resolution, thanking the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone "in the name of organized trades of the country for having appointed Henry Broadhurst, its secretary, to a responsible position in his ministry." At the same time, the Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. J. Mawdsley, belonged to the Tory party and stood for Parliament of the Unionist ticket. It is interesting to know that the highest officers of the Trade Union Congress, its secretary and its president, held opposite political views. The first believed that the millennium for organized Labor would come from its affiliation with the Liberal party—the party of the middle class capitalist, and the other believed that the millennium for the workers would come from their affiliation with the Tory party—the party of the Lords, the landowners, etc.

But when the enlightened minds of the English Labor movement began to realize that such a state of affairs could not continue, that Labor if it is to take its proper place in society must have an organized political expression as well as economic, and this same congress that met thirty-eight years ago in Hull gave birth to the Labor party. It was at that time that the Labor Electoral Committee was formed by a vote of 59 to 19, out of which came the Labor party.

In America when we discuss the English Labor movement, we very often hear the remark, "We cannot compare the English Labor movement with ours: ours is conservative, the English is radical." Many will be surprised to hear one say that the English Labor movement is not radical at all; it is only much older and more

conscious of its aims and purposes. This consciousness was brought about not by paper resolutions but by the stern reality of English industrial life. The difference between the English Labor movement and the American is not in the degree of radicalism but in the historic development of these movements. A comparative study of the English and the American Labor movement which has had a longer historical development than ours has already succeeded in laying the foundation for the future co-operative commonwealth. Within the movement, three distinct working class organizations are functioning: one in the economic field, The Trade Union Congress; the other in the political, the Labor party; the third, the co-operatives. These three organizations are closely knit together and identified in their ultimate aim and their policy is influenced by almost the same leadership.

The Englishman, by nature, is not radical. He is slow in his thinking, deliberate in his action and inclined to inquiry, but having once arrived at a decision, he will set his mind at it and will work tenaciously for its realization. The English worker is not inclined "to jump." He takes one step at a time but rarely turns backward.

It is not in the form of trade union organization that the English Labor movement is distinctive. Many are inclined to think that our form of trade union organization is in many ways more scientific. Anyone who knows the English and American Labor movement does not doubt that trade union control in our country is as good as that of England.

My studies of the English Labor movement and my visits to England do not weaken my faith in the future of the American Labor movement. As I study the English Labor movement, I see in my imagination the historic path along which our movement is destined to travel. I turn back thirty-eight years and I see the picture of the English trade unions knocking at the doors of the two political parties, pledging their support and loyalty in return for the adoption of some of the labor planks in their platform. I see the leadership of the English trade union movement divided on the question of throwing its fortunes with this or that old party. It is historically true that no

group in society feels the need of its own political party until it formulates its social programme. The Labor movement in this respect is no exception whether in this country, in England, or anywhere else. As soon as the Labor movement becomes more conscious of its strength it is no longer satisfied with its immediate aims, but begins gradually to formulate its ultimate goal. It broadens its outlook on life, it is ready to assume economic, political and cultural responsibility and begins to actively participate in the world's progress. In this development, it comes closer in touch with progressive intellectual and spiritual forces, nationally and internationally. The contact of these two groups—the men of action and the men of theory—resolves itself into a great moral constructive social force, out of which the realization of Labor's political aim is bound to evolve.

At this period of development, the English Labor movement now finds itself. It accumulated within its group for the past four decades experience on the economic, political and co-operative fields. It has learned to co-operate with the progressive intellectual forces of the country who gladly place at its disposal their technical skill, and intellectual and spiritual values. It has secured the assistance of the best trained minds in formulating and realizing its social programme. The intellectual leader understands what his function in the Labor movement is. He takes his mission in earnest and he is willing modestly to stand behind the Labor movement, ready to serve whenever called upon, whether in a political, economic, research, or journalistic capacity.

Our Labor movement approaches this stage when it, too, will begin to formulate its social programme. In its attempt to realize this programme, Labor here, just as it did abroad, will have to organize its political power under its own leadership. We see promising and encouraging signs of such a tendency within our trade union movement and a readiness on the part of the progressive, intellectual and spiritual groups in our country who stand for a new social order based on justice and brotherhood to place their skill and knowledge at its disposal.—The New Leader.

16th Anniversary of the International

Manifesto of the Labor and Socialist International.

12th October, 1924.

Comrades of all Countries,

Sixty years ago today the foundation stone of the International Working Men's Association was laid in St. Martin's Hall, London. On this memorable date the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International is meeting on the spot where the First Working Class Organization sprang up.

Sixty years ago the inaugural Address of the International Working Men's Association gave classical expression to the principles for which we still stand. Sixty years ago the deeply rooted solidarity between the political Labor Movement and the industrial effort of the Trade Unions was recognized for the first time. Today the ideas which inspired those men at St. Martin's Hall have taken shape in the millions of workers who form the ranks of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International.

Sixty years ago the inaugural Address declared: "The Ten Hour Bill was not only a great practical success but the victory of a principle." Today the workers are fighting the decisive struggle for the definite establishment of the Eight Hour Day. This tremendous progress which the workers have won not only in England, but also in less industrialized countries is a symbol of the successes in social legislation which have been achieved through the gallant struggle for the definite establishment of struggle of the last sixty years.

The inaugural Address praised the Co-operative Movement as a great victory of labour over capital, today we enjoy the splendid results realized by this important section of the Labour Movement visible at the recent Congress and Exhibition of the International Co-operative Alliance at Ghent.

"To conquer political power had therefore become the great duty of the working classes." Thus did the inaugural

the broadcasting of weather reports, stock reports and market returns. One of the most striking advantages of the value of market reports is the case of an Indian in the far north who refuses to sell his skins until he consults his radio set or "spirit in the box" as he calls it, in order to find out the latest market prices.

A particularly obvious instance of their usefulness is where a farmer is equally distant from two large cities. One of these cities may be glutted with the produce that he has for sale while in the other there may be an urgent demand for it. Obviously market reports by radio would tell him where to send his produce to get the highest price and it would be quite possible for him to save the price of his radio set on a single shipment.

Address, sixty years ago, express its hope that Labour Movements not only in England, but all over the continent, would revive after a period of reaction. And where are we today? Today our Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain sends his greetings to our festival. The working class in many countries is on the threshold of power.

Still, the aim set by the inaugural Address has not yet been achieved. Labour has nowhere secured real power. Such Minority Labour Governments as exist are based on parliamentary compromise, as in England and Denmark, or on bayonets as in Russia—bayonets turned against part of the working class. The actual aim of the inaugural Address will only be attained when the workers forming the real majority of the people have awakened to consciousness of their position and their duty. "Numbers weigh only in the balance if united by combination and led by knowledge."

Only then will the moment have arrived when, firmly founded on democracy, the fate of the world will be shaped by the overwhelming majority in the interest of the overwhelming majority of humanity. "If the emancipation of the Working Classes requires their fraternal concurrence, how are they to fulfil that great mission with a foreign policy in pursuit of criminal designs, playing upon national prejudices and squandering in piratical wars the peoples blood and treasure?" That was the question raised in the inaugural Address sixty years ago and this is the reply:—"The immense and unresisted encroachments of the barbarous power whose head is at St. Petersburg and whose hands are in every Cabinet in Europe have taught the Working Classes that they themselves must master the mysteries of international politics, to watch the diplomatic acts of their respective governments, to counteract them, if necessary, by all means in their power." The head of the criminal policy of those days has fallen; Tsarism is dead, the last autocracies are overthrown. And yet is foreign policy far from what the inaugural Address claims, i.e., "that the simple laws of morals and justice, which ought to govern the relations of private individuals as the rules paramount in the intercourse of nations?" Still, too many governments have, "criminal designs", are "playing upon na-

tional prejudices", and are "squandering in piratical wars the peoples blood and treasure". Our duty still remains to devote our lives to the great aim which the First International set up. We must still go on fighting for a "new society" whose international rule will be peace, because its national ruler will be everywhere the same Labour.

Sixty years ago the symbol of a peoples right of self-determination was the demand for Polish independence. Today Poland's independence is a fact. We follow the example of the First International by demanding the right of self-determination for Georgia, as the symbol of all countries subject to imperialist domination.

Together with British Trade Unionists, exiled victims of continental reaction were among the founders of the International. The dungeons of reaction still exist, and in some countries, they are even more cruel than they were sixty years ago. With deep pain we see that, besides the dungeons of reaction those dungeons and places of exile of Tsarist Russia have not disappeared. At this solemn hour when we rejoice in the heroic life of Karl Marx, the man who gave us the Inaugural Address, our thoughts are with those who died in dungeons for our cause. We greet our comrades pining in prisons in Italy, in Hungary, in Spain and in the other countries under Fascist rule. We greet also our comrades in the Bolshevik prisons those exiles in the Solovetski Islands. We greet the great dead of our cause, we mourn our murdered Matteotti, and the Socialist hostages murdered in Georgia. Thus this memorial day of the International brings up great joy and deep grief. Grief because of the fact that we have not only to protest against the persecutions of our capitalist enemies but also against those who once stood at our side.

But this period of confusion will pass just as Sakunism was overcome in the seventies. The sooner Russia is freed from her isolation the sooner will this result be attained. The Treaty which Great Britain is about to sign with Russia may be an important step in this direction.

Though it is true that we have had to live through painful times we may today rejoice at the growth of the International Movement. The hopes and thoughts of the men in St. Martin's Hall will yet be realized.

"One element of success the workers possess numbers". On this the Labour and Socialist International! builds its house. It is not a sort of "enlightened absolutism" of a proletarian minority that can achieve the new order of Socialism, we must only rely on the masses

Prohibition, the Craze of the Day

Look at the daily papers and see if the headings do not intimate that prohibition or its allied ills are not the craze of the day. On one page is to be seen the National Council of Women in Toronto going on record as earnestly in favor of complete prohibition for the whole Dominion of Canada, and brazenly proclaiming that the alcoholic beverages were a menace to the race. A lot of other bosh was talked and in deadly contrast one just turns to the next page in the same paper and there boisterously staring out of is the heading "13 ships and \$4,500,000 worth of liquor seized." The latter goes on to tell how the United States prohibition navy, as it is humorously called, swooped down on the rumrunners and carried the victims to chancery. Just imagine in a series of raids on the North Atlantic coast extending from Jersey shore to Gloucester, Mass., the revenue cutter bagged thirteen rumrunners laden with more than 100,000 cases of liquor. It is regarded by the customs officers as the most successful blow yet dealt to the horde of crooks which infest the seaboard from end to end. The emphatic confidence and arrogant pose of the rumrunner is broken, for this raid took place only last Monday. But can it be permanently broken is the question which must be answered by the negative. Thirty-four prisoners were taken in these raids, and what will they do with them? The seizure was made on the authority of a new section of the treaties between the United States, Great Britain and Norway, not previously invoked, which provides for the seizure of any foreign vessel communicating with the American shore by means of any other vessel within an hour's steaming distance from shore. It is expected that wealthy owners of the steamers captured will protest the seizure in the highest courts.

These terrible tales of drunken orgies on board these captured ships are not worth recording, only that it shows the contrast between the Toronto women wanting nation-wide prohibition and the United States where the same thing is in force and the result of it shrieking in sorrow in the ears of the fanatics of Ontario. No better story could be used in favor of the plebiscite in Ontario to get wet, than set up this seizure and its continued law-breaking to show the foolishness of the so-called "prohibition." It's the joke and craze of the age and were it not too sad for tears, it would cause a nation to weep, but it is to laugh.

As the Worker sees his World

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

—J. S. Woodsworth M. P. the great labor advocate spoke during the last few days in various places in the West, prior to the bye elections, and in one case referred to the concentration of banks. Citing the fact that a few years ago, there were 35 banks in Canada, and today there are 13 or 14 and a few banks controlled 70 per cent of the business. He declared that the banks were running the Government and great commercial enterprises, as well as educational institutions.

—"What shall we do with the Reformers?" was the title of an address given in Montreal at the People's Forum this week by an able educationalist from Boston in the person of Miss Slattery. Her main argument was that the only thing to do with the "reformer" was to support him. She started with Moses and told how he took a mob and made a nation out of it. She then came through long list of reforms and finally touched on child labor, dwelling upon the subject with some emphasis and declaring that we should all live to see child labor abolished and that "the day is coming when no child on the face of the earth would have to labor until equipped physically and mentally for work". This idea is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

—While the elections in Britain are waxing hot, it is interesting to note that during the past year the affiliation dues of the Labor Party had increased over thirty five thousand dollars or its equivalent in pounds. Election funds for poor constituencies have been growing also and the sum of twenty three thousand pounds was forthcoming for the Party only recently. The Daily Herald has been self supporting for some time, and this relieves a heavy drain in party funds.

—The recent International Barber's Convention decided to admit women to their unions, and also to increase sick and death benefits. During an illness the journeyman will receive \$10 weekly. The barbers are a progressive lot and deserve all credit for their progress.

—The One Big Union organized their first local in Nova Scotia about a week ago, when the miners of Springhill formed the first branch in Pictou County, and elected provisional officers. There were nearly 300 miners in attendance and addresses were made by R. B. Russell of Winnipeg, general field secretary and Leger, field organizer. A telegram was sent to O.B.U. headquarters, asking for a charter. The provisional officers are A. Hayes, President, and Tom Gordon, Secretary.

—For the first time in Canada the sixty five major railway systems in Canada and the United States were represented at the 22nd annual convention of the American Association of Dining Car Superintendents, which met all week at the Windsor Hotel. The visitors are being entertained daily. One portion of their amusement was a trip to Ottawa and to Quebec City as guests of the Ca-

nadian National Railways, Alan Pollock of the Southern R'y is the president.

—Miss Margaret Bondfield M. P. in Britain and secretary to the Labor Ministry, now visiting Canada on special mission, has been compelled to cancel all engagements in Canada, and return at once to the scene of election combat. She was entertained prior to her departure on the Carmania, by Hon. W. D. Robb, acting Minister of Finance. The remainder of her party have continued their trip west, and will stay in Canada the allotted ten days more.

—It is always interesting for workers to hear of a new plant being opened in Montreal. In this case it is that of John Lysight galvanized sheet metal workers, who are opened in Montreal. They have been represented in Canada for 57 years by A. C. Leslie & Co Ltd, and will continue to be represented by them, but the works will be a great help to the business in the way of service and promptitude. It may be known too, that John Lysight recently purchased large holdings in the Dominion Metal Co of Hamilton, Ont. and the erection of a plant in Montreal is merely an extension of their Canadian interests.

—Soviet Government reported to have banned kissing as health menace.



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CHRIS. EVANS, LABOR LEADER, IS DEAD

Chris Evans, secretary of the American Federation of Labor from 1889 to 1894, and one of the veterans of the United Mine Workers of America, died at New Straitsville, Ohio.

For many years he was statistician for the miners' international union and at the time of his death he was compiling a history of the miners' organization two volumes of which have been published.

At the request of the A. F. of L. George Savage, secretary of Ohio district, United Mine Workers of America, represented the A. F. of L. at the funeral.

Chris Evans is recognized as the originator of the joint conference system of reaching agreement between miners and operators. He proposed this plan following a series of disastrous strikes that culminated in the great Hocking valley (Ohio) strike of 1884.

HIGH FEES WERE "EARNED"

Corporation lawyers of New York are defending an attorney charge of \$750,000 for reorganizing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. The total cost of the reorganization managers is \$2,364,249. The interstate commerce commission is inclined to question the validity of these fees, the lawyers insist that their charges are "the prevailing wage."

RUPM UNIONS BUMPED

Rump railroad unions around Boston, Mass., are receiving hard jolts. Employees of the Boston terminal company voted a large majority to discard an isolated organization and join the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

Station employees on the Boston & Maine railroad have adopted a similar policy and the rump union of these workers has been wiped out.

TEXTILE PRICES UP WAGES FORCED DOWN

The American woolen company of New York has raised prices of worsted cloth for men's wear 7 to 12 1/2 cents a yard. One of its largest and most modern mills has sold its entire product and declines to take additional orders. Products of other mills have also been advanced and further orders are declined. The woolen trust recently passed its quarterly dividend and announced that wages would have to be reduced. When this announcement passed out of the public mind, the trust began raising prices.

PREDICT FIVE-HOUR DAY

A five-hour day in the building industry was predicted by James Hartness, former governor of Vermont, now president of the American engineering council.

Succeeding to the position formerly held by Herbert Hoover, the former state executive made his five-hour statement at the meeting of officers of the engineering council. He also predicted an era in which employers and unemployed will no longer dispute over a division of the fruits of industry.

LADIES' TAILORS ON STRIKE

Failing to negotiate a new agreement, organized ladies' tailors have suspended work in New York. The fashionable ladies' tailoring establishments are tied up as tightly as those in other sections of the city. These workers conducted an organizing campaign preliminary to their demand for improved working conditions.

TEXTILE WORKERS ACTIVE

At a meeting of textile workers at Mooreville, N. C. in the two Carolinas, it was voted to begin an aggressive organizing campaign to check wage reductions.

"We will be grateful," the textile workers state, "if these newspapers will tell us how we can grow vegetables and other food on the clay banks and frog ponds that surround many of the workers' homes in some of the mill villages."

INVESTIGATE LABOR EMIGRATION

At the report of employers of skilled labor, who have complained that expert workers are leaving the country to make their homes in the United States or in the South America, the Ministry of Labor in Stuttgart, Germany, is carrying on an investigation of the extent of the emigration of skilled artisans in the Stuttgart district.

—Peter van der Meer, once famous violinist found playing in streets of Pittsburgh.

No Foreign Printing Wanted in Canada

Trades Council bitterly oppose the idea of work done "abroad." — "Bombshell in the meeting." — Inconsistency discussed. — Unemployment a burning question. — London convention report praised.

A bombshell was exploded at the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council on Thursday evening, when Delegate G. R. Brunet, Vice-President of the International Printing Pressmen, in no uncertain tones, denounced the inconsistency of manufacturers and others having printing done outside of the country especially in United States and in some cases in England, France and Germany. It was pointed out that this evil practice had gone to such an extent that according to the latest government statistics the enormous sum of over three millions of dollars was recorded as having been paid for imported printing. The slogan "Made in Canada" was made ridiculous. The matter was brought up by a letter from Allied Printing Trades Council of Montreal, which referred to their campaign for Canadian printing.

Delegate Brunet very clearly pointed out that the time had come when Canada must do something radical to support her own printing industry. He then quoted the figures showing that in March last printed matter worth \$226,248 had come into the Dominion, while in the year ended that month the imports had risen by more than \$1,000,000 as compared with the previous twelve months. M. Brunet backed up his remarks by showing samples, showing that everything, from cigar bands and box labels to department store tags and tickets were being brought from France or Germany, by firms that were dealing exclusively in Montreal, and drawing revenue from Canadians. He even showed that the Provincial Government had four pamphlets on tuberculosis, printed in Paris displaying sample of them with the Paris mark on them.

He was of the opinion that Canadian printing would stand against any in the world. As far as dealing with United States was concerned, there could be no advantage in prices, because everything over there was dearer with one exception—the paper. His idea in making the campaign was to instill in the minds of Canadians that if they were to buy "Made in Canada" goods they, themselves should patronize Canadian goods.

Delegate Spence was of the opinion that many other industries were suffering in like manner. Delegate Dick Lynch described Delegate Brunet's report as "eye-opening" and a "bombshell." He thought the condition of "Rascality," and in his opinion, firms who bought their printing abroad "should be at the bottom of the canal."

President Foster reminded the meeting that trades unionists should be careful about criticism that was too severe, when they were often inconsistent in not buying union made goods. He stood for "All Canadian goods" but insisted on every union man checking himself on the matter of inconsistency.

The Council decided to support the "Made in Canada" campaign now going on under the direction of the Montreal Allied Printing Trades.

The question of unemployment was brought forward by a report from Del. Spence, on behalf of the special committee on unemployment dealing with an interview between the social agencies, the Mayor, and the Executive Council of the City of Montreal. A very interesting discussion took place between Pres. Foster, Vice-President J. Schubert, Secretary Francis and Del. Spence, especially on one clause which determined that help should be given only to "genuine" residents of Montreal.

Pres. Foster and Vice-President Schubert felt that it was wrong to deprive starving people from assistance, even if they were not "genuine" residents of the city. On the other hand Del. Spence and Sec. Francis claimed that a line of demarcation of some kind should be made, and it was unfair to ask the citizens of Montreal to pay for relief of people from other places which were just "passing the buck" to Montreal, and suggesting that to make it read "resident of the Island of Montreal," providing all municipalities of the Island, contribute to the general fund, pro rata to population. It was finally agreed after Delegate Dixon had explained his views on the question, to cut out the word "genuine" and allow the delegation to find out the proper solution with the civic authorities.

The District Council of the Association of Machinists asked the Council that the unemployed be paid current rates of wages or provided with work. As the communication was couched in rather inappropriate language it was referred to the Executive, without further discussion.

In the matter of unemployment, the Secretary read an interesting letter from Mr. J. Vallée, the chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works of the Province, stating that at the present time over fifty bridges were in the course of construction, at a total expenditure of over a million dollars, employing quite a number of men.

Owing to the general election call in Great Britain, it was announced that the lecture which was to be delivered by Miss Bondfield on the 20th inst. and the one by Miss Jessie Stephen on the 30th were both cancelled as these ladies had to return to England. The special meeting for the 30th of October, however would be replaced by a meeting of the Label section of the Council at 417 Ontario St. East, when the election of officers would be proceeded with.

The report of the delegates to the London, Ont. convention of the Trades Congress of Canada, was presented by Secretary Francis, giving the report in French. He went exhaustively into the details of the convention, the discussions and the action taken on them. Vice-President Schubert presented the report in English also giving interesting side lights on the doings of the convention. English-Recording Secretary Lynch also added a few personal remarks. The report was received with much approval by the Council and a resolution of thanks was passed commending also on the able manner in which it has been presented.



Sporting Gossip

It was a great joy to see the White Sox of Chicago and the Giants of New York play some baseball in Montreal Sunday afternoon and Monday too. The Atwater Park gave them a better chance as the other grounds were by no means in keeping with good ball. Whatever may be said in favor of these wonderful players, it must be stated that whoever managed the visit, did not advertise it wisely or well. Had the games been properly advertised it would not have been any six thousand gate but two or three times that and probably more on Sunday. Even when Monday came, there was only tiny little ad showing Atwater Park as the place of playing. The proceeds of the two games it is said were handed over to charity. Judge Landis would not allow the players to make use of the money in any other way.

The teams went on to Quebec on Tuesday and played before a fine audience at the Old Capital, boarding their steamer for the Old Land Wednesday evening, amidst great cheers and the sounds of countless sirens and whistles. The veteran John McGraw was lustily cheered as he stepped aboard the vessel, which had been delayed a short time waiting for the players. Bon Voyage is the slogan everywhere.

Speaking of Judge Landis, it has been reported and written that he intended to quit baseball, and his decision was heightened by the recent scandal about bribing Sand. The Judge has issued a flat contradiction to these rumors, and adds that he intends to see at least three more world series played and even then has no desire to quit.

Meantime all eyes are on hockey and the completion of the big Arena. Dunc Munro who was stamped for professionalism this year has given such stories their quietus and has come out flatfooted as Captain of the Granites under reorganization, and will remain amateur. He is to have a number of the old Granites with him, McCafferty and "Hooley" Smith will be two absentees, the former having gone to St. Patricks and the latter signed to Ottawa. Smith's contract calls for \$3,000 yearly for three years, Dunc Munro and Pete Campbell will have charge of the new senior hockey team being formed in Toronto. It is thought that they will make application to the O. H. A. for a franchise.

The Victoria Hockey Club have written the Montreal Arena Co., asking for release from the contract between them. The officers of the Club, decided upon this action early this week, and felt that they should stand by their obligations, and that a fair offer should be made the rink owners. The club members are anxious to play their home matches at the new Stadium, and will withdraw from Eastern Canada League, if they are not permitted to do so.

P. J. Majean, of the National Amateur Athletic Association has been elected president of the Quebec Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Mr. Majean succeeds Dr. A. S. Lamb of McGill University, who resigned following the annual meeting of the Dominion body in Winnipeg, and was chosen secretary of the Canadian organization.

This change elevates Dr. J. H. Villeneuve of the University of Montreal to the post of Vice-president. J. F. Savage former president of the M. A. A. A. will be asked to accept the second vice-presidency of the branch.

Half mile racing tracks are going to be "hit" hard in Ontario, if the present government there have their way. It is rumored and on good authority that the Ontario Government intend to tax all half mile tracks \$7,500 per day next season, the same at tracks. The half mile tracks pay \$2,500 a day and the Provincial treasurer claims it is not enough. What may happen in Quebec is yet to be seen.

The Sherwin-Williams Co. are again to the front with their hockey team for this year. They have elected officers including D. A. Whitaker President. They are holders of the Fallis Trophy, indicative of the championship of the Industrial Hockey League. Other officers elected include: W. S. Fallis, honorary president; P. W. Hinglworth, treasurer; J. S. Moffatt, secretary; C. E. Buchanan, manager; D. Campbell, coach, and D. Brown and J. McBrearty, trainers.

Henry Morgans are rallying their hockey team also. It has been in existence for two seasons, and has met with defeat only once, and this at the hands of Goodwins by a score of two to one. They have not yet decided which league they will join.

The M. A. A. A. are seeking a hockey franchise in the Eastern Canada Hockey League. The request for a berth in the senior amateur hockey league leaves a proviso that the club must be allowed to play its home games in the new Forum. As the League has not come to any decision in the rink question, it was not necessary to leave the M. A. A. A. application over for reference later. Speaking of franchises, the combination Shamrocks St. Anne teams have theirs. It is further thought that although Three Rivers declined to join early in October, have now practically decided. That was last Monday.

Today the Thesco and Blue Bonnets soccer teams will meet in Montreal. This is practically the conclusion of the Eastern Townships League games which were partly finished last Saturday in Sherbrooke, Thesco and East Angus played off for the Charity Cup, and the honors of the Townships.

The report was received with much approval by the Council and a resolution of thanks was passed commending also on the able manner in which it has been presented.

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AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT HIS MAJESTY'S
Percy Hutchison, who has returned to Canada for a coast-to-coast tour, opened his season at the Russell Theatre, Ottawa, on Monday last to a capacity audience, which included the Governor-General and Family. Hutchison's new play, "Bulldog Drummond," was received with great enthusiasm in the capital. While the company is touring the Dominion, Hutchison's tour is under the direction of Theatrical Enterprises Limited, and will embrace every important theatrical centre in the Dominion. Montreals will see the play next week, when it will be presented at His Majesty's Theatre, starting Monday evening.

AT THE PRINCESS
Miss Rae Samuels in a song programme with the headline "The Princess" next week. She brings a new set of songs, and she makes of each a little playlet set to music. Mollie Rhea and Santoro will be seen in a new dance programme, in which they cover the voice field of ballet, choreography, acrobatic and modern dancing. Jack McLeish and his partner, Sarah, Murry and Maddox in a combination talking, singing and comedy act. The Sea-Tahar Company, several of the tumbler, Russel and Macdonald in "Little Bits of Big Hits," combining music and comedy, and the Zella Brothers, aerial gymnasts, are the other acts.

AT THE LOEW'S
Viola Dana, for eight years a star in her own right, makes her debut in Paramount pictures in "Merton of the Movies." And through a curious coincidence Glenn Hunter, the "Merton" of the photoplay, made his first appearance in the West. Although each had known of the other for years and had mutual friends, they had met for the first time when Hunter stepped from a trans-continental train at Los Angeles. And a week later they had exchanged their first kiss. It happened, of course, on one of the stages at the Famous Players-Lasker. He is now, James Cruze, who made "The Covered Wagon" and other successes and the director of "Merton" ordered them to do it. It was recorded on the film. "Merton of the Movies" was originally a novel by Henry Leon Wilson. The story revolves around the experiences of a young man who is movie-struck and goes to Hollywood to make his fortune in the pictures. Miss Dana has an especially strong part as the sophisticated little actress who "mothers" him and eventually forces him against his will to achieve his ambition. "Merton" comes to Loew's Theatre on Sunday. As the headline act next week Joseph E. Howard is sending along his big musical revue "Etchings From Life," featuring Jack MacIntyre, Frances Halscomb, Maud and Bonnie together with a lady orchestra including five splendid young musicians. There are ten new songs and many more according to the advance information from the act it is one of the best that has ever toured to Loew's circuit. Other acts on the bill will include Wilson and Hayes in a black faced comedy called "The Crime Detectives," Kramer and Breen in their vest pocket revue, Jack and Eva Arnold will offer melody and mirth with Murray and Irwin will take the audience on a trip around the world. Jack and Viola Gilbert will present a variety of acrobatics and balancing feats. A selected comedy and the pathos news will complete the show.

AT THE IMPERIAL
"Georgia" is the title of the new act at the Imperial commencing Sunday. Their presentation of the song and dance act is one of the most up-to-date. Ward and Van (DeMichele Bros.) impersonate street musicians. One is a harpist and the other a violinist. Ryan, Weber and Ryan are described as "A Classy Trio." They blow into vaudeville from musical comedy any way. In that field they were successful. They have danced and sung their way to the top in several productions. William Edmunds and Company, with Gail white are offering a playlet called "Peg O' My Soul," which is a comedy having to do with a cobbler. There is the owner of a type of repair shop who is in a revenue, a stage door tender and a cobbler. With these characters the author has succeeded in pegging a comedy that is both bright and different. Charles Dittmer, a grand opera baritone, presents a diversified program of acts from grand opera, popular ballads, etc. Closing the vaudeville portion of the bill is the "Bally Hoo Trio," petit circus.

"Mord Emly" with Betty Balfour, is the feature picture for the week.
AT THE GAYETY
There is much to warrant attendance in Bard and Pearl's "Good Little Devils" at next week's show at the Gayety Theatre if we may judge by the favorable reports from other cities. Bard and Pearl, who for several seasons have been intimately associated with high class vaudeville, are featured players have made good use of the extensive knowledge they gained. They are presenting a production in sixteen acts and beautiful scenes with a wealth of exquisite costumes, a high class book written by themselves and enlivened by eighteen catchy musical numbers. They have also engaged a very competent cast, headed by Henry Sherr and Charles Abot, while others worthy of note among the principals are: Leone Earl, Servant, Twin Sisters, Mae Daly, Edna Green, Jack Healy and Naomi Garriella, Edward Blain, Eddie Akin, Anthony Ambrose and Harry May. The chorus is also promised to embody youth, beauty and animation.

AT THE PALACE
Heralded as the best picture yet of the Jazz series, "Sinners in Silk," a Hobart Henley production, comes to the Palace theatre next week.
The elderly group which enters the life of today is represented by Adolph Menjou who plays the role of the gentleman of uncertain years who takes the Steinhilke rejuvenation treatment and jumps with a bang into the high-powered activities of younger society. Menjou, who has become a firm favorite with the public, appears as a wise, cynical and yet humorous man who is attracted to a girl who is a young charmer. Conrad Nagel is the young man who really loves her. One of the features of this picture is a heavy of beautiful girls who appear as the different types of new York's night life. Some of these players are Miss Dupont, Virginia Lee Corbin, Dorothy Lawton, Ann Luther, Percy Blinn, Eugene Gilbert, Mary Aiken and Estelle Clark.

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