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"INSTRUIRE ET AMELIORER".

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Le Fléau qui passe

L'usage des drogues fait d'innombrables victimes. — Comment peut-on l'arrêter? — Punissons les plus coupables et que le châtiment soit proportionné à la situation sociale de celui qui en profite le plus. — A quoi attribuer cette funeste habitude?

Un fléau passé actuellement sur tout le Canada, mais ses ravages se font surtout sentir à Montréal. On dirait qu'un vent de folie souffle sur une certaine partie de notre population, l'usage des narcotiques et des drogues devient contagieux. Des centaines de personnes, qui n'avaient jamais fait usage de boissons alcooliques, qui avaient toujours vécu honnêtement et jouissaient de l'estime de tous, se sont habituées petit à petit à faire usage de cocaïne, de morphine ou d'autre drogue tout aussi nuisible, et insensiblement se sont laissées entraîner sur la pente funeste qui conduit à la perte du sens moral, au crime et à la folie.

C'est un désastre effroyable; il ne se passe pas de jour, sans que les journaux ne rapportent quelque drame causé par la terrible drogue. La police a beau faire du zèle et arrêter les colporteurs qui se livrent à l'infâme commerce de vendre à gros profit leur funeste marchandise; nos juges ont beau condamner ceux-ci à des sentences sévères, rien n'y fait: les victimes de la drogue continuent à s'approvisionner de leur poison favori, et s'évertuent à faire contracter cette funeste habitude à tous ceux avec qui elles viennent en contact.

Il s'en débite partout: il n'y a pas un endroit public où un de ces infâmes trafiquants ne soit aux aguets avec son infâme marchandise, guettant ses victimes; mais c'est surtout dans les lieux où la jeunesse des deux sexes se rencontre qu'ils se tiennent de préférence. On s'y invite maintenant à des "parties de drogue", tout comme on s'invitait dans le passé à une veillée de tire ou à une épluchette de blé d'Inde.

Comment arrêter le fléau? Voilà le problème angoissant qui se pose aujourd'hui. Ceux qui ont constaté les ravages terribles causés par la drogue se demandent avec anxiété où cela finira. Combien de drames de famille insoupçonnés ont jeté la honte et le déshonneur où existaient auparavant le bonheur et la joie!

Il est temps que ceux qui détiennent le pouvoir se décident à agir rigoureusement avant qu'il ne soit trop tard; il faut punir non seulement le Chinois qui "peddle" la poudre blanche aux coins des rues avoisinant le "Chinatown"; pas rien que ceux qui sont au bas de l'échelle sociale, les souteneurs et les dévoyés, qui courent les maisons de prostitution, les clubs interlopes des deux sexes et les "road houses" pour s'y livrer à leur dégradant commerce; ce qu'il faut surtout, c'est trouver ceux qui sont à la tête de ce commerce, ceux qui importent les drogues et y gagnent des millions, et les punir comme ils le méritent, sans égard à leurs relations de famille ou à la toute-puissance de leur argent. Il faut que le châtiment soit exemplaire pour ceux-là, car ce sont les vrais coupables. La loi prend sur elle l'autorité de faire un assassin pour lui faire expier le crime qu'il a commis, et pourtant, il n'a tué qu'une personne et la plupart du temps dans un accès de colère ou sous l'influence de l'alcool. Pourquoi alors ne prendrait-elle pas — et avec beaucoup plus de raison encore — le droit de faire expier sur l'échafaud le crime de celui qui serait reconnu coupable d'avoir importé et vendu des narcotiques et d'avoir ainsi causé la mort d'une de ses victimes?

Les âmes sensibles écrieront au scandale probablement et verseront des larmes de crocodile sur une punition aussi excessive; mais ceux qui connaissent la gravité de la situation réalisent que c'est le seul et unique moyen d'arrêter le fléau qui passe.

Qu'on ne nous dise pas que c'est impossible de trouver celui qui est au haut de l'échelle sociale et qui est le pourvoyeur de toute la rascaille qui colporte sa marchandise. Je ne prétends pas que c'est facile, mais ce n'est pas impossible de remonter à la source du mal. Plus celui-ci sera haut placé, plus sa responsabilité est grande et plus terrible devrait être le châtiment. C'est ce que le peuple attend de ceux qui se sont donné comme mission de le diriger et de le gouverner.

A quoi attribuer cette funeste habitude de prendre des narcotiques? Les idées sont partagées sur ce point; certains, tel le Dr Devlin, surintendant de l'hôpital Saint-Jean de Dieu, prétendent que si les esprits faibles se sont laissés aller à l'usage des narcotiques, cela tient à une trop rigoureuse prohibition de la bière, des vins et des spiritueux. C'est possible que dans les provinces prohibitionnistes, cela puisse s'appliquer, mais ici, à Montréal surtout, on ne peut invoquer cette raison.

D'autres, et je partage leur opinion, prétendent qu'on a laissé rentrer trop librement en Amérique la race orientale; les Chinois sont les propagateurs naturels des drogues, ils ont petit à petit répandu leur dégoût national dans les milieux où ils vivent, et les uns par curiosité morbide, les autres, par dépravation, non contents de visiter de temps à autre le quartier chinois, en sont devenus des habitués; ils ont commencé par les "chop suey" et le "ya-ka-men", ils ont fini par l'opium et la cocaïne.

Depuis des années, les ouvriers organisés protestent contre l'emploi de jeunes filles ou de femmes blanches par les Orientaux; ils ont vainement demandé des lois à cet effet. Malheureusement, leur voix ne fut pas écoutée; le danger n'existait alors que dans la Colombie-Anglaise, mais il a maintenant dépassé les Montagnes Rocheuses et envahi tout le Canada.

Il ne serait pas juste de dire que les Orientaux seuls sont responsables du fléau qui passe, il est évident que les profits énormes réalisés par la vente des narcotiques est un attrait irrésistible pour ceux qui n'ont qu'un but dans la vie, celui de "s'enrichir beaucoup vite". Qu'on leur supprime ce moyen et ils abandonneront d'eux-mêmes leur honteux trafic, pour la plus grande bien de la génération qui pousse.

GUS. FRANCO.

Faut-il dissoudre le présent comité mu- nicipal du chômage?

L'association des sans-travail de Montréal, a fait adresser, cette semaine, au greffier de la cité de Montréal, une lettre pour mettre le conseil de ville en garde contre les arguments de ceux qui prétendent que les ouvriers peuvent maintenant dormir tranquilles, et qu'il n'y aura pas de crise de chômage, l'hiver prochain. La chose est assurément à désirer, mais qu'en sait-on? L'association des sans-travail prétend, au contraire, qu'elle a de sérieux raisons de croire que nous subissons une nouvelle crise de chômage, et qu'il y a lieu de conseiller respectueusement aux échevins de repousser la proposition de l'échevin Trépanier, qui voudrait faire dissoudre le comité municipal du chômage.

Voici, en abrégé, la lettre adressée à M. René Bauset, par M. H.-A. Spence, secrétaire de l'association des sans-travail:

"Cher Monsieur, ayant été informé que l'échevin Trépanier a proposé au conseil de ville, de dissoudre le comité municipal du chômage, qui a été formé l'an dernier, le comité exécutif de l'association des sans-travail de Montréal a discuté cette question, à sa dernière séance et, après avoir longuement considéré la situation, m'a chargé de faire connaître au conseil de ville, le point de vue de notre association, à ce sujet.

D'après les informations que nous avons reçues, nous avons compris que la seule raison que donnent ceux qui demandent la dissolution du comité municipal du chômage, c'est que, présentement, il n'y a pas de chômage sérieux, dans notre ville. Or, dans notre opinion, ce motif serait au contraire, une excellente raison de maintenir ce comité en fonctions au lieu de le dissoudre. Ce serait aussi une bonne raison pour engager le conseil de ville à attendre, avec calme, les événements de l'arrivée d'une nouvelle crise de chômage, comme celle que nous avons subie, l'an dernier; enfin, une raison pour garder ce comité municipal intact, et tout préparé à prendre les moyens d'éviter cette crise, et de prévenir de nouvelles souffrances dans la classe ouvrière. Si le comité municipal du chômage continue à fonctionner, il devra se mettre parfaitement au courant des conditions du travail, dans les industries, en tant que l'emploi de la main-d'œuvre est concerné, et il sera vraiment en position de prendre action quand le chômage commencera à sévir et avant que la situation devienne critique.

Tout en reconnaissant que beaucoup d'entre nous diffèrent d'opinion, sur les causes du chômage et sur les remèdes à y apporter, je crois que nous sommes tous d'accord pour admettre que des secours immédiats doivent être portés aux personnes qui sont appelées à souffrir de la situation que le mal arrive. C'est ainsi que nous avons fait dans le passé pour traverser la crise dernière et cette pensée devrait nous engager à trouver un terrain commun d'entente pour coordonner les efforts d'un grand nombre d'associations qui s'occupent de la question.

Un comité de notre exécutif se tient prêt à se présenter devant le conseil de ville, pour expliquer plus au long, le point de vue de notre association sur la question du chômage et sur la nécessité de maintenir le comité municipal du chômage en fonction. Notre comité se mettra, avec plaisir, à la disposition du Conseil, si le conseil le juge à propos".

LA DETTE DU PAYS DIMINUÉE

La dette du Canada continue à diminuer. Les chiffres du mois de septembre indiquent une diminution de \$3,645,422, ce qui met la dette totale à \$2,384,030,843. Les revenus du mois de septembre ont été de \$31,831,446, ce qui est plus de \$10,000,000 de moins qu'en septembre 1921. Les dépenses du mois de septembre, cette année, s'élevaient à \$24,152,161, ce qui fait \$3,000,000 de plus qu'en septembre 1921. Le revenu total des six premiers mois de cette année fiscale ont été de \$203,107,918 contre \$210,001,046 pour l'an dernier. Les dépenses, pour la période correspondante, se chiffrent à \$139,492,713 contre \$144,091,624 pour la période correspondante de l'an dernier, soit une diminution de \$4,598,911.

LOI DES IMPRIMERIES

Les Canadiens, à partir du premier novembre prochain, auront lorsqu'ils achètent des livres ou autres imprimés, de quel pays ils viennent. A l'avenir tout imprimé ou lithographie devra porter la marque du pays d'origine, laquelle devra être placée dans un endroit en vue et être en anglais ou en français. Les imprimeurs et les lithographes se plaignent de la concurrence allemande et japonaise. A l'avenir, les clients sauront exactement ce qu'ils achètent.

UN HOMME APPRECIÉ

Londres, 13. — "L'Angleterre a perdu un surhomme", tel est le titre choisi par un journal pour annoncer que le major général Sir Henry Worth Thornton a été nommé président des chemins de fer nationaux au Canada.

LE NOUVEAU CHAMPION

Cette biologie n'apparaît pas encore dans le "Who's Who", mais nombre d'amateurs se réjouiront de connaître ce qu'est l'homme qui défrôlera Carpentier. "Batling" Siki est un noir originaire de St-Louis, dans l'ouest de l'Afrique. Il est âgé de 24 ans. Son nom est Louis Siki Fall.

Le Sénégalais est sans contredit le pugiliste le plus laid de l'Europe. Son nez s'étend d'une oreille à l'autre.

Le nouveau champion a commencé sa carrière comme commis de bar à Marseille. A ses débuts dans l'arène il se contenta d'un salaire de 25 centimes; puis, il battit Journe et défait Nilles. Carpentier ensuite fut sa victime. Siki laisse savoir qu'il pousse sa force dans le whisky.

Mais est-ce bien vrai?



L'INSTRUCTION CHEZ LES ENFANTS OUVRIERS

Suivant que vient de le déclarer M. Louis Guyon, sous-ministre du travail pour la province de Québec, nous voyons graduellement diminuer le nombre d'illettrés parmi les enfants employés dans les manufactures.

De fait, dit M. Guyon, la province de Québec peut soutenir avec honneur la comparaison avec n'importe quelle autre. Grâce, en effet, à la loi spéciale concernant le travail des enfants dans les manufactures, le gouvernement a réussi à une proportion très faible le nombre des illettrés.

Les fonctionnaires du département du travail ont pour devoir de faire l'inspection des usines et de s'enquérir des conditions de travail des enfants et particulièrement d'établir si ces enfants sont suffisamment instruits pour travailler.

Depuis que ce système a été inauguré, le département du travail a fait une étude spéciale du travail des enfants; il a réalisé dès le début l'importance qu'il y avait d'instruire les enfants illettrés à l'instruction afin de pouvoir améliorer leur sort dans la vie.

Des cours du soir sont établis dans toutes les écoles de Montréal; les enfants ouvriers les fréquentent tout aussi bien que bon nombre d'ouvriers adultes et cela grâce à l'action énergique du gouvernement provincial. — *Le Canada.*

PAS ÉTONNANT

Le "Globe" n'est pas étonné d'apprendre que l'hon. L. A. Taschereau a déclaré que le mouvement agraire disparaissait dans la province de Québec. Il croit que la controverse malheureuse qui a éclaté entre la faction Drury et la faction Morrison, dans l'Ontario, n'est pas de nature à aider la campagne politique que les fermiers ont entreprise dans les diverses parties du pays. L'hon. M. Caron, lui, a un argument qui porte: les cultivateurs de Québec obtiennent ce qu'ils veulent du gouvernement, pour qu'ils se coalisent-ils et descendraient dans l'arène où ils ne pourraient remporter que des déboires? — *La Patrie.*

UN AUTRE MOT DU TIGRE

On sait que M. Clémenceau, malgré ses quatre-vingts ans, viendra aux États-Unis faire une tournée de conférences. Un manager américain lui aurait proposé par câble de prononcer pendant son voyage un certain nombre de discours, à des conditions admirables. Et M. Clémenceau aurait répondu par la même voie: "Transmettez propositions à boxer Carpentier". Le Tigre n'a évidemment rien perdu de sa verve caustique. — *L'Événement.*

FELICITE PAR L'INTERNATIONALE

Ottawa, 13. — Le travail syndiqué international d'Ottawa a adopté une résolution de félicitations à l'adresse du gouvernement pour la nomination de Sir Henry Thornton, président, et Tom Moore, directeur des chemins de fer nationaux. — *L'Action Catholique.*

LA CIGARETTE

C'est aux États-Unis qu'on fume le plus de cigarettes. Il semble que nos anciens habitants de la bière et de l'alcool cherchent dans la feuille de Jean Nicot l'exercice qu'ils trouvaient auparavant dans ces breuvages.

Il se consomme annuellement en ce pays 50,000,000,000 de cigarettes; c'est dire que, bout à bout, ces cigarettes s'étendraient sur une distance de 2,367,422 milles.

Et qui les fume, ces 50,000,000,000 de cigarettes? Tout le monde: Hommes, vieillards, jeunes gens, femmes, jeunes filles et même les enfants.

C'est la femme qui a fait augmenter la production des cigarettes, nous assure-t-on. — *L'Opinion Publique.*

NEW-YORK, VILLE DES EGLISES

New-York doit être la ville du monde la plus riche en églises; on y compte en effet, 1,400 temples, chapelles et salles de culte. Les catholiques viennent en tête avec 321, les épiscopaux 213, les luthériens 170, les méthodistes 157, les presbytériens 146, les baptistes 125, et les réformés 105, etc. Les Juifs — New-York est aussi la ville du globe qui a le plus de Juifs — ont 97 synagogues et salles de culte. — *L'Action Catholique.*

VICTOIRE OU VEAU D'OR

Un Américain a suggéré un moyen original d'assurer la survie d'or des banques américaines contre les entreprises des voleurs: c'est de fonder cette masse d'or, d'en faire une statue symbolique, une Victoire, par exemple, et de la percher sur un obélisque de cent pieds.

Au bas de l'obélisque seraient installés des fils électriques capables de foudroyer les aventuriers qui voudraient en tenter l'escalade. Et, enfin, dernière précaution, des soldats armés monteraient la garde autour du monument.

Pourquoi une Victoire en or et non le veau tout éminent, comme chez les anciens Juifs? — *L'Événement.*

NOS GRANDS HOMMES

On vient d'inaugurer à Arthabaska, ville un monument en l'honneur de sir Wilfrid Laurier. Il convenait que la petite ville qui a si bien connu ce grand homme d'Etat canadien-français perpétue dans le bronze sa noble figure et son souvenir. Les statues de nos grands hommes ne seront jamais trop nombreuses. Elles nous parlent d'un passé de vertu et de gloire bien propre à nous inspirer et à nous guider sagement dans notre marche vers la réalisation de nos destinées. — *La Presse.*

A Travers la Presse

LE PRIX DU CHARBON

Combien paierions-nous pour notre charbon? Voilà une question intéressante certes, mais combien coûte cette tonne de charbon? Voilà ce que peu de personnes connaissent.

Voici une petite note sur le prix de revient d'une tonne de charbon. D'après le "National Geological Survey", en effet, chaque tonne de charbon dur, prise le profit des compagnies minières — savoir:

Maint-d'œuvre	\$4.51
Matériel	1.52
Assurances et impôts	.40
Dépenses d'administration et de vente	.37
Profit des compagnies	.20
Total	\$7.58

Voilà des chiffres, j'espère! — *L'Action Catholique.*

REFLEXIONS

Constantin, l'ax-roi, émigrerait aux États-Unis. Notre pays deviendrait donc le refuge des nobles déchu? Reste à savoir maintenant si nous gagnerons au marché.

Les États-Unis ne peuvent se soustraire à leurs responsabilités. C'est l'opinion qui a été exprimée récemment par trois ou quatre pasteurs, au cours d'un sermon dans l'église. Que va faire la politique en pareil lieu? — *L'Étoile, de Lowell, Mass.*

DANS LES MINES

Les mines de la région sud de l'Angleterre auraient suspendu leur travail. Les mineurs demandent certaines améliorations depuis quelque temps et, comme on ne les leur accordait pas, ils ont récemment pris une journée de congé pour protester contre ce retard. Ce que voyant, les propriétaires auraient suspendu le travail. — *Le Soleil.*

SUR LE SOL

C'est en colonisant Québec que l'on développera notre province, en faisant produire aux magnifiques territoires encore incultes du nord.

Il faut que les fils de nos cultivateurs, au lieu de venir grossir la population de nos villes, trouvent profit à aller rompre la terre et continuer l'œuvre familiale dans des terrains nouveaux. — *Le Canada.*

GREVE REGLEE A PROVIDENCE

La grève aux filatures de la compagnie Knight s'est terminée après un vote pris par les ouvriers. Ceux-ci s'étaient mis en grève pour protester contre ce qu'ils appelaient une injuste distinction dans la reprise au travail de ceux qui avaient abandonné leur poste. Des deux côtés on se montre satisfait des règlements des difficultés.

Les ouvriers ont accepté la semaine de 54 heures et reçoivent en retour une augmentation de salaire de 20 pour cent.

Des centaines de Franco-Américains sont employés dans ces filatures.

CHEZ LES TAILLEURS DE PIERRE

L'Union Internationale des Tailleurs de pierre a procédé, mercredi dernier, à l'élection de ses officiers, dont voici le résultat: Président, Joseph Métié; vice-président, P. Héroux; secrétaire-archiviste et correspondant, Jos. Poulin; trésorier, O. Jetté, réélu par acclamation.

Le comité exécutif est ainsi composé: W. Wylie, J. Taylor, John Héron, Jos. Wighton, P. Jarry, tous élus par acclamation. Délégués au Conseil des Métiers de la construction: T. Maisonneuve, J. Poulin, O. Jetté. Délégués au Parti Ouvrier: J. Métié, J. Taylor, et O. Jetté. Les délégués au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail seront élus le 18 octobre.

OPINION D'UN DEPUTE ANGLAIS

Interviewé par un représentant du "Free Press", lors de son passage à Winnipeg, ces jours derniers, M. Neville Chamberlain, hôte du Board of Trade de Montréal, a déclaré qu'il retournerait en Angleterre enchanté de son voyage et que désormais il serait un "missionnaire pour le Canada". Le représentant anglais, qui en est à sa première visite en Canada, est le fils du très honorable Joseph Chamberlain.

"Je ne vois pas pourquoi vous ne recevez pas chez vous les meilleurs éléments de notre population, car vous avez ici des avantages que nul autre Dominion ne peut leur offrir. Votre pays est merveilleux."

J'ai été vivement impressionné par la situation et le développement du port de Vancouver, qui dans mon opinion est appelé à devenir l'un des ports les plus considérables du continent américain. La Colombie-Anglaise est une province vraiment pittoresque. Une chose qui m'a frappé dans les provinces prairies, a été de constater que les centres étaient clairsemés dans ces vastes territoires. Il me semble que le système des grandes fermes n'est pas le meilleur pour l'obtention des résultats les plus efficaces. Sur des fermes de superficie plus restreinte, l'agriculteur pourrait se livrer à une culture plus intensive et être moins à la merci des conditions climatiques qui parfois sont la cause que sa récolte de grain est plus ou moins compromise. Plus rapprochés les uns des autres, les colons d'un autre côté, trouveraient leur existence beaucoup moins monotone.

Nous gens ne connaissons pas assez votre pays. Ils entendent beaucoup louer les autres Dominions, mais ils ignorent ce que vous pouvez leur offrir ici même. Pour ma part je retourne en Angleterre bien résolu à parler en faveur du Canada."

Ce qui se passe dans le monde ouvrier local

LES BARBIERS CHANGENT DE SALLE DE REUNIONS

L'union internationale des barbiers No 455, a décidé de changer de salle des réunions. Elle va s'établir au No 217 est, rue Sainte-Catherine. Cette union tenait ses assemblées depuis un bon nombre d'années, au Temple du Travail. Elle y avait aussi son bureau, pour l'agent d'affaires. Or, à la dernière assemblée, l'union fut saisie d'une motion, ayant pour but de charger un comité de voir à trouver une nouvelle salle. Ce comité s'est mis immédiatement à l'œuvre, et il vient d'achever son travail. Après enquête, il a décidé que les assemblées régulières, à partir du 1er novembre prochain, seront tenues aux quartiers de la Fédération des employés municipaux, 217 est, rue Sainte-Catherine. Elle y aura aussi son bureau particulier pour l'agent d'affaires. Le bureau est voisin de celui de l'union des policiers.

CHEZ LES CORDONNIERS

A son assemblée du 6 courant, l'union locale 249 des Travailleurs en chaussures, sous la présidence du confrère G. Steben, vice-président, a pris connaissance de plusieurs correspondances d'une très grande importance pour le métier. Le local a aussi voté des condoléances au confrère E. Fontaine, pour la perte douloureuse de son épouse. L'assemblée a été suspendue en signe de deuil.

A la dernière assemblée du local 266, sous la présidence du confrère H. Desrochers, président, plusieurs questions d'une très grande importance ont été discutées. Cette union locale fait appel aux cordonniers qui n'ont pas encore jugé à propos de faire partie d'une union de s'émanciper de se joindre à leurs confrères pour les plus grands intérêts de la prospérité du métier et de maintenir de bonnes conditions de travail. Pour encourager l'adhésion, cette union a tenu une grande assemblée mercredi soir, le 11 courant.

ASSEMBLEE DES CHARPENTIERES

L'Union locale No 1127 des Employés de manufactures de portes et châssis, ébénisterie, etc., de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers Menuisiers d'Amérique, convoque ses membres à une assemblée qui aura lieu lundi, le 16 courant, à 8 h. du soir, au No 217 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

Le but de cette assemblée est de faire examiner les livres des membres par les syndics. En conséquence, les membres sont priés d'apporter leurs livres et d'assister à cette assemblée, sous peine d'amende.

AUX CHEMINS DE FER

Le règlement de la question des salaires et des conditions de travail pour les employés des usines de chemins de fer n'est pas encore terminé. La Division No 4, Département des Employés de Chemins de fer, vient de lancer un vote référendaire parmi ses membres à travers le pays, afin d'en venir une entente avec les compagnies de chemins de fer. Elle leur demande si le comité de l'échelle de salaires qui a conduit les négociations jusqu'à présent doit être autorisé à négocier et accepter les meilleures conditions qu'il lui soit possible d'obtenir à l'heure actuelle ou si elle doit lancer un appel de grève. Les membres devront enregistrer leur vote de manière à ce que tous les bulletins soient retournés à M. Charles Dickie, 213 Coronation Building, Montréal, avant minuit le 1er novembre.

Tous les employés sont priés de faire diligence et surtout de tous enregistrer leur vote afin que leurs représentants se présentent devant les officiers des compagnies avec un mandat indiscutable.

Le Prix du Charbon

Québec, 11. — La Législature de Québec va être appelée à se prononcer, durant sa prochaine session, sur un bill à l'effet d'autoriser la Commission des Services Publics de Québec, à fixer le prix du charbon. Ce bill sera présenté par M. Arthur Cannon, député de Québec-Centre.

M. Cannon croit que les compagnies qui vendent du charbon devraient être mises sur le même pied que les autres compagnies d'utilité publique. Dans ce cas, un consommateur qui se croit surchargé quant au prix du charbon devrait pouvoir se plaindre à la Commission des Services Publics qui enquête.

LES OUVRIERS ANGLAIS

M. J. R. Clynes, membre de la Chambre des Communes et du parti ouvrier, a prononcé un discours à Sydney, il dit que le cabinet n'aurait pas dévoilé ses projets pour faire face à la détresse qui régnera l'hiver prochain, parmi une multitude de travailleurs du Royaume-Uni. M. Clynes a dit qu'une aide insuffisante n'aurait pas la solution du problème en jeu, qu'il faudrait mieux dépenser deux ou trois fois plus d'argent pour des travaux utiles. Il a dit aussi que le gouvernement provoquait l'hostilité de millions d'ouvriers qui expriment le mécontentement à la politique ministérielle, dès qu'une élection générale sera annoncée.

AUTRE CONTRAT DE TRAVAIL DE L'UNION DES REMBOURSEURS

L'union internationale No 78 des rembourseurs de Montréal vient de signer un nouveau contrat de travail, pour l'année finissant le 1er septembre 1923. Cette entente est faite avec la "Montreal Upholstery Company", de Montréal. Les conditions acceptées de part et d'autre, sont les suivantes: La durée du contrat est du 1er septembre 1922 au 1er septembre 1923. Les salaires de l'an dernier restent au même, c'est-à-dire à 8 cents de l'heure, pour les compagnons; le salaire de \$1.20 par heure sera payé pour les heures de travail, en plus de 49 heures par semaine; le temps du travail est fixé à 49 heures par semaine. Quant aux apprentis à employer, il est stipulé que la compagnie pourra en admettre au travail à raison d'un apprenti pour un compagnon, mais qu'elle ne devra pas dépasser ce nombre. MM. Wilfrid Bélanger, président de l'union internationale des rembourseurs, et E. Sanders, ex-vice-président, ont conduit les négociations avec les patrons, et tous deux ont apposé leurs signatures au bas du contrat, à côté de la signature du représentant de la compagnie.

CHEZ LES CHARPENTIERES MENUISIERS

Le local No 134 des charpentiers menuisiers, a procédé au tirage au sort du coffre d'outils du regretté camarade Gaudin Côté, au bénéfice de sa veuve et de ses enfants orphelins. Le numéro gagnant est le numéro 104. Le détenteur de ce billet est prié de se présenter chez Mme Veuve Côté, 3452 Saint-André.

CHANGEMENT DE DISTRICT JUDICIAIRE

Le gouvernement provincial vient de faire l'achat des terrains nécessaires pour la construction d'un palais de justice et d'une prison à Saint-Jérôme-de-Terrebonne. Ces édifices remplaceront ceux de Saint-Scholastique, le chef-lieu du district judiciaire de Terrebonne ayant été transporté de Saint-Scholastique à Saint-Jérôme. Les travaux de construction de ces deux édifices commenceront au printemps.

Vous économiserez au moins
\$10.00 si vous achetez un de
ces PARDESSUS D'HIVER

en Vente à
29.75



Modèles Raglan, Ulster-rette ou ample, en épais- ses étoffes tout laine à envers quadrillé. Jolies teintes de gris, brun, lo- vat et mélanges variés. Les uns au quart dou- blés, les autres mi-dou- blés de drap Polo. Gran- deurs 35 à 42.

Vous paieriez sans hé- sitation \$40.00 ou \$45.00 pour des pardessus com- me ceux-ci.

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—de faire vos achats à nos magasins: vous serez sûrs d'y trouver toujours les marchan- dises que vous désirez, de les obtenir de pre- mier choix et d'en payer les plus bas prix,

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RUES STE-CATHERINE, ST-ANDRE ET ST-CHRISTOPHE

A. Martin Ltd.
Friends of all working
people.
They keep prices down.
Read their announcements in the
daily papers.

The Labor World



Le Monde Ouvrier

A. Martin Ltd.
Les amis de la classe
ouvrière.
Ils tiennent les prix bas.
Lisez leurs annonces tous les jours
dans les journaux quotidiens.

7th Year — No. 42

SAMEDI, 14 OCTOBRE 1922 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1922

PRICE: 5 CENTS

EVERY LABOR INJUNCTION WEAKENS GOVERNMENT BY LAW

Another organization has been formed in the east to "protect the constitution". Each member must pledge to maintain the fundamental principles of the federal organic act. Will the members of the new organization do this without playing favorites? And if they do, how can they avoid condemning the labor injunction?

Will the sponsors for the new organization have the courage to remind injunction judges that this government consists of three separate and distinct branches — law making, executive and judiciary — and that no branch must encroach on another?

Will they notify injunction judges that under the constitution workers have the right to strike, and that when workers are charged with being parties to a conspiracy this is a matter for the executive branch of the government and not for the judicial branch?

Will they declare that an attorney general or a federal judge who violates one single guarantee of the constitution should be thrown out of office by impeachment proceedings?

Will this new organization adopt a uniform policy toward all constitution wreckers, or will it ignore the anarchist in high places while it serves big business by opposing progressive legislation on the plea that it is "un-American"?

This is the usual system of professional constitution defenders. Their voices are never raised in defense of human liberty. They are only interested in that portion of the constitution which protects dollars.

Labor stands for all of the constitution because its strict observance means government by law — it means a set of working rules that assure protection to all persons, regardless of their station in life.

Under government by injunction workers are subject to the whims, caprices and passions of a single individual who smashes these rules, and who is as unfettered as a prairie jack-rabbit.

The injunction judge sets up one-man government. He revives the discarded theory of the divine rights of kings.

Under government by law this judge is powerless to vent his prejudices and his private opinions. He is guided by the constitution and by the law — the working rules — which have been passed by the lawmaking branch and approved by the executive.

Under government by injunction the judge is lawmaker, law interpreter and law enforcer. He throws aside the constitution, denies free speech, free press and popular assembly, and jails men without trial by jury.

The labor injunction is the greatest menace to constitutional government that has yet been devised. It is doubly dangerous because it is used and defended by alleged friends of the constitution.

No patriot can exclude the labor injunction judge from the list of enemies of the constitution.

Honesty and truth are mocked when men talk of defending the constitution while they ignore — and even applaud — government by injunction.

Let labor emphasize this point when these constitution defenders are abroad in the land.

Pin them down to facts.

Force them to publicly explain how the labor injunction process can be justified in a country that is pledged to government by law.—
The A. F. of L. News Weekly.

WORKERS IN UNITED STATES EARNED MORE

As an omen of good times and all that goes with them the State of New York authorities have issued a careful compiled statement of the earnings of workers there, during the month of August, as compared with July. It shows a quick jump up in the earnings and that the average factory worker increased weekly 33 cents each or an amount of \$25.10. This is an increase of 85 cents weekly over April earnings but is \$3.83 less weekly than the high point reached in October 1920.

Most of the metal trades, the stone products industries and the wood manufacturing industries reported gains, said a statement from Industrial Commissioner Henry D. Sayer, based on monthly reports received from representative manufacturers by the State Department of Labor. There was also a seasonal gain in the clothing industries and a seasonal reduction in the food products industries.

In the textile industries, earnings averaged somewhat lower as a result of vacations. In the paper goods industries and

the chemical and oil products average earnings were slightly reduced.

The largest increase in average earnings in August was that of \$7.20 in the railway equipment and repair shops, due mainly to increased working time to meet the strike conditions. A few of the shops reported decreases in wage rates. Earnings in the factories making railway equipment increased again in August.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The permanent court of International Justice at the Hague has handed down its second decision. Like its first this has to do with interpreting Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles which established the International Labor Office of Geneva. Does "industry" as there used include agriculture, the French government asked. The court said that it did. It said it in the simplest of languages without a single legal technicality. It is reported that this commonsense decision of the great court was written by John Bassett Moore, the American judge.

UNITARIANS preach the gospel of sweet reasonableness, of love of God, of love of Jesus Christ, of tolerance, says that great exemplar of the principles of pure Christianity.

William Howard Taft
Chief Justice of the United States.

Beginning Tomorrow at 8.15 P.M.
SECOND AND FINAL WEEK
of the series of meetings conducted by the Mission Preachers of the Unitarian Laymen's League.

William Laurence SULLIVAN, D.D.
of New York City

Frederick May ELIOT, S.T.B.
of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Church of the Messiah
Sherbrooke West and Simpson Streets

HEAR THESE INSPIRING ADDRESSES:

Tomorrow — Dr. SULLIVAN
"God: Can We Know and Commune with Him?"
Monday — Mr. ELIOT
"Immortality"
Tuesday — Dr. SULLIVAN
"The Great Question of Our Time: Religion or Irreligion?"
Wednesday — Mr. ELIOT
"The Permanent and the Transient in Christianity."
Thursday — Dr. SULLIVAN
"Joining a Church; What It Should and Should Not Mean."
Friday — Dr. SULLIVAN
"Consecrated Citizenship."
Final Meeting, Sunday, October 22. Questions Answered. No Collection.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Now the whole world is watching the coal miners and their wonderful efforts to beat the winter. Never has such a scene been placed before the capitalistic world of men working like beavers, as honestly as the Sun, and striving to do what their employers claimed they would never do. Coal is being mined in abundance and it is up to the railways to transport it to the places where it is most needed.

It is quite notable that following close on the heels of the Montreal Trades Council going on record to the effect that Canada should try to be independent of the United States for coal supplies, a unique outburst took place in Maine the other day in the very capital of the State. The Fuel Commission complaining about nothing having been done and that Toronto had coal at \$15 a ton, Governor Baxter protested to the Fuel Commission against the shipment of anthracite coal to Canada, believing that this coal should be distributed to American consumers instead of being sent out of the country, and that if anthracite can be mined and sold for \$15 a ton in Canada at retail, there would seem to be no reason why it could not be sold at the same price in Maine and even lower.

The editor of this paper is the delegate who warned the Trades Council against such a critical action as this Governor states. It answers itself in the peril in which the country is placed by such unusual dependence upon another country for such a vital necessity as anthracite coal.

The secretary of Labor in the United States has got himself into hot water by advocating that the whole population should be finger-printed by the Government. This is one of the old ideas adopted in slavery days in the South. The system suggested is much like the old Russian police where all aliens are registered by the police, finger-printed and indexed, etc. This was the New York Chamber of Commerce that fathered the idea and the New York Call said: "It would transform the whole population into a nation of suspects. Each man and each woman would have to carry an identification card, with his or her finger prints for inspection of the police, on demand."

Why not get back to old days when a burglar was branded "B" and a forger "F", and so on? It's a great world we are living in!

Washington is sending out warnings through Service Bulletins regarding coal substitutes, and some of the hints are timely. Coke, for one, is the nearest approach to heat to a real substitute. It requires much attention, takes up room, etc. It is suggested that wood be used with coal and state that one quarter to half of the coal may be saved by using them together.

Right in conjunction with this the National Board of Underwriters have issued a warning of great importance re coal and other substitutes, which is good. All "Take care" warnings are good at this time and they should be published far and wide.

It is notable that in the country places little accident in the use of wood and coal oil is heard about, because these folks become used to its dangers while city folks have not.

When Josiah Wedgwood, M.P. for Britain and Vice-Pres. of the British Labor Party, was interviewed in New York the other day he is reported to have said: "Anti-Semitism is the dope handed out by the ruling class to divert the mind of working people from real issues. It is a lightning rod to protect the structure of capitalist society."

That is why he said he was working for a homeland for the Jews in Palestine. He is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

Some surprise has been caused in Labor circles in U.S.A. by the announcement in The New York News a Negro weekly, which said that the negroes as a class should not support the American Labor Party, simply because A. Philip Randolph a negro socialist, has been nominated for the post of Secretary of State.

That would seem to be a fair deal and as one paper put it, "Randolph is no more entitled to the support of the negroes because his skin is black than some other man is because his skin is white."

The Hungarian Legation at Washington has some life in them even though their country is in desuetude. They have accomplished the change in Washington that the order given by Hungary some time ago that all letters for that country if written in Jewish character would not be received, has been withdrawn. This law worked great hardship on Jewish citizens in U.S.A. and other places who wished to write to their friends in Yiddish. Nathan Strauss, President of the American Jewish Congress, was the father of the withdrawal.

At one of the theatres in New York the other day where a strike was on among the movie operators a unique affair occurred.

When the strike pickets arrived it was evident that there had been a slip up somewhere because the non union workers had big posters up "Live and let live" and the movie to be produced bore that name. This evidently had no effect on the management for they still refused to see their operators with whom an agreement was broken and three of whom were dismissed summarily. Rotten deal.

In a speech last Saturday, Sam. Gompers, the President of the A. F. of L., is reported to have said regarding voting in the next Congress election now being campaigned. "I do not want to wait until their eyes are open. I want to see them exercise their rights at the ballot box to put a stop to going back, back to normalcy. I wonder how far we are to go back. For my part, I do not want my country to go back any further than they have."

All the officials of the central body were renominated without opposition, which is equivalent to election, and there will be some contest for three places on the executive board of 14.

IF

After seeing a business man light a cigar and flip the match thoughtlessly into a corner of his office near a waste basket, a visitor wrote the following phrase of one of Kipling's best known poems:—
"If you can toss a match into a clearing,
And never give a thought to put it out,
Or drop your cigarette butt without fearing,
That flames may kindle in the leaves about,
If you can knock the ashes from your brier,
Without a glance to see where they may fall,
And later find the forest all afire,
Where you have passed—with no one near to call;
If you drive your stogie stub into the working,
And east your stogie stub into the slash,
Unmindful of the danger there in lurking,
Or homes or happiness that you may smash;
If you can leave your campfire burning while you're glowing,
No thought of industries that it may blight;
Or of the billion saplings in the growing,
Turned into charcoal ere the coming night,
If you can start a fire beneath a brush pile
When the wind is roaring like a distant gun—
You surely should be jailed without a trial
And labelled as lunatic, my son."
Fire Control.

SHIP STRIKE IN FRANCE

The strike against the revocation of the eight-hour day for seamen, which has been simmering in all the ports of France during the past week or ten days has caused almost a complete tie-up of traffic in Marseilles and has already assumed serious proportions.

The peril now is that the strike may spread to the dockers, to railroad workers and even further, as a general sympathy strike is imminent.

The eight-hour day, which became a law in the months immediately after the war, when the Government was anxious by every means to quiet labor, has become a sacrosanct privilege of French workmen and the fear is general that its revocation on board ship will lead to further attempts on its curtailment. The French Government for extending the hours at sea was the solid one that France alone of all countries which agreed to reduce working hours to eight has applied the law at sea, and the result has been that French shipping cannot compete with foreign shipping.

The decision to revoke the law was not taken till after long and careful consideration, and after having taken it the Government is determined now to uphold it by every means. At a Cabinet Council, the situation was fully discussed, and the Minister for the Merchant Marine obtained the sanction of his colleagues to take all measures to secure by collaboration with the navy the working of mail and passenger service between France and North Africa. Other measures will be taken to protect the liberty of the workers in the ports with a view to breaking the strike at points such as Havre and Marseilles, where it has assumed serious dimensions.

UNEMPLOYMENT LESS IN SWEDEN

Word from Sweden shows that increased railway construction in that country has lessened unemployment.

Figures prepared by the Swedish Ship Owners' Association show that from 1,000,000 tons in 1921 it had declined to 1,090,000 tons in January, 1922. During the year, however, thirty-five steamships were sold to other countries, most of them to Germany. This loss was counteracted in part by the purchase during the year of forty-four other vessels aggregating 53,000 tons.

The stagnation in shipping is given by the Swedish owners as one of the reasons for lack of progress. Figures of the association show that in the early part of 1921 10 per cent of the tonnage was idle and that by June the percentage had increased to 45 per cent. During the third quarter of the year, a large number of vessels were put back into commission, but many of these, owing to lack of acceptable cargoes, were laid up again.

Work on the railroads is progressing rapidly, the Government extending its construction plan in order to provide employment for the many idle laborers. Nine thousand five hundred miles of these railroads are State-owned and 3,100 miles privately owned. Scarcity of coal in Sweden and the abundance of water-power has encouraged the Government and private owners in the movement to electrify the railroads, and several of the trunk lines have already been equipped.

H. G. WELLS A LABOR CANDIDATE

H. G. Wells, the well known English novelist, has been chosen as the Labor candidate for London University in the next Parliamentary election in the Old Country. Mr. Wells recently made a sensation by his book "Outlines of history" which he treated from a chaffy, simple way but in one section he dealt with Christ as reformer and used the argument that as Christ was opposed to private ownership of property, which in a sense meant capitalism, and he, Wells was also, that his doctrine was in line with the Saviour of the world. Wells is a man of queer views but he has stood for Organized Labor in the tone of most of his books such as "Brittling sees it through" etc. London University is a high grade institution but it is open to any man worker or otherwise who can stand the rigid examinations held. May he succeed.

"CAPITALIZING CHAOS"

"Capitalizing Chaos" is the striking title of an editorial in The New York Times of Sunday last. In it an attempt is made to attack what is termed "the most wastefully organized of American industries".

The Times claims that if the miners are able to establish what they are after, namely a six hour day and a five day week with a continuance of the minimum wage of \$7.50 a day they will capitalize chaos. Well the miners have succeeded in getting this much coveted arrangement and there is no sign of chaos.

But the troubled Times sees away into 1925 and says that the consumer will be "saddled with a flagrantly uneconomic cost up to March 1925."

Its arguments are all in favor of the capitalist as it always has known to make them and they claim that an operator cannot keep his mine running more than four days a week, because of the opposition from non-union mines causes over production and ruin to the union mine. "To pay five days would spell disaster" it says. Just imagine what little thought there is of the consumer who certainly is not suffering from overproduction. It confesses that there are thirty per cent more mines than are needed to supply the demand and thirty per cent more miners than are needed must follow, and they say so.

The conclusion of it all is what counts in as much as the so-called chaos is caused if at all, by the lack of stability in the coal mining industry. There is a "nigger in the fence somewhere" and the mine owners who have juggled the whole industrial plan into a profiteering scheme know where the chaos comes from. It is not from labor, and the mighty U.S.A. cannot control their own mines. The Times suggests a "fact finding" commission. So does Labor and so has Labor done for years, and it must come. When the facts are laid clear and they must be, it will be another mighty victory for Labor and the "Capitalistic chaos" will be "shown up" as a bundle of pompous negations which crushed and suffocated the union worker for half a century. As the great American song goes: "Haste thee along thou glorious noonday!"

"DRUNKARDS ESPECIALLY WELCOME"

"Don't miss it", etc., and "Drunkards especially welcome" was the main thought in a small advertisement which appeared in the daily Star of Saturday. The speaker's name was E. L. W. Sanderson who styled himself as a man who had not been dry or drunk since 1913, Oct. 6. The ad leaves itself open to humor but as the matter is serious it is too sad for tears and must be treated lightly.

This paper congratulates the Welcome Hall Mission where this meeting was held. It has become a sort of glorified Y.M.C.A. under the direction of David Fraser a man who says himself that he rose from being a drunken bum and drug friend to the head of this great mission, all within a few years.

At this hall they receive the worst class of the underworld and they do work just like the Salvation Army but in a slightly different way. David Fraser has made a man of Sanderson, for instance and he tells all his fellows who are down through liquor or any other cause that there is still hope for them. By prayer and kindness they nurse back many a tattered demon. Any worker who has become despondent and is in despair because everything seems down on him will profit by calling at the Welcome Hall Mission, 117 St. Antoine Street. No creed or dogma is asked, but just the doctrine of the Master of Nazareth who said "Come unto me all ye that are weak and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

The rescue of the perishing in such a work is greater than most of the churches ever attempt.

CENSOR MOVIES AT SOURCE

A sensation has been stirred in the States by the opinion of one of the biggest manufacturers in the U.S.A. namely George Eastman, Kodak King, who said "Censor movies at the source."

Censorship of motion pictures by politically appointed censor boards is unnecessary and a thing of the past. Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., said today at Kodak Park, Connecticut with him was George Eastman, who said that it was the producers' business to make only pictures which needed no censor.

"Censor boards need not exist," Mr. Eastman said. "Let all the necessary censorship be at the source. Let the producers stop making pictures which any one can criticize. It is up to the makers. If nothing is sent out which needs censoring, then surely there will be no more censorship boards. I agree with Mr. Hays that censorship is unnecessary and unnecessary."

NEW YORK LABOR ATTACKS DAUGHERTY

The life of Attorney General Daugherty of United States has not been a very happy one since he struck the snag of organized labor by his unjust injunction campaign.

Last Friday in New York City there was big meeting at which Sam Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., denounced in vigorous words Daugherty, Pres. Harding and Chief Justice Taft as well as other Republicans.

The meeting was held by the Central Trades and Labor Council representing 750,000 workers all union, at Beethoven Hall.

Resolutions were passed denouncing Daugherty and asking for his instant removal from office. The meeting also adopted the report of the joint legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor, in which it was said that the joint committees "are unanimously of the opinion" that "the platform adopted by the Democratic convention is by far the most responsible to the proposals submitted on your behalf by us." It also was asserted that the Republican platform was not responsive in any way to the proposals of labor.

HOW TO PROTECT LABOR

In New York State a splendid new method for dealing with labor troubles is being tried out. It was first tried in the big city and now the procedure is operating all up the State. The change was made by the Industrial Commissioner Henry D. Sayer. Under the new plans persons against whom the Department of Labor has issued orders for so called minor violations, instead of being hauled into court, will have an opportunity to appear before the Commissioner. The procedure it was said will in no wise affect the issuance of orders.

Following inspection of a factory" says the official bulletin in announcing the new procedure up State, "mercantile establishments or other places within the jurisdiction of the department, the necessary orders are issued. Ample time is given in which to comply. When the inspector, on a further visit, finds that the orders have not been complied with the reports it to his superior and then a summons is issued by the Industrial Commissioner. The Commissioner's summons requires these persons to appear before him and show cause why the order should not be complied with or the person against whom the order is issued prosecuted according to law. This, it will be seen, is a step preliminary to court prosecution.

"The new system was started by the Commissioner in the New York City district some time ago. It met with immediate success there, and has resulted in a tremendous increase in the number of compliances with the Labor laws. The experience in New York City was that almost invariably between the date of the issuance of the summons and the day when the employer was required to appear before the Commissioner, the orders of the department were complied with. In such cases, after a proper explanation, the Commissioner usually dismissed the case, provided, of course, that proof was given that the requirements of the law had been fully met.

"Not only has the method been effective in procuring compliance with the law, but it has eliminated to a very marked degree the irritation caused by criminal prosecution for the minor violations of the labor laws. The records that have been kept since the plan was inaugurated in the New York City district show that of 1,500 cases in which summonses have been issued and that have come before Commissioner Sayer for consideration, complete compliance was obtained in nearly all of them, and in less than fifty cases out of the entire number was it found necessary to send the case to the courts for criminal prosecution."

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

The Fourth International Labor Conference will convene in Geneva, Switzerland, October 18, 1922. It will be remembered that the first International Labor Conference was held in Washington, D. C., October-November, 1919, and was presided over by the then Secretary of Labor Wilson. The second Conference, which was called the Seamen's Conference, due to the fact that all of the questions discussed referred to maritime matters, was held in Genoa, Italy, in 1920. The third Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, the headquarters of the International Labor Organization, in October and November of 1921, and was more or less of an agricultural conference, as the majority of the subjects discussed dealt with the protection of agricultural labor.

The conference this year will in all probability be presided over by Lord Burnham, of Great Britain, who has signified his acceptance of the invitation of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office to permit himself to be nominated for the presidency. Lord Burnham presided over the third Conference in a most satisfactory manner and his acceptance of the invitation for nomination in the present instance gives assurance of the successful conduct of the proceedings.

There are but two items on the agenda of the coming Conference, the first of which deals with the revision of some articles in the Constitution of the International Labor Organization and is not of vital interest to the United States and Canada.

The second item of the agenda, however, is of the greatest interest to this country at present, not that any direct action is contemplated but that the subject to be discussed is one of our leading questions of the day, emigration and immigration. The item of the agenda itself deals with the communication to the International Labor Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration and immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants. The wording of this item of the agenda is simple enough but under this subject may be brought in a multitude of relative questions which will be of great interest to this country.

NEGROES AT GENEVA

News from Geneva states that as a side light of the recent Congress (University) of Black Peoples, held in New York City, a mission visited this place to consult the International Labor Bureau. Their object was explained in that they wanted "Africa for Africans" and the handing over of the former German possessions in East Africa to the negroes for an experiment in self government.

This is merely testifying to the slogan of the age and the prophecy of the Bible that all nations would come into their own and that unity of organization would mean the salvation of the world.

Thus Labor is doing her mighty work well.

EMPLOYMENT BETTER

According to that reliable little paper, "Employment", things, to use a common expression, are "looking up" in the work line. At the end of August, according to a report from 1,474 labor organizations representing 147,408 members, of whom 96.4 per cent were working as compared with 95.9 at the end of July and 91.3 per cent in August last year.

This shows that the wind is blowing and is most encouraging. This is a better showing than has existed in employment records since September, 1920. Unions everywhere in Canada showed that they were more fully employed than last year.

In manufacturing plants there was a decided improvement. In some, however, such as sugar refineries, printing, publishing and textile, were hardly as fully employed.

Slight increases of employment, it is regrettable to state, occurred in British Columbia among the coal miners and others kindred in work.

However, this was recompensed by the asbestos mines of Quebec where more fully engaged than ever, showing a fine percentage of increase over the August report of last year.

In the building trades, despite the complaints of certain contractors, there was a decided improvement everywhere, but with the exception of bridge workers, iron workers and building laborers, which showed a slight decline over preceding year. The aggregate of building workers showed strength and betterment.

Transportation industries generally showed improvement so that all in all even the most pessimistic growler must admit that better times are not only in sight but are here.

WHY NOT IN MONTREAL

An entertainment movement is reported from Vancouver, which in labor circles is worthy of emulation. The label committee there, of the Trades Council have arranged a lively programme for winter. They are to have a dance every month and a series of social evenings covering eight months has been arranged. The idea is a laudable one as the intention is to educate the workers to demand the union label wherever possible, as well as the union shop card and button.

One third of the profits from these social events are to go to the Union Labor League, the balance will be turned over to the organizations participating. This certainly is a good hint to the Montreal union workers to get busy.

EVIDENTLY WAKING UP

From Vienna it is learned that the International Transport Workers, in their convention held last week, passed a resolution to send emissaries to American, in an effort to induce American transport workers to join the International body. The convention also declared against all wars and urged the revision of treaties.

\$

MONDAY

Dollar

DAY

\$

At **ALMY'S**

You'll be surprised at the buying power of a dollar.

Be sure to come in and see all the special values offered in every department of this big store, you'll find things for the children and yourself, as well as for the home, at this small price.

\$

State Supervision of Trade Unions

If *The Call* returns to this matter of state supervision of trade unions it is because of its importance and its danger to the unions. What is back of this propaganda is practically labor conscription as it has been worked out in the Kansas Industrial Court Act. To understand the sinister meaning of this propaganda it is only necessary to recall a few important facts.

Within 50 years monstrous offshoots of capitalism have appeared in the form of great organizations of capital. They are great unions of capital and finance. Many are federated, and interrelated with each other through directorships and relations with the great banks. They constitute ruling oligarchies in many states; textiles and railroads in New England; anthracite, steel and railroads in Pennsylvania; copper in Montana; munitions in Delaware; coal and railroads in West Virginia. These great unions of capital and finance constitute interstate sovereignties. State frontiers break down before the might of these powerful organizations. They command the powers of government and own the two great parties of capitalism. Their power over the press is obvious. They can make peace or war. They are the heirs to the great power once exercised over American politics, government, press and opinions by slave owners.

Ranged against these mammoth organizations of capital and finance are the trade unions of the workers. They have been largely crippled, but they have not been defeated by our feudal families owning the big unions of capital and finance. They are regarded as a nuisance, as the last form of resistance to feudal rule except independent political action. The idea is to bring the trade unions under the control of a government which in turn is the ally of the feudal families. It has been largely accomplished in Kansas and that state holds in its penitentiaries some miners who refused to submit to this feudal rule.

These are the facts back of the demand for state supervision of trade unions. It is the last drive for complete supremacy for our vulgar parvenues and upstart rich. If this drive became successful, however, this would mean perpetual domination of the United States by the capitalist class. That class cannot save itself and its power by taking over the trade unions and through its governing power making the unions useless for their members. The big unions of capital and finance would only hasten the forces that are preparing in all countries to end the domination of capitalism. —*The New York Call.*

Facts and Fancies

SUCCESS IS SURE

Ottawa, Ont., 13.—“In the nationalization of railways the Canadian Government has embarked on an experiment and there is no reason why, with the right kind of administration, the experiment should not be successful,” declared Sir Henry Thornton, head of the Canadian National Railways. “Certainly,” he went on, “there is every disposition on the part of those with whom I have come in contact to do everything to make the National Railway System a success. I am coming here to serve the people of Canada to the best of my ability.” —*The Farmers' Sun.*

MAKING LABOR LAWS AVAILABLE

A copy of every law affecting labor that is passed in all the world is sent to the International Labor Office at Geneva. Regardless of the language in which it is written it is read and digested. It is of any importance, if it could be of any use to any student of labor law anywhere else in the world, it is printed in English, French and German. All such laws passed in a given year are compiled in a weighty volume. They are made available to all the nations. So does it become possible for the legislator who, in South Africa, Finland or Chile, is preparing a statute on child labor, factory inspection, or safety devices, to have at his elbow all that has been done elsewhere in the world. It is one of the handy chores that grows out of international co-operation.

CAPITALISTS PLEAD POVERTY

A curious turn of affairs has been reported from London, England, where a conference of the National Joint Wages Board was held comprising employers and workers on the coal fields situation. The British mine owners have declared that they are in great distress themselves when they met the workers asking for an increase of pay. They simply stated emphatically that they could not pay more, because they were in financial straits themselves. On the other hand the men's representative decided to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation with regard to the question of the Government assisting them to get a living wage. This is certainly a nice state of affairs in this so-called civilized world.

THE SHOP MEN

In Chicago last Saturday the Court defeated the railway shopmen recently on strike in their appeal of a writ of injunction against Attorney General Daugherty. They were beaten by manoeuvres on the part of Judge Wilkerson and his staff who seemed to know the law better than the shopmen's lawyer. The claim that the injunction was “of great public importance” was overruled and the Judge pronounced the case as out of his jurisdiction. Donald A. Rieberg was counsel for the shopmen and filed the formal refutation of the shopmen to the Government's petition to have the strike injunction made permanent. The answer denied the Government's charges in detail and alleged that the railroads themselves had conspired to force the strike. It was claimed that Daugherty was “playing for time” and the labor lawyers are not going to quit until they “get him”.

QUEER NOTIONS STILL EXIST

Sylvia Pankhurst of jail fame in England and incidentally suffragist stupidity as a pastime, comes out with queer stuff in that paper of hers, “The Worker's Dreadnought”. She claims to be a communist and if so should be deported to where these creatures flourish. In commenting upon the Trades Union Congress recently she said that the trade union movement is dead. The dead part is true but it is Sylvia and not of the trade unions. It reminds one of Al Joslin's joke on the suffragists when they were in prison and one went to visit the one behind the bars, and in words of comfort said: “Cheer up, Sylvia. Call upon God. He will protect you.”

MINE WORKERS SUED

A strange mix up has arisen in that home of trouble with workers, West Virginia. This time it is at Clarksburg where suit for \$50,000 damages has been taken based on the opinion in the famous Coronado case in the Circuit Court against the United Mine Workers of America by H. M. Sipe a big coal operator at this place. Attachment proceedings on all check-off funds are that the union has persistently refused to sign an agreement with him, and that as a result he is unable to work the Miller mine, near Wilsonburg. The mine is leased by Sipe from the Hudson Coal Co. The refusal of the Union is based on the fact that the Miller mine is under the direction of the Hudson Co. which operates another mine with non-union men. You may bet the Union is right too. —*Bravo!*

BRITISH LABOR MAN AND ZIONIST

Col. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O.M.P., Vice President of the British Labor Party, arrived in Montreal Thursday. He was invited here by the Jewish Fraternity here, while touring United States in the interest of the Zionist movement or the Back to Palestine idea. He was one of the staunchest supporters of the Back to Palestine movement, in the British House of Commons. He was royally entertained by the local Zionists, headed by Mr. A. J. Frieman, President of the Canadian Organization.

Col. Wedgwood explained the policy of Great Britain in the administration of the Palestine mandate recently confirmed by the League of Nations. He is a man of great influence and standing and has played an important role in British foreign and colonial affairs.

A NEW FASHION

It's about the last straw when Pennsylvania police start a water drinking campaign. The Philadelphia North American of August 31 says that with the disappearance of booze from politics and a bone-dry candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, the Republican state committee has decided to encourage the drinking of cold water. Many thousands of collapsible paper drinking cups upon which is printed the names of the candidates on the Republican ticket has been obtained by the state committee. They are to be distributed at county fairs throughout the state this fall to those who want a sanitary drink at the old pump.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN

At Hobart it is reported that the Tasmanian State Legislature intends to pass a law prohibiting the employment of children for profit under 14 years of age. This legislation is being introduced primarily to prevent children under 14 from being employed at hop picking. It is likely that the proposed legislation will make it compulsory for children to attend school regularly, while provision will also be made for school accommodation on hop and fruit farms at the expense of the employers. At present, Tasmania is the only Australian state where children under 14 are allowed to work.

44-HOUR WEEK SUCCESSFUL

In far off Melbourne Australia, shoe workers are now working a 44-hour, five-day week, with no work on Saturdays. The system is working satisfactorily to all concerned, entailing no hardships on the employers and proving a boon to employees.

RIOTERS INDICTED

From Clifton, W. Virginia, comes the news that indictments charging murder in the first degree or conspiracy have been returned against 216 men in connection with the riot at the Clifton mine, July 17. Seventy-eight men face the murder charge. All but 50 of those indicted are in custody.

Fourteen hundred tons of food supplies for the stricken families of Smyrna, the victims of the Turkish atrocities, have been diverted from Russian Relief to this place. The ship was equipped by contributions handled by The Literary Digest and workers from all parts contributed. The ship was caught at Gibraltar and turned to Smyrna where it arrived safely this week.

A speaker named Wm. Fraenkelgass, stated in a campaign in up state of New York that there were 3,000,000 children working in U.S.A. when they should be at school. This is an appalling state of affairs and it is no wonder that the A. F. of L. made the “child welfare” their big subject for his year's work.

CHINA

Strikes—Restaurant workers, printers, compositors, rice coolies and members of the Guild of Cargo Boat Owners are contributors to a series of strikes and labor disputes centering in the Hong-Kong district of China.

A LIBERAL RELIGION

Steadily ascending records of attendance at the series of daily meetings arranged by the Unitarian Laymen's League in the Church of the Messiah, Sherbrooke West and Simpson streets, have marked the first week of the efforts of William Laurence Sullivan, D. D., of New York City, and Rev. Frederick May Eliot, M. A., S. T. B., of St. Paul, Minnesota, to make wide known in Montreal the devotion of Unitarians to the principles of pure Christianity. Dr. Sullivan will speak in the Church of the Messiah Sunday evening to the subject: “God: Can We Know and Commune with Him?” At the regular morning service of worship tomorrow Mr. Eliot will preach on “The Church and the Social Gospel”. During the coming week Mr. Eliot will speak on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 8:15 o'clock, and Dr. Sullivan on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. The last of the mission meetings will be held on Sunday evening, October 22, with Dr. Sullivan summing up the entire purpose of the mission in his address on “The Spiritual Principles of Liberal Christianity.”

UN LOOKOUT A 'LA PRESSE'

L'Union des préposés aux malles vient de lancer un manifeste qui explique la situation qui leur a été faite par le journal “La Presse”, elle a de plus envoyé la lettre suivante dans tous les dépôts de journaux:

“Vous devez trouver étrange que vous receviez le journal “La Presse” en retard ou pas du tout. Nous vous en voyons cette lettre afin de vous mettre au courant des causes de cette mauvaise administration.

Le personnel de l'expédition du journal “La Presse”, qui était le plus compétent qui put se trouver dans cette ligne, a été congédié en bloc, et a été remplacé par un personnel double, avec salaires moindres, gens tout à fait non compétents. On nous a vu avoir averti que nous avons demandé des conditions inacceptables ou une augmentation de salaires et de toute part; nous nous sommes fait fort de prouver le contraire. Le véritable but, c'est qu'on veut nous enlever le droit de nous grouper en syndicat afin de nous protéger contre les appétits voraces de ces capitalistes. Nous avons toujours voulu nous entendre avec les patrons. Vous pouvez expliquer au public que vous n'êtes pas compétents, mais nous ne pouvons pas expliquer au public que vous n'êtes pas compétents responsables de ces retards.

Ayant foi dans vos bons sentiments, à l'égard de ces employés, nous demeurons, Vos tout dévoués, Le comité de ce renvoi général.”

LA NOUVELLE ECOLE

Deux gamins ornés l'un et l'autre d'une auréole autour d'un oeil échangeant leurs impressions. — “Dimanche, à la manifestation, en attendant pour mes opinions. — “Tes opinions! Oh là là, tu t'imagines qu'elles valent un pocho-ciel! Eh bien, mon vieux, tu peux dire que tu retardes! — “Mais, toi aussi, tu... — “Moi, c'est à ma façon de boxer. Ça ça vaut qu'on risque un coup de poing! Regarde Carpentier et Dempsey, ce que chacun leur rapporte.

PRIX DU PAIN A HULL ET OTTAWA

L'association des épiceries critique les boulangers locaux qui vendent leur pain meilleur marché à Hull qu'à Ottawa. A Ottawa, le pain se vend 7 1/2 cts, tandis que les mêmes boulangers le vendent à Hull 5 1/2 cts. Les épiceries se plaignent également d'être obligés de donner 7 1/2 livres de patates au gallon, tandis que les revendeurs sur le marché n'en donnent que 5 et 6 livres. Une enquête sera faite sur ces plaintes.

CREER LA RICHESSE

Henry Ford, dans une entrevue au Wall Street Journal, a déclaré qu'il avait l'intention de consacrer sa vaste fortune à l'industrie afin de fournir du travail à des milliers de nouveaux employés, et d'augmenter la richesse de son pays par une production plus considérable. “Les fondations Carnegie et Rockefeller sont de bonnes choses”, a dit le riche industriel, “mais je ne crois pas en ce système.”

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

110 Per Cent Co-operative Savings.

The Co-operative Association at Dillonville, Ohio, reports to the Co-operative League a saving of \$27,550 on its turnover of \$25,714 last year. This amounts to a saving of 8 per cent on the turnover, or 110 per cent on the capital stock, which amounts to \$25,000. Savings returns of 6 per cent were paid to members on the basis of their purchases. The “dividend” amounted to \$16,827, while \$11,029 was set aside in the reserve fund. This association is composed largely of Bohemians. It has a membership of 370, and conducts seven branches in addition to the central store at Dillonville. Organized in 1905, it has saved thousands of dollars to the consumers of Ohio, and is steadily increasing in usefulness.

Sweden One-sixth Co-operative.

The Swedish Co-operative Union reports to the Co-operative League of the United States that at the end of 1921, it had 1,928 co-operative societies affiliated with it, representing a membership of 255,000. As each member is usually the head of a family, this is equivalent to one-sixth the population of Sweden. The wholesale of the Swedish Union did a business last year of 62,372,275 crowns, while the turnover of both wholesale and retail co-operatives for 1921 amounted to almost 300,000,000 crowns. The Co-operative Movement occupies so important a position in the affairs of Sweden that at the 23rd Congress of the Co-operative Union, which met at Stockholm recently, the Government was represented in the sessions by the Premier, Mr. Branting, and by two Cabinet Ministers.

AGREEING WITH LABOR

New York, 13.—Recent condemnation of the 12-hour day by the executive board of the American engineering council recalls labor's ceaseless campaign to end this wrong. The engineers' position now interests a few financial writers, one of whom declared that the development of the right kind of men is more important than development of iron and steel or any other industry at the cost of men's souls. This beautiful sentiment has been expressed millions of times by the organized workers. The fact that financial writers report it indicates that labor's fight against the 12-hour day is making progress.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

At His Majesty's—The big up-town theatre will have a winner next week. In fact, Schuberth's famous “Blossom Time” has been such a phenomenal run in New York and London. It is a musical play of the finest character rippling with the music of a great composer and will be put on with setting that has caused the critics to call it “The Hit of the Ages”. With a chorus of 40 and an augmented orchestra, the portrayal is something that has not been seen the like of for many a day. It should mean standing room only all next week so reserve early is the slogan.

At the Orpheum—Next week the ever popular Robins players will offer to the patrons, the renowned comedy success “East is West” with pretty Miss Charlton Foster as “Ming Toy”, a dainty singing girl from China. The story is that this little singing girl is to be sold to a merchant with a fortune in the East. It will be the finest play the Robins players have yet touched and their success of last week

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shows the changes have been effective.

“East is West” is world famous. It ran for two years in New York and was afterwards produced in London. To miss it would be to miss one of the greatest entertainments of the season. Mr. Robins will be seen to advantage in a splendid part. Secure seats on the subscription plan is the best way to appreciate the Robins worthy efforts.

At The Court Theatre (Theatre Français)

The success of the “Sensational Girls” will be repeated next week in another high class burlesque. Marguerite Brenner has secure new talent and the show will be new in every respect with vaudeville intertwined with comedy and musical hits will be interpreted by artists of standing and reputation. Always a girly show, this production is the best way to appreciate the Robins worthy efforts.

At the Princess

Among the features at the Princess next week will be Madeline Collins, the soprano and prima donna of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, England. In London she gave five interpretations of such trying roles as “Nedda” in “Pagliacci”, “Musetta” in “La Bohème”, “L'Arlésienne” in “Orpheus” and “Juliette” in “Roméo and Juliette” and many others.

Mrs. Sidney Drew has been provided with a bright little domestic playlet, designed to show what a pleasing comedienne she really is, and her voice will prove a novelty to those who have only seen her in pictures.

At Loew's

Men Murray is again to visit Montreal next week. She will appear in her very latest feature picture “Broadway Rose” at Loew's. This is reported to be a more recent production with a better told story than either “Peaches” or “East is West”. She is involved in a series of stirring incidents which go to make a drama strong in heart appeal and intense dramatic power. Supporting Miss Murray are such well known players as Monte Hue, Ward Crane, Ray Bloomer, Alma Tell and Mrs. Jane Jennings. It is a Loew-Metro production directed by Robert E. Leonard, and photography and settings are in keeping with the story and the cast. The vaudeville side of the programme is approximately up to the usual Loew standard. Mamie Smith, the Queen of Syncopation, gives her celebrated “Jazz Hounds”. Dan Caid presents Lillian Stole & Co. in “Love Lessons”. Barton & Sparkling put over a straight comedy called “Stop it now”. Clara Theodoras Trio are spectacular gymnasts who come here with a great reputation and Fletcher and Pascale are two songsters full of harmony.

At the Gayety

At the Gayety next week James E. Cooper will present his latest offering of progressive burlesque entitled “Town”. There are two big acts and eleven scenes including one or two of a spectacular nature. One in particular called “At Sea” is promised to be most startling and realistic. It pictures a terrific storm at sea with a raft full of shipwrecked sailors tossed perilously on the angry waves. This scene ends in a big surprise, for what promises to be a tragedy ends in side splitting comedy. There also is a prison scene which is chronicled by the review as being one of the funniest treatments of the kind ever stage has ever offered. A promise of many catchy melodies is given. There are 17 musical numbers written exclusively by Melville Marle and most of them are said to be genuine hits. Gus Gay heads the list of entertainers which includes Lester Dorr, Harry Kelly, Helen Andrews and others.

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