



The OFFICIAL BILINGUAL MOUTHPIECE OF MONTREAL'S ORGANIZED WORKERS

LES VETERANS ABUSENT

La conduite indigne de certains soldats de retour du front mérite une sanction sévère. — Pas de tyrans, même si ce sont des héros.

Depuis quelques semaines des abus sans nom ont été commis dans plusieurs parties du pays par des bandes de soldats revenus du front, et cela sous différents prétextes que personne ne peut accepter comme justifiant les actes de sauvagerie qui ont eu lieu.

Certes, nous reconnaissons que les vétérans ont certains droits et qu'il est parfaitement juste qu'ils s'évertuent à les faire reconnaître, mais il nous semble qu'ils ont depuis longtemps dépassé la limite de ces droits acquis, et que leur conduite récente est indigne de militaires.

Personne, pas plus un soldat — qu'il soit le plus glorieux de tous — qu'un civil, n'a le droit d'usurper les pouvoirs qui appartiennent à l'autorité constituée, et d'exercer des fonctions qui sont dévolues aux représentants de cette autorité.

Tandis que les vétérans de Toronto saccageaient les boutiques de quelques malheureux Grecs, leurs camarades de Colombie Britannique décidaient en assemblée générale de déporter les leaders ouvriers de cette province.

Si nous ne nous trompons pas, le Conseil des Ministres a promulgué un décret réprimant les cas de sédition. Quoique violé ce décret peut être poursuivi et puni. Que les vétérans, s'ils ont quelque motif d'incriminer les leaders ouvriers de Colombie Britannique, se servent de cette loi et fassent tenter des poursuites contre eux.

Nous ne voulons pas croire que la grande association des Vétérans de la Grande Guerre soit impliquée dans les abus que nous venons de signaler, mais si elle ne veut pas qu'on l'en tienne responsable, il importe qu'elle use de sa grande influence auprès de ses membres pour y mettre un terme.

L'organisation ouvrière est très bien disposée à l'égard des vétérans de la guerre et est toute prête à collaborer avec eux pour amener les réformes tant désirées par le prolétariat canadien; mais l'organisation ouvrière a horreur de l'arbitraire et déteste les autoocrates; de plus elle insiste sur le maintien de l'ordre partout et pour tout.

Qu'on mette à la raison les têtes chaudes, et que les vétérans, fiers du devoir accompli, montrent l'exemple de la bonne tenue et de l'ordre, au lieu de semer la dissension et l'anarchie dans la nation.

La mortalité infantile.-- Comment l'enrayer ?

La hausse croissante de la mortalité infantile a tiré nos hommes publics de leur somnolence. On s'est ému avec raison de cette hécatombe. Du train que vont les choses notre population en sera plus décimée que par la guerre.

Je ne dis pas qu'il faudrait admettre dans cette docte assemblée des filles longues comme des perches, avec des tire-bouchons qui leur dansent sur les tempes — même si ces frisures sont poivrées et sel, que connaissent-elles des soins qu'exigent les petits? Les mères seules par l'expérience qu'elles en ont savent dans quelles conditions hygiéniques doit s'effectuer la belle venue de la génération.

transporter dans les habitations "où la mort a passé", étudier sur le vif la scène où s'est déroulé ce drame de tous les jours, banal par sa répétition trop fréquente, mais terrible quand on sait comme les enfants ont la vie chevillée au corps.

— Ah! si le bon Dieu venait le crier il lui ferait une belle grâce... — Oui, il serait bien heureux! — On ne serait plus inquiet sur son sort. On est sûr qu'il ne ferait pas un mauvais gibier...

— Je vous dirai bien qu'avec les enfants on a ben plus de peine que de joie. Quand ils sont jeunes ce sont des petites croix et plus tard, quand ils vieillissent ce sont de grandes croix. Et plutôt que de les voir partir pour la guerre, ils sont mieux au cimetière.

quand vous savez que votre petit est devenu un ange du bon Dieu, qu'il a de belles grandes ailes d'or et qu'il passe toute la journée à jouer du violon et de la flûte. C'est moins épouvantant que d'être à la job dans une fabrique de munitions.

— Ça lui fait de la peine à votre petit ange de vous voir pleurer comme ça, s'il pouvait parler il vous dirait: Monman ne braille pas comme ça, car je ne changerai pas ma place pour la tienne.

Et comme une bande de sorcières, elles sont là qui regardent mourir le pauvre, les yeux révoltés, le front moité, qui court après son soufflet et lutte pour conserver cette vie cruelle mais qui vaut encore mieux que le néant et que tous ont le devoir de vivre. C'est ce qu'il faudrait faire comprendre à ces folles qui conviennent l'enfant de leurs méchants desirs et l'empêchent souvent par les fluides qu'elles jettent sur lui de triompher de la mort.

Il me semble qu'il n'y a pas de raison pour que tant d'enfants soient morts cet été. Le coût de la vie doit y entrer dans une certaine proportion, mais il faut tenir compte aussi qu'il y a plus d'argent qui circule, qu'à Montréal le taux des affaires n'a pas baissé, que les magasins départementaux n'ont jamais autant vendu et que la foule n'est pas dégonflée, que l'aspect est plutôt clair et réjouissant.

Julien St-Michel

L'ALCOOL S'EN VA, LE POISON RESTE !

L'Angleterre, sans prohibition, réussit à diminuer l'ivrognerie. — La morphine et l'opium.

Les prohibitionnistes du Canada, tous ces fatigués, névropathes, qui réclament à grands cris la disparition complète de l'alcool à l'abus duquel leur chair trop faible ne peut probablement pas résister, ont du avoir le nez long en apprenant, cette semaine que l'Angleterre a réussi, sans prohibition, s'il vous plaît, à réduire chez elle la consommation de l'alcool de 83%.

Peut-on se vanter d'un résultat pareil au Canada, où pourtant, les quatre vingt dix-neuf centièmes des villes sont "dry"? Pas du tout. L'alcool a changé de main, changé de forme, changé de goût aussi peut-être, mais est toujours là, faisant plus de ravages que jamais.

Les prohibitionnistes en veulent à l'alcool, mais ne disent rien de certaines délicieuses boissons douces, pourtant bien plus nocives qu'une liqueur alcoolique bien préparée. On interdit un verre de bière, un verre de vin, mais on permet certains autres breuvages à base de cocaïne, de morphine, etc., qui tuent lentement ceux qui en font usage.

Et ainsi sous des étiquettes trompeuses on infuse dans le sang de la jeune génération un poison horrible qui sème la folie et la mort. Tout cela, parce que quelques abrutis, malades ou persécutés ont voulu la suppression complète de l'alcool.

Les prohibitionnistes pourchassent les hôteliers, mais ne se préoccupent pas des fumeries d'opium dont le nombre augmente tous les jours au Canada. L'opium, ce n'est pas de l'alcool; par conséquent les lignes anti-alcooliques le laissent de côté.

Le mal qui se voit peut toujours se guérir. Mais il est plus difficile d'enrayer le mal qui est caché. Or en fermant les cabarets on tout le monde — même les prohibitionnistes — a accès, on facilite l'établissement de bouges, on incite à la création de breuvages nouveaux et souvent plus dangereux que ceux vendus dans ces cabarets, on chasse l'homme d'un lieu public respectable pour le conduire dans une cave où, sans le vouloir, il s'abrutira dans les fumées de l'opium.

Hypocrites! Si vous voulez réellement servir vos congénères et purifier l'humanité, tuez le vice où il est et non où vous avez peur qu'il apparaisse.

CHRONIQUE LOCALE

Chez les typos, local 145.

Samedi dernier, le local 145 de l'Union typographique Jacques-Cartier 145 tenait son assemblée régulière, à la salle de l'Alliance Nationale, 235 rue Beau-dry, sous la présidence de M. Jos. Gauthier.

Après les affaires de routine, l'on procéda à la classification des apprentis, et à l'élection des délégués qui représenteront le local à la prochaine convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, qui sera tenue à Québec, en septembre prochain.

Lundi, le 12 août, au lieu ordinaire des réunions, le local 134 des Charpentiers-Ménisiers tiendra son assemblée régulière, à 8 heures p.m. précises.

L'Union des Briquetiers, incorporée, de Montréal.

À la dernière assemblée de l'Union des Briquetiers, incorporée, de Montréal, tenue au Temple du Travail, l'on a procédé à l'élection des nouveaux officiers pour le terme 1918-1919.

Union Internationale des Pressiers et assistants, Local 52. Lundi, le 5 courant, avait lieu l'assemblée régulière du local 52 des pressiers et assistants, à la salle de l'Al-

Berthiaume; Secrétaire-Financier, R. Brien; Trésorier, Édouard Berthiaume; Secrétaire-Correspondant et Agent d'affaires, J. Hector Bernier.

Depuis un mois, l'effectif des membres a augmenté d'une centaine et tous travaillent. Les perspectives pour la prochaine saison sont des plus encourageantes.

Chez les Charpentiers-Ménisiers.

Le local 1360 des charpentiers-ménisiers de Saint-Henri, à sa dernière assemblée, tenue lundi dernier, a décidé de s'affilier au Conseil Provincial des Charpentiers-Ménisiers d'Amérique.

Les officiers ont décidé d'assister en corps à la parade de la Fête du Travail, le 2 septembre prochain, ainsi que d'envoyer des délégués à la prochaine convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, qui sera tenue à Québec en septembre.

Malaise chez les tailleurs de cuir de la B. & S. W. U.

Les tailleurs de cuir syndiqués du local 249 de la B. & S. W. U., travaillant à la manufacture de la Tetrault Shoe Manufacturing Company, ont quitté le travail, mercredi matin.

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Vente d'Août au Rayon des Meubles



Avez-vous pris des informations sur notre offre de paiements faciles sur les meubles ?

Demandez au Rayon des meubles les détails sur cette offre qui ne s'applique qu'aux meubles seulement.

Offre spéciale pour la semaine prochaine

CHAISES DE CUISINE, confortables et solides, fini chêne doré. Valant 95c chacune, pour 69c

Dupuis Frères LE MAGASIN DU PEUPLE

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THE NICEST PICNIC GROUNDS IN THE PROVINCE — IDEAL TRIP

On Sundays, boats leave Pie IX Avenue, Maisonneuve, at 9.00, 11.00 A.M., and every hour from 1.00 to 8.00 P.M. Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS TO WINNIPEG \$12

Plus 1/2c. per mille beyond.

Excursion August 15, 1918

From all stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, Pembroke and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.

No CHANGE of CARS between East and West on the C. P. R.

For information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agents or to Ticket Offices:—141-145 St. James St., Tel. Main 8125; Windsor, Westmount, Place Viger and Mile End Stations.

F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 141-145 St. James Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for Cigarettes Sweet Caporal. Features an illustration of a soldier in uniform and the text: 'Cigarettes Sweet Caporal', 'La forme la plus pure sous laquelle le tabac peut être fumé', 'Lancet', '15¢ le paquet'.



Goodwin's LIMITED

COMPLETS BLEU MARIN A \$22.50

Nous venons de recevoir un assortiment de COMPLETS qui sont de si bonne QUALITE que tous les hommes desirant s'acheter un complet de durée et qui leur donnera SATISFACTION, ne devraient pas manquer de venir visiter notre département avant que la vente en soit épuisée.

LES MEILLEURS STYLES

Nous ne pourrions tarir en éloges; mais ceci ne vous donnera pas une juste idée de leur valeur, si ce n'est qu'en venant vous en convaincre vous-mêmes. Venez aujourd'hui afin de faire votre choix définitif.

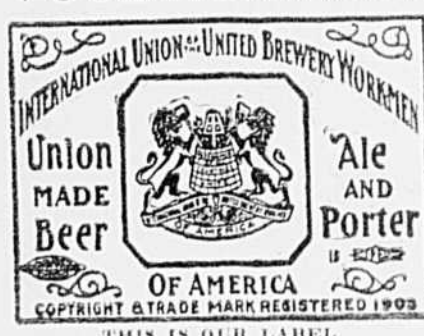
Chef ouvrier qui se retire.

A la dernière convention bi-annuelle tenue à Kansas City, par l'Union Internationale de la Fraternité des Relieurs, le président Sovoy, qui depuis cinq ans dirigeait les destinées de cette union, a annoncé que sur l'avis de ses collègues, il se retirerait le 1er janvier prochain.

Opposés à la pension.

Les membres de l'Association Internationale des Plâtriers et finisseurs en ciment viennent de rejeter, par un vote de 683 à 327, l'établissement d'une pension par cette organisation. Le nombre des locaux qui ont voté est de 159.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



Personal Liberty IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter. As a guarantee that it is Union Made

UNE COUR D'APPEL POUR DIFFERENDS OUVRIERS

Le gouvernement fédéral nomme un tribunal pour juger en dernier ressort les disputes entre patrons et employés.

Parce qu'il sait bien que la coopération des ouvriers est essentielle pour la continuation des hostilités et, par conséquent, pour l'obtention de la victoire que nous souhaitons tous ardemment, le gouvernement du Dominion du Canada, se préoccupe plus que jamais de l'agitation que tous ont remarquée récemment dans les rangs ouvriers. Cette agitation n'est point due, comme certains pourraient le croire, à une œuvre de propagande ennemie, mais est bien le résultat inévitable d'une politique défensive au point de vue ouvrier.

Nous l'avons dit souvent et le répétons encore une fois: Les ouvriers du Canada sont prêts à faire tous les sacrifices pour gagner la guerre, mais d'autre part, ils ne veulent pas être volés des droits qu'il leur a fallu payer si cher pour acquérir.

La loi des différends industriels sur laquelle le gouvernement fédéral s'est appuyé jusqu'ici a donné parfois satisfaction aux deux parties en cause, mais a souvent empiété les choses au lieu de les régler. Les ministres s'en sont rendus compte, et, dans le but de donner à chacun la pleine mesure de justice et d'impartialité, ils viennent, par un arrêté, de créer une cour d'appel à qui les parties en dispute pourront avoir recours en dernier ressort. Cette cour est composée de deux représentants des manufacturiers, deux représentants des ouvriers et un cinquième membre à être choisi par les quatre premiers.

La création de ce tribunal n'affecte en rien la loi actuelle, et il est bien entendu que les commissions d'arbitrage continueront d'exister; mais on aura le droit d'en appeler de la décision de ces dernières à la cour fédérale d'appel.

Le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail, à la demande du gouvernement, a nommé ses deux représentants. Ce sont M. John W. Bruce, de Toronto, organisateur de l'association unie des plombiers, et Gus. France, ancien vice-président du Congrès, ancien secrétaire du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, et directeur du "Monde Ouvrier".

Nous ne voulons pas faire ici les éloges de notre directeur, mais tous nos lecteurs reconnaîtront avec la masse des ouvriers organisés du Canada que sa longue expérience dans les différends industriels et l'impartialité dont il a toujours fait preuve comme arbitre, assurent aux ouvriers qu'il est maintenant chargé de représenter dans le tribunal suprême, toutes les garanties voulues.

Quant à M. Bruce, il a lui aussi fait ses preuves et le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Dominion ne pouvait faire un meilleur choix. M. Bruce jouit de la confiance non seulement de sa propre organisation, mais de tous les travailleurs syndiqués du Canada, qui ont eu l'occasion d'apprécier ses nombreuses qualités.

Nous sommes persuadés que ces deux représentants de l'organisation ouvrière du Canada sauront faire leur devoir et sauvegarder dans leur pleine mesure les droits sacrés des travailleurs.

Les deux représentants des manufacturiers sont MM. D. H. Duggan, de Montréal, et R. S. Parsons, de Toronto. Quant au cinquième membre, il est probable que le gouvernement sera prié de prendre la responsabilité de sa nomination.

Suivant la nomination du tribunal d'appel fédéral, le gouvernement a nommé une commission d'enquête qui est chargée de rechercher les causes réelles des grèves qui ont éclaté récemment dans la province de Québec et dont la solution semble être difficile à atteindre. Cette commission est composée de M. le juge McLeannan de la Cour Supérieure, de M. Robb, de la Fédération des Armateurs et de M. Walsh, secrétaire du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Québec.

Les ouvriers syndiqués de Québec, comme des autres provinces accablent la nomination de ces tribunaux et commissions avec plaisir, car ils savent qu'une fois les faits mis à jour et la vérité connue du public et des autorités, ils auront plus de force que jamais pour revendiquer ce qu'ils considèrent juste et raisonnable.

Nous ne saurions nous prononcer sur la valeur de ces tribunaux d'enquête et d'arbitrage, mais notre devoir est d'avoir confiance en la probité et la bonne volonté de ceux qui les composent et de souhaiter qu'ils réussissent dans la lourde et délicate tâche qui vient de leur être confiée.

Les Etats-Unis font bâtir des maisons. Le département du travail américain annonce la création de la "United States Housing Corporation" qui s'occupera de l'érection de maisons et logis pour les personnes employées dans les industries de guerre. La charte a été copiée sur la loi de l'Etat de New York et les articles de la corporation permettent l'émission de 1,000 actions qui en constitueront le capital.

Le capital est maintenu pour le gouvernement par le secrétaire du Travail Wilson, auquel on a crédité 998 actions. Le président Edlitz et le secrétaire Box de la nouvelle corporation détiennent chacun une action.

SEE CANADA NOW. It is safe to say that but a small percentage of the people of Canada have ever visited any of the many resorts in the "Highlands of Ontario", notwithstanding the fact that they are right in America for loveliness and variety. Write to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System for handsomely illustrated literature, descriptive of Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay, etc. These booklets are replete with information, give list of hotels, the character of the different resorts, where to go for fishing, canoeing, camping or where to find a choice hotel retreat for a quiet week or month. Full information from M. O. D'Arce, 122 St. James Street, Montreal.

LABOR DIRECTORY

Le Monde Ouvrier-The Labor World. The official bilingual mouthpiece of Montreal Organized Workers.

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THE NATURAL LAW OF COOPERATION IS PROGRESS

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Do not force it on them.

3rd Year — No. 32

SAMEDI, 10 AOUT 1918 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1918

Page 3

# THE PEOPLE'S CORNER

Edited by the People's Power League.



## STICK TO THE OLD FRANCHISE

Just as we anticipated, complications have arisen with reference to the Montreal Tramways Franchise. The battle is on between the many big guns. So we can continue unwaveringly to advocate waiting until 1922, which is the expiration year of the present old franchise. If prices of materials and labor are so high at present and at the peak, we must not buy service or bind ourselves for 30 years. If prices are to soar still higher, a very short time will elapse and then the Tramways Company will demand relief. It is not fair for either parties, the public or the company, to make a long contract on account of the unsettled conditions due to the war. Let us wait to 1922; meantime the company should publish the list of assets and show us how the enormous sum of \$30,000,000 is made up. We will then see what can be done to afford relief if it is necessary. We think that is fair — and we want the company to be fair with us. C. P. RICE.

## AIMS AND OBJECTS

### LABOR PARTY

#### Direct Legislation.

A modern method of Democratic Control of Government. A power vested in the people where by usually 10% of the voters can prepare a bill for legislation which when presented to the Government, becomes law without further action within 45 days, or placed before the whole constituency to be voted upon practically at once. This is called the "Initiative".

The "Referendum" deals with legislation prepared by the Government which must not become operative for 90 days, during which time it must be well advertised with arguments for or against. Meantime usually 7% of the voters can demand its withdrawal. The bill then cannot become law until all the voters have registered their decision.

The "Recall" proceeds in the same manner as the "Referendum"; but it deals only with the person of the representative. The "Initiative, Referendum and Recall" has been in operation in Switzerland for 40 years and has given great satisfaction. There are 16 States of the United States operating this control. This is one of the planks of the Labor Party of Canada. Others will be briefly outlined each week in these columns.

## BACHELORS' AND OTHER TAXES

The lack of public opinion, or, in fact, any opinion at all on large or public questions in Montreal is so glaring as almost to become a scandal. Any law or amendment to any law put on the statute books with one stroke of the pen, without any warning or previous discussion emanating from whatever source, is taken for granted as if from on high, according to certain old religious beliefs, as a burden to strengthen men's souls. The last addition to our complicated revenue laws, the much talked of bachelor's tax, would be a laughing stock were it not so serious in showing the lofty tone of community thought. Unmarried men must report to the City Hall, give their history to some one who might be better producing real wealth on a western farm in a much needed capacity. He — the bachelor — pays \$10. This is to be repeated every year, almost one dollar per month. There has been one fact or even argument advanced by its backers to prove that these men do not support a home and often large families who have been left on their hands through the misfortune of near relatives. Suppose this not to be the case and the bachelor with the mere pittance received by the average laborer is stored away in a corner on the third floor (such a corner costing him as much as a whole flat in his father's time). Is he not, with others of his kind, supporting hundreds of poor families who live by renting rooms and giving board. The great struggle among the large majority of this class whether married or single is the paying of taxes for their landlord, his limousine, coaches, etc. That the working bachelor pays his full share for the upkeep of society here is not the slightest doubt. If there are wealthy bachelors who still owe something to the ever-bankrupt city treasury there are sane, intelligent business methods for its collection. Until our rulers obtain a fair knowledge of political economy, this blind groping in the dark, costly as it is, will prevail. The richest city in America — yet it is doubtful if a single one of our law-makers would take it upon himself to point out where such riches are to be found. We would like to take them along Sherbrooke street from east to west, and show them hundreds of acres taxed as farm land, but in reality worth millions of dollars. Does he not know that the city's growth

## LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Labor Unrest to be Probed by Commission. — Prominent Labor Men Named as Members.

The outstanding thought on labor this week is that the universal peevishness which was mentioned here last week is to be probed. The bug of communism has seized the authorities. Men of rank and men of position in labor bodies have been selected to find out why there are so many strikes etc. They have been given jurisdiction to settle difficulties whenever possible. The naked facts are that ninety per cent of the strikes are caused by ruthless and unfair employers, and profiteers generally whose teeth are chattering like the keys of a typewriter for fear they may not be able to gobble all there is in sight before the war ends. The following gentlemen were sworn in this week as a Commission to inquire into the causes of labor unrest chiefly amongst the shipbuilding industries: Justice Macleannan, T. E. Robb, secretary of the Shipping Federation and J. M. Walsh, president of the Federated Trades and Labor Council of Quebec and Lewis. The Commission is already in session in Quebec City with Mr. Justice Macleannan presiding. Their powers will be to investigate special matters re wages, piece work, working hours, overtime, and other conditions of labor, as well as the nature and cause of friction which has been represented to the government. Their findings etc will be presented to the Minister of Labor. The costs of the inquiry will be paid from the war appropriation.

## The Labor Appeal Board.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have nominated delegates on a Commission or Court, a new body of appeal to deal with the findings of Boards of Conciliation etc. The manufacturers' representatives will be G. H. Duggan, Montreal, and S. H. Parsons, Toronto; while the representatives of labor will be John W. Bruce, Toronto, and Gustave France, Montreal.

## Sub Committee of Reconstruction Formed.

From Ottawa the announcement was made that a sub-committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Dominion Cabinet had been formed under the chairmanship of Senator G. D. Robertson, in order to keep the Reconstruction and Development Committee in touch with labor conditions throughout Canada, and to recommend for consideration policies and measures to be adopted with regard to labor problems both during the war and as they may be expected arise after the war. Unlike the Reconstruction Committee which is composed of Ministers alone, this committee will be known as the labor committee. The members are: Hon. G. D. Robertson, chairman; Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor; Prof. R. M. MacIver, of the University of Toronto; Herbert J. Daly, manufacturer and merchant, of Toronto; J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Calvin Lawrence, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Gerald H. Brown, has been appointed to serve as secretary. Among their duties will be the investigation of social and economic conditions of working people, with a view to recommending legislation for the betterment of all classes of workers; the removal of causes of unrest and interruption of work and co-operation with the Labor Department in fact the slogan of this paper "Harmony of help in industry."

## Strike-ending Combine Formed.

The Canadian Railway Board announced on Thursday that no more strikes were likely on railways. This was caused by an agreement signed between six great railway brotherhoods and the Board, that all labor disputes which cannot be settled by the men and the officers of the individual boards, whether regarding wages or working hours or conditions, will be finally referred to the Canadian Labor Board of Canada. This Board now consists of six labor leaders, one for each of the brotherhoods and six railway executives. In the event of a disagreement the Board will choose a referee, and if a referee cannot be agreed upon, the Governor-General in Council through the Minister of Railways, will be asked to make the appointment. This Combine covers employees to the number of 147,000 men and women. This means the stabilizing of a large section of labor in this country. Composition of Board: — U. E. Gillen, vice-president, Grand Trunk Railway; S. N. Berry, vice-president, Order of Railway Conductors; A. D. MacTier, general manager of eastern lines, Canadian Pacific Railway; Ash Kennedy, assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; P. P. Brady, general manager, western lines, Canadian Government Railways; J. M. Mein, deputy president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; S. J. Hungerford, general manager, Canadian Northern Railway eastern lines; Jas. Murdoch, vice-president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; George Hodge, assistant general manager, eastern lines, Canadian Pacific Railway; W. V. Turnbull, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; A. J. Hills, assistant to the executive, Canadian Northern Railway; and George K. Wark, vice-president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

## Labor Backs the Soldiers.

Soldiers wives and dependants of Winnipeg are starting a nation wide movement demanding that they receive an allowance of \$100 per month instead of the \$42, which is now given. This was decided at a mass meeting held in the Labor Temple of that city last Saturday. The Trades and Labor forces of Winnipeg expressed their opinion that they would back up the movement to the limit and would endeavor to interest organized labor of the Dominion.

## Painters in Montreal on Strike.

The School Commission was the cause of a strike this week amongst the painters. About twenty painters were at work in a school at the corner of Pullum and Amity streets quit work because the overseer wished to pay them 30 cts an hour instead of 40 cts the standard. The men were promised the increase.

## CASE AND COMMENT

"Work or Fight Law"

There are no half way measures with Uncle Sam when he puts a law on the statute books he means to have it enforced, particularly if it is intended to bring Labor into line. The "work or fight order" passed recently is being enforced on all sides hailed as a blessing by the mouth pieces of capital. Recently, in Los Angeles, Cal., a local draft board which sat as a court of enforcement of the "work or fight" bill, ordered four men to quit their jobs and enter some employment "essential to winning the war" and instructed one to "get into uniform". Among those told to obtain work "looking towards winning the war" were salesmen for a packing house and a clerk in a jewelry store. Does this look industrial conscription to you, gentle reader? I have not noticed in any paper as yet where a raid has been made on Wall Street or any of the stock exchanges where the necessities of war, and the food supplies of the Allies are gambled, and juggled to dangerous heights, and where there are many men who should be in the front line trenches, who are now entrenched and safe behind their money bags at home, carrying on presumably "work looking toward winning the war". Truly a blind man could see that there is often one law for the worker and another for the monied parasite.

## "No more rest for the loafer"

This was the heading of an editorial in one of our capitalistic papers the other day. It went on to prove that this law was put on the books solely for the good of "respectable labor"; it went on to say, "There has long been a question whether the individual who works just enough to supply his own needs", the individual who "lays off" on the "slightest excuse", the individual who would "welcome or is ready to provoke a strike" so as to have an "excuse for suspending his labors" is not more of a menace to the nation than the individual who will not work at all. The street loafer and corner loafer may not support those who are dependent upon him, but he is usually beyond doing serious mischief. Evidently, the "serious mischief" constitutes "supplying one's own needs", "laying-off", and "welcoming or provoking strikes" for the editorial says the individual who works a few hours as possible is disappointing and dis-commoding his employer by "laying-off" exercising an evil influence through his example and spreading discontent among an element that is so easily misled. Hundreds of these habitual and periodical loafers have been recently weeded out reported to the provost marshal general and transferred to camps in which vacations will take the form of furloughs. Fomenters of discontent, organizers of strikes and agitators have to choose between getting down to regular work or donning a uniform.

## The war should prove to be the most efficacious strike-breaker the nation has ever known.

This last sentence is about the worst give-away that could possibly be imagined, a few such plain speeches will do more to arouse the workers than all the socialist orators put together could do in a year. Most of the patriotic law abiding toilers imagine the war is being fought to win "freedom", "democracy" and the rights of "oppressed peoples", but this editor lets the cat out of the bag, when he says: "the war should prove a most efficacious strike-breaker", some have dared in labor and socialist meetings to intimate this suspension jointly, but they were either promptly arrested for "seditious utterances" and are paying the penalty, or are "under suspicion". "No more rest for the loafer law" will prove a sad blow to the workers. Never again will we see them bawling in their motors to horse races while their poor employers are working distractably to get war orders out. Never again on their yachts crossing away from the city's torrid heat accompanied by their wives and children or spending week ends with them by sea side, lake or mountain dell, spending money which they should be saving for "war bonds" and the like. The very idea of wage workers daring to holiday. They must not be allowed to waste time in their fashionable clubs eating and drinking of the world's choicest viands, planning "strikes", "laying-off", "exercising an evil influence" and "spreading discontent", by planting their luxury, ease, and riches, in the face of an element so easily misled, dis-commoding and disappointing hard working, honest, patriotic employers who are working night and day, scrambling and saving to win the war, make the world safe for democracy and very unsafe for labor leaders. Loafers — who live on the fat of the land, whose wives hire servants to wait on them why they attend bridges, teas and other patriotic time killing occupation instead of being home cooking their children's food, and doing their house work, keeping able-bodied men and women waiting on them, eating food and using surplus wealth which should go for winning the war. Such nonsense go to it. Uncle Sam, I am sure, you will have the backing of every plutocrat, and all who hope some day to be near-plutocrats. A few more such laws and the terrible Kaiser will get an idea he is a tender-hearted democrat.

Rose Henderson.

## ARTICLE HELD OVER

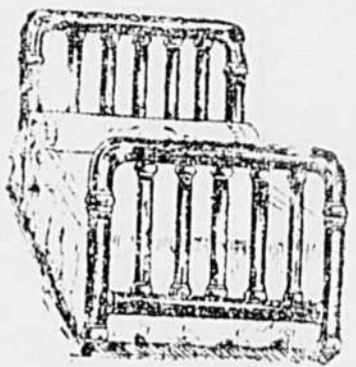
The able report of Delegate Ryan upon the convention of the American Federation of Labor, part of which was published last week, has been held over for another issue.

## EDUCATION ADVANCING IN QUEBEC

Trades and Labor Council's Action Commended by Prominent Teacher and Official. — Interesting convention in Sight.

The step taken by the Montreal Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting, regarding education, has called forth a most interesting letter from Mr. Irving O. Vincent, convener of School Attendance Committee of the Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec. It emphasizes two thoughts namely that labor and educational advancement must go hand in hand. Mr. Vincent points out that the committee of the Council should be able to find out things that teachers never could. What he would like to know for instance is something about child labor, the number of children employed in Montreal, or the present educational status of the working men of Montreal. This committee would do well to get in touch with Mr. Vincent, who was kind enough to call at the "Labor World" office. He is an enthusiast at this work of educational advance, and would no doubt be a powerful factor in shaping the Trades & Labor Council's policies along practical lines. The actual and possible issues of this movement are hard to estimate. It strikes at the very vitals of our civilization, children and the home.

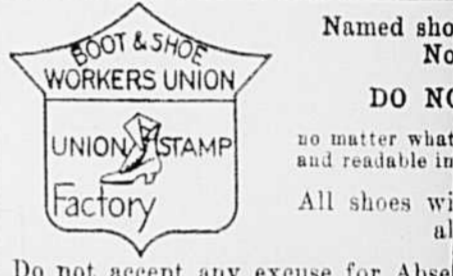
To Mr. Vincent the "Labor World" is indebted for copious matter provided from his cuttings of newspapers and this will serve for a series of articles on the basis of co-operating in the greatest of all movements for the betterment of the school systems of Quebec. In October the School Attendance Committee will report to the general convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, and great interest centres on this report, as they have for a year been studying child labor laws. Their publicity campaign during the year has been vigorous and creditable. It is especially interesting to hear from Mr. Vincent that he has in mind the publication of a pamphlet which will be for general circulation.



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## ROOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION

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Devonshire.

[L.S.]

## PRO

GEORGE the FIFTH, by Great Britain and Ire Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom it wise concern,—GREETING :

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, who are deserters or absent without leave from the tionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last, ● Or have deserted, ● Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force.

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS We desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

Named show No DO NO so matter what and readable in All shoes w al

## ROOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION

AND WE DO WARN AND SC UPON ALL SUCH who employ, harbour in their disobedience, their failure to report until the expiry of they will be pursued a rigour and severity of THE JUDGMENT MARTIAL WHICH VENEVED TO TRY competent tribunals: employ, harbour, con will be held strictly and subject to the pa tures in that behalf b said offence.

Provided however in this Our Proclama the men aforesaid fo report for duty as so them immunity from meantime for the pur to perform their mili being merely to foreg heretofore incurred absence without leave of those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Huebner  
Under-Secretary of State.

SPECIAL LABOR RALLY



GEORGE L. BERRY

A big event for labor generally is promised for Monday night. Under the auspices of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council a special rally will be held to hear Mr. George L. Berry, general president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union and a member of the American Labor Mission to Europe.

SUPPORT THE CIGARMAKERS

The Cigarmakers employed by the Andrew Wilson and Tuckett Tobacco Co. of Montreal are on strike since several days. In order that the public may be fully aware of the causes of this strike, the members of the International Cigarmakers Union, Local 58, of Montreal, beg to make the following statement:

Fifteen years ago, the Andrew Wilson Co. opened a factory in the City of Toronto under union conditions, employing 35 cigar makers. The Union granted them the use of their Blue Label, thanks to which the said company progressed up to the present flourishing condition in which they are now. All went well for nine years; the workers were happy and the company's business grew to such an extent that they had some difficulty in securing the extra help they wanted in Toronto, so they opened a factory in Montreal.

In 1916, the cost of living had increased so much that the cigar makers found it necessary to ask for an increase of \$1.00 per thousand, which was secured after a three weeks' strike. Then came an order from Toronto telling the men that their services were no longer required, as the Company intended to fill their places with girls. When the representative of the Union called on the head of the firm, Mr. Wilson replied that the cost of tobacco and the high duties imposed by the Government caused the firm to adopt such a measure.

We readily admit that the cost of tobacco has gone up as well as the taxes; but it is also true that the Wilson Company have raised the price of their cigars accordingly. It should be remembered that cigars which, fifteen years ago, were sold at \$30.00 per thousand, are now sold at \$41.00 and those which were worth \$50.00 are sold today at \$70.00 per thousand. The public can judge by these figures, which can be verified, whether the union cigarmakers, mostly married men with a family, deserved to be thrown out and replaced by girls. These girls get from 15 to 25% less than the men.

In view of these facts we have no hesitation in trusting that the public will lend their support and sympathy to the union cigarmakers in their struggle, and that they will bear in mind that the Wilson cigars no longer bear the Blue Label which is the only guarantee of a clean and honest work and a fair wage.

We also wish to call the attention of the public on the conditions that exist in the Tuckett factory in Hamilton with branches in Montreal and London, from which union men have also been thrown out for having asked for an increase in wages. While it is true that the cigarmakers received an increase of \$1.00 per thousand two years ago, their wages remained at from 14 to 16 dollars a week, because they were required to operate more economically, which caused a loss of time and money. And let it be remembered that the cost of living has gone up since then for the cigarmakers as well as for the other members of the community.

The question is: Could the Tuckett Company have paid the small increase asked for by the men? We answer: "Yes." And we can prove it.

Since the beginning of the war the Tuckett Company has raised the price of its cigars from \$10 to \$20 per thousand, which allows the directors of said Company to pay a dividend of 6%, and has a surplus of \$186,000 left to the Company. We feel the cigarmakers have been very modest in their demand. We do not oppose the Company making large profits, but they should remember that it is due to the union cigarmakers who have spent their energy, their labor and health for their benefit.

In recognition of their services to-day they are thrown out because they had the audacity to ask for a small increase in their wages. In view of these conditions, we ask the public and the smokers in particular to assist us in our struggle by demanding the BLUE LABEL on the boxes whenever they purchase a cigar.

Cigarmakers' Union, Local 58.

Leaves the tourist the opportunity of seeing the beautiful St. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, at which places personally conducted sight-seeing excursions are made, all of which is covered on the cruise ticket. Also a delightful way to reach Western Canada. Ask your agent of the Grand Trunk for illustrated folder giving full particulars. Write or call on Mr. O. Barlow, 122 St. James Street, Montreal.

DUPUIS FRERES' BARGAINS

This week, the well known "People's Store" have on sale a special line of chairs at the low price of 69 cents each. This sale will last all next week and opens a fine chance to replace old furniture at the very minimum of cost. Kitchens and other places require these strong chairs, and the dollar price is what they would cost elsewhere. However, as a railway pay day steps into the middle of next week Dupuis again keep the handy offer open of exchanging C. P. R. cheques at par and with interest. This is a great convenience, and many of Dupuis' patrons appreciate it. The store is replete with other bargains and no order is too small to receive the utmost attention. Delivery where and promptly.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Montreal Portland Service. Through sleeping car between Montreal and Portland on the Grand Trunk leaving Montreal daily at 8:20 p.m., arriving Portland 7:30 a.m. Leaves Port 7:30 p.m. daily arrives Montreal 7:25 a.m. Parke and dining car service on day trains leaving Montreal daily 8:30 a.m. arriving Portland 7:45 p.m. and leaving Portland 7:35 a.m. daily arriving Montreal 6:50 p.m. No change between Montreal and Portland and baggage may be checked through to destination. Good connection for Old Orchard, Kennebunk, Biddeford Pool, etc. Illustrated descriptive publication of Portland, Casco Bay, and Atlantic Coast resorts, giving list of hotels and all information free at the Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

NOTICE

"Charland Limited". Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 11th of May, 1918, incorporating M.M. Zenon Charland, gentleman; Maggie Louise Young Charland, merchant, wife separate as to property of Zenon Charland; H.C. Organ, accountant; Lillian Charland, clerk; and Marguerite Charland, clerk, of Verdun, except H.C. Organ, of Montreal, for the following purposes: To conduct a general store, and carry on the business of dry goods, and millinery merchants; To operate stores for the sale and exchange of merchandise; To manufacture such merchandise and articles, as the company may have use for or trade in; To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on a business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on; To issue or allot as fully paid up stock of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment for any property movable or immovable, or for any rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, license, concession, stock, bonds, and debentures, or other property or rights which may be lawfully acquired by virtue of the power hereby granted, or to pay for the same or any part hereof wholly or partly in bonds or debentures to the company or otherwise; To conduct a general bakery business under the name of "Charland, Limited", with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), divided into one hundred (100) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

LABOR PARTY

There was a largely attended meeting of the Canadian Labor Party, Montreal Section, held in the Labor Temple, Sunday, August 4th.

The propaganda committee reported holding three successful meetings out of the result of which was a request to hold more, and also to organize a Labor Club at Verdun to which women will be asked to become members.

The always question is still a burning one. A letter was received from the Federation of Labor Clubs asking that a resolution be passed and sent to the Quebec Premier asking that he remind the decision of the public commission on transients. This was left over for further discussion when action will then be taken.

There was also a heated discussion on the illegal action of the police breaking up the meeting held in Prince Arthur Hall on Sunday 25th of July, thereby preventing free speech and the right of public assembly. A resolution was passed condemning and protesting against such autocratic interference with the people's rights. It was requested to send a letter to the Mayor Council asking them to take action to that of the Toronto City Council and send to the Dominion House a resolution asking for the abolition of the Senate.

It was also decided to hold a provincial convention of the Labor Party on or about October 15th, and a notice of motion was given to exclude all government employees from executive office of the party. This brought a most animated meeting to a close.

Check labor moving.

Labour movements from one state to another have been stopped by authority in Washington. Any moving has to be authorized by state directors, and this takes effect August 1, when the great plan for labor recruiting becomes effective. Private labor recruiting will be under the control of the state directors, and no permission for the use of private recruiting forces will be granted excepting upon recommendation of the director general of the employment service of a state director.

THE GREAT LAKES

From Saginaw to Duluth via the Northern Navigation Company—Grand Trunk route—is one of the finest fresh water trips in the world. The political steamers of this line leave Saginaw 4:45 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, occupying one week in making the round trip of 1,600 miles. The boats of this company are the largest passenger boats on the Great Lakes, they are magnificently equipped and the service afforded is unsurpassed. This trip

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be at Verdun. Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, eleventh day of May, 1918.

C. J. SIMARD, Assistant Provincial Secretary. H. C. ORGAN, Attorney for applicants. 29-30-31-32

"THE MAIN AUTOMOBILE GARAGE, LIMITED"

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 19th July, 1918, incorporating Messrs. Isidore Popliger, advocate; Wm. A. Gouff, agent; Henry Shapiro, merchant; Joseph Barschew, merchant of Montreal; and Samuel Myers, merchant, of Rigaud, for the following purposes: To manufacture, sell and repair in every way, automobiles, motor-cycles, automobiles, and other vehicles of every kind and description and all accessories thereon; To acquire, erect, maintain buildings, stores, garages for the storing, care and keeping on lease or otherwise of automobiles, motor-cycles; To manufacture, buy, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of or acquire all accessories pertaining to automobiles, motor-cycles; To deal in automobiles, motor-cycles and accessories thereof, in any shape or form; To buy, lease or otherwise acquire movable or immovable property required by the company for the attainment of its purposes; To enter into an arrangement with companies carrying on a similar business and to pay for same partly or wholly with the capital stock of the company; Generally to do any and all things, that are necessary and incidental to the successful operation and benefit to the company under the name of "The Main Automobile Garage, Limited", with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be in Montreal. Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this nineteenth day of July, 1918.

C. J. SIMARD, Assistant Provincial Secretary. ISIDORE POPLIGER, Attorney for Applicants. 29-30-31-32

"DOMINION IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED"

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, 1918, incorporating M.M. William J. McNeil, accountant; Joseph Howard McNeil, civil engineer; Patrick Joseph Murray, manager; Williams J. Molloy, traveller, and John Wylie, accountant, of Montreal, for the following purposes: To take over and carry on, as a going concern, the wholesale and retail tea business of the Canadian Importing and Manufacturing Company; To carry on business as general traders, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in goods, consumable articles, chattels, and effects of all kinds, both wholesale and retail, and to transact every kind of agency business connected with such goods or articles and generally to engage in any business or transaction which may seem to the company, directly or indirectly, conducive to the interests of the company; To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, or to take the whole or any part of the business, property, liabilities, of any person, or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possess of property suitable for the purpose of this company; To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, or to take the shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any company carrying on, or about to carry on, or engaged in the business which this company is authorized to carry on, and to sell, re-sell, re-issue with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; To issue and allot fully paid shares of the company in payment of any services, business, franchise, undertaking, property, right, power, privilege, lease, license or contract, which the company is authorized to acquire; To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertakings of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular, the shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company; To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any government, municipal or local authority or with any person carrying on or engaged in or about to engage in or carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to guarantee the contracts of either with or without security, and to lend money or to otherwise assist any such person or company undertaking to build on or to improve any property in which the company is interested, and generally to such person and companies, and upon such terms and conditions as the company may think fit and in particular, to tenants, builders and contractors; To guarantee the payment of money, secured by or payable under, or in respect of bonds, shares, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations, or other securities of any company carrying on a business, similar to that of this company; To enter into any arrangement with any government or authority federal, provincial, municipal or local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them; To invest and deal with the monies of the company not immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner or way as may be from time to time determined; To distribute any of the property of the company in specie, among its shareholders; To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise; To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects; To join any company having in whole or in part objects similar to those of this company, under the name of "Dominion Importing and Manufacturing Company, Limited", with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two thousand (2,000) shares of ten dollars (\$10.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be in Montreal. Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this nineteenth day of July, 1918.

C. J. SIMARD, Assistant Provincial Secretary. ISIDORE POPLIGER, Attorney for Applicants. 29-30-31-32

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Armies

It is frequently pointed out that no comparison should be made between the Fighting Army at the Front and the Industrial Army at Home, because the former supports National Honour and the latter produces Private Gain.

This is good reasoning and doubtless if we had it to do again we should square the facts with the logic, but---

What we have to do is NOW, always now, and the "NOW" of the matter is---

Private Contractors manufacturing Munitions of War and---

Munitions of War never more urgently needed than at this very minute.

Therefore the obvious duty of the Industrial Army is to loyally back the Fighting Army, and this applies alike to the "Generals" in the office and the "Privates" in the shop.

The Fighting Army CAN'T stop to hold a Court-Martial: The Industrial Army SHOULD'N'T stop to hold an arbitration but---it should arbitrate its differences because---

Both Armies have only one enemy---

The Hun.

Issued by The Department of Labour, Imperial Munitions Board, Canada.

MINARD'S KING OF PAIN LINIMENT. The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains. Best Liniment Made. Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.