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Marchons-nous vers l'abîme?

Depuis des années, l'on vante les ouvriers de la province de Québec pour leur modération, leur calme et leur bon jugement...

Certes, nous reconnaissons qu'il y a beaucoup de vérité dans ces déclarations et nous serions les tout premiers à féliciter la classe ouvrière de ces bonnes dispositions...

Mais tout à une fin, car un sentiment de malaise et de mécontentement se manifeste un peu partout dans les cercles ouvriers de la province...

Les charpentiers-menuisiers ont demandé un bureau d'arbitrage à Ottawa, il y a de la poudre dans l'air, les esprits sont tendus...

Les barbiers de Montréal, depuis déjà des mois, ont des entrevues avec leurs patrons pour en arriver à une entente sur la question des salaires...

Il paraîtrait que, ces jours derniers, à La Tuque, il y aurait eu un commencement de grève par des ouvriers non organisés...

Dans d'autres industries, les patrons refusent même de reconnaître que les ouvriers existent comme corps...

Et cela marche ainsi un peu partout, un certain nombre de patrons sachant que leurs ouvriers ne sont pas organisés...

Nous savons que l'on va nous taxer d'exagération en certains quartiers et nous accusés de vouloir amener la grande masse ouvrière...

Que les ouvriers comprennent qu'il n'y a pour eux qu'une seule manière de se protéger et de se défendre et c'est dans l'union seule...

LE MONDE OUVRIER.

Du grand air pour les petits

Lexode des Montréalais vers la campagne est déjà commencé. Il ne suffit plus aux parvenus d'avoir pignon sur rue...

L'heure est arrivée de se mettre au vert. Ceux que leurs moyens limités empêchent leurs occupations retiennent à la ville se rongent les poings d'envie...

Vu que la belle saison ne dure pas deux mois, qu'on nous escamote le printemps et une partie de l'été...

Si l'on a des gens qui éprouvent le besoin de déplacer constamment leur horizon, il est des gens casaniers qui se calfeutrent dans leurs maisons...

La montagne, l'île Sainte-Hélène, le parc Lafontaine, les bois du Sault existent pour ceux qui ne peuvent pas se payer le luxe d'une villégiature...

Un médecin, dans un livre qu'il écrit pour les jeunes mères, dit: Aimez vos enfants comme les bêtes aiment leurs petits...

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crime de garder vos mioches dans des cours ou sur des galeries, c'est pis encore de les enfermer en chambres — véritables étuves où le lait de leur bouteille caille...

de tremolo chanter le duo de la Mascotte avec des yeux plus languoureux que nos acteurs français. Grâce à l'heure avancée, la maman qui n'a pas pu sortir durant la journée...

LA MARQUE SYNDICALE A la veille de l'ouverture d'une campagne de propagande en faveur de l'achat des produits unionistes...

Je laisse aux psychologues le soin d'expliquer cet état de choses pour moi j'y vois une conscience criminelle.

En achetant un article avec l'étiquette, l'ouvrier consolide la position économique et syndicale de son camarade, et évite à celui-ci le recours à la grève...

Le cas de Mme J. Parent Mari très inquiet. Parle à un prêtre qui lui conseille d'écrire à nos Médecins. Heureux résultats. Meilleure santé qu'une femme n'ait jamais pu désirer.

Plusieurs médecins et même des femmes charlatans m'avaient soignée pour des douleurs internes qui m'étaient restées après la naissance d'un bébé...

Il n'y a sûrement pas de meilleur remède pour les femmes, de tout âge, en tout temps, dans les cas de: Anémie, Chlorose, Perte d'appétit, Faiblesse d'estomac, Mauvaise circulation, Troubles nerveux, Maux de tête, Irrégularités, Douleurs internes, Troubles du retour d'âge.

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CONSULTATIONS GRATUITES.— Les femmes qui désirent consulter nos Médecins peuvent le faire tous les jours, de 9 heures du matin à 8 heures du soir...

PILULES ROUGES Cle Chimique Franco-Américaine, Ltée. 1570, rue St-Denis, Montréal

PLACE A LA JEUNESSE

La saison des fêtes enfantines va bientôt battre son plein. De fait, il y en a déjà eu une couple, particulièrement à l'occasion de la fête des arbres...

Elle protège également celles de son sexe que certains requins de la finance désirent exploiter ou faire travailler au-delà de leurs forces.

Tous les autres éléments de la société qui sympathisent avec les travailleurs dans leurs efforts vers l'émancipation économique et sociale ont à leur portée un moyen pratique de prouver leur sincérité: l'achat de produits avec l'étiquette est celui-ci.

L'étiquette permet aux travailleurs d'obtenir un salaire équitable avec lequel il apporte au foyer l'aisance et à l'enfant l'éducation et l'instruction qui sont deux instruments indispensables dans la société moderne.

L'étiquette est une garantie contre le système du (sweet shop), le travail du dimanche, le travail des enfants avant l'âge légal...

Telles sont les quelques réflexions que m'inspirent l'étiquette. Puissent-elles ne pas avoir été écrites en vain. Aujourd'hui plus que jamais l'ouvrier doit se faire une obligation grave de vivre en vrai syndicaliste.

HENRI BRADLEY.



Après le Golf...

Il fait bon causer, en tête-à-tête cordial, avec son partenaire ou même son adversaire! Déjà l'ombre s'allonge! Et la brise se fait soudain plus froide sur la véranda du club...

Gin Canadien Melchers Croix d'or

Fabriqué à Berthierville, Qué., sous la surveillance du Gouvernement fédéral, rectifié quatre fois et vieilli en entrepôt pendant des années.

TROIS GRANDEURS DE FLACONS: Gros: - 40 onces \$3.65 Moyens: - 26 onces 2.55 Petits: - 10 onces 1.10

Melchers Distillery Co., Limited Montréal

M. E. Stocker

Fatigué. Harassé. Douleurs aux reins. Maux de tête.
Digestion difficile. Pilules Moro. En bonne santé.



"Je me sentais, depuis quelques temps, extrêmement fatigué, harassé lorsque je rentrais chez moi après une journée de travail. Je souffrais beaucoup de douleurs aux reins et maux de tête. Ma digestion se faisait difficilement je mangeais moins. Les Pilules Moro, que ma femme m'avait engagé à prendre, ont si bien refait mes forces et amélioré mon état que depuis je me sens en bonne santé". M. Edouard Stocker, 5, rue Dupuis, Hull P.Q.

PILULES MORO, peuvent être prises en toute confiance par les hommes de tout âge, dans les cas de: **Maux de reins, Epuisement, Rhumatisme, Maux de tête, Mauvaise digestion, Manque d'appétit.**
CONSULTATIONS GRATUITES. Les hommes qui désirent consulter nos médecins peuvent le faire tous les jours, de 9 heures du matin à 8 heures du soir (excepté les dimanches et fêtes religieuses) à nos bureaux, No 1570, rue St-Denis. Que ceux qui ne peuvent y venir, nous écrivent tous les détails de leur maladie et si, après avoir minutieusement étudié leur cas, nos médecins jugent la maladie trop sérieuse, ils indiqueront à chacun le meilleur médecin de sa localité pour nous aider à le soigner. Voilà donc pour tous un moyen économique et certain de se traiter.

Protégez-vous en exigeant les **PILULES MORO**. Prix partout ou par la poste, 50 sous la boîte. 3 boîtes, \$1.25, 6 boîtes, \$2.50.

Cie Médicale Moro, 1570, rue St-Denis, Montréal

PILULES MORO

Le Coin des Unions locales

TRAVAILLEURS EN CASQUETTE

La section française de l'union internationale des ouvriers des fabriques de casquettes, à son assemblée générale bi-mensuelle de mai, aux quartiers de l'union, 248 rue Saint-Jacques, a entendu un rapport plutôt sombre sur la situation actuelle dans les ateliers de cette industrie à Montréal. Le président M. Henri Bradley, qui occupait le fauteuil, après avoir parlé des conditions des ouvriers et ouvrières aux ateliers de la casquette, insista tout particulièrement sur la nécessité, pour les ouvriers et ouvrières de s'organiser en union plus solidement que jamais s'ils veulent faire quelque chose pour améliorer leur sort.

reux gagnant fut M. J. C. Normandin, 1043 Saint-Hubert, porteur du No 365.

CHEZ LES TYPOS

Les récentes élections générales des officiers de l'Union Typographique Internationale sont le sujet de commentaires nombreux. Le résultat est loin cependant d'être complet et personne ne peut prédire avec certitude quel sera le résultat final, quoique le vote dans 265 unions locales donne une majorité aux candidats dits progressistes. D'aucuns prétendent que ces résultats incomplets sont ceux des plus nombreuses unions locales et donc donnent une idée assez juste du résultat définitif. D'autres prétendent que ce n'est qu'un résumé fait au hasard et qui peut être changé d'heure en heure. Qui qu'il en soit, le secrétaire Louis Gadoury, de l'Union locale Jacques-Cartier No 145, sera peut-être en mesure de donner de plus amples informations à l'assemblée de cet après-midi, qui sera tenue à 2 heures, au No 7294, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. A cette réunion, il y aura discussion de deux motions importantes: l'une ayant trait aux dépenses de l'Union et l'autre étant un signe précurseur de ré-

joissances pour les membres du 145. Parmi les rapports, mentionnons un rapport très important du comité exécutif et un autre d'un comité spécial.

CHARPENTERS MENUSIERS

Le local No 1558, de l'union internationale des charpentiers et menuisiers de Montréal, tenait leur séance régulière à la salle ordinaire de ses réunions, au No 1651 rue Letourneau, à Maisonneuve, ces jours derniers. Des questions fort intéressantes y furent discutées et l'on procéda à la mise en nomination des officiers pour le prochain terme.

CHEZ LES PEINTRES

Les élections spéciales d'officiers, dans les unions des peintres, affiliées à la Fraternité internationale d'Amérique, à Montréal sont terminées avec le résultat suivant: M. John Perreault, a été élu agent d'affaires spécial de l'union No 349; et M. H. Rigby, a été élu agent d'affaires spécial du local No 350. Ces deux officiers ont pris immédiatement possession de leurs nouvelles fonctions.

Pour la charge de secrétaire financier du local No 349, laissée vacante par la démission de M. Boisselle, M. J. E. Larose a été élu, à ce poste important. La grande campagne de propagande entreprise par le Conseil de district No 5 des peintres, à Montréal, et la banquette, a été inaugurée solennellement lundi soir, par une grande assemblée tenue par le local No 349; pour les peintres de langue française, cinq nouveaux membres ont été initiés; elle a été inaugurée, hier soir, à l'assemblée du local No 359, pour les peintres de langue anglaise; trois nouveaux membres ont été initiés. La campagne va se continuer avec vigueur et les assemblées seront convoquées en temps et lieu.

INCORRECTIONS GRAMMATICALES

Dans sa critique littéraire du "Temps", M. Paul Souday déplore les nombreuses incorrections grammaticales dont sont émaillés la plupart des romans qui paraissent aujourd'hui. "Tous les auteurs, dit-il, n'ont pas l'œil typographique... d'où la nécessité des correcteurs professionnels que pressent tous les éditeurs et imprimeurs ont supprimés par économie. Les journaux ont maintenu cet emploi et sont beaucoup plus corrects que la majorité des livres nouveaux qui saccagent honteusement la grammaire. Ce sont donc les lecteurs de la presse quotidienne qui risquent le moins de prendre de mauvaises habitudes, tandis que ce flux de solécismes et de barbarismes commis par les auteurs ou leurs typographes ne peut que corrompre les lecteurs de romans et détruire la pauvre langue française." Le ministère de l'Instruction publique et la Société des gens de lettres songeraient-ils utilement à ces questions vitales qu'au domaine public payant à la caisse des comités. Bien entendu, il ne s'agit pas d'abolir la liberté de l'imprimerie, mais de rétablir un privilège, mais ne pourrait-on édicter certaines règles, exiger certaines garanties et frapper d'amende les abus scandaleux? Pour quoi pas une loi, s'il le faut! On prend bien des précautions contre les industries insalubres. Dans les barbares conditions actuelles, l'imprimerie en est une. Quand la langue est en danger, des mesures de salut public s'imposent.

A committee of the U. S. National House of Representatives has approved a bill which will permit manufacturers to set retail prices. If retailers sell below that price manufacturers may refuse to sell goods to them—the boycott is legalized.

The loudest objectors to "government interference with business" are the first to ask government aid when it suits their purpose. The "law of supply and demand" now only applies to wage workers. They are classed as "conspirators" if they refuse to give service for reasons they believe just.

TRIBUNE LIBRE

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes"

Montréal, 18 mai 1928.
Le Monde Ouvrier, 11, rue Saint-Paul Ouest, Montréal.

M. le Rédacteur en chef, Comme lecteur assidu de votre intéressant journal, permettez-moi de venir vous demander l'hospitalité dans vos colonnes.

Je dois commencer par vous dire, M. le Rédacteur, que j'ai fort apprécié la série d'articles sur "La Réparation des Accidents du Travail", par "Socius", publiée il y a déjà quelque temps, et que j'en félicite bien sincèrement l'auteur, car c'est un travail fort appréciable et de grande utilité pour les travailleurs en particulier et le public en général.

Je dois aussi des félicitations à vos collaborateurs, Julien Saint-Michel et Hachette, pour leurs articles toujours de tout premier ordre et qui se font à toute occasion les défenseurs des gagne-petit et des exploités.

Mais, comme il n'y a rien de parfait en ce monde, je me permettrais d'attirer votre attention sur le fait que vous avez un de vos collaborateurs anglais qui signe ses articles "Bernard Rose" et dont, à mon point de vue, les biographies qu'il nous fait sur les hommes politiques, financiers, capitalistes, etc., n'ont certainement pas leur raison d'être dans un journal ouvrier.

Qu'avons-nous besoin de savoir, nous de la classe laborieuse, comment un capitaliste ou politicien quelconque a amassé des millions; je ne vois pas bien en quoi cela peut aider les travailleurs et même les intéresser.

Si M. Rose a absolument envie d'écrire et de faire les éloges de personnages remarquables?... pourquoi ne fait-il pas la biographie de nos chefs ouvriers, ce qui serait beaucoup plus intéressant pour la classe ouvrière, et surtout conviendrait mieux à un journal qui s'intitule le "Porte parole des ouvriers organisés de la province de Québec".

Il me semble, M. le Rédacteur, que M. Rose n'a tout fait de se servir du Monde Ouvrier comme tremplin pour se faire du capital politique, pour ne pas dire autre chose!...

UN OUVRIER.

Note de la rédaction. — Nous sommes toujours heureux de recevoir l'opinion de nos lecteurs sur les articles que nous publions, c'est un critérium qui a sa raison d'être et ne nuit pas car personne n'est bon juge dans sa propre cause. Toutefois, nous croyons que les biographies écrites par un de nos collaborateurs ne sont pas déplacées car la plupart d'entre elles sont d'hommes qui sont sortis du peuple et ont fait leur chemin dans la vie à force de travail, d'énergie et de persévérance, c'est donc une bonne chose de les citer comme exemples. Nous admettons bien volontiers que jusqu'à présent bien peu de biographies de leaders ouvriers ont été publiées — quoiqu'il en ait eu — nous verrons à corriger cette lacune sous peu. Ce serait faire injure à notre collaborateur, Bernard Rose, de croire qu'il se sert du Monde Ouvrier comme tremplin pour se faire du capital politique; nous sommes convaincus que loin de là est sa pensée, car en dehors de ces biographies il contribue des articles d'économie sociale de haute portée, tel que celui publié dans l'édition d'aujourd'hui. Nous espérons que notre correspondant sera satisfait de cette mise au point.

Montréal, 1er juin 1928.

Monsieur le Rédacteur, D'après les nouvelles publiées dans les quotidiens, la grève des travailleurs en fer n'est pas encore réglée quoique ces ouvriers ne demandent que la reconnaissance de leur union.

Parmi les intéressés à refuser ce droit aux ouvriers parce qu'ils font partie de l'union internationale, il y en a qui sont tout feu et tout flamme pour pousser les syndicats catholiques. Ainsi, par exemple, cette semaine, une union de journaliers a été fondée sous la bannière des syndicats catholiques. La première chose à faire était d'obtenir la reconnaissance de cette union. Dans ce but, les promoteurs du mouvement s'adressèrent à la direction de certain journal qui refusa carrément de reconnaître la nouvelle organisation. Qu'arriva-t-il? Rien de très grave. Seulement, les syndicats catholiques portèrent la chose à la connaissance de l'ordinaire qui fit manier le directeur le plus important de ce journal et le fit consentir à accepter ce qu'il avait refusé.

On a déjà entendu parler de l'influence indue en ce pays, et je crois que c'en est une manifestation nouvelle. C'est ni plus ni moins qu'une main-mise sur les journaux canadiens français de la métropole que nos bulletins paroissiaux comparant continuellement au fumier, etc.

Votre dévoué,

RENE HUARD.

CHEZ LES PLATRIERS

Le grand concours de recrutement entrepris par l'union internationale No 33 des plâtriers s'est terminé vendredi dernier. Le local No 33, tenait une importante assemblée aux quartiers de la construction, ces jours derniers. Plusieurs orateurs ouvriers en y ont adressé la parole, et de nombreuses initiations y furent faites.

EXCURSION A TORONTO

Organisée par la Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal

Les excursions à forfait deviennent de plus en plus populaires. La Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal, par l'entremise de son secrétaire, M. J. Groves-Contant, nous informe qu'elle est à organiser une grande excursion à Toronto pour le mois d'août prochain à l'occasion de l'Exposition Nationale Canadienne.

Non seulement les membres de la Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal se joindront nombreux à ce voyage, mais une invitation générale est lancée à toutes les Chambres de Commerce de la province de Québec et à leurs amis. Le programme comportera d'abord la visite de notre grande exposition nationale et réception par la délégation de Québec. Les excursionnistes logeront à l'hôtel King Edward à Toronto et la visite de la ville se fera en auto-car. Au retour, le convoi s'arrêtera à Oshawa, Ont., où les voyageurs seront les invités de la Compagnie General Motors. Comme on le voit, le programme est aussi intéressant qu'instructif, et nul doute que nos hommes d'affaires feront le voyage en grand nombre.

Les petits à côté du voyage comprendront une visite à la trappe du Mistassini, un voyage en bateau sur le Péribonka et la Mistassini, une visite à Maria Chapdelaine, l'héroïne de Louis Hémon, une autre à la réserve indienne de Pointe Bleue, une partie de pêche à la Ouamanniche ainsi que la visite des principales usines d'énergie électrique et industrielles.

De Bagotville les voyageurs se rendront jusqu'à la Malbaie par la voie de Saguenay, ce qui leur permettra d'admirer au passage les fameux caps Éternité et Trinité, ainsi que l'histoire village de Tadoussac.

La majeure partie du trajet se fera en automobile autour du Lac St-Jean. Le retour de la Malbaie à Québec s'effectuera par le Canadien National, par la belle route sur le bord du Saint-Laurent.

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MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. — Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 417 Ontario Street East. President, J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, J. K. Pelletier, 3 Craig Street East.

ALIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL. — To promote the interests of the Allied Union Label (which can be had in either the French or English language). — The following organizations comprise Council: — Typographical Union, No. 170; Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 62; Bookbinders' Union, No. 91; Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 9; Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, No. 91; President, Thomas Black, Vice President, A. P. Ricard; Recorder, J. Pelletier; Secretary, Treasurer, James Philip, Room 2, 248 St. James Street; Executive, G. Brunelle, G. Sallières, J. Currier; Auditors, J. K. Moore, Jos. Patry, A. Query.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 170. — Meets every first Saturday at No. 248 St. James Street. Thomas Black, President; 805 Wisconsin Ave., Outremont; James Philip, Secretary-Treasurer, 248 St. James Street; Business hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER. — Local No. 145 — Assemblée le 1er samedi du mois, salle des Cordonniers, 729, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, Joseph Gauthier, 723, rue Lafontaine; Secrétaire, A.-F. Ricard, 734, avenue Laurier Est; Sec.-financier et trésorier, Louis Gadoury, 322, rue D'Iroquois.

UNION DES RELIEURS. Local 91 — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis de chaque mois, à la salle de l'Union, 3 rue Craig Est, 8 h. 15 p.m. Président, J. A. Julien, 3, rue Craig Est. Secrétaire-financier et agent d'affaires, Jos. Pelletier, Craig Est, chambre 22-23; Téléphone: Lancaster 2724.

CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DES CHARPENTERS-MENUSIERS D'AMÉRIQUE. — Président, Arthur Martel; vice-président, W. H. Warren; secrétaire-archiviste et financier, J. B. C. Racette; trésorier, P. Elkin. Bureau: de 8.00 a.m. à 5.00 p.m., au No 417, rue Ontario Est. Téléphone: Est 748. Assemblée tous les mercredis, à huit heures du soir.

CHARPENTERS-MENUSIERS. — Union locale No 1558, Maisonneuve. — Assemblée tous les vendredis, à 8 heures du soir, au No 1651, rue Letourneau (Temple des Buffalo). Président: A. Chamberland; vice-président: U. Vigeant; secrétaire-archiviste: O. Proulx, 248, Boulevard Pie IX; secrétaire-financier: A. Robert, 1809, rue Letourneau; secrétaire-trésorier: J. W. Corbell, 438, rue Lacordaire; conducteur: Thos. Dory; gardien: Jos. Plante.

UNION BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. — Local 144 — Meets every Tuesday evening at 217 St. Catherine St. East, at 8 o'clock. President: J. B. Bruce; vice president: J. Elkin; recording secretary, Richard Lynch; 405 St. Andre St.; financial secretary, Arthur Brodeur, Village St-Joseph; St. Catharines; trésorier, C. E. Lamour, 19 rue St-Simon.

UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS EN CHAUS-SURES (H. & S. W. U.). Local 749 — S'assemble tous les vendredis, au No 129, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, G. N. Déchêne, 908 Demontigny Est; Secrétaire: Noël Gervais, 2112, rue Wolfe; Agent d'affaires: Charles McKeocher, 724, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Téléphone: Est 1110.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION. — Local 267 — Meets every Tuesday evening at 217 St. Catherine St. East, at 8 o'clock. President: J. B. Bruce; vice president: J. Elkin; recording secretary, Richard Lynch; 405 St. Andre St.; financial secretary, Arthur Brodeur, Village St-Joseph; St. Catharines; trésorier, C. E. Lamour, 19 rue St-Simon.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS. No. 366 — S'assemble tous les mercredis du mois à 8 heures du soir, au No 7294, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, Paul Gauthier; secrétaire-archiviste, N. Poirier, 245 des Erables; secrétaire-financier et agent d'affaires, Charles McKeocher, 724, rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

MUNICIPIAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. Local No. 698. A. F. of L. — Assemblée le 1er mercredi de chaque mois à 10.30 A.M., à 217 Ste-Catherine Est. Président, Jean Drouin; secrétaire, A. L. Piquet; trésorier, August Provost. Bureaux à 216 Ste-Catherine est. TEL. Est 4810. Heures de bureau: 10 du matin à 12.30 de l'après-midi.

UNION INTER. DES TRAVAILLEURS EN FOURBURE. No 66 — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis à 8 heures du soir, à la salle de l'Union du Commerce, 149 rue Dorval. Prés., Arthur Pagnon, 102 Chamard; Sec.-archiv., A. Beaupré, 6806, St-Gaspé; Trés., G. Bourgeois, 135 Amherst; Agent d'affaires, A. Roy, 162 Sainte-Catherine Est.

BICKELAYERS, MASONS AND TILE ORGANIZATION, LOCAL 4 OF MONTREAL. — Meeting every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 70 Jeanne Mance St. Office: 401, 101 Jeanne Mance St., Room No. 5. Tel. Plateau 8778. President, Joseph Verdon, 249 Harvard Ave., Westmount. Tel. Walnut 10650. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, Henry Bull, 2844 D'Iroquois. Tel. Cal 6208.

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Sous le contrôle du Gouvernement de la Province de Québec

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14th Year — No. 22

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Conciliation and the Unions

Conciliation in Industry Favored by the Powerful Craft Unions. The International Moulders' Union Officially on Record in Support of Conciliatory Methods.

By BERNARD ROSE

In most countries that boast of industries, giving employment to a considerable body of citizens, the public and the Government realize the value and advantage of industry continuously functioning.

Since in great part the wealth of the country is the result of, and dependent upon industry, it follows as a logical sequence, that the Government and the community are vitally interested in industry's welfare.

The development of industry and the consequent division of labor, together with the introduction of various devices for speeding up production, necessitated action being taken by the workers, to protect their interests. They realized that unless they were banded together in an organization, there was every likelihood of their being subjected to exploitation by the employer, who looks upon the employee, as an instrument to be used, in the carrying on of industrial processes, the object of which is to make profits.

Realization on the part of the workers, that their ability to bring about desirable changes depended upon their group loyalty, made it quite a simple matter for them to, in a very emphatic way, express their disapproval of the treatment they received, in the matter of wages and working conditions.

As the unions grew in strength and influence, the more enlightened employer felt it advisable, to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the unions, so that scales of wages and working conditions would be settled for a given period. Where these negotiations were not successful, the workers in most cases, had no alternative but to go on strike. The strike is both a measure of defense and offense. The strikers are on the defensive, when finding it impossible to secure consideration from the employer and the remedying of certain grievances, they cease work. It is offensive, when an ultimatum is delivered to the employer, that unless within a given period, he accedes to the demands made, that the workers will leave their employment, and use such means they legitimately can, to compel the acceptance of their terms.

As a rule, strikes are not relished by either workman or employer, notwithstanding what has been said, concerning the readiness with which a certain type of labor leader shows to declare a strike. The average trade union official is by no means anxious to have strikes. He prefers adjusting difficulties through direct negotiations with the employer. In the early history of several unions, strikes were declared in a good many instances without first exhausting every possible means of settlement. This resulted in considerable hardship being suffered by the worker and his family. It was largely responsible for the Governments, in various countries, establishing special departments, the officials of which sought to intervene in a threatened or pending dispute with a view to getting the parties together and reaching a basis of settlement. The leaders of organized labor likewise recognized that strikes were weapons to be carefully used and they must do their utmost to induce both the employer and employee, to adopt any means or measures, whereby they could be prevented, or if they did take place, quickly adjusted.

We very seldom hear of strikes on railroads, since the powerful brotherhoods of railroad employees annually or biennially renew their agreements with the railroad and peace is thus maintained, to the advantage of not only the railroads, and the employees, but the public. The older craft unions, the heads of which are all men of excellent judgment and great experience, have steadfastly endeavored to inculcate a belief in the advantage of settling disputes by means of conciliation or arbitration.

One of the most powerful unions on this continent, the International Moulders' Union of North America, which was first organized in 1859, has consistently followed the policy of not only negotiating agreements with employers who recognized the benefits of direct dealing with the union, and thus being assured of a regular supply of good workmen who were loyal to the employer, but have openly gone on record on more than one occasion in favor of conciliatory methods.

They have thus demonstrated to the public, the Government, and the employer, that it cannot be charged against the experienced labor leaders directing the affairs of the older craft unions, that they favor strikes.

In the revised constitution of the International Moulders' Union, it is declared, "Whereas our own experience and the experience of all labor organizations has taught that while the strike as a weapon of defense can not be abandoned, it has long been apparent that as a means of adjusting grievances it is not the most satisfactory, while on the other hand it is the most expensive; and, whereas all modern tendencies are toward the furthering of conciliatory methods, especially as between the employer and employee, upon whose harmonious relations so much of the welfare of the community depends; therefore, be it resolved, that the twenty-sixth Session of the International Moulders' Union of North America emphatically endorse the principles of conciliation, mediation and joint conferences as applied to our trade disputes, and especially recommend to our incoming officers the presentation of these principles in their future relations with the M. P. & D. A., the N. F. A., or any other responsible association of foundry men; and, further resolved, that the prosecution of these principles being an established policy of the I. M. U. of N. A., that we impress upon our members the necessity of adhering faithfully to all agreements with the different associations of foundrymen, and of promoting the operation of all machinery provided for the adjustment of the differences that might arise with their employers."

The modern trade union is a purely business organization. Its executive and vice-presidents are officials anxious to do all they can to promote the welfare of their members. They appreciate what peace in industry means in carrying on the work of their organization, with the least possible friction and the greatest profit to all concerned.

The moulders' union which is merely cited as an example, has not only very materially improved the condition of the moulder in the foundries throughout the country, but is always prepared to resent any attack made by unscrupulous employers to reduce living standards and interfere with the right of employees to organize.

Conciliation in industry is regarded as a matter of supreme importance. In the measure that resort is had to conciliation, will it benefit the principals and the community. Employers must make up their minds, that their workers are determined, not only to organize but insist upon recognition and proper treatment. With the growth of conciliatory feeling, it will be easier to bring about that mutual cooperation and share in the direction of industry, which those who have been studying industry and economic problems, realize, is the next step towards bringing about a decided improvement in the economic status of the wage worker.

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The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier McDougald, M. D.

Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Montreal and Member of the Dominion Senate. A Great and Generous Canadian.

By BERNARD ROSE

Men of character, ability, and decision, who enter a calling or profession, that does not give them the scope or opportunity for the exercise of those qualities that demonstrate their fitness for positions of responsibility and influence, eventually gravitate into that sphere for which they are intellectually, temperamentally and educationally qualified. The biographies of eminent men both in the Dominion and the United States, inform us, that though educated for a particular profession or calling, circumstances and ambition conspired in getting them to devote their talents, towards building up a big institution or organizing an enterprise that became nation wide.

The preliminary training and subsequent study, required of those who aspire to become physicians, deters the great majority of medical men from devoting their time and attention to anything outside of their profession. To keep abreast of constantly accumulating medical and surgical knowledge takes up all the time they can afford to give to acquiring information in addition to which they obtain through their practice of attendance at clinics. It nevertheless, is a coincidence, that the majority of medical men who enter public life or commerce and finance, are very successful. Whether it is due to the training received or that, combined with special ability, is hard to say. The fact is, that a number of medically trained men hold positions of great importance as heads of departments or large business and industrial concerns. When the medical man foresees medicine and surgery for commerce or industry, he begins his new career, by getting a thorough knowledge of the business or organization with which he becomes identified.

The Senate has several physicians on its roll of membership. They are men who were appointed after having won renown in public life or their chosen profession. The youngest of the medical group, is the Honorable Wilfrid Laurier McDougald. He was named after one of Canada's great statesmen and enjoys the distinction of being a very intimate friend of his successor and disciple the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King. The Doctor thinks as highly of the Prime Minister, as the latter does of his friend and confidant, the member in the Senate for Wellington. They have a good deal in common. They enjoy the opportunities that leisure occasionally permits, in discussing the welfare of the Dominion and its people.

The Doctor's great grandfather, Donald B. McDougald, was a native of Egl. Scotland. He belonged to the group of pioneer settlers in and around Glengarry. The great grandson of this splendid early Canadian settler was born in the Town of Alexandria on August 9, 1881. He is descended from the Highlanders who pioneered in the district of Glengarry. The Scotch do not know the meaning of the word defeat, nor are they discouraged if in spite of their efforts, they do not immediately achieve success. With the tenacity for which the race is famous, they keep at it until success is won. He got his preliminary education at the schools in Alexandria and Cornwall. He then entered the Cornwall Collegiate Institute. After graduating from that institution, having decided to study medicine, he became an undergraduate of McGill University, completing his studies at Queens, which in 1906, gave him his diploma as a fully qualified Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. McDougald was always known as a very reserved and retiring young man, more given to thinking and planning, than talking. He did not begin the practice of his profession in the town of his birth, but went to Northern Ontario. He there associated himself with Dr. Smythe. Very shortly after taking up his residence in newer Ontario, he became interested in commercial and mining pursuits. He found business and executive work more to his liking than medicine, and without much ado, packed his baggage, and betook himself to New York City. He stayed a year in the huge American metropolis, gaining a great deal of very valuable information and an insight into the business methods of prominent executives. He returned to Montreal in 1909, and immediately became associated with the Ogdenburg Coal and Towing Company, one of the largest concerns in the anthracite coal trade in Canada. He was manager in Montreal, of this great enterprise between 1911 and 1917 and became its president. He was also on the Board of several other large industrial and commercial companies. His colleagues on the Boards upon which he sat as a Director, knew that he was a reticent man of excellent judgment and executive ability of the highest order. They were proud of being associated with him, since they felt that the success he achieved, was due to his own merits, and having proved that he was entitled to the confidence reposed in him which led to appointment to the offices he held.

The Doctor very early got a reputation as being one of the kindest hearted, open handed and generous men that one could meet. He has been a very liberal contributor to deserving institutions. Although so experienced a student of human nature and dealing with all kinds and classes of men, where an appeal was made to him for assistance by an individual, he was more readily imposed upon and his kindness taken

advantage of than one less experienced than himself. His friends tell more than one good story, concerning the very substantial assistance which he gave those who approached him and declared they were in urgent need. He dislikes any reference being made to his kind acts in this respect, taking it for granted, that where one has been especially favoured by fortune, helping one's fellow men is in the line of duty.

His numerous cheque books, with blank stubs, could, if interrogated, tell many a story of lame dogs, helped over high stiles; dispirited and discouraged individuals, inspired to look at life from the brighter side; families at low ebb, furnished with funds enabling them to wait for the high tide to set sail for the haven of prosperity.

A schoolmate of the Senator's, well known in Montreal, and the head of a very important agency, who has come into contact with all kinds of men and who is by no means exuberant in his praise of the great and influential, can hardly contain his enthusiasm when his name is mentioned.

To get an opinion of the esteem in which he is held, one must go to the shrewd, genial son of the heather, who is the Harbour's General Manager and Secretary, Mr. T. W. Harvie. He believes and does not hesitate to say so, that the sun does not shine on a kinder or greater hearted man than the Chief he admires. His opinion is endorsed by another member of the staff, Mr. T. E. Trihey. When the members of one's staff who through their association, learn at first hand, the qualities and defects of their chief, can speak of him with such spontaneous sincerity and praise as Messrs. Harvie and Trihey, he must indeed be one who has endeared himself to a great number.

Employing a very large staff particularly during the season of navigation, the Chairman of the Harbour Board, must endeavor to have the machine which he directs, run very smoothly. There have been no differences causing any stoppage or provoking discontent, since Senator McDougald took the helm. The employees of the Harbour, from the laborer to the General Manager, know that they can at all times, rely upon his fairness and sense of justice.

The Doctor's sister, Mrs. McMartin, is almost worshipped by the people in and around her birth place. She has given untold thousands of dollars to all good works. She is a lady beautiful in the fullest measure of the word. Brother and sister are blessed with a love of mankind and a large benevolence worthy of emulation by Canada's wealthy citizens.

Dr. McDougald, although one of the most modest of men, instinctively attracts attention, either when alone or in a group, on account of the more or less unconscious effort he makes to keep from obtruding himself. He is of medium height, strongly built, with eyes deeply set, a wide forehead, firm mouth and a nose finely shaped, denoting character and determination. He has that preoccupied look that marks out the busy executive from the average individual. Although stern in appearance, when he smiles the impression he gives is one that makes us anxious to know him better and enjoy the privilege of his friendship and goodwill.

Although at no time, taking a very active interest in political contests, he was known to be a very staunch and ardent liberal and one of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's most loyal supporters and admirers. The leaders of the party, know that they could count upon him at all times, and that when asked to assist in any way, his response would be immediate and enthusiastic. He was one of the few, who in the dark days when the present Prime Minister was in opposition, was confident that the descendant of another Scotch pioneer, would win the position for which he was qualified by his natural endowments, education, and devotion to ideals.

I think it can be said, that next to his own success in life, what the Doctor daily hoped for was the rise to the eminent position he now occupies, of his friend "Billy" King. Knowing the high regard in which he was held by the Prime Minister, it was no surprise when it was announced that Dr. McDougald was appointed President of the Harbour Commissioners in Montreal. His friends knew that this was the first step towards that still warmer appreciation which the Prime Minister was anxious to give his friend, as a very slight reward for the unstinted loyalty and support which he always received from his Glengarry chum.

In June 1926, Dr. McDougald, was called to the Senate. He immediately resigned as Chairman of the Harbour Board. One of the most singular incidents arising from his appointment, was that in the hurry and bustle due to the state of tension which existed and the likelihood of the Government resigning, the commission was not signed. The gods, however, did not intend deserting either the Doctor or his friends. The Government being returned, he was again called in October of the same year. Having shown in the most unmistakable way, his fitness for the position of Chairman of the Harbour Board, the Government was anxious to have him resume his duties. He consented conditionally upon his reappointment being without emolument. Since he has been connected with the Harbour of Montreal, it has gone steadily forward.

If his predecessors were justifiably proud of the progress they made, Senator McDougald has endeavored to make an even better record. He is one of Canada's most popular citizens. The extent of his popularity was, most remarkably shown at the banquet given in his honor on the 1st of February, 1927, at the Windsor Hotel. More than eight hundred guests were in attendance. They included citizens in every walk of life. Liberals and Conservatives forgetting party lines, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity which this function presented, to express by their presence, their respect and admiration for Dr. McDougald. Cabinet Ministers from both the Federal and Provincial Governments, graced the occasion. Business men, bankers and citizens who as a rule very seldom can be induced to attend banquets, said they could not miss the opportunity of testifying to the great esteem in which the guest of honor was held by all classes of citizens. One of the principal organizers of this great and successful festive occasion, was Alderman Thomas O'Connell, who in spite of a difference of political views, is a very strong admirer of Dr. McDougald, and proud of being able to call him "friend."

Senator McDougald, is as yet a young man. His popularity is such that he could aspire to almost any office within the gift of the people with the certainty of being given overwhelming support. He is however, that type of public spirited citizen who is content to assist in the administration of his country or its great enterprises in a manner, that will enable him to give of his best, without hope of any greater reward, than that coming from the satisfaction of deeds well done, and his fellow citizens, the beneficiaries of his labors and splendid abilities.

"BILL" HAYWOOD DIES IN MOSCOW

Washington, May 26.—Cables from Moscow announce the death of "Bill" Haywood. He had a paralytic stroke, following several months' treatment for chronic diabetes.

In September, 1917, Haywood and other I. W. W.'s were arrested under the Espionage act. Haywood was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction and Haywood jumped his bail and fled to Russia.

Haywood was secretary of the old Western Federation of Miners, 30 years ago, when rifle rule by mining corporations in the Rocky Mountain states developed the same anarchistic spirit among employees. Civil war was rife and the strikes in Cripple Creek in 1894 and 1904 and in Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) in 1899 and 1902 had world-wide attention.

Men of Haywood's temperament flourished and the Western Federation of Miners were applauded for their demand for "working class control of the means of production and distribution."

Former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho was assassinated December 30, 1905. Charles H. Moyer, president; Haywood, secretary, and George Pettibone, member of the executive body of the Western Federation, were secretly arrested in Denver and kidnaped into Idaho, where they were charged with the crime.

Harry Orchard, self-confessed gambler, murderer and criminal, was the leading witness for the state. He confessed the dynamiting of Steunenberg's home and implicated the three men. The defense claimed that James McFarland, Pinkerton detective, was behind Orchard and that the murder and implication of the three men was nothing unusual for Orchard.

Haywood was placed on trial May 9, 1907, after 15 months' imprisonment. He was acquitted July 28. The charges against Moyer and Pettibone were dropped. Orchard was sentenced to life imprisonment. William E. Borah, present Senator from Idaho, was prosecuting attorney. Pettibone died several years ago and Moyer because of ill health, resigned as president of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers. This organization was affiliated to A. F. of L. and succeeded the Western Federation of Miners.

During its stormy career the Western Federation was outside the A. F. of L., but the latter organization defended the kidnaped men because of the principle involved.

The Western Federation aided in launching the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago, in 1905. In less than three years the Wobblies split. Later Haywood visited France and became imbued with Georges Sorel's syndicalist theory—that the present social order can only be overthrown by a succession of short, sharp, irresponsible strikes, sabotaging production and ignoring contracts. This rejection of every political philosophy reared the Socialist Party at the time and caused Haywood's expulsion from the national committee.

From then until his hurried trip to Russia Haywood was a "left winger" of the lefts.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. The times are changed and we are changed with them. When you face a problem always bear this in mind.

The American Federation of Labor

Its Laws, Character, Strength and Manner of Working

By MATTHEW WOLL

President, International Photo Engravers' Union and Vice President, A. F. of L.

The Workers' Education Bureau Press

"The Trade Union is the Bulwark of Democracy"—GLADSTONE.

CHAPTER VII

Organization of Special Activities

With the constant growth and rapid extension of the functions of the American Federation of Labor, it was found necessary to organize special methods for carrying special lines of work which require sustained activity and special direction. At the present time the American Federation of Labor maintains the following standing committees: Legislative Committee, Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, Publicity and Information Service, Committee on Compensation, Committee on Education, and a Bureau of Legal Information.

Legislative Committee

The Legislative Committee is charged with the duty of collecting and analyzing all legislative proposals presented to Congress and the several state legislatures, to advance such legislative proposals as have received the approval of the American Federation of Labor and to defeat legislation that is considered harmful. This committee also is charged with directing the attention of the public in general and organized labor in particular to legislative proposals considered harmful or beneficial and to all that can be done to promote labor's interest from a legislative point of view.

Joint Legislative Conference Committee

Many national and international unions whose members are employed in occupations vitally affected by congressional legislation maintain, at Washington, legislative representatives. For the service of these representatives and for more efficient promotion of humanitarian legislation, the A. F. of L. invited all labor legislative representatives to join with its committee in a joint conference and thereby to establish a clearing agency for information and plans. The joint conference has regular meetings during the sessions of Congress.

Political Activities

It is the duty of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee to record the activities of all Congressmen and Senators and to note what labor proposals they favored and wherein their attitude and vote was used to the detriment of the wage earners. It is the further duty of this committee to co-operate with the state federations of labor that the attitudes and activities of state legislators may be recorded in the same manner. The committee urges the formation of cooperation committees by local unions and central bodies. During political campaigns this committee furnishes workers with the records of those seeking national office, so that voters may know the attitude of candidates upon matters which labor deems of importance to itself and to the welfare of the nation.

The American Federation of Labor avoids partisan political activity. It is disinclined toward a labor party. It does not attempt to dictate but to inform political parties of the principles which labor deems essential and to advise wage earners of the pronouncements of all parties on labor demands, and the attitude of candidates upon labor matters, so that wage earners within all parties shall be able to use their ballots to the end that friends of labor shall be elected to public office and enemies of labor be defeated.

Information and Publicity Service

The Information and Publicity Service is charged with the duty of gathering and disseminating information on the labor movement. Information is furnished not only in book, pamphlet and letter form but material is supplied to the labor press, the daily press and publications of all kinds, to writers,

students all interested in labor matters. This service has been able to supply the official press and labor papers with various kinds of material best adapted to their specific needs. A central agency for news dissemination is of incalculable assistance in nation-wide campaign involving decisions on matters of principle and policy in our national life. The information and Publicity Service has supplied not only material of news value but of that more permanent character which promotes better understanding of the labor movement, its issues and tendencies both by labor and the general public. This Service co-operates with the International Labor News Service.

FIVE-DAY WEEK PLAN FOR MACFADDEN PUBLICATIONS

Five Hundred Employees to Receive Full Saturday-Sunday Week-Ends For Half Year Period

A five-day week during the next six months has been established by the Macfadden Publications, applying to its five hundred employees in the general offices of the corporation at 1226 Broadway, New York. The plan, which took effect April 1st and which will run continuously up to and including October 21st, 1928, will release the employees for the enjoyment of a full Saturday-Sunday week-end. It is expected that this extra time for recreational activities will be reflected in increased efficiency throughout the entire year.

The Macfadden Publications are one of the pioneers in adopting this plan which is at present attracting the attention of business men, economists and labor authorities throughout the country. Among those who see the approach of the five-day week as a solution to the unemployment problem and a logical step forward in the progress of civilization, are Roger Babson, Irving Fisher and Henry Ford. The latter wrote in this connection:

"If we should come to a five-day week in this country, the result would be very beneficial to industry and commerce... In the first place, the people who enjoyed a five-day week would consume more goods. Leisure time is a period of consumption and of the use of the various utilities which are not employed when the community is at work. People who have more leisure must have more clothes. They must have a greater variety of food. They must have more transportation facilities. They, naturally, must have more service of various kinds."

FROM OUR READERS

May 20, 1928

Editor, The Labor World:
I note "By The Way" in your May 5 issue. The various fraudulent practices mentioned in it are fundamentally due to the desire to get others to work for one without one's having to work in return. That desire is kept strong by the use of a monetary unit (the dollar) that represents something else than just a definite duration of human work. Hence, its use stimulates folk to try any sort of a scheme that promises to enable them to get as many others as possible to work for them without working in return.

The way to remove the incentive to "fraudulent practices" is to awaken the general population to the fact that as human beings each would be better off if all adults were equally free, and that to have special freedom they must work for one another on the basis of an hour adult human work for an hour of adult human work. If all buying and selling was on that basis, people would realize that it was most satisfactory to be honest as to the content and quality of their goods.

VAUGHN BACHMAN BROKAW.
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The Week at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

For the last hundred years the industrial workers have been experiencing the effects of the industrial revolution—that is, the substitution of the machine for the simpler hand-tool method of production. More recently the machine has revolutionized agriculture, and the end is not yet. The latest industry to be effected is that of fishing. The fishermen on the Atlantic Coast are now passing through the transition period.

A Royal Commission has just issued a most interesting Report—interesting because of the information it gives with regard to the conditions among the fishermen, and interesting as a side-light on the more recent tendencies in our whole industrial system.

The fishermen, as the farmer, has been an intense individualist. The report urges the need for co-operation. It has been established, with reasonable accuracy, that the producer now receives, on the average, from 30 to 35 percent of the dollar paid by the consumer for food products. For example, the cattle raiser, on the average, receives 50 to 60 per cent of the amount paid by the consumer for meat, at times as high as 65 to 70 per cent of the retail price of the whole; the farmer, 35 to 50 per cent for his various products; the orange grower, 40 per cent; the potato grower, 35 to 40 per cent; the apple-grower 20 to 25 per cent; and even the cantaloupe-grower, who produces an extremely perishable product, 20 per cent. The evidence placed before us indicates that the shore fisherman receives, on the average for fresh fish, from 20 to 25 per cent of the consumer's dollar. If the shore fishing industry is to succeed, co-operation among fishermen is absolutely and immediately necessary.

In Canada, Egg Circles, Live Stock Breeders' Association, organizations of Fruit Growers, Wool Growers, Potato Growers, producers of dairy commodities are all outstanding examples of successful co-operative effort. And yet today in the Maritime Provinces over forty thousand fishermen have practically no co-operative associations. We recommend, therefore, that the establishment of co-operative organizations of fishermen, be assisted by the Department as soon as possible, and that an organizer, experienced in co-operative methods, be appointed and paid by the Federal Government for the required period to initiate and complete this work. We are aware that under existing Provincial Acts such Associations are now possible, but in their original infancy they should be given every possible aid; it is clear that the fishermen themselves cannot, unaided, inexperienced and unguided, undertake to organize them. From the history of organized labor in cities, and in other industries, they should perhaps have learned long ago the value of co-operation. They must now lose the old idea that they are

isolated producers running separate industries and competing with one another; they must replace it with the thought that each is a unit in one great corporation.

The old time fisherman objects to the new invention, the trawler, which he claims, is driving him out of business. The "otter trawl" consists of a large cone-shaped net with a mouth ranging from 40 to 90 feet, according to the size of the trawler. This huge net dragged along the sea bottom, scooped up everything in its track. How can a line fisherman compete with such a machine?

The shore fishermen claim that the trawlers destroy the spawn of Cod and Haddock; that they destroy the feeding grounds of fish; that they take a large quantity of immature and unmarketable fish; that they are foreign-owned and foreign-manned; that they destroy the gear of fishermen; without making restitution; that they market an inferior product; that they are responsible for over-production and the consequent glutting of the market. Many of these claims are not substantiated by the evidence.

The decline in the number employed in fisheries, seems to be due to general economic conditions; to the shifting of population from fishing sections to the cities or towns, and to migration elsewhere—clearly a parallel movement to that in the village industries and in agriculture. It is pointed out by one of the Commissioners that, changes from a dried fish to the fresh fish industry; from frozen fish to fresh fish; changes in forms of marketing, and demands of consumers, are the causes of the temporary dislocation. The majority report as against the trawlers. It seems to be a clear and strong statement, but a sort of last desperate appeal from the old-time fishermen. It is worth quoting at some length.

"It was suggested that steam trawling is a scientific method of catching fish, that modern methods in any industry have always met with opposition, and that the trend of employment from one industry to another is a common trend—hence the decline in the population of the fishing communities in the Maritime Provinces. Analogies were made with farm tractors which took the place of horses, harvesting machinery which replaced the sickle and the scythe, textile factories which succeeded the spinning-jenny and the loom. We were not impressed with the soundness of these analogies; they are, however, so misleading, that we feel disposed briefly to refer to them. Labor saving farm machinery is of advantage to the individual, who is entitled to introduce on his own property and method devised to benefit himself, so long as it does not injure his neighbors or his community; but a machine, the operation of which, while bringing benefit to the individual, would result in

sending his neighbors to another land, and in making a depopulated or discontented community, would not long be tolerated.

In the analogy of the textile factory, there is obviously confusion between the method of producing a raw material and the method of fabricating a raw material. The spinning-jenny has gone but the wool growers, the producers of the raw material, still have strong and prosperous co-operative associations.

Steam-trawling, in its operations, is not analogous to any other industry. In other industries, so-called improved methods are usually of advantage to the whole communities where they operate, and they provide, as a rule, employment in another form for laborers left unemployed, because of the introduction of the improvement. But steam-trawling does not produce employment to absorb the shore fishermen displaced from labour and deprived thereby of an adequate livelihood. The crews of the ten steam-trawlers operating from the Maritime Provinces number only about two hundred men. It is the function of industry in any country to produce men as well as goods to make livelihoods as well as profits. We venture to say, that in our judgment, the only practical and reliable test that can be applied to any industry, particularly an industry which makes free use of a natural resource, is not merely its profits, or its power to supply a market, or even its value to the consumer, but rather its total effect in the general prosperity and contentment of the population of the country where its operations are carried on, and among the workmen on whose realm it encroaches. Judged by these tests, steam-trawling operating from Canadian ports seem to us to have no claim to privilege or tolerance, particularly in the present circumstances in the Maritime Provinces. A change of employment is possible in countries of large population and of vast and diverse industries. It is not possible today to fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, where few industries exist. Either the shore fisherman must be kept contented in his calling, with a secure market and a reasonable reward for his labor, or he must leave his country; many have already left it and are now leaving it. Again, a change from the fishing industry is more difficult than from other industries. The fishermen is born and bred in the sea, with an inherent aptitude for the sea and ships and boats. The very nature of his training largely unfits him for happiness or success in any other calling. With a mounting density of population and a much larger consumption of fish, it is possible that in some future time steam-trawlers may be required in Canada to meet the demands of a large fish consuming population. But that time seems to us to be very far distant. And meanwhile steam-

trawlers, should in our judgment, without fear of the consequences, be prohibited from landing their fish and from obtaining supplies at Canadian ports, in order that the fishing population of the Maritime Provinces may be protected and retained. During the course of our inquiry we heard from many reliable and restrained persons in almost every centre we visited, detailed descriptions of conditions in many districts along the coast of the Maritime Provinces. We were given vivid word-pictures of fishing villages in which ageing men alone were left to man the fishing boats, with little hope of adequate livelihood in the future years of their physical incapacity, and no hope of pensions such as is possible to workers in other industries; of fishing communities from which the young men had emigrated in large numbers to another land, or were hoping to emigrate when they could gather sufficient means; of neglected boats with hulls ripe and rotten on the beach; of discarded gear once valuable and useful, but now falling to decay; of abandoned fishing vessels, left hopelessly equipped as they came in from the sea, to wait for a better season which never came; of wharves and breakwaters once staunch and busy, but now dilapidated and deserted; of once prosperous localities slowly but surely becoming the graveyards of a dead industry; of fisher-folk despondent and disheartened, struggling against economic disabilities, eager to labor in one of the most hazardous of pursuits, but unable to sell their products for a reasonable reward, always hoping for better luck, and always grimly and patiently to their calling—a tribute to once to their character and their courage; and of school children psychologically distrustful of a future in their own country and planning to migrate at maturity to another land to make a living. Apart from the statements made to us, we have taken every means and every opportunity to inform ourselves on the actual condition and we are convinced that these word-pictures were not overdrawn.

The minority report urges that "all these various objections to the trawler, appear to have their origin in the economic factor of competition. This has been always the real cause of complaint against every innovation in methods and appliances for the production of fish or other products. If Canadian trawlers were prohibited from fishing, there is some ground for the opinion that boat and vessel fishing of the Maritime Provinces would be unable to meet the requirements of the present markets. Anomalous conditions will prevail if the Canadian trawlers are prohibited from fishing on the banks, which foreign trawlers may do. . . . It is important also to determine whether certain fishing grounds can withstand unregulated fishing by trawlers; and what areas, if any should be closed to trawler fishing. In any event it is desirable that these and other questions should be scientifically investigated and studied at an early date. This can best be accomplished by international effort. . . . While those

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operating trawlers may have their rights to assert, they have their duties to perform as well. It is their duty as much as that of others, to assist in the promotion of the welfare of all sections of society. The number of trawlers in use should not exceed that number which will produce from time to time, the market requirements in excess of boat and vessel production."

Surely it is time that we considered the fundamental changes that have taken place in our industrial and social life. Tariffs and bounties are no solution. The policies of the older parties are bankrupt. We need new policies and above all, a scientific manager of approach.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT LOEW'S
America's funniest famous family, the Jiggs of comic strip renown, will bring their riotous squabbles and reconciliations to Loew's Theatre next Sunday in "Bringing Up Father". It is a rollicking comedy and brings to film audiences the popular female comedy team, Polly Moran and Marie Dressler, who are warranted to be even funnier in this picture than they were in "The Chubbys and the Murphys". The picture is a literal adaptation of George McManus' famous cartoons. Polly Moran plays the role of the redoubtable wife of Jiggs, and Marie Dressler takes the role of Mrs. Minny Moore, J. Farrell MacDermott's well known character actor, is Jiggs, Gertrude Olmsted, who came to the screen by way of a beauty contest, is the Jiggs' beautiful daughter.

The management of Loew's Theatre next week take great pleasure in presenting one of the most outstanding vaudeville bills to be seen in Montreal for the past several seasons. It is of double headline nature, introducing to Montreal again England's Ideal of Ideals, Miss Ella Shields, whose fame has spread throughout the world, and the greatest female delineator of male types. She is as much at home in a Bobbly's uniform as any of London's finest. And she wears a dinner jacket equally as well. Her Burlington Bertie is a stage classic. Next comes Janet of France, a pliant comedienne who presents her well known comedy skit with music "La Comédie Militaire", with a cast of three young men. The action of this piece takes place in France during the war and it is presented with all the effects necessary to bring back memories. Orders on the bill will include Sam Hearn, "The Political Peller," McKee and O'Connor Revue, a bit of Mademoiselle in a vaudeville way, Dolan and Gale "Quality Vaudeville", and the Alex Melford Trio in little bits of everything in a Risley Novelty.

AT THE CAPITOL
"The Cohens and Kellys in Paris" will be the feature picture at the Capitol Theatre. The picture is a comedy played by George Sidney, Farrell MacDonald, Vera Gordon and Kate Price. Other roles are filled by Gertrude Astor, Sue Carol and Charles Delaney. On the stage will be offered "Campus Capers", in which the Capitollans will take part.

AT THE PALACE
Norma Shearer's latest vehicle, "The Actress", adapted from "Trelawny of the Wells", by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero will be shown at the Palace Theatre. The plot concerns an actress in one of the minor theatres in London who loves an aristocratic youth whose father objects to the marriage. A special musical programme will be given by the Palace orchestra, the Melody Kings and a number of well known singers.

According to an estimate of the Canadian government bureau of statistics, the population of Canada as at June 1, 1927, was 9,519,000. We will reach the 10 million mark very soon.

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Free Band Concerts

Under the provisions of the Will of the late Charles S. Campbell, K.C., Free Band Concerts will be given during the month of June in Public Parks in the City of Montreal by Bands composed of not less than thirty-five musicians on the dates and at the places mentioned below at 8.30 in the evening (Daylight Saving Time):

DATE	DAY	PLACE	BAND
June 1st	Friday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada
3rd	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada
3rd	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal
4th	Monday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards
4th	Monday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Highlanders of Canada
5th	Tuesday	Fletcher's Field	Victoria Rifles of Canada
6th	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	Régiment de Maisonneuve
7th	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	H. H. Canadian Grenadier Guards
8th	Friday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment
9th	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal
9th	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Victoria Rifles of Canada
10th	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Montreal Regiment
10th	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada
12th	Tuesday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal
13th	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada
14th	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Highlanders of Canada
15th	Friday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment
16th	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Montreal Regiment
16th	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards
17th	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Régiment de Maisonneuve
17th	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal
19th	Tuesday	Fletcher's Field	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards
20th	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment
21st	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	Victoria Rifles of Canada
22nd	Friday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards
23rd	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada
23rd	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Highlanders of Canada
24th	Sunday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal
24th	Sunday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada
26th	Tuesday	Fletcher's Field	Royal Montreal Regiment
27th	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards
28th	Thursday	Fletcher's Field	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards
29th	Friday	Lafontaine Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada
30th	Saturday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada
30th	Saturday	Fletcher's Field	Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal

As there will not be any individual announcements of the Concerts published this year, it is suggested that persons interested in these Concerts might usefully cut out this Notice so that they may have conveniently before them the date, hour and place of each Concert and the name of the Band which will perform.

Further Concerts will be given during the months of July, August and September and a list of the Concerts in each of these months will be published in this paper at the end of the preceding month.

FREDERICK E. MEREDITH
W. R. MacINNES
Executors of the

Estate Late Charles S. Campbell, K. C.