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L'Avance de l'Heure

Pourquoi elle a été rejetée.

L'Avance de l'heure vient d'être rejetée par le Conseil de Ville de Montréal, ou plutôt notre corps électoral a réaffirmé l'attitude qu'il avait prise il y a quelques semaines à ce sujet.

Dans les circonstances actuelles, c'était presque un problème de savoir où était la majorité; tout en admettant que les corps publics — tant canadiens-français que canadiens-anglais sans exception — avaient endossé ce système progressif; que plus de 60,000 personnes avaient signé des requêtes réclamant la mise en force de l'avance de l'heure; il faut également reconnaître que des personnes influentes s'étaient prononcées contre ce système et qu'elles entraînaient à leur suite toute une multitude de timorés et la grande masse de ceux qui sont réfractaires à toute idée de progrès.

La défaite de l'avance de l'heure a été une bonne leçon pour plusieurs de ceux qui avaient cru bon de discréditer les unions internationales et qui ont favorisé, aidé péneusement et autrement la formation de syndicats catholiques, croyant sans doute qu'il était de bonne politique de diviser la classe ouvrière; ils peuvent s'attendre à bien d'autres déboires; ce n'est que le commencement.

Il est un fait indéniable, toutefois, qu'il est bon de faire remarquer; c'est que les porte-paroles du mouvement en faveur de l'avance de l'heure, lors de l'assemblée de mardi dernier à l'hôtel-de-ville, ont tous invoqué des arguments bien étayés, solides, et l'ont fait d'une manière calme et digne, en hommes d'affaires cherchant à démontrer l'efficacité de ce système et les nombreux avantages qui en résulteraient pour la très grande majorité des citoyens de Montréal; tandis que plusieurs des adversaires — il y eut heureusement une exception, qui fut M. Gérard Tremblay, le secrétaire des Syndicats Catholiques, qui, en quelques paroles bien dites, a exposé son point de vue au nom de ceux qu'il représentait et les raisons militantes en faveur de cette attitude — ont eu bon de faire intervenir dans le débat la question de religion — à tel point que l'échevin Desroches a protesté contre cette manière d'agir; d'autres ont insinué que c'était une question de classes, qu'il n'y avait que les gens riches qui étaient en faveur de l'avance de l'heure, ou ont déclaré que les représentants du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail qui favorisaient ce système ne parlaient pas au nom de la classe ouvrière et qu'en tous cas ils ne représentaient qu'une infime minorité des ouvriers de la Ville de Montréal.

Voilà ce qui est le plus regrettable de toute l'affaire: que des capitalistes ou nos ennemis cherchent à diminuer le prestige du Travail Organisé, ou nos ennemis cherchent à diminuer l'ordre naturel des choses; mais que des officiers d'unions ouvrières affiliées au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail tiennent un langage pareil, c'est inconcevable, et du dernier ridicule, pour ne pas dire plus; surtout après que les représentants de ce Conseil avaient eu la franchise de déclarer qu'il y avait une minorité de délégués qui s'étaient prononcés contre l'avance de l'heure, lorsque cette question était venue en discussion.

Etes-vous surpris, après cela, que le Travail Organisé n'occupe pas la position à laquelle il a le droit d'aspirer? Comment voulez-vous que sa voix soit écoutée quand on montre un tel exemple de division? Dans tout corps bien constitué, c'est la majorité qui conduit et quand celle-ci a parlé, il est du devoir de tous de faire taire leurs sentiments personnels pour travailler dans l'intérêt commun. Rappelons-nous notre devise: "Unis, nous résistons; divisés, nous tombons".

GUS. FRANCO.

LE TRAVAIL DES FEMMES

Dans le courant de 1922, le Bureau des Femmes au Département du Travail des Etats-Unis a fait une enquête sur les conditions du travail des femmes dans l'Alabama. L'enquête a porté sur un nombre considérable d'entreprises des principales industries de l'Etat d'Alabama y compris les industries du textile, de l'alimentation, de l'habillement, du commerce de détail et des blanchisseries. La majorité des femmes travaillaient dans les filatures.

Le rapport sur cette enquête vient d'être publié par le Bureau. Il constate que l'Alabama est l'un des 4 Etats dans lesquels il n'y a pas de limitation légale des heures de travail des femmes. Plus de la moitié des 5,726 femmes, pour les quelles on a pu se procurer des données exactes, travaillent dix heures par jour et plus. Dans la plupart des entreprises, le samedi après-midi est une demi-journée de congé, mais dans bon nombre de cas, il y a plus d'heures de travail le samedi que les autres jours. Le rapport dit que "probablement, il n'y a pas dans tout l'Etat de condition industrielle proclamant plus hautement et unanimement la nécessité d'une révision de la durée de la journée de travail."

On a constaté encore d'autres conditions de travail très peu satisfaisantes. Des centaines de femmes ont été trouvées obligées de rester debout toute la journée, sans un siège quelconque, même pour de courts moments de repos. Des locaux mal aérés, mal ventilés et sans protection contre une lumière aveuglante existent dans beaucoup d'établissements, tandis que les installations sanitaires sont insuffisantes, avec un verre commun, ou sans verre, aucun et un seul linge, fréquemment à l'usage de toutes.

Les gains sont petits. La moitié de près de 5,000 femmes blanches faisant moins de 8,80 dollars pendant la semaine de l'enquête et plus de 350 femmes noires moins de 6,05 dollars. Même pour des femmes travaillant à temps plein, le montant du gain n'était guère meilleur car, de toutes les femmes blanches qui avaient travaillé 48 heures et plus on 5 jours et plus, la moitié gagnait moins de 10,40 dollars et, dans un groupe similaire de femmes noires travaillant à temps plein, la moitié ne faisait pas 6,35 dollars. L'enquête montre que le gain annuel est un peu plus élevé que celui de la semaine prise en considération.

Les chiffres des gains annuels ont été fournis par un nombre limité de femmes, ouvrières attirées et il a été constaté que la moitié des femmes blanches ont gagné moins de 502 dollars en une année et plus de la moitié des femmes noires 324 dollars. Le Bureau du Travail relève que beaucoup d'établissements en Alabama offrent des conditions excellentes, mais c'est le fait que tant d'autres tombent en dessous du "standard" minimum qui a rendu nécessaire l'obligation de relever dans le rapport les conditions peu satisfaisantes qui prévalent dans cet Etat. — Informations Sociales.

LES TAUX DU SALAIRE SUR LES CHANTIERS DE CONSTRUCTION

Plusieurs unions ouvrières des métiers de la construction, à Montréal, ont soumis leurs demandes au sujet des salaires aux entrepreneurs généraux ainsi qu'au "Builders' Exchange". Les taux demandés ne sont pas uniformes, mais ils varient selon les métiers. Ainsi, l'union internationale des peintres annonce qu'elle exigera 65¢ de l'heure pour ses membres, à partir du 1er mai prochain. Et l'union internationale des plombiers demande un salaire de 75¢ de l'heure.

Les membres du syndicat catholique et national des plombiers ont demandé également 75 cents de l'heure. Ce syndicat est entré déjà en négociations avec l'association des maîtres-plombiers, en vue de relever le contrat de travail actuel, lequel expire le 1er mai. Les briquetiers de l'union nationale, incorporée, demandent \$1 par heure; les charpentiers-mécaniciens réclament 76 cents et les tailleurs de pierre \$1. Toutes ces demandes seront examinées par les entrepreneurs, aux prochaines séances des diverses sections de leur association.

LE SALAIRE COURANT N'ETAIT PAS DEFINI

L'hon. Juge A. E. De Lorimier a rejeté deux actions prises contre Octave Archambault, par deux employés de ce dernier, en recouvrement de la différence entre le salaire qu'ils avaient touché et le salaire courant auquel ils prétendaient avoir droit en vertu d'une clause du contrat passé entre le gouvernement et le défendeur, pour la restauration de la vieille prison où se trouvent maintenant les entrepôts de la Commission des liqueurs. Les demandeurs étaient Edouard Hall et Louis Jacques dont les actions, basées sur les mêmes faits, furent réunies. Le premier réclamaient \$106.27 et l'autre \$279. Ils alléguaient que le salaire courant à l'époque où s'accomplissaient les travaux était de 07 cents et demie pour leur genre d'ouvrage et déniaient la différence entre ce montant et 45¢ de l'heure qu'ils avaient reçu. S'ils ont accepté cette rétribution c'est qu'ils ignoraient la clause dont ils se prévalent.

Le juge observa que le salaire courant n'était pas bien défini, qu'au temps des travaux, nombre d'ouvriers étaient prêts à s'engager pour 45¢ de l'heure. L'entrepreneur n'a pas exploité le fait que ses employés ignoraient la clause relative au salaire courant, mais a profité de ce que l'ouvrage était moins coûteux généralement à cette époque. En conséquence, la cour renvoie les deux actions.

Au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail

L'assemblée régulière du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, tenue jeudi soir, fut très animée. Elle était sous la présidence de M. J. T. Foster. Les deux principales questions furent celle de l'avance de l'heure et celle de la Commission Royale, demandée par le Conseil, afin de tirer au clair les motifs du renvoi de plusieurs membres de l'Union Fédérale de la Police, ainsi que pour en quêter sur la prétendue tolérance dans la métropole, du vice commercialisé et de la vente illicite des narcotiques.

Le secrétaire du Conseil, M. Gustave France, donna lecture de la correspondance échangée à ce sujet entre le lieutenant-gouverneur et les principaux corps publics de Montréal. Le lieutenant-gouverneur accuse réception de la requête demandant la création d'une Commission Royale, pour les fins mentionnées plus haut, et il dit avoir transmis cette requête au secrétaire provincial. Ce dernier, par l'entremise de son assistant, dit l'avoir à son tour soumise à qui de droit, pour considération.

Le Comité des Seize répond qu'il ne peut s'associer à cette requête pour la bonne raison qu'il est établi, d'après lui, que la situation actuelle en rapport avec la vente des narcotiques, ne peut changer en autant que les administrateurs de la cité, qui usent maintenant de la discrétion que leur accorde la loi, ne changent pas de politique ou que la loi ne sera pas amendée de façon à les forcer d'agir avec plus de sévérité. Dans sa réponse, le comité, par l'entremise de son secrétaire, M. Carignan, dit attribuer la situation actuelle à deux faits: Une tolérance de la part des autorités, et la persistance des recorders à ne condamner qu'à l'amende au lieu d'imposer l'emprisonnement.

Le Dr A. K. Haywood, l'auteur des accusations portées au sujet du commerce des narcotiques, ne veut pas lui non plus endosser la requête demandant une Commission Royale. Il s'en rapporte aux conclusions suggérées par le Comité des Seize, tout en disant n'accuser personne en particulier, mais simplement condamner l'attitude des autorités intéressées.

Le Board of Trade ne veut pas s'engager dans les affaires de la Cité en autant qu'il s'agit du renvoi d'officiers de police ou de fonctionnaires municipaux. Et quant à la question des narcotiques, il s'en tient lui aussi au rapport présenté sur cette question par le Comité des Seize. La Chambre de Commerce a référé la requête au comité des affaires municipales qui doit faire rapport à la prochaine séance régulière.

Le président Foster déclara qu'il veut de nouveau féliciter le Conseil de l'attitude qu'il a prise en demandant une Commission Royale pour enquêter sur cette importante question. Il sait que la classe ouvrière est sincère dans ses demandes et que son seul désir, en demandant cette commission est de s'assurer que nos autorités prennent tous les moyens nécessaires pour enrayer ici un fléau qui menace notre jeunesse et fait même des victimes dans ses propres rangs.

M. Foster trouve cependant étrange que ceux mêmes qui portent des accusations contre les autorités et posent en champion de la morale se dissimulent et se retranchent derrière des arguments sans fondement, tout simplement parce qu'il s'agit de demander une enquête pour établir le bien-fondé de leurs accusations ou insinuations.

"Il est évident, dit-il, que ces personnes ne sont pas sincères ou entraînent de ne pouvoir établir ce qu'elles ont publiquement avancé, et nous avons raison de douter de leur sincérité.

"Néanmoins, continue-t-il, nous devons insister pour obtenir l'enquête demandée, et montrer par là que nous avons à cœur la bonne administration de notre ville et la disparition chez nous de ces maux trop nombreux dont nous constatons trop souvent les funestes effets."

Le délégué Foucher dit que, d'après les informations qu'il a obtenues de personnes autorisées, il est convaincu que le commerce illicite des narcotiques est propagé ici par des personnes influentes contre lesquelles on aurait peur de sévir. Il dit que c'est à la base, à la source, qu'il faut frapper.

Le délégué Alphéus Mathieu fit d'amers reproches aux prétendues sociétés qui semblent avoir comme ligne de conduite de trouver des défauts d'administration partout. "Ces sociétés, dit-il, n'ont pas le droit, il me semble, de dicter aux autorités ce qu'elles doivent faire pour enrayer le mal qui existe. Il est survenu des cas où même avant que des arrestations soient opérées on est venu demander l'emprisonnement de personnes contre lesquelles on disait avoir des griefs, lesquels ne furent ni prouvés, ni après la cause instruite devant les tribunaux. Tous les jours nous avons des preuves flagrantes du manque de sincérité de ces sociétés, qui, d'après moi, font du tort et entravent les efforts de ceux qui sincèrement veulent la conservation de notre jeunesse et la sécurité de notre population."

Vint ensuite la question de l'avance de l'heure soulevée par la lecture du rapport des délégués France et Foster, qui représentaient le Conseil des Métiers et l'Assemblée conjointe des principaux corps publics de la métropole favorisant ce changement.

Le délégué déclara qu'il regrette l'attitude qu'ont jugé à propos de prendre certaines unions qui ne favorisaient pas l'avance de l'heure. "C'est le droit de chaque union, de chaque délégué, d'avoir une opinion contraire à celle de la majorité de ce Conseil," mais ce qu'il leur conteste, c'est de refuser de se soumettre

LES ANGLAIS AUX INDES

Depuis les dernières agitations que Gandhi souleva aux Indes, et l'échec de sa soi-disant mission dont un fanatisme outrancier constituait le principal caractère, les Indiens, ceux du moins des classes cultivées, ont évolué rapidement. Ils ont pris une conscience de plus en plus nette du rôle de direction, ou tout au moins de contrôle qui leur revient dans la conduite des destinées de leur pays. Le nombre des fonctionnaires va sans cesse croissant et les Anglais ont été bien obligés d'accepter partout leur collaboration aussi bien dans les services civils que militaires. On peut donc dire que les Anglais sont en train d'évacuer lentement, mais sûrement les Indes. S'ils y conservent encore les signes de l'autorité, ils y sont de plus en plus considérés comme des maîtres. Déjà les services publics d'instruction et de santé sont placés sous la surveillance des Indiens; il en sera sans doute bientôt de même de l'administration des chemins de fer. L'Inde est devenue autonome comme le Canada, l'Australie ou tout autre Dominion britannique. Autonomie ne signifie d'ailleurs point ici démocratie, car la masse illettrée de la population est encore incapable d'une opinion ou d'un vote. Pour celle-ci il ne s'agit point d'autre chose que de changer de maître.

Pendant, il fallut bien reconnaître que les Indiens ne sont point encore en mesure de se passer complètement de l'enseignement des méthodes occidentales. La sécurité des finances a encore besoin d'être garantie aux Indes contre les habitudes de corruption qui ont déjà ruiné tant de pays asiatiques, de même que l'intégrité de l'exercice de la justice et le développement de la science appliquée à l'industrie réclament d'être perfectionnés et assurés. Aussi les Anglais sur un pied nouveau: non plus en maîtres imposés mais en initiateurs invités, en alliés bienfaisants sur des territoires dont ils ont fait l'unité, il est vrai, mais qui sont à présent capables de vivre de leur existence propre. Bref, l'Inde a acquis son "Home Rule" et se trouve maintenant maîtresse de ses destinées. — Current Opinion.

aux décisions prises par la majorité et surtout d'exprimer leurs vues opposées dans une assemblée publique et d'essayer de diminuer l'importance du Conseil des Métiers pour obtenir gain de cause. "J'ai souvent, dit-il, différé d'opinion avec les décisions prises par ce Conseil, mais chaque fois j'ai fait taire mes opinions personnelles pour me rallier aux décisions prises par la majorité et j'espère que tous les délégués et toutes les unions affiliées suivront la même ligne de conduite."

Le délégué Foster expliqua que malgré que les autorités municipales aient prétendu que la grande majorité de la classe ouvrière s'était déclarée contre l'avance de l'heure, il restait convaincu du contraire, car, dit-il, les requêtes obtenues contre ce système ont été faites par des milliers de gens que ce système n'affecte aucunement.

Par contre, le comité chargé d'établir l'avance de l'heure était désireux par tous les intéressés a obtenu près de 80,000 signatures en faveur du projet. Afin de faire cesser tout malentendu possible, je serais heureux de savoir si le Conseil favorise encore l'avance de l'heure et si je dois continuer à vous représenter au comité de l'avance de l'heure.

Le délégué Dupont proposa alors que le Conseil des Métiers endosse de nouveau le projet de l'avance de l'heure et approuve entièrement l'attitude des délégués France et France à ce sujet, après des autorités. Avant que cette résolution fut adoptée, avec deux voix dissidentes, le délégué Massé expliqua qu'il votait contre l'avance de l'heure parce que c'était le vœu et le désir de l'union locale qu'il représente au Conseil.

"Je ne ois, s'écria le délégué Alfred Mathieu, car peu importe n'a été pris à ce local auquel j'appartiens. J'ai fait moi-même la visite des différents ateliers où travaillent mes confrères du local, et je puis affirmer le contraire de ce que prétend le délégué Massé."

Le délégué Foucher reprocha à certains personnages d'avoir voulu se faire du capital politique en se prononçant ouvertement contre l'avance de l'heure. D'autres, dit-il qui se sont donné pour mission de voir aux besoins spirituels de la population, auraient dû voir une question de morale dans cette affaire, puisque nos endroits publics, durant la période de l'heure d'été, auraient été évacués plus à bonne heure, le soir, ce qui aurait évité bien des scandales.

On référa ensuite au comité exécutif du Conseil une communication du ministre de l'Immigration disant que le chef ouvrier Jim Larkin se vit refuser son entrée dans la province de Québec parce qu'il refusa de répondre aux questions qui lui furent posées par les officiers du département de l'Immigration.

Le Conseil réitéra la position qu'il a prise concernant l'exclusion des Asiatiques; il décida également d'acheter 500 timbres de propagande en faveur de la campagne de la "Guerre à la Guerre"; ce mouvement est sous la direction de la Fédération Internationale des Unions Ouvrières.

Après quelques affaires de routine, le Conseil s'ajourna après avoir nommé les délégués suivants: M. Morin, Loge Sainte-Marie des Wagonniers d'Amérique; L. Thibeault, R. Delamare, N. Poirier, G. Doyon, Union locale 266 des Travailleurs en chaussure; W. Watt, Union des Chauffeurs; O. Drolet, Geo. Duval, Z. Lepage, Ch. McKeercher, Union locale 249 des Travailleurs en chaussure.



A Travers la Presse

ILS N'EXPLIQUENT PAS

Un fait dont on ne tient pas généralement compte en parlant du producteur et du consommateur, c'est la différence souvent énorme qu'il y a entre le prix de vente chez le premier et le prix d'achat que doit donner le dernier pour se procurer les articles nécessaires à la vie. Lorsqu'on considère ce que les consommateurs doivent payer pour se nourrir ou se vêtir on tire trop vite la conclusion que le producteur fait de l'argent tant qu'il le veut, et lorsque, envisageant la question à son revers, on se trouve en face du prix souvent ridicule que le producteur peut obtenir pour son produit et son travail, on se laisse trop vite convaincre que le consommateur, qui est en majorité le travailleur des villes, est bien désraisonnable dans ses réclamations de salaires.

On a fait aux Etats-Unis une étude particulière du problème. Une commission composée de sénateurs et de représentants, aidée d'un personnel d'économistes, a entrepris de retracer les canaux par où coule l'argent du consommateur. On aurait trouvé, par exemple, que le consommateur, sur chaque pièce qu'il dépense pour son pain, doit déboursier 50 sous environ pour solder les frais encourus depuis le départ de ce pain chez le boulanger à son arrivée chez lui. Le producteur reçoit pour sa part 29.6 cents; le transport du blé, sa réduction en farine couvrent environ 8.43 cents; pour fabriquer le pain il en coûte approximativement 10.16 cents; la balance est le profit. Les magasins de chaussures au détail absorbent 24.1 cents sur la pièce pour leur seul entretien; les magasins de merceries coûtent d'entretien en 1913: 29.9 cents par pièce dépensée par le consommateur. Ils faisaient un profit de 7.2 cents et devaient en conséquence majorer de 34.1 cents un article qu'ils payaient 65.9 cents.

Si ces chiffres sont exacts, il est assez facile de se rendre compte des éléments qui font monter le coût de la vie. En tout cas, en les étudiant, un confrère qui n'est certainement pas une agence de coopération ne pouvait retenir cette conclusion: Les gens sérieux commencent à se rendre compte qu'une des causes du problème est le fait qu'il y a trop de détaillants. Il n'a pas osé dire: trop d'intermédiaires, ce qui aurait été beaucoup plus juste.

Ces chiffres-là, en effet, si exacts qu'ils puissent paraître, ou même être dans un monde relativement normal, n'expliquent pas encore très bien comment il se fait que le producteur de blé de l'Ouest a dû vendre son blé 30 sous le boisseau l'automne dernier, blé qui n'est pas encore en farine — encore moins en pain — et qui se vend cependant jusqu'à \$1.25 sans presque avoir subi de démenagement. — L'Action Catholique.

VERS UNE ORGANISATION UNIQUE DU VETEMENT

Déjà en 1920, se constitua en Amérique une fédération unique pour les ouvriers du vêtement. Elle comprenait: la "United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union" (chapeliers), les "Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America" (Ouvriers de l'habillement), la "International Ladies Garment Workers' Union" (Tailleuses pour dames), la "International Fur Workers' Union" (Pelletiers) et la "Journeymen Tailors' Union" (Tailleurs). Mais cette alliance n'a pu vivre longtemps. Lors du grand lockout des ouvriers du vêtement en 1921 à New York, elle s'est démontrée inefficace. Aujourd'hui, la "United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union" a repris le projet. Les organisations citées ont reçu favorablement l'idée de cette consolidation. Mais, la question de savoir si l'organisation future revêtira la forme d'une fusion ou d'une simple fédération donnera probablement lieu à des pourparlers ultérieurs. Les "Amalgamated Clothing Workers'", forts de l'expérience de 1921, sont partisans d'une fusion.

UN NOUVEAU BARRAGE SUR LE SAINT-AURICE

D'immenses travaux viennent d'être entrepris sur la rivière Saint-Maurice à l'endroit appelé La Gabelle où une ville industrielle est en train d'être créée. C'est la St. Maurice Power Co., Ltd., qui a entrepris ces travaux dont l'exécution donne de l'emploi à un millier d'ouvriers qui, pour la plupart, résident à La Gabelle.

Les travaux progressent avec rapidité, car on travaille jour et nuit. Il s'agit de faire un nouveau barrage et on installe actuellement les caissons des deux côtés de la rivière. Sur le côté ouest, on perce le rocher.

Aussitôt que le barrage sera construit, on élèvera une usine sur le côté est de la rivière. On croit que les travaux d'élevage de 60 pieds le niveau de la rivière et feront disparaître les Chutes des Grès.

MAIS NOUS SOMMES FAVORISES

M. Henri Bourassa va expliquer à nos évêques, à nos prêtres et à tous nos compatriotes, dans une prochaine série de conférences (prix populaires) ce que le Pape a voulu dire dans son encyclique "Ubi arcano Dei". On peut se demander avec inquiétude ce qu'il adviendrait de la foi de notre peuple si le sort ne nous avait favorisés de ce Grand Moutardier du Pape, dont les commentaires autorisés nous sont d'un si puissant secours pour comprendre les enseignements de Rome. — Le Soleil.

CANADIENS ENROLES DURANT LA GUERRE

Le chiffre exact des soldats qui se sont enrôlés dans le corps expéditionnaire canadien est de 590,573 et 418,052 de ceux-ci ont traversé la mer. Le ministère de la Défense ne peut dire au juste le nombre de ceux qui ne se sont rendus qu'en Angleterre et il ne peut dire davantage le nombre de ceux qui sont allés au front plus d'une fois. Ces renseignements ont été fournis à M. Arthur par M. G. J. Desbarats, sous ministre intrinsèque de la Défense nationale. — L'Action Populaire.

ABOLITION DU GRAND JURY

La Législature du Manitoba va abolir l'institution du grand jury qui lui coûte \$50,000 par année et dont on prétend se passer sans que la justice en souffre en aucune façon. Les causes seront soumise au juge ou aux petits jurés. Nous avons hâte de savoir comment cette innovation dans la procédure criminelle va être interprétée par nos hommes de loi, car il n'y a pas de doute qu'il se trouvera des législateurs dans d'autres provinces qui voudront imiter l'exemple du Manitoba. — La Sentinelle.

POUR FORMER DE BONS OUVRIERS

Il est probable qu'à la prochaine session le gouvernement provincial va s'occuper de faire adopter une loi destinée à étendre le cadre de sa politique en rapport avec les écoles techniques. Le gouvernement aurait l'intention, en effet, d'établir à Montréal d'abord, ensuite dans d'autres centres, une école des métiers. Les écoles techniques ont pour but de former des experts, des professeurs, etc. Les écoles des métiers formeraient des mécaniciens qualifiés, comme des charpentiers, des plombiers, des machinistes, etc. Jusqu'à présent le Canada a recruté un grand nombre de mécaniciens compétents chez les immigrants.

L'HEURE D'ETE EN COLOMBIE

L'heure d'été sera établie à Victoria, Colombie-Britannique, à dater du dimanche, 6 mai, jusqu'au dimanche, 9 septembre.

DEBARDEURS A L'OEUVRE

Quinze cents débardeurs de Brooklyn, qui avaient déclaré la grève, mardi dernier, pour protester contre l'augmentation de salaires annoncée samedi dernier par le général Geo. W. Goethals, arbitre, ont voté le retour au travail, mercredi. La décision des arbitres accorde une augmentation de salaires, de 65 à 70 ets de l'heure pour le travail de jour et de \$1.00 à \$1.07 pour le temps supplémentaire. Les débardeurs demandaient 80c. et \$1.20.

EN FAVEUR DE LA JOURNEE DE HUIT HEURES

Par un vote de 21 contre 3, un comité de la chambre des représentants de l'Illinois s'est déclaré en faveur de recommander la passion du bill de la journée de huit heures pour les femmes introduit par le représentant (Mme.) O'Neill.

LES CHANTS ORPHIQUES, 1891-1921

L'auteur a réuni dans ce recueil tout ce qu'il conserve de sa production poétique. Beaucoup de ces poèmes, publiés dans des plaquettes tirées à peu d'exemplaires, sont comme inédites pour le public. La plupart des amis et admirateurs du poète font valoir surtout les beautés de son style auquel il a fait rendre, selon l'expression d'un critique célèbre, "son maximum d'éclat et d'intensité". Nous aimons mieux insister sur la valeur du fond, qui est remarquable. Cette poésie, en effet, à travers la magnificence de la forme et les suggestions des symboles, est toute pleine d'idées, de sentiments et d'émotions. Mais ces émotions sont toujours les plus élevées. Le poète ne chante que de grandes choses ou magna sonatorum. Il prend la vie et l'histoire qui passent, et il exprime, en des poèmes synthétiques, ce qu'elles ont d'essentiel, d'universel et d'éternel; c'est en cela qu'il s'apparente, de près ou de loin, à nos grands lyriques nationaux, depuis Malherbe jusqu'à Mistral, à tous ceux qu'il appelle lui-même des "maîtres bienfaisants" par opposition aux "mauvais maîtres" dont il a parlé dans son dernier livre si passionnément discuté. Tous les lecteurs des "Mauvais Maîtres" voudront lire les "Chants Orphiques", car ces deux livres se fortifient l'un par l'autre.

L'auteur fait suivre ses vers, en appendice, des préfaces et dédicaces qu'il a publiées en tête des recueils précédents et où on peut suivre l'évolution de ses idées sur la poésie, depuis 1891 jusqu'à 1921.

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The Story of the A.F. of L.

Its Laws, Character, Strength and Manner of Working.

By MATTHEW WOLL,

President, International Photo Engravers' Union and Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

CHAPTER I

The American Federation of Labor was organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1881. It is fundamentally and principally, though not exclusively, a federation of complete and autonomous trades and labor organizations. There are embraced in this Federation of Labor one hundred and thirteen International Trade Unions. These international unions number approximately 4,000,000 organized wage earners.

These federated trade unions are designated "international" organizations because they include in membership wage earners of the United States, Canada and Mexico. As far as economic and industrial activities are concerned they are not influenced by national considerations. Neither are they influenced by racial or religious considerations. These international trade unions are in themselves complete organizations and autonomous in character. There is vested in the American Federation of Labor only such power and authority as these federated international unions have delegated or may delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

FREE PLAY OF FORCES

The International Trade Unions, comprising the membership of the American Federation of Labor are founded on no preconceived or prescribed method of form of organization. The method and form of organization is largely a matter of development. The free play of economic forces and industrial tendencies largely influences the form and method of organization. Some of the international unions are founded upon strictly trade or craft lines, while others embrace, to a greater or lesser degree, all wage earners within a given industry, regardless of trade or craft lines.

The principal requirement, contained in the articles of federation, or the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, is that no International Union shall interfere with, transgress upon or overlap the recognized trade or calling of another International Union. No two International Trade Unions are permitted to embrace in their membership workers engaged in the same character of work or calling.

Difficulties present themselves at times in clearly defining trades and industries. Likewise conflicts arise between different concepts of trade lines and branches of trades within industries. Then, too, the constant changes taking place in the methods, tools, processes and materials for production develop contentions. Singly or combined these developments make necessary from time to time the revision of the lines of demarcation of trades and workers included within a given industry. By the requirement contained in the articles of federation referred to, the American Federation of Labor is called on to adjust or to determine conflicting claims of jurisdiction as they arise. Considerable difficulties are experienced at times in the adjusting of these conflicting claims.

GREAT MORAL STRENGTH

While the International unions have delegated this authority to the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor is without power to enforce its decision other than to suspend or revoke the charter of an affiliated recalcitrant International Union. This can

only be done by a two-thirds vote of the convention. Non-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor does not involve the enforcement of any penalty or measure of discipline. International Unions may associate or dissociate from the American Federation of Labor at will. The American Federation of Labor is purely a voluntary federation. Its great strength is dependent entirely upon its fair and just dealing toward all federated unions. While it is said that the American Federation of Labor largely resembles the United States government in its form and principle of organization, its distinguishing difference lies in the fact that the American Federation of Labor has no police power to enforce its decision or to retain the membership of federated unions by other than moral influence. Its sole power and influence rests upon the recognition and response to the maxim, "United we stand; divided we fall."

A STRIKING CHARACTERISTIC

Another peculiar characteristic of this federation of international trade unions is the varying numerical strength of the several federated unions. At the convention in June of 1922, the entire voting strength of the federation was 31,465. This voting strength embraced the membership of 95 federated international unions of which 16,003 votes, a balance of power were confined to nine federated International Unions. If the American Federation of Labor had the power to compel obedience to its directions and decisions a very small minority of the larger International Unions could easily dominate and control the whole of the affairs of the American Federation of Labor. What may therefore appear as a fundamental weakness in organization is in fact the very element of life, strength and solidarity of the federation.

Because of the absence of power to enforce its decisions, the American Federation of Labor must of necessity proceed carefully, cautiously and intelligently. It can advance only in such a way and to such a degree as to such a degree as will command constantly the respect and adherence to its leadership by the federated International Unions. It is therefore a body that cannot be easily swayed by passion or prejudice. On the contrary it is compelled to move along firm and sound channels that have been well charted by experience and research.

WAGE INCREASES NOW COMMON

Never since the war ended has there been so many wage increases announced all over the country. This week, from Fall River, the big textile centre, comes the statement that an offer of a wage increase of 12 and 1-2 per cent, effective April 20, was made by the Cotton Manufacturers Association, of Fall River, to the 36,000 cotton operatives of this city. The offer was embodied in a statement presented by the manufacturers at the conference with the textile council, which represent six of the large textile unions—carders, weavers, loom fixers, mule spinners, slasher tenders and yarn finishers. The textile council had demanded an increase of 15 per cent. The offers and other workers affiliated with a rival union, the United Textile Workers of America, have asked for an increase of 20 1-2 per cent and authorized their president, Thomas P. McMahon, to call a strike to enforce their demands.

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How Would You Like To Be a Labor Leader?

By WHITHING WILLIAMS

YEAR after year visitors to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are shocked at the vehemence with which delegates charge Samuel Gompers and his associates with every crime in the calendar, including, of course, the assertion that their outrageous conservatism is bought by the gold of the capitalists. Old Sam not only listens calmly but insists on order—the speaker has the floor to say anything he likes. Gompers know the value of free speech from every angle.

The really surprising thing is that the general public follows the lead of these unreasoning radicals by assuming that every labor leader is a trouble maker, a Bolshevik, and an agitator. And each in the worst sense of the word.

I have no desire to fight the battles of either workers or stockholders. My only wish is to help toward good will and cooperation between them. No one in close touch with the dispute can fail to realize this:

Peace between these two parties is impossible until the powers and responsibilities of both are better understood by the third party that holds the balance of power—the public bloc—the rest of us.

The surprising agreement between overheated radical kickers and underheated public onlookers, in their way of thinking about labor leaders, serves to mess up the whole labor problem and seriously delay solution.

The chief cause of this strange agreement is that red unionists, captains of industry, and public all tend to make the same mistake. They ascribe to the labor leader a full 100 per cent freedom for playing the unrestricted czar. After contact with these leaders here and abroad, after trying to learn the minds of their members, what impresses me most forcibly is the utter lack of any such autocratic freedom.

"The law and the constitution say," any leader will explain—and he means always the law and the constitution of his own organization—"that before we can call a strike, appropriate action must be taken in due course by the local committee, then by the regional committee, and then by the national executive body. And believe me, the minute any official takes liberties with the constitution, he's got all his enemies on his back in a flash!"

Through failure to understand such law the average citizen is likely to blame the heads of Organized Labor for not always getting this or that particular action out of three million members of hundreds of separate organizations. The federation is only a loose alliance or league. Every one of these hundreds of constituent bodies sits up nights to make sure that no one takes any liberties with its rights of self-government. These constituents often fight among themselves more bitterly than with their employers. The central federation cannot maintain itself by the percentage dues or per capita fees paid by its component groups. The moment it tries to put anything over, without both diplomacy and humility, it runs the risk of cutting its own financial throat. There is no real government without paying power.

Very few of the higher-ups and big chiefs of labor are allowed anything like the administrative prerogatives and managerial elbow room enjoyed by the head of the average factory, mill, or store. Saying this, I realize also that the ordinary business official has much less power and freedom than is generally supposed.

Altogether the most important fact about labor unions is this: The lines of that influence or compulsion which finally leads to calling or stopping the strike operate less effectively and less often down from the leader to the rank and file than up from the rank and file to the leader. This pressure from below is exerted on the labor leader in much the same way that we citizens exercise in our own political life by rules and regulations established for that purpose and by votes cast at the polls.

\$60,000,000 in Dues

SOMETIMES we have to bring in our men to take the places of their own fellow members who have declared a strike that breaks our agreement with the employer," so reports an official of an organization widely known for its honor. "At the time of the 1920 outlay strike on the railroads we had to take away the charters of dozens of our locals and the union cards of our members to the number of over thirty thousand! That was tough!" Unfortunately not all unions—not all employers—have anything like such regard for their signature. The wonder grows that honest and reasonable men stay on a job of such perplexing responsibilities when, at the same time, they find themselves misunderstood and all but ostracized by the great mass of citizens on whose backing they feel they have a right to count.

The total dues put each year by their members at the disposal of these executive bodies run into millions—say sixty, to be conservative. That's a lot of money. But to get a real idea of it we must see it as the workers do—through the narrow opening of the pay envelope. That make the sum at least five or six times as big as it would look through the window of the regular monthly salary check. Thus multiplied, the figure is certainly shocking.

How can these millions of narrow-minded workers be persuaded to give up so vast a sum?

Undoubtedly much improper pressure is used upon the labor minority by the majority and also upon the majority by an aggressive minority—exactly as in politics. But that majority does not continue, year after year, to give over hard-earned dollars without getting something like an adequate return. We get much closer to the heart of the matter if we ask:

"What service is so vital to the life and work of these neighbors of ours that they pay so huge a price for it? What can be the talking points by which the leaders sell this service to their supporters?"

The striking similarity of the testimony gathered these last few years from workers here and abroad makes the answer plain.

"Why am I a union man? Well, if I ain't one, the boss can tell me 'Getta hell outa here!'—and I gotta go. But if I'm a union man, I tell him: 'All right, but to-morrow my union agent will call on you and see about this!'"

"Most of the committee's time," so the leader of a local put it last summer, "is taken up getting men back on the job after they've been fired unjustly, or showing the management that this foreman or that is breaking the rules we've all agreed on."

The fair-minded must admit that the chief reason for the union has always been the shortsighted carelessness, or worse, of the hard-boiled employer. Like so many salaried people, he cannot realize how the man whose family feasts or starves, according to the weekly pay check, simply must get and grip his job. Such an employer tends to repeat the mistake of the Boston woman who asked a working friend of mine if he was interested in the labor problem. "Is a man interested in a task when he's sitting on the point of it?" was the man's reply.

How the Hard-Boiled Help

THE need of protection against employers who cannot remember this everlasting tack point of the worker has given the union everywhere its vital start. The hard-boiled employer supplies the organizer with selling points which he uses against all employers.

Likewise it is the reasonable labor leader who suffers most severely from his hard-boiled colleague who has either not learned how many dangers of defeat and disruption lurk in every strike or who is temperamentally unfitted for anything but the old knock-down and drag-out style of negotiation.

The hard-boiled manager of men inside the factory and his twin inside the union—each keeps the other going. Without the other, each is sooner or later out of job. Increased responsibility tends to lessen the radicalism of the labor leader, though it may not lessen the reactionary tendencies of the employer. One of the standard complaints of radical fellows is that the moment their fellow radicals get high union positions, they begin to calm down, thus depriving the insurgents of capable leadership.

"Aye, this mon that speas all so fair," protested one of the Bolshies on strike in a Welsh coal mine, "e do go as all the others. Once'e been the wild red in all the kentry round. And now that 'e been a leader, 'e do tell all to be reasonable and constitutional! For shime!"

It is not the national head but the local delegate who commits most violence and graft which constitute so serious a blemish on the labor movement. Any sort of evil at the top is hard to hide. The wiser employers are more and more going to these men with appeals for more reasonable policies. Unfortunately, the small local leader is often too much like the employer's underdog man—where he cannot find trouble, to hold his job may require him to make it. For that reason the best organizations are more and more following the British example in compelling every local agent to be a regular full-time company employee along with the men he represents.

In many cases, even, the national heads find it difficult to remove grafters, because they are put and kept in power by a combination of mutually cooperating but jealous and distrustful organizations. These men, even after serving penitentiary sentences are sometimes retained because only a small part, and that the younger, unmarried floater membership, attends meetings. The real tragedy is this: both those who do attend and those who do not too often figure that the money was grafted from the employers and the public, and that the emunity thus manifested is a gratifying sign of loyalty to themselves!

Another reason is that the public is the only party to the dispute which can be expected to look at the matter without blood in its eye. Too many employers and too many employees have suffered too much excitement in the war to make them good writers of peace terms. After a hot get-to with some one union or corporation, still smarting from the blows, both groups proceed to hand down their imposing verdicts on all captains of industry and all captains of labor. Such communique from the trenches serve only to impasse on the public the responsibility for peace. Only the public can see the issues dispassionately and discriminatingly, can act "as gods, knowing good and evil."

No Peace Without Honor

HERE are three ways in which Judge Public can help real labor troubles:

First—Be slow to accept the explanation commonly given for all his labor troubles by the indiscriminating employer: "An enemy hath done this thing. We have wonderful relations with our men—they dearly love us. But agitators came in and turned them against us."

This is sometimes true, but more often this employer had grown too far away from his men. Where a leader succeeds in making trouble, it means either that a stranger can get more confidence than the employer, or that there are some serious sore spots. The real agitator believes he earns his salt by rubbing it into these sore spots.

Second—Judge Public, make sure of this: No leader can stay long on his job when he is distinctly out of touch with the rank and file of his constituents. Men will not long stay under working conditions which are out of line with other industries. The better workers will seek their level in better jobs, leaving the less reasonable and the more radical roughnecks behind. So roughneck working conditions are sure to mean roughneck workers and, sooner or later, roughneck leaders. Wherever we find really radical leaders we should learn what sort of working conditions called them into power and then remedy these.

Third—Make our discrimination count for the good leaders and against the bad on both sides by saying:

"If you employers believe the labor leader is unnecessary, stop fighting him and compete with him until the workers believe him no longer necessary, and act on that belief. They will do it to save their own money and effort."

"If you labor leaders believe you are indispensable as a public institution, then show some real interest in the public's wellbeing."

"And neither of you can get out full respect until both of you and all of you prove that your work will always be kept. There is no peace without honor."

—Collier's, The National Weekly.

BE CAREFUL OF THE PREACHERS

Labor is certainly getting new honors thrust upon them in Britain. A memorial signed by 420 Anglican clergymen and 20 Scottish Episcopalian ministers was recently presented to Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Opposition in the British House of Commons, congratulating the Labor Party upon having become the official Opposition.

"As a result," the memorial says, "we look forward to the serious consideration and adequate treatment of the pressing problems and difficulties of our time which such a combination of talent and first-hand experience will certainly secure. Our particular calling, with its pastoral experience, gives us direct knowledge of the sufferings and deprivations—mental, moral and physical—to which millions of our fellow-citizens are subjected in our present social and industrial order, and to find a remedy for which is the chief purpose and aim of the Labor movement."

Outside of school teachers no class of workers, if the ministry can be so classed, is poorer paid than are the parsons. The clergy of this Province could do a great deal for workers if they all united in one grand appeal by proclaiming far and wide the needs of Labor. In Quebec it will at once arise that there is a National Syndicate called really a Catholic Syndicate. Our opinion of any sectional religious union, has been long since published and it is against them, but the clergy could help conditions a great deal if they studied the workers needs more and in many wealthy churches a united proclamation would bring home to many cruel employers their mistake. Harp on the cries of starving children and hopeless parents fighting against fate and drive home the fact that judgment is at our very doors. It is easy to recall the Bible though when the money changers were put out of the temple and if the preachers enter the industrial field of labor the question will come back, "What dost thou here, Elijah?"

SOMETHING NEW ON SHIPS

The advanced idea of service on steamships is being accentuated in their musical programmes which are being established on big steamers, with a view, it is said, of replacing the bar as a form of entertainment. The idea is to give nightly shows on board the United States liners and they have employed R. H. Burnside, general director of the New York Hippodrome, to take care of the theatrical end of the programme. Sprightly musical revues with a large chorus will be given every night at sea, and the programme will be changed on every trip. This would be all very fine if it were not for the fact that ninety per cent of the passengers are so seasick that they do not care "whether the school keeps or not." For four or five nights there would surely be a small audience, just as anyone who travels knows how sparsely the dining room is filled from day to day in mid ocean.

DEFECTIVE LOCOMOTIVES

Nearly one-quarter of the railroad locomotives on the railroads of the United States are in need of repair. The actual number of defectives on March 1 is reported at 15,357 or 23.8 per cent.

Labor's Only Hope is in Trade Unions

By ROYAL S. COPELAND  
United States Senator from New York

I believe in the union. I believe in collective bargaining. And if I were a laboring man I'd be in the front lines of the union fighting for that principle to the last drop of blood I possess.

Several times during the past five years it has been my privilege to serve as arbitrator in labor disputes. The most important matter of that sort that I had to deal with happened in 1919, when we had an influenza epidemic. I went to 7,000 of the stationary engineers and begged them not to strike. I pointed out what would happen if the fires went out, how without heat the plague would increase and the death list mount. I tried to impress them with the terrible situation as I saw it.

The men said they would consent to leave the matter in my hands if I would serve as arbitrator. I had no trouble adjusting the matter so far as the men were concerned, and so far as the real estate owners were concerned. But the hotel men held out. As health commissioner I had unlimited power over these hotels. I had power over every place where food was served. I could have closed them up. It took me 48 hours of the hardest work I ever did to get 25 cents a day for these men. How long would it take a man who works three stories under the ground to get justice if he worked at it alone? He couldn't do it. It is only by collective bargaining that the men have any chance to get a square deal.

I had lunch two or three days ago at the Capital Center headquarters of the New York clothing trades in New York. There was a gentleman at luncheon with me who has been for years at the head of this group. "How do you feel about union?" he asked. "I've been dealing for 17 years with back to the old system, for any better under the union system."

I want to see the time when business men will recognize the superiority of this method of I want to see the union recognized throughout the land.

I think about all these things in my mind, and these things labor, for unless labor is happy, recognized and given the same world that business is, unless the sidered, there can be no contentment there can be no progress in our banquet of Railroad Labor May

Not a Strike

Some very telling and convincing thoughts were expressed on Monday night

by A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. It was at a meeting in the Royal Arcadian Chambers and a large audience greeted the veteran labor leader. In part he said that the Brotherhood was organized not as a striking machine nor yet to fight the employers, but to remove injustice, to correct glaring inequalities and finally to do its part to obtain a new social and economic order.

One would have thought that Mr. Mosher had been in the labor newspaper business because he blamed the workers themselves for their apathy in their own cause, for the present economic system which was strongly condemned. The nonsensical idea that the Brotherhood was hostile to all employers should be dissipated at once, he said. It was a foolish idea that certain sections of the public had gotten into their heads that brotherhoods and unions were established to fight employers, etc. The history of unionism showed that the purpose was to better the conditions of every individual worker and thus improve the national status. His was a powerful co-operation idea and that was what unionism meant. He went over the developments in railway labor during the past fourteen years and showed how Labor had retained any lowering of pay. "Every great reform," said the speaker, "has come directly or indirectly from organized labor." He dealt with the improved conditions in the British mines and everywhere else caused by the efforts of trade unionism. Working hours had been made better but still the working classes were not being paid a living wage today. This was blameable on the workers themselves because they would not use their power which they possessed. He gave a fine shot at those who scoffed at unions when he said: "The are willing to take all the benefits it obtains, but they are not willing to pay the price, for some reason known only to themselves. Some think they have only to join and remain away from meetings. They think the organization is a slot machine, into which they put a penny to receive a dollar in return. And the few who work hard in the interests of the whole are called the clique, or the little bunch, and

A large part of the speech was devoted to picturing an economic Utopia, where unemployment would be made play, poverty would cease, and the conditions which led to the degradation of countless innocent girls who were "forced to sell their souls to clothe their bodies" would be left in the dim, imperfect past.

WHAT "P.R." DOESN'T DO

Since Mr. W. H. Price of Parkdale was a member, if a dissenting one of the special committee of the Legislature that recommended the application of "P.R." to Ontario's electoral system, he ought to know something about the working of the transferable vote, yet we find the Mail and Empire crediting him with the objection that "P.R." would group city and country districts in the same electorate, "and the result of this would be that the city vote would overcome the rural vote."

Either Mr. Price has been misquoted or, despite his opportunities, he has made little effort to grasp even the primary principles of proportional representation. The one thing "P.R." would not do, the one thing it would absolutely prevent, would be the overcoming of the rural by the city vote. The transferable vote would operate, if intelligently used, to ensure the rural sections of grouped constituencies representation in accordance with their voting strength. Instead of raising barriers between rural and urban districts, as the Parkdale member suggests, it would break them down.

Another objection voiced by Mr. Price is that "there would grow up a voting system which would permit foreigners and others to send their members to Parliament and offset the influence of the Canadian born." Since foreigners have no franchise rights, Mr. Price evidently means that naturalized Canadian citizens of foreign origin should be allowed to vote only if they line up behind candidates carefully selected for them. Their citizenship apparently is to stop short of representation in Parliament.

The best evidence of the weakness of the case against the transferable vote is the absurdity of the arguments critics like Mr. Price invariably use.—Farmers' Sun.

Good Work



In the printing industry there are a great many factors that enter into what is known as a "good job." Everyone, whether it be a business or a labor man, that has printing done wants artistic, careful work—honest work at a reasonable price. The labor organization wants strict labor conditions in the shop that does its work besides insisting upon good work at the right price. The Labor World is printed in its own plant owned by The Mercantile Printing in a strictly union shop. Good work at reasonable prices is our slogan. Keep it busy. Every job counts.

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**Live Issues at Trades Council**

Daylight Saving to be urged strongly. — Will stick out for Dominion legislation. — Unions criticised. — Royal Commission still favored. — Other interesting matters.

Many interesting subjects culminated the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council on Thursday evening. President Foster in the chair. Not the least of these was daylight saving which the Council still voted its belief in and the hope of obtaining it. President Foster was complimented by many delegates on the strong support he had given daylight saving, regret was expressed at the failure to get the daylight bill passed and it was resolved (only two dissenting voices) that the Council should be represented on the permanent committee which has been formed in Montreal with a view to trying for nation wide daylight saving legislation.

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The Executive was deputed to deal with the matter of the deportation of Jim Larkin, a letter was read from the Minister of Immigration, to the effect that Larkin had been refused entrance into Canada because he would not answer certain questions put to him.

The Executive Council reported that a letter had been received from local 249 of the Boot and Shoe Workers re the abolition of Oriental entry tax, mentioning that on March 2, a bill called an "Act regarding Chinese immigration", had been brought before the House by the Minister of Immigration which would make it easier for certain Orientals to get into the country, if it passed, and they reiterated the opinion of Organized Labor generally against legislation which would open any wider the doors to Orientals.

The matter of anti-war stamps suggested by the Trades Congress of Canada was dealt with in effect that as all Labor was opposed to war the Executive believed it would be well to take all possible steps to promote universal antipathy to war and recommended that the Council would buy \$25 worth of anti-war stamps and that all unions affiliated should be urged to buy them too.

Re the letter from the Cornish Defence League asking for help for Cornish, the editor who was imprisoned for contempt of court, it was announced that as Organized Labor was always in favor of free speech it was recommended that the Council send \$10 to help the Cornish Defence Fund.

**A STRONG UNION**

One of the most powerful unions in the whole life of Labor is the Musicians'. In New York all the past week they have shown power in nearly every theatre of any importance and although a strike which was near, has been averted, it was interesting to say the least when different orchestras were disrupted in the middle of a performance in some cases by several leaders walking out. Of course this will be condemned by most people, but the provocation is not known. There should be fairness on both sides and that is why hot heads get ill will against Labor unions, when they adopt extreme measures. The level headed union man gives the employer a fair chance and the musicians as a body have shown balance of judgment in not striking. They have achieved what they wanted without it and everyone is satisfied.

**SALARIES OF TEACHERS**

It is gratifying to hear from Toronto that the very first thought that came before the Educational convention there this week was the hope of getting better salaries for teachers. In opening the convention the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Cocksbutt, threw out the suggestion that the teachers of this province should be paid in full proportion to the service they were rendering, and if that were done he was confident they would have a much greater financial return than was now going to them. That was directly in opposition to a number of resolutions which had already found their way before some branches of the Educational Association, as among others, there was one call for an all-round reduction of \$200 in the salaries of the teachers.

But Mr. Cocksbutt did not agree with that, for he asked that the convention should look upon the children of the province as the most valuable asset of Ontario, and that, in entrusting their education to others, due consideration should be given to the class of teachers and their remuneration. For instance, he pointed out that a financial house, if engaging a man who would be entrusted with big sums of money, would put a bond on that employee, and yet the people of Ontario entrust their children to teachers without bond. So teachers, who had such responsibilities on their shoulders, should have financial returns in proportion to their responsibilities.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

Week-End Service Between Montreal and Toronto With Compartment Car Through to Hamilton

Do you now that the Canadian Pacific operate two additional trains every week-end between Montreal and Toronto, Union Station, to which is attached a compartment car running to and from Hamilton? You can leave Montreal, Windsor Station at 11:45 p.m. (Saturday only), arrive Toronto, Union Station, at 9:00 A.M., compartment car being attached to train leaving Toronto 9:15 a.m. and arriving Hamilton 10:23 a.m. Coming this way, the compartment car is attached to train leaving Hamilton 8:30 p.m. (Saturday only), arriving Toronto Union Station 9:43 p.m. and from there will be attached to train leaving Toronto Union Station, 12:30 a.m. (Sunday only) and arriving Montreal Windsor Station, at 9:40 a.m. This practically means that you can spend nearly two hours longer in either Montreal or Toronto and still arrive at a reasonable hour on Sunday morning. Meals are served in compartment car on both trains.

These trains consist of modern equipment, standard coach and electric lighted standard sleeping car and compartment cars. Intermediate stops are made only at Westmount, Smith's Falls, Hawke and Peterboro.

**WHAT WE WANT**

(By NICHOLAS KLEIN in the *Machinists' Monthly Journal*.)

We want to give every worker the full value of the product of his labor.

We want to reduce the hours of labor in proportion to the increased power of production.

We want to make the workers the masters of the machinery of production instead of its slaves.

We want to rid the nation of all child labor.

We want to abolish all charity and give the people justice.

We want to permit every member of society to develop the highest and the best.

We want to abolish all classes.

We want to abolish strikes, boycotts and all labor troubles.

We want to abolish the trusts by taking them over and operating them democratically in the interest of all the people.

We want to make labor-saving machinery a blessing instead of a curse, by sweating the machine and not the man.

We want to abolish both the rich and the poor tramp.

We want to abolish rent, profit and every form of usury.

We want to do away with all armies of destruction and organize armies of construction.

We want to abolish the necessity of crime and criminals.

We want to bring about real competition—competition in science, arts, literature, learning—in other words, the Brotherhood of Man.

**56 DESERT OUT OF 1,300**

Danville, Ill., 6.—Out of 1,300 local railway shopmen who went on strike last July only 56 have deserted the union and gone back to work at the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which has refused to settle with its men.

Good reports from other points on the system have been received by Percy Molieux, president, Federated Shop Crafts on the C. & E. I. The road's equipment is getting worse. Trains running out of Danville to Chicago are sometimes delayed more hours than the entire run would consume.

**UN APPAREIL A LIRE POUR LES AVEUGLES**

Un médecin de Londres avait inventé un appareil, l'optophone, permettant aux aveugles de lire sans avoir recours aux méthodes Braille ou Moon. Il suffit d'adapter un livre ou un journal à l'appareil suivant une position donnée et de placer un récepteur contre l'oreille. La lecture se fait par auditions. Le principe de cet appareil si ingénieux repose sur l'emploi du sésium, métal liquide dont la conductibilité électrique varie suivant l'intensité de la lumière à laquelle il se trouve exposé. Les vibrations lumineuses d'une petite ampoule placée sur un disque perforé et tournant produisent des notes de modulation et de longueur variées et ces notes sont transmises par le récepteur au fur et à mesure que la lumière passe sur les lettres imprimées. A chaque lettre de l'alphabet correspond un jeu déterminé et l'aveugle ayant appris le nouvel alphabet musical, peut lire n'importe quel texte. Applaudissons à ce nouveau progrès susceptible de transformer intellectuellement la vie des aveugles.

**LABOR PARTY IN EARNEST**

The Labor Party in the Old Land are in deadly earnest over the idea that the French troops should be withdrawn from the Ruhr district in Germany, but it is doubtful if their wishes will be proven effective.

In a long session in London the other day they adopted a resolution condemning the occupation of Ruhr and demanding the withdrawal of troops. During the discussion of the resolution, Herr Crispin, of Germany, said the Socialists in his country desired that in any case the British should not withdraw alone. Mr. Longuet, of France, asserted that, but for the split in the French Socialist party, Premier Poincaré would never have dared to embark upon the "abominable Ruhr adventure." He said he had strong hopes that next year's election would not only destroy Poincaré's majority, but double the Socialist representation in Parliament.

King George's recent invitation of the Laborites to Buckingham Palace, over which there has been much controversy, also came up for discussion. "It shows we have reached our rightful place in the councils of the nation," declared Ben Gardner, chairman of the London branch of the party.

**UNFORTUNATE IGNORANCE**

Ignorance in any form is a danger but sometimes it is accentuated in official circles. For instance, many Americans seem to think that the Klondike belongs to Alaska and that Dawson is one of its cities. This ignorance extends even to some of the Government officials at Washington. Not long ago one of the big executives of the United States Post Office Department sent a letter of censure to the Postmaster at Dawson City, because he had not been submitting his report to Washington. He told the Postmaster that the Dawson office would be closed unless a report was submitted at once. The reply was that Dawson was the capital of Yukon Territory, and that its reports went only to the Canadian Government at Ottawa. What the American executive felt can be imagined.

**ESTEEMED WORKER DEAD**

The death of Alfred O'Grady came suddenly this week after an attack of pleuro-pneumonia, at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Mr. O'Grady was an inspector in the employ of The Montreal Tramways and was only 49 years of age, having been in the service 26 years. He began work on the old horse cars and then became a motorman from which post he developed into inspector. His warm social personality made friends everywhere, and he was a popular member of the Tramways Employees' Union. He was born in Montreal and made a host of friends during his lifetime. His funeral was one of the most largely attended that has been seen in the city for years. To those who survive him, his wife and three brothers, the deepest sympathy is extended.

**A TRUE STORY**

The Gouin bill prohibiting the publication of racing tips, odds, etc., on "other than the premises of an association lawfully conducting race meetings" will provide the race-track owners with a nice sideline, in the sale of "racing forms" that are now peddled about the streets. The difference between criminality and rectitude in the sale of tips will, henceforth, as in the case of commercialized gambling, be a high board fence. It is utterly useless to try to harmonize the human instincts by legislation. Men will gamble so long as there is anything left to gamble about.—EDITOR.

**A CURIOUS CONDITION**

News through a London press agency, from the Rhondia coal field area, states that in accordance with a recent decision the miners' federation, 46,000 men were to have gone on strike this week, to compel the seceders to rejoin the federation. Owing to the Easter holidays all the pits in the Welsh coal fields were idle and it was impossible to ascertain what proportion of the men have complied with the strike order.

It is recalled that when the strike notices were decided upon only forty per cent of the men acquiesced in the decision.

The federation members are in an invidious position, as if they work they will get into trouble with the union, and if they strike they will be open to prosecution for breach of contract with the mine owners.

**CONFUSING POLICIES**

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and of course of Immigration, told a Toronto audience this week that he expected big things in the way of immigration. He claimed that present indications pointed to a large increase from Britain at any rate. Pray what are the indications, is what Labor will ask him. They must be well hidden because they cannot be seen on the surface. His policies seem confusing, to say the least. Organized Labor would like to hear a definite policy on the matter of immigration. Mr. Stewart further made very light of the exodus of Canadian workers to the United States, which of course may be good politics, but it's not good sense, just the same. Come out in the open, Mr. Stewart, and tell what you have to tell. Canadian Labor and Canada as a nation are breathlessly waiting for your move.

**TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Canadian Pacific Railway gave an excellent service. Trains leave Montreal Windsor Station 12 noon daily except Saturday, and 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving St. John, N. B., 5:35 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. respectively. In the reverse direction trains leave St. John, N. B., 8:30 p.m. daily and 6:15 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Montreal, Windsor Station, 8:55 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. respectively. These trains make splendid connections for all points in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Montreal Ticket Offices: 141-145 St. James St., Tel. Main 8125, or at Windsor, Place Viger, Westmount, Montreal West, Mile End Stations.

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Leaves Montreal Windsor Stn.: 9 a.m. daily (The Frontenac), arrive Quebec 2 p.m.  
11:30 p.m. daily arrive Quebec 7 a.m. (Westbound)  
Leaves Quebec Palais Stn.: 1:30 p.m. daily (The Frontenac) arrive Montreal, Windsor Station, 6:30 p.m.  
11:55 p.m. daily, arrive Montreal, Windsor Station, 7:25 a.m.  
Montreal (Place Viger Stn.) and Quebec (Eastbound)  
Leaves Montreal, Place Viger Stn.: 9:45 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Quebec 3:40 p.m.  
2:30 p.m. Sunday only, arrive Quebec 8:30 p.m.  
5 p.m. daily except Sunday (The Viger), arrive Quebec 10 p.m.  
11:55 p.m. daily arrive Quebec 7 a.m. (Westbound)  
Leaves Quebec, Palais Stn.: 9 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Montreal, Place Viger Station, 3:15 p.m.  
4:30 p.m. daily except Sunday, (The Viger), arrive Montreal, Place Viger station, 9:40 p.m.  
11:55 p.m. daily, arrive Montreal, Place Viger Station, 7 a.m.  
Tickets and sleeping car accommodation can be secured from City ticket office 141-145 St. James St. Tel. Main 8125, or Windsor Place Viger, Westmount and Mile End Stations.

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12 noon daily, arrives Sherbrooke at 3:15 p.m.  
4:10 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrives Sherbrooke 7:40 p.m.  
7 p.m. daily arrives Sherbrooke 10:15 p.m.

(Westbound)  
Leaves Sherbrooke Quebec: 5:40 a.m. daily, arrives Montreal W.S. 8:55 a.m.  
8 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Montreal W.S., 11:30 a.m.  
9:05 a.m. daily, arrives Montreal W.S. 12:20 p.m.  
3 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrives Montreal, W. S., 6:50 p.m.  
4:50 p.m. Sunday only, arrives Montreal, W. S., 8:35 p.m.

Montreal ticket offices: 141-145 St. James Street, Tel. main 8125, or at Windsor, Place Viger, Westmount, Montreal West and Mile End Stations.

**"In forma pauperis."**

Province of Quebec District of Montreal  
**SUPERIOR COURT**  
No. 4921.

DAME BESSIE LEAH DUNIEFSKY of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property with Esser Payne, merchant, of the same place,  
PLAINTIFF

vs.  
ESSER PAYNE, merchant, of the same place,  
DEFENDANT

An action in separation as to the property has this day been instituted in this case.

MONTREAL, 16th March 1923.  
M. LIVERMAN  
12-13-14-15161c. Attorney for Plaintiff.

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