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NOS ANNONCEURS

Ceux qui n'annoncent pas dans votre journal ne désirent pas votre clientèle. Ne les forcez pas à l'accepter.

The Labor
World



Le Monde
Ouvrier

PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS

Merchants who do not advertise in your paper do not want your trade. Do not force it on them.

3rd Year — No. 11

SAMEDI, 16 MARS 1918 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, 1918

Page 3

The Gazette and Coolie Labor for the Farms

Organized workers will not tolerate importation of cheap Chinese labor, as suggested by capitalistic sheet.

It may be quite proper for the capitalistic *Gazette* to champion the idea of having Coolie labor for our farms. There are many proper things much easier to do, that is with any degree of success. However, there is a repugnant certainty that it is not proper for them to attach to their championship their customary fat headed sneer at organized labor. In their efforts a great deal of outside help was necessary such as Mr. Hobson and the *Farmer's Magazine*, etc.; and quite an array of figures. There is an old saying that if you want to get clean water don't paint the pump clean out the well.

First of all *The Gazette* and all the letter writers who have tried to advocate coolie labor for the farms "for a limited period" and under "strict regulation", have not told us how the coolie labor is to be brought to the country. Considering that we have not ships enough to carry food to Britain and her allies, what in the name of sense would happen to the Chinks?

Of course organized labor is not to be disturbed, says the *Gazette*, with a sugar stick logic. All organized labor says "Just try it". Although the mighty daily has no use for organized labor and slaps it whenever possible we might suggest that they bring in Chinese printers and reporters, perhaps they would manage to get out better editorials than the one written in favor of coolies. Dismiss all the good union printers and other workers and let them farm because the wages, as quoted by their own article, would be on a par with what is paid by seabirds.

Glance about at our idle factories. Ask the Northern Electric or the International Manufacturing Company or any of the biggest industries in the city and see if there are workers available. Ask the big National societies, who are now taking up with the government a plan to help the unemployed, if there are any dependents. Chinese labor indeed! How a white sepulchre like the *Gazette* can have the unvarnished nerve to write such drivelling rot about labor is hard to understand. Here is the conclusion of the editorial. It almost fits for a frontispiece for the book of Lamentations: "Surely upon reflection, upon understanding of the situation, upon provision of safeguard against undue competition and lowering of wages, organized labor WILL NOT PERSIST in opposition to a temporary expedient by which a serious plight can be relieved."

See! To act a vice or virtue is to induce it. This presumptuous paper has the impudence to assume that organized labor "has not reflected, has not a proper understanding of the situation, has not thought of any safeguards against undue competition and lowering of wages and is PERSISTING — just think of that, daring to persist against just a simple "temporary expedient."

It's a mighty good thing for this country that organized labor is awake and is able to not only persist but to fight to a finish any such expedient as coolie labor. Remember we are not minimizing the terrible situation of farm production, but we do say that there is a whole lot of labor in Canada that if properly distributed would be a salvation for the situation.

The Gazette in a half-hearted way discourages the boy idea which the Federal Labor department of both United States and Canada have already in force and starting on Monday will be properly carried out. In United States no less a personage than their own Teddy Roosevelt has more than abused the Chinese labor cause. He has praised also the boy movement which is called the United States Boy's Working Reserve. This is a registered army of patriotic youths between the ages of 16 and 21 to help where most needed to win the war, in field or factory. Every boy physically fit is eligible for enrolment in this civilian army. When his name is recorded he takes an oath of service, receives a certificate bearing the great seal of United States and an enrollment badge. He has three branches of services from which to choose, he may work on the farm, in a factory essential to war, or if properly fitted may take up some war vocation. Of these, the work on the farm has claimed the far greater number of boys.

At the suggestion of President Wilson, this work is to be accomplished with as little interruption to school work as possible. On Monday, March 18, and continuing for six days, the department of labor is to hold a national enrollment week, when every boy fit for service is expected to join this army. There are approximately 5,000,000 boys of this age in United States, a tremendous reserve force to supplement the war work of their elder brothers on the firing line. The same thing is being done in Canada and relatively it is easy to see how many good workers would be available in this country. Supposing there are one tenth as many boys in Canada as there are in United States, the poor old thick witted coolie idea is knocked into the proverbial cocked hat. Most of the work could be done during a summer's vacation. Two months of outdoor life will be a boon to most boys, especially those from the cities. Here is a "drive" that costs nothing, offers patriotic useful employment with generous remuneration, and ought to be eagerly and generously supported by every able bodied Canadian and American boy. AND WHAT IS MORE IT OUGHT TO HAVE THE WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT OF A SPLENDID AND POWERFUL NEWSPAPER LIKE *THE MONTREAL GAZETTE*. Get busy, *Mr. Gazette*, on something better and more worthy of you than slapping labor and backing such a very distasteful and unpatriotic cause as that of Coolie labor.

THE BIG FEDERATION

The three Canadian railway systems federations have amalgamated into one big body with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, March 15. — During the past two weeks there has been in session in Winnipeg one of the most important conventions of labor which has ever been held in the west, or in the Dominion. The attainment of the object of this gathering, which is now practically assured, will have a very direct bearing on the Canadian railway worker in this country, and probably puts the Canadian railroader forward as the best organized force we have, equal, and perhaps a little ahead, of the standing of the craft in other countries.

Representatives of all units of three systems federations have worked out a plan to amalgamate into one federation, so that the whole of the shop trades of the Canadian Government Railways, the Canadian Pacific railway, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk railways, have now become Division 4 of the Railway department of the American Federation of Labor. R. J. Tallon, at present acting secretary to District No. 2, of the Machinists, in succession to R. S. Ward, has been presiding at the convention. At the conclusion of the organization of the division Mr. Tallon was elected first president; Frank McKenna, Vancouver, vice-president; Charles Dickie, Montreal, secretary-treasurer. An executive of two men from each railway system was chosen. Winnipeg will be the headquarters of the federation, and Secretary Dickie will at once move his office to this city and devote his entire time to the business of the organization.

The officers of the groups of unions of the different trades who have been taking part in the convention are now submitting the details of the work to their local unions on all the roads throughout the Dominion and asking for a ratifying vote. When this vote is taken the federation will be complete.

Hereafter there will be no more Schedule committees meeting here or there the officials or sub-officials of the roads on which the members of their union are employed. All schedule matters will be handled by the Federation and all rates and classifications agreed upon will apply to all roads and all parts of the Dominion. This will not only cut out all different rates between east and west, but all differing rates on different systems, and it is expected to almost immediately bring about a

general managers association for the purpose of dealing with employees.

It can be counted on almost to a certainty that all schedules in the future will be based upon an eight-hour day.

Complete Organization in Sight.

The only last step in the way of organization that will be left to Canadian railway workers will be the getting together of the running trade organizations with this federation of shop trades. With this accomplished the finishing stroke of twenty-five years of organization would have been made. In 1893 the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers stood on strike, mostly on the platform of the old brick and wooden station that stood where the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, now stands. It was a little bit of an organization among railway workers which prevailed throughout the Dominion. It was some years after this before the Big Four—the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen—was a reality. About 1898 the Railway Telegraphers got into shape to strike throughout the length of the C.P.R., and they vindicated their right to be counted among the group. In 1900 the Maintenance-of-Way Employees placed themselves on the map in Canada with their long fought and tenacious strike. There was a disposition among the officials of these other brotherhoods to reject the notion that these trackmen were entitled to equal consideration with other workers—but they won, and since then have gone climbing up and up, till now we hear of the Big Six, indicating that the Telegraphers and the Trackmen are allies with the running trades.

The building up of the shop trade organizations has been even more difficult. The first thought of federation came in the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the big U.B.R.E. strike of 1902. The railway companies joined forces to put the brotherhood down and out, and they succeeded, some of the running trades international officers taking advantage of the situation to get agreements for their own organizations. The system federation plan then began to build up. The C.P.R. undertook to try conclusions with this form of organization and the big strike of 1908 was the test. The company had a little the best of the contest, but the federation survived. Federations appeared on other railway systems, and now has come the big federation.

British Labor Party New Constitution

London, Eng.—The main points of the draft constitution of the British Labor Party are as follows:

1. Name, The Labor Party.
2. Membership. The Labor Party shall consist of all its affiliated organizations (trade unions, Socialist societies, cooperative societies, trades councils, and local labor parties), together with those men and women who are individual members of a local Labor Party and who subscribe to the constitution and programme of the party.
3. Party Objects. National.

(a) To organize and maintain in Parliament and in the country a political Labor Party, and to insure the establishment of a local Labor Party in every county constituency and every parliamentary borough, with suitable divisional organization in the separate constituencies of divided boroughs.

(3) To secure for the producers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry, and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible, upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production and

the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry or service;

(c) Generally to promote the political, social, and economic emancipation of the people, and more particularly of those who depend directly upon their own exertions by hand or by brain for the means of life.

(f) To cooperate with the labor organizations in the dominions and dependencies with a view to promoting the purposes of the party and to take common action for the promotion of a higher standard of social and economic life for the working population of the respective countries.

(g) To cooperate with the labor organizations in the dominions and to assist in organizing a federation of nations for the maintenance of freedom and peace, and for the establishment of suitable machinery for the adjustment and settlement of international disputes by conciliation or judicial arbitration, and for such international legislation as may be practicable.

Why the Merchants Should Favor Labor Organizations

If there be a man who should favor organizations of labor, that man should be the merchant. Above all he is the man who profits from organization of the workers. Were it not for organized labor thousands would be making much meager weekly or monthly wages that they would be scarcely able to pay for their rent and feed and clothe themselves and families.

Fifty or more years ago the merchant was a hard working, plain living individual, his necessities governed by his business, his stock of goods by the demands of his trade.

In those days wage workers were limited by a small pay envelope, their amusements practically limited to conversation; seldom discarding overalls, except to attend a funeral, marriage or church, when he wore his tri-yearly best.

The demands of the wage workers who constitute the great majority of the consumers, limited the turnover and profits of the merchant, the status of the merchant was little if any better than the wage worker. Long hours and a small income was the rule.

With the advent of the labor union came better wages and a shorter work day. This was followed by an early closing movement by the merchants and clerks. Higher wages created a bigger demand for necessities and the so-called luxuries. The merchant's turnover was bigger, and his profits greater, and his variety of stock greatly extended. By rapid disposal of his stock he has now quantity, quality and var-

ety, and above all, some leisure to enjoy life. The labor unions have raised the standard of living of all layers of society, the merchant being no exception to the rule.

What then does a strong local labor movement mean to the merchant? Just this: It means that the wage workers have enough to spend for the necessities and some luxuries in life: a twenty dollar suit instead of a ten dollar one; better furniture at home, and other comforts; good seats once in a while at the theatres, and a little money saved for a home or against future accumulation.

It is seldom you see a union worker begging; he is too proud, too self-respecting to do so. The union worker seldom beats a bill; his self-respect again stands for the best in everything. He wants to see the other fellow prosper, too. The union worker is the merchant's one real friend.

The interest of the retail merchant should be with the union workers, who are trying by increased organization to secure the eight-hour workday for all labor, and decent living for all workers. The only expression of gratitude, which the organized ask of the unorganized is that they join the union, and cease to be a millstone around the neck of progress. For every increase in wages or decrease in hours they have received has been brought about by the organized labor movement.—Amalgamated Journal.



The Dominion Income War Tax

Its Meaning and Application.

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act, passed at the last session of Parliament is now in force and all those liable to taxation under the provisions of the Act must file the required returns for the year 1917, on or before 31st March, 1918.

The Act provides that there shall be assessed, levied, and paid upon the 1917 income of every person residing or ordinarily resident in Canada, a tax upon income exceeding \$1500 in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependent children, and upon income exceeding \$3000 in the case of all other persons.

Corporations and joint stock companies carrying on business in Canada, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax upon income over \$3000. The fiscal year of corporations and joint stock companies may be adopted if desired.

Your Immediate Obligation.—You are now required by law to fill out in triplicate, one or more of the five special forms enumerated below. Read the particulars about the forms provided, then note the form or forms that fit your case. Don't forget to make three copies. You keep one copy, and in the case of Forms T1 and T2, deliver two to the Inspector of Taxation for your district. In the case of Forms T3, T4 and T5, two copies must be filed with the Commissioner of Taxation at Ottawa.

Penalties.—Default in filing returns renders the person or persons liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues. Any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister of Finance shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

FORMS TO BE FILLED IN AND FILED.

Individuals.—Form T1 is for all individuals having the requisite income. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3, make no marks on page 4.

In giving particulars of dividends received, state amount received from each company, listing Canadian and Foreign Companies separately.

Partnerships as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies must fill in Form T2, showing total income. Amount paid during the year to Patriotic and Canadian Red Cross Funds, and other approved war funds, should be shown under Exemptions and Deductions. A financial statement should also be attached. In giving particulars of dividends received, state amount received from each Company, listing Canadian and Foreign Companies separately.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3, to state particulars of the distribution of income from estates they are handling. A separate form is required for each estate and total incomes must be given as well as distribution thereof.

Employers. On Form T4 employers shall make a list of the names of employees and amounts paid to each in salaries, bonuses, commission, or other remuneration wherever the combined sum of such remuneration for the calendar year 1917 amounted to \$1000 or more. This applies to all classes, regardless of number of such employees.

Corporations Listing Shareholders.—Corporations and Joint Stock Companies shall list on Form T5 Shareholders residing in Canada to whom Dividends were paid during the calendar year 1917, stating the amounts of dividends and bonuses paid to each.

Don't wait till the last minute. Get the necessary forms now, and make your information accurate and complete.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance
Ottawa, Canada

\$1,288 A YEAR TOO MUCH

DEFINITIONS

Chicago, March 15.—A fraction over \$4 a day for a working man with a wife and three children is a princely wage, in the opinion of Nelson Morris, the 26-year-old chairman of the board of directors of Morris & company, meat packers, testifying before Federal Judge Alschuler, arbitrator in the wage dispute between packing house workers and their employers.

The witness said his company employed 13,000 men in this city at an average wage of \$800 a year. In 1914 the company made a clear profit of \$3,500,000 and last year these figures were jumped to \$5,400,000.

Paying a worker \$1,288 a year, or a little over \$4 a day, was not indorsed by Mr. Morris. He thought two pairs of shoes a year a person was sufficient and too much sugar and street fare were in the \$1,288 budget. He said two or three trips a year to the theatre was sufficient, although he admitted that he enjoyed the theatre at least 15 or 20 times a year. He also admitted that he had never known what it was to lack money or the necessities of life.

In political discussions — especially with non-socialists — this writer finds that the chief difficulty in arriving at definite conclusions is an imperfect understanding of terminology used.

The following are a few definitions that may prove helpful to some of our junior students:

Scientific Socialist: One who is a student of sociology and science — one whose "faith" is built upon the Rock of Knowledge.

Hard-Time "Socialist": A mere discontented person, who through lack of food, clothing and shelter, or some equally disagreeable experience, "wakes up" for the time being, declaims against Capitalism, and labels himself "Socialist." This disgruntled individual once fed, clothed and housed to his satisfaction, promptly forgets his brand of "socialism."

Capitalist: One who exploits others by extracting "surplus value" through having control of raw material, machinery, etc.

Individualist: One who seeks self-aggrandizement independently of others. He is usually a capitalist, a would-be capitalist, or a wage slave unspeakably

ignorant of his position in society. **Communist (Co-Operative):** One who seeks benefit for self and society at large through communal ownership of the means of production and co-operative methods of industry and management.

To above definitions, it might be well to add that some imagine Socialism to be an Ethical system like unto the teachings of Jesus, Buddha, etc. The sooner these good people get over this erroneous impression, the sooner will they be in a position to assimilate a position to assimilate a knowledge of Biology, History, Evolution and other scientific subjects on which foundation of facts the teachings of Marx and Engels are built.

John S. Ledgerwood,
(Western Clarion.)

A GENUINE UNION SHOP

Toronto, March 15.—The members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters working in the big plant of the British Chemical Company at Trenton, Ont., work eight hours a day. Plumbers and fitters receive 75 cents, and helpers 50 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday work.

ALMY'S
MONTREAL'S LARGEST STORE

\$1.00 Day

WILL BE MONDAY
MARCH 18th

Come and see what \$1.00 will buy in every one of the sixty big departements of this store.

SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business, and Total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st, 1917.	\$90,160,174.00
Increase	7,214,178.00
Cash Income	19,288,997.00
Increase	280,860.00
New Assurances issued and Paid for in Cash	47,811,567.00
Increase	5,039,270.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.	311,870,945.00
Increase	20,436,245.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,560,580.00
Increase	46,488.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years.	5,221,963.03
Total Payments to Policyholders, 1917.	8,810,245.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	\$69,094,818
Assets held for Policyholders	90,160,174
Premiums received since organization	\$173,251,490
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them exceed the premiums received by:	\$5,893,264
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital	\$8,550,761.00

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.72	\$ 96,401.00	\$ 1,034,250.00
1887	477,410.58	1,312,064.48	10,873,717.63
1897	2,288,894.74	7,322,371.44	44,587,736.73
1907	8,749,283.25	20,468,905.15	111,439,984.88
1917	19,288,997.00	90,160,174.24	311,870,945.71

The Company takes this opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and goodwill of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

T. B. MACAULAY, President

1917

Labor from an Employer's Point of View

The following statement is particularly interesting as it comes from a member of a large and important firm, a large employer of labor and also a very successful organization. We refer to Laporte Martin & Co., wholesale grocers, etc. The matter was prepared by Mr. Laporte junior, who is a live wire and a most aggressive member of the house of which his father, Mr. H. La-

is president. "If you question an employer relative to the possibility of securing employees that are competent, painstaking in their work, they will answer you that such models are very scarce, almost non-existing.

This being to a certain extent true, is it not time that we try to discover the cause that has brought about this lamentable situation.

Let us first examine our consciences: Apart from paying them the salary agreed upon, do we make any efforts to develop their mentality? Have we tried to charitably correct their errors when they were at fault or have we merely called them down?

Have we tried to convince them that their interest and that of the firm are identical? Have we ever given them some encouragement in their work or merely tried to benefit by it?

If we can frankly answer "Yes" to these questions, we are on the right path and should continue to follow it. If, on the other hand, our answer is "No", we must not complain that our employees lack interest in our business.

We have a perfect right to expect maximum production from a machine and this without any reward — but it is unjust to expect that a workman will exhaust his energy and strength to your selfish advantage without giving him adequate compensation. Of course, you may think that you are paying them for their services — then you must not expect more than the limited effort that the workman gives you for the money he receives.

Let us not forget that if we give a little more, we will get a little more. Those who are endowed with intellectual as well as material gifts have a moral obligation to help those who are less gifted.

Let us cease to consider our relations with our employees exclusively from the point of view of our selfish interest. Let us, as well as we, have ambitions. Let us do our utmost to help them attain the aim which they set for themselves.

How many young men and girls have been forced to remain in the lower rungs of the social ladder as a result

of the disinterestedness and lack of generosity of their superiors.

And what profit have the latter derived from their attitude? None whatever. They have only contributed to foster the opinion the employee holds that the employer thinks only of his own profit and nothing more.

The constant struggle which exists between those that possess and those that do not possess seems to be caused by the indifference and egotism of the former.

Let us be more human, less selfish. Let us show that we sympathize with the workman, that we are interested in his welfare and we will get better service.

An employer that is kind and just is rarely badly served by his employees. The employer who has a touch of humanitarianism, who uses some delicacy in dealing with his employees, has a dignity which begets confidence and devotion.

Those who are under us are influenced by us. Let us act in a way that our influence will be good and disinterested and we will soon notice the disappearance of that lack of respect and confidence towards employers, which is general. The remedy is simple let us apply it and we will find it advantageous to ourselves as well as to society in general.

J. Laporte

ENTERPRISE AND THOUGHTFULNESS

A great philosopher once said that we should be very careful about our acts and our thoughts, because it is what we think and what we do that make us what we are. This was brought home the other day by seeing a note printed nicely in old English, gold form type, congratulating a business man upon attaining his certain birth day. It came from Winnipeg and to the busy man who received it something like a ray of light over a meadow on a May morning seemed to flood his mind. He remarked "It is not much, but its rare thoughtfulness and enterprise and it counts". It came from the Great West Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg to one of their clients in Montreal. It testifies to the subtlety of business efficiency and the lengths to which clever men will go to accentuate the sentimental side of the daily grind. It is more, it shows that better days is dawning in business and the social and the grovelling and the aggression is all being toned by the spirit of education and co-operation which has been the slogan of this paper since its inception. "Harmony of help" is the watchword to day and harmony of customers and industrial kings is what is going to make this world a much more pleasant place in which to live. It is a matter of public congratulation to see a big company take such pains in their work and we aid ours to them on this occasion.

3,000 CHICKENS DESTROYED IN WINNIPEG COLD STORAGE

Winnipeg, March, 13. — Controller Pattee announced today that last week a total of 3,500 pounds of chicken, belonging to the William Davis Co., had been sent from the cold storage plant to the city incinerator and destroyed as unfit for human food. The chickens had been in the cold storage plant since October, 1916. It was estimated that in numbers the total destroyed was in the neighborhood of 3,000 birds. The board of control has decided upon immediate action. It instructed the secretary to communicate at once with Food Controller Thomson, at Ottawa and demand an investigation.

The probe may extend to all cold storage plants in Winnipeg, to learn if other large quantities of poultry or other foodstuffs are being held in storage for higher prices.

The Greatest Question of the Age

(By the Rev. Charles Stetler)

Christianity is not dependent upon the infallibility of the church nor of the Bible. The church and the Bible are simply a means to an end, and not an end in themselves. Their purpose is the revelation of God in Jesus Christ.

Therefore, the chief question that men are called upon to answer is not what do you think of this doctrine, or that church, or that system of theology, but "what think ye of Christ?" Gladstone once said that this is the greatest question of the age.

You might be asked: "What do you think of Plato, of Socrates, or Shakespeare?" and you would dismiss the matter with an off-hand reply. But this question asked of Christ, passes into the most practical and the most personal of questions: "What shall I do then with Jesus?" The question becomes insistent. Men cannot get away from it. It will follow them to the ends of the earth. They may become angry because of its presence, but does not that prove that it is no ordinary question? To dismiss it by saying that Jesus Christ was simply a great reformer will not satisfy. To say that he was a great teacher, but simply one of many teachers, brings the consciousness that one is only dodging the issue.

It is frequently stated that Christ came to establish an Ideal Republic, or that he sought to inaugurate a Utopian Democracy. Neither statement is true. His own words indicate that it was his purpose to establish an Absolute Monarchy, a Kingdom, of which he should be the Head. This Kingdom is to embrace all those who will acknowledge His Kingship.

Therefore, when some social reformers select from among the words of Jesus Christ a few catch-words, which have to do only with certain social affairs, rejecting everything else that meets with their disapproval, especially that which applies to their personal lives, and then claim to be the only bona-fide followers of Jesus Christ, they are leaving out of their consideration altogether some of the most important parts of Christ's plans for the complete emancipation of mankind.

"What think ye of Christ?" Workmen cannot afford to evade Him. He is too often quoted by them. He is too great a factor in their lives. More and more will this be true.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

It is gratifying to note that our various trades unions take an interest in this paper which is in reality their own paper. This was evidenced by our friends the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 293, expressing their pleasure at the publication of a letter from their president. It is always a privilege to publish letters from the Unions and it is that kind of team work which will develop the paper in the manner we desire. It is just co-operation which is our slogan always.

The letter follows: "The Editor, Labor World. Dear Sir, At our last regular meeting I was instructed to write you to extend to you our most sincere thanks for giving the publication of a letter from our president the prominence you did. Sincerely yours, John Dillon, Secretary."

NOTICE TO DRESS CUTTERS

Notice is given that Local 112 of the Ladies' Dress and Waist Cutters' Union meets every Wednesday, at 8 P.M., in Prince Arthur Hall, 37, Prince Arthur Avenue East.

GRADUATED WAR TAX ON INCOMES

Those Enjoying Highest Incomes Will Pay Largest Amount.

If the income war tax law, about to be applied, did nothing more than cause a national stock-taking, it would serve a most useful purpose.

The taking of an inventory of one's resources invariably induces a desire to save and a desire to save when translated, as it very frequently is, into a determination to save, means getting on with the war, as well as happiness all around. This process; first an inventory of one's resources, then a desire to save, applied to every unmarried person, or widow and widower without dependent children receiving an income of \$1,500 and over, and to all other persons receiving an income of \$3,000 and over, will unquestionably result in a large proportion of cases, in a determination to save. And that means more general prosperity and renewed national strength.

But a national stock-taking is only incidental, of course, to the chief purpose of the income war tax, which is to provide revenue for the prosecution of the war in an equitable manner as possible. The tax is to be graduated, according to one's ability to pay. Those who are in receipt of only a living wage or salary will not be called upon to pay; those enjoying the highest incomes will be called upon to pay the greatest amounts, and the great body of income receivers between, will be called upon to pay in their due proportion.

Moreover, the purpose of the act is to distribute the burden equitably among all classes. By way of illustration, the farmer will be required to add to the value of his actual income, the value of the home-grown products which his own family consumes. This places the farmer on a plane with the salaried man the value of whose services is wholly represented in the income received and against which he must charge all his living expenses.

Canada has established a war record that is the envy of the World. It is certain that the Canadian people will not true to form in answer to this latest call of their war government.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY

B.-H. 'English' Paint
70 p.c. Pure White Lead
30 p.c. Pure White Zinc
100 p.c. Pure Pigment

This has proven to be the correct formula for Canada's rigorous climate. Made by BRADBURN-HENDERSON Limited

Always Something Good at **LOEW'S** The Union-Right-Through Million Dollar Playhouse

LABOR VICTORY IN SYDNEY, N.S.

Labor scored a splendid victory in the last municipal election in Sydney, N.S. The latest reports indicate that labor candidates were elected in four of the five wards. It's going some.

The workmen of Nova Scotia, as in other provinces, have recently organized their forces for political action. They should be well satisfied with the results obtained so far.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars and thirty cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution (1917, paid up) has been declared and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Tuesday, the second day of April next, to Shareholders of record, on the 15th day of March next, at three o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE.

THE NATURAL LAW OF COOPERATION IS PROGRESS

The following representative business men are sympathetic with Labor and are interested in the welfare of not only their own help but of workers generally. They believe in the LABOR WORLD and are assisting its policy of cordial relationship between Employer and Employee.

A number of leading firms whose names do not appear in this list are friendly to labor and have shown their sympathy in a practical way.

A GREAT CANADIAN INDUSTRY
Operating 17 mills
Employing 10,000 people
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UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO OF CANADA LIMITED
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CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES Limited
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Business Hours:
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Telephone Uptown 7000

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Iron, Steel, Metals, Tools, Etc.
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NEW YORK - 1176 Broadway

THE THOS. DAVIDSON Manufacturing Co. Limited.
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Canada
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HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS Limited
Makers in Canada of "High Grade Papers"
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138 McGill Street - MONTREAL

THE SHAWINGAN WATER AND POWER CO.
POWER BUILDING, CRAIG ST
MONTREAL, Canada.

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EPICIERI EN GROS
584 rue Saint-Paul Ouest
Tel. Main 3766. MONTREAL

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Car Wheels, Cast Iron Pipe and Specials, Castings of all Kinds
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Is a great tonic brewer. WORKMEN USE IT SAFELY
Rich in Iron and phosphorus
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IT IS FOOLY TO WEAR READY-MADE CLOTHES
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\$15
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Superior Quality Steam Coal

EVERYTHING IN RUBBER **DOMINION** MADE IN CANADA
The emblem of quality and fair dealing.
RUBBER FOOTWEAR, RAIN-COATS, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

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Freight and Passenger Cars of every description
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WORKS:
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ALL CLASSES OF GOODS
Excellent Service
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Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding.
MONTREAL
"Alaska" on an article in every high-grade every-ware.

MONTREAL COAL AND DOCK CO. LIMITED
Superior Quality Steam Coal

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