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Echos d'une véritable assemblée ouvrière

La première assemblée de la campagne éducative entreprise par le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal fut tenue, lundi dernier, dans la salle du Marché Saint-Jacques; ce fut, à tous les points de vue, un succès dont le comité d'organisation a le droit d'être fier. Plus d'un millier de personnes y assistaient, les orateurs furent attentivement écoutés en dépit du fait que l'acoustique de la salle n'est guère brillante, en dépit des hauts-parleurs qui y sont installés. Un certain nombre de femmes assistaient à l'assemblée et ne ménagèrent pas leurs applaudissements, signe certain que la femme s'intéresse plus à la chose publique que dans le passé; fait digne de remarque également, le nombre des jeunes gens était beaucoup plus élevé qu'il ne l'est généralement dans ces assemblées de propagande, c'est d'un bon augure: il est nécessaire que ceux qui seront appelés à résoudre les problèmes de demain aillent prendre contact avec ceux d'hier et ceux d'aujourd'hui, nous les en félicitons et espérons qu'ils continueront dans cette bonne voie.

L'assemblée fut présidée conjointement par MM. Alphéus Mathieu, le président du comité exécutif du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, et Charlemagne Rodier, C.R., l'aviseur légal du Conseil, qui remplaçait le président Foster, retenu chez lui par la maladie.

Ce fut Candide Rochefort, un jeune, le vice-président du Conseil, qui ouvrit la série des discours; il démontra les bienfaits obtenus par la classe ouvrière lorsqu'elle est bien organisée, sous l'égide des unions internationales, les raisons pour lesquelles les ouvriers doivent s'organiser, le but poursuivi par le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail et ce qu'il cherche à atteindre au moyen de ces assemblées publiques, ce qu'il offre aux ouvriers en fait de protection non seulement en ce qui regarde le salaire et les conditions de travail mais sur le terrain législatif.

Il fut suivi par "Paddy" Draper, le secrétaire perpétuel du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, qui vint expressément d'Ottawa pour venir porter la bonne parole aux ouvriers de Montréal. Ce qu'il leur dit, pour ceux qui connaissent "Paddy" et son franc parler, ce fut comme toujours, mais pour les autres, ce fut toute une révélation et pour mieux atteindre le but qu'il s'était proposé de réfuter les raisons qu'on invoque pour conseiller aux ouvriers de ne pas joindre les unions internationales parce qu'elles sont neutres et ne s'occupent ni de questions politiques, ni religieuses, il abandonna tout à coup de parler en anglais et continua son discours en français-irlandais, comme il se plaît à le dire — mais nous différons d'opinion avec lui sur ce point, car son français est absolument du bon français de la province de Québec qui ferait envie à plus d'un de nos bons orateurs — et il leur conta sa visite, il y a quelques années, à Sa Sainteté le Pape, qui lui accorda sa bénédiction ainsi qu'aux membres des unions internationales; il fit voir aux ouvriers l'impossibilité sinon la folie de chercher à organiser les ouvriers par groupes de langue ou de religion différente lorsque la lutte économique est la même pour tous.

L'honorable C.-J. Arcand, ministre du Travail du Québec, fut reçu au milieu des applaudissements frénétiques de l'auditoire et il le méritait, avant son discours et encore plus après. Il ne perdit pas son temps à faire de grandes phrases, il attaqua son sujet en disant que le Travail Organisé recevrait toujours l'attention la plus soutenue du Département du Travail, que pour présenter les demandes des travailleurs, il leur fallait un organisme, qui était le Travail Organisé; par le moyen des syndicats professionnels et par ce seul moyen les ouvriers se font entendre et obtiennent de la législation sociale; en se rangeant sous l'égide des organisations professionnelles les ouvriers ne font que suivre le conseil à eux donné par le Chef de la Chrétienté et par ce moyen ils obtiendront un juste salaire, une journée de travail plus courte et de meilleures conditions de travail.

Il parla de l'emploi de la machine à laquelle on ne peut s'opposer mais en déclarant que cette machine devait servir non pas pour opprimer l'ouvrier, le priver de son gagne-pain, mais pour alléger la tâche de l'humanité entière; il faut, dit-il, asservir la machine à l'homme et non l'homme à la machine, c'est pour cela qu'il faut réduire les heures de travail et faire en sorte que le pouvoir d'achat de l'ouvrier reste ce qu'il doit être en dépit de cette réduction des heures de travail. Il y a encore dans notre bonne province des patrons assez inhumains pour refuser à leurs employés, hommes et femmes, un salaire qui leur permette de vivre, c'est pour cela que nous avons adopté une loi du salaire minimum des femmes qui, je regrette de l'avouer, n'est pas toujours aussi bien observée qu'elle le devrait, mais faut-il donc admettre que nous en sommes rendus au point qu'il faille des menaces continuelles pour faire comprendre à certains patrons qu'il est de leur devoir de payer un salaire raisonnable à leurs employés? Qu'on donne à la classe ouvrière un pouvoir d'achat suffisant, la crise industrielle sera vite terminée et les affaires reprendront comme par enchantement.

Pourquoi la loi du salaire minimum des femmes n'a pas donné tout ce qu'on pouvait en attendre, elle ne peut pas guérir tous les maux dont souffre la classe ouvrière, ce qu'elle a accompli et ce qu'elle pourra faire à l'avenir, c'est ce qu'expliqua le président de cette Commission, M. Gustave Francq. Tout d'abord, dit-il, lorsque cette loi a été adoptée, c'était une législation nouvelle, difficile d'application parce qu'elle intervient dans les relations entre le patron et l'ouvrière sur une question monétaire; il faut la faire entrer dans les moeurs, cela ne se fait pas à la course; ajoutez à cela la crise que nous traversons et malgré laquelle nous avons maintenu les minima de salaire, seulement comme les ouvrières ne travaillent pas souvent leur journée entière leur salaire est réduit en conséquence, elles sont payées pour les heures faites au *pro rata* de ces minima. Il explique comment on détourne l'esprit de la loi en établissant le travail à la pièce ou au boni; comme la commission avait des pouvoirs limités elle n'a pu aller au delà de ces pouvoirs; grâce au dévouement du ministre du Travail, ces pouvoirs ont été mieux définis, étendus, par un arrêté-en-Conseil qui est en force depuis le 1er mai; il estime qu'avec la reprise des affaires et ces pouvoirs nouveaux la Commission pourra faire mieux observer les ordonnances qui sont en force. Il attire toutefois l'attention des ouvriers de ne pas se fier uniquement sur de la législation pour se protéger qui ne peut que leur garantir un minimum de salaire; toute législation sociale pour donner son plein rendement exige d'être complétée par l'organisation pro-

Une enquête est demandée

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail est saisi de la question des salaires à l'hôpital Sainte-Marie et les délégués demandent une enquête. — Les salaires et les heures de travail à la Commission des Ecoles catholiques de Montréal.

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail a tenu une importante assemblée jeudi soir dernier, sous la présidence de M. Candide Rochefort.

Des questions très importantes ont été discutées après que le Comité Exécutif eut présenté son rapport. La première question qui vint devant les délégués émanait d'une communication reçue de la Ligue des Modèles de Montréal, avec demande de continuer le travail afin de faire comprendre aux employeurs et à tous ceux concernés, de l'importance nécessaire d'une semaine plus courte de travail, si l'on veut procurer à un plus grand nombre du travail.

Le comité exécutif avait fait la recommandation suivante:

"Votre comité désire attirer l'attention des délégués sur le fait que le Conseil s'est déjà prononcé en faveur de la semaine plus courte, ainsi que l'a fait le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada. En plus, votre comité fait remarquer que dernièrement un comité spécial a été chargé de négocier avec le ministre du Travail de Québec au sujet de la réduction des heures de travail dans les industries non-compétitives, et le rapport a été fait à ce Conseil. Le comité continuera sans cesse son travail, et il apprécie beaucoup la coopération des unions affiliées."

Le rapport du comité exécutif sur une lettre de l'Union locale No 134 de la Fraternité unie des Charpentiers-Menusiers, lettre qui lui fut référée pour étude et rapport, a déclenché une discussion intéressante sur les salaires des ouvriers employés à l'hôpital Sainte-Marie.

D'après les déclarations faites jeudi soir, ceux qui ont juridiction sur la construction de cet hôpital n'observent pas l'échelle des salaires raisonnables en cours dans notre province. Les artisans et les journaliers qui touchent des salaires réduits s'en plaignent amèrement.

Le Conseil a commencé une enquête auprès des gouvernements provincial et fédéral qui ont fourni des subsides à cette institution. La Ville de Montréal s'est engagée à voter annuellement \$15,000 pendant vingt ans, et l'autorité provinciale a promis de garantir les obligations de l'hôpital jusqu'à un montant n'excédant pas un million de dollars. Le comité s'est informé des pouvoirs des autorités fournissant l'aide financière à cet hôpital et il a été informé que celles-ci n'avaient rien à voir dans l'administration, l'engagement et la rétribution de la main-d'oeuvre, tout ce qu'elles ont à faire, c'est de fournir les fonds. C'est donc dire qu'elles ne peuvent nullement faire droit aux griefs des ouvriers lésés par la violation de l'échelle des salaires raisonnables.

"Selon moi, dit un délégué, la Ville de Montréal devrait avoir le droit d'obliger les entrepreneurs à bien rémunérer leurs employés, mais lorsque j'ai demandé à M. Joseph Monette, commissaire des travaux publics, pourquoi rien de cette question ne figurait au contrat de contribution, il m'a tout simplement répondu qu'on n'avait pas pensé de l'y stipuler." La Ville devrait avoir son mot à dire dans cette question, parce que c'est l'argent du peuple

professionnelle; somme toute, dit-il, c'est encore la meilleure manière pour la classe ouvrière de se protéger.

Le président du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, M. Tom Moore, fit un brillant exposé de ce que ce corps important avait fait pour la classe ouvrière, de la lutte contre le chômage qu'il poursuit sur tous les terrains — législatif, économique et industriel, — il passa en revue la situation du chômage, les efforts faits pour le combattre, et insista sur le fait qu'avec la réduction des heures de travail un rajustement des salaires s'imposait, l'une ne pouvant marcher sans l'autre.

Mtre Rodier termina la série des discours en contant plusieurs anecdotes pour faire comprendre l'impérieuse nécessité pour les ouvriers de s'organiser, pour les jeunes de suivre les principes des pionniers du Travail Organisé, continuer leur mission et faire en sorte que l'ouvrier ait sa juste part de soleil et une plus grande somme de mieux-être.

Ce fut une belle démonstration de la solidarité ouvrière. Souhaitons que cette série d'assemblées se continue et remporte toujours le même succès.

qui sert en partie à cette construction.

Le Conseil des Métiers continuera son enquête et essaiera d'obtenir tous les renseignements qui pourront l'aider à obtenir justice pour les ouvriers concernés.

Le comité exécutif a fait rapport sur une lettre venant du Conseil de district des Charpentiers-Menusiers et ayant trait à l'enquête Royale sur le charbon.

Le comité exécutif a fait rapport sur une lettre n'a pas encore été publié, il est difficile de prendre une action quelconque sans avoir pris connaissance des informations contenues dans le rapport. Le comité promet de suivre de près les développements de cette affaire et prendra action aussitôt que l'occasion sera favorable.

Lorsque le secrétaire fit la lecture des correspondances, un vif débat éclata autour d'une lettre portant à l'attention du Conseil la participation de certains officiers aux assemblées de clubs dont la teinte est plus politique qu'ouvrière.

Malgré l'insistance de certains délégués pour qu'une enquête immédiate soit conduite sur les allégués de cette lettre, le Conseil adopta une motion du délégué Pierre Lefèvre demandant de différer l'étude de la question.

Vers la fin de l'assemblée, le délégué C. Rochefort a donné un résumé des pour-parlers qu'il a eus, en compagnie d'autres délégués du Conseil, avec le comité exécutif de la Ville de Montréal et le président de la Commission scolaire catholique, M. Victor Doré, relativement à l'échelle des salaires et aux heures de travail.

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail désignera probablement un comité qui ira rencontrer M. Victor Doré pour régler cette question de salaires, selon une invitation de M. Doré lui-même.

Le Conseil vota des remerciements à tous ceux qui ont aidé, directement ou indirectement, au succès de la grande assemblée de propagande ouvrière de lundi dernier.

Après quelques affaires de routine, le Conseil s'ajourna au 15 juin prochain.

LA FIN DE LA CRISE

Insensiblement, imperceptiblement, sans qu'on s'en doute trop, elle s'en vient. Les preuves se font de jour en jour plus convaincantes. L'industrie semble se remettre au pas, elle emploie un plus grand nombre d'ouvriers et, dans plusieurs cas pas encore assez nombreux cependant, elle reconnaît qu'il est essentiel que les ouvriers soient mis en mesure de dépenser plus largement pour vaincre la dépression et elle leur accorde des augmentations de salaires. Comme tout changement ne se fait pas sans qu'il y ait du bruit, que des secousses ébranlent l'ordre de choses existant, des conflits industriels éclatent un peu partout. Les ouvriers, écrasés par le poids de la misère que la crise avait mis sur leurs épaules, se réveillent et cherchent à secouer leur fardeau, à s'en débarrasser. Ils ont vécu assez longtemps dans l'abjection et aux crochets des pouvoirs publics. C'est le temps de revendiquer leur place au soleil, leur droit de vivre... oui, de vivre.

Ce qui se passe dans nos unions

CHEZ LES CORDONNIERS

Le mouvement d'organisation qui a été lancé par les cordonniers internationaux se poursuit avec une intensité remarquable. D'après les informations reçues, ce mouvement serait déclenché dans toutes les parties des Etats-Unis et du Canada, par l'union des travailleurs en chaussures (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union). Cette question a fait de nouveau le sujet de discussion, à l'assemblée du Local 249, vendredi dernier, au No 1331 rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

M. Charles McKercher, membre de l'exécutif général, qui avait assisté la semaine dernière, aux séances de cet exécutif, à Boston, Mass., a fait un exposé intéressant de la situation, en vue du travail qui semble devenir plus abondant au-delà de la ligne quarante-cinquième.

Dans la ville de Brockton, Mass., particulièrement, le plus grand centre de l'industrie de la chaussure, il existerait une entente entre l'Association des manufacturiers et l'Union des Travailleurs en chaussures, qui laisse à espérer une reprise des affaires et une augmentation de salaires. Des démarches ont été faites par le président général, M. John J. Mara, auprès de l'association patronale, afin que le pouvoir d'achat des cordonniers de Brockton soit augmenté au moins de 10 pour cent. A ce sujet, le secrétaire de l'association, M. Gray, aurait répondu que l'association était prête à conférer avec les représentants de l'Union des Travailleurs en chaussures, aux fins de considérer promptement, au cours d'une assemblée conjointe des deux parties, un règlement en la matière.

D'une manière générale, déclare M. C. McKercher, il se produit un réveil considérable, non seulement dans l'industrie de la chaussure, mais aussi dans toutes les autres branches de l'industrie. Le gouvernement américain est à élaborer un plan qui, paraît-il, a reçu toute l'approbation de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, et qui donnerait du travail à près de 6,000,000 de chômeurs. On espère donc, ajoute M. McKercher, qu'une telle action de la part des représentants du peuple, aura sa répercussion en ce pays. M. McKercher croit aussi que si les cordonniers de cette ville comprenaient leur intérêt de s'unir dans une seule et solide organisation, telle que l'union des travailleurs en chaussures (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), il se pourrait, dans un avenir rapproché, que cette puissante organisation parviendrait à obtenir une entente analogue avec les manufacturiers de Montréal.

Le président O. Drolet a fait aussi des remarques très opportunes sur le besoin de l'organisation de tous les cordonniers. Il invite chaque membre à amener un nouvel aspirant à l'union.

Une mise au point a été soulevée par M. Napoléon Germain, qui est tout à l'honneur de l'organisation, protestant contre l'annonce d'un certain journal, que la Fédération des Clubs Ouvriers de la Province de Québec aurait tenu une de ses dernières assemblées à la salle des cordonniers, 1331, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. C'est absurde, dit-il, l'Union des Cordonniers est absolument indépendante de cette prétendue association ouvrière.

C'est avec regret que le Local 249 a appris la mort subite de M. Charles Lawrence, représentant des unions de Saint-Louis, Missouri, dans l'exécutif général de la B. & S. W. U. Un vote de condoléances et de sympathies a été recommandé par l'exécutif local, lequel doit être adressé à la famille du regretté défunt et aux journaux.

CONFERENCE TYPOGRAPHIQUE ONTARIO - QUEBEC

En vue de la prochaine conférence des unions typographiques des provinces de Québec et d'Ontario, qui doit être tenue à Toronto le 30 juin et le 1er juillet, le conseil de cette conférence se réunira à Montréal, aujourd'hui, pour préparer l'agenda de la convention. Seront présents à cette séance de l'exécutif: Wm. Lodge, d'Ottawa, président; J. W. Schmidt, de Kitchener, 1er vice-président; Hugh S. Bentley, de Hamilton, 2e vice-président; Ernest J. Teague, Montréal, secrétaire de la conférence.

CONDITIONS ABOMINABLES

Une enquête faite par la Methodist Episcopal Church de New-York prouve que les salaires des travailleurs dans les principales industries des Etats-Unis. Les manufactures de l'Est sont les plus éprouvées. Les états du Massachusetts et du New-Jersey sont un peu mieux.

ASSEMBLEE DES TYPOGRAPHES

Cet après-midi, à 2 heures 30, à la salle de l'Union du Commerce, 1079, rue Berri, aura lieu l'assemblée mensuelle de l'Union Typographique Jacques-Cartier No 145.

Des questions importantes y seront discutées, concernant les conditions du métier et les salaires. L'organisateur y fera un exposé de ses activités durant le mois et fera probablement une déclaration d'une importance vitale. Tous les membres qui tiennent à être au courant des événements ouvriers, particulièrement de ce qui se passe dans leur propre union, devront se faire non seulement un devoir mais un plaisir d'être présents; car, qu'ils se rappellent qu'on n'est jamais si bien servi que par soi-même.

BARBIERS EN CAMPAGNE

L'Union internationale des Barbiers, local 455, de Montréal, organise une grande campagne de recrutement, dans le but de relever les conditions du métier qui ont subi un terrible contre-coup de la crise. Le droit d'entrée, durant cette campagne, est abaissé à \$1.00. Pour autres renseignements: M. A. Millard, 254, rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

OUVRIERS SANS UNION

L'avis suivant nous est adressé pour publication:

"Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal donne avis aux ouvriers qui n'appartiennent à aucune organisation de métier et qui désirent faire partie d'une union professionnelle, ainsi qu'aux ouvriers qui auraient besoin des services des officiers du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, dans leurs difficultés, qu'ils peuvent s'adresser à M. Jos. Pelletier, secrétaire du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, ou à M. Emile Mathieu, secrétaire du Conseil des Métiers de la Construction. Les bureaux de M. Pelletier sont au No 7, rue Craig Est, L.A. 2726; les bureaux de M. Emile Mathieu sont au No 1201, rue Saint-Dominique, L.A. 9745."

CHARPENTIERS-MENUISIERS

Le Conseil de district de Montréal de la Fraternité unie des Charpentiers-Menuisiers d'Amérique reprendra sa campagne de propagande, lundi soir, par une grande assemblée, à Saint-Henri.

Enrourageons de tout coeur l'achat des produits portant l'étiquette unioniste, car c'est la meilleure arme entre les mains des travailleurs.

LE BILAN D'AVRIL DU CANADIEN NATIONAL

Le bilan d'avril du réseau national tout entier accuse des recettes brutes de \$11,110,406, une diminution de \$2,419,545 sur avril 1932. Les dépenses d'exploitation se sont élevées à \$11,245,245, une diminution de \$1,501,728 sur avril 1932 et le déficit du revenu net s'est élevé à \$134,839 en avril 1932, une diminution de \$917,817.

Le bilan des quatre premiers mois de l'année accuse pour tout le réseau des recettes brutes de \$41,688,433, une diminution de \$11,496,822 sur les recettes brutes de la période de 1932 correspondante. Les dépenses d'exploitation se sont élevées à \$45,846,515 contre \$53,731,829 en 1932, une diminution de \$7,885,314.

14 MILLIONS D'AMERICAINS SONT VENUS AU CANADA

D'après le service du tourisme du Canadien National, plus de 14 millions d'Américains nous ont rendu visite au cours de l'an dernier. Les autres pays nous ont envoyé 11,000 visiteurs. D'un autre côté, 1,500,000 Canadiens ont visité les Etats-Unis et 30,000 autres Canadiens ont visité l'Europe.

ON PLANTE PLUS D'ARBRES

Le service des ressources naturelles du Canadien National dit que l'an dernier la pépinière de Lawrencetown a distribué 500,000 petits arbres pour planter, une augmentation de 12 pour cent sur l'année précédente.

Demandez l'étiquette de l'Union sur toutes vos marchandises

Always demand the Union Label -- It pays

Reproduction des marques syndicales, cartes d'ateliers, boutons Union Labels, Shop Cards, Working Buttons and Emblems used et insignes de travail qui désignent l'affiliation aux unions et désignent la membership in the affiliated National and International Unions with the American Federation of Labor.

The image displays a wide variety of union labels and emblems. These include:

- UNION LABEL O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314**: A circular label for plasterers and cement finishers.
- UNION MARKET**: A rectangular label for a market.
- UNION SHOP**: A rectangular label for a shop.
- UNION BAR**: A rectangular label for a bar.
- UNION HOUSE**: A rectangular label for a house.
- UNION LABEL**: Various other circular and rectangular labels for different trades like tailors, shoemakers, and printers.
- Emblems of the American Federation of Labor**: A large circular emblem with a scale of justice.
- UNION MADE**: Various labels and emblems indicating union-made products.

L'intolérance disparaît

Il a été donné à tout le monde de contempler au milieu d'un groupe de docteurs en droit du McGill la figure de notre nouveau cardinal alors que la grande université anglaise venait de le sacrer docteur en droit — en droit canon peut-être bien — les journaux qui ont reproduit la photographie n'en disent rien. Un grand nombre ont été surpris de voir un haut dignitaire ecclésiastique coiffé du bonnet carré et de la toge hiératique que portèrent tant de célèbres hérétiques et apostats persécuteurs ou persécutés qui vécutrent et moururent dans la haine de notre religion. Ils se souvenaient des jours — pas si éloignés — où catholiques et protestants se regardaient en chiens de faïence, mais qui grognaient tout de même. Il n'était pas permis à un catholique d'entrer dans un temple protestant sans pécher, pas même pour assister au service funèbre d'un ami. Il devait attendre à la porte que la cérémonie fut terminée pour reconduire ensuite le défunt au champ du repos. A moins d'avoir de l'ouate dans les oreilles, il ne devait pas souffrir qu'un pasteur élevât la voix devant lui, pas même pour chanter un cantique ou prononcer la plus anodine des homélies. Le "hors de l'Eglise pas de salut" était à la base de notre éducation religieuse. Sur les bancs de l'école on apprenait à ne pas admirer les gens de la Réforme. On les tenait de leur vivant pour des réprouvés, des parpaillots qui déjà sentaient le fagot. C'était bien mal, assurément, d'avoir creusé un abîme entre des chrétiens qui adoraient le même Dieu d'amour.

Nous sommes heureux de voir ce changement de dispositions entre catholiques et protestants et vice-versa. On peut différer d'opinion sur les *Credo*, sans pour cela s'arracher les cheveux, les yeux et se découdre la panse. Il vaut mieux certainement se têter les oreilles que se manger le nez, se donner l'accolade plutôt que de s'envoyer des coups de poignard dans le dos. Il faut avoir un esprit chagrin pour voir d'un mauvais oeil les bonnes relations d'aujourd'hui d'entre ceux qui il a cinquante ans se cassaient du sucre et des anathèmes sur la tête. C'est un spectacle plus en rapport avec l'Evangile que de voir marcher en procession côte à côte, les voix, la conscience, les coeurs à

l'unisson, les ennemis irréconciliables de jadis qui se dressaient alternativement des bûchers après s'être battus à coups de textes et avoir été soumis aux horreurs de la question. Il est plus dans la logique de leur croyance de se balancer l'encensoir sous le nez que de s'assommer à tour de rôle.

Nous assistons avec ravissement à cette réconciliation tardive, à ce soleil, qui sort d'une aube sanglante, mais n'en rayonne que plus, à cette réunion des esprits et des consciences, à cette évolution du sentiment religieux qui fait fi de la lettre des textes, des dogmes étroits, figés en des formules invariables, à la foi cristallisée dans la scolastique pour s'assimiler la véritable substance du christianisme: la mansuétude, la tolérance, la confraternité.

"Mais", dit-on, "il n'est pas si facile que cela d'arracher l'ivraie qu'on a semée dans nos âmes et qui a étouffé l'amour..."

— Autre temps, autres moeurs. L'intérêt des chrétiens veut qu'ils s'unissent pour faire face à l'ennemi commun. Garneau a dit une phrase toujours juste: "Les Anglais furent justes parce qu'ils avaient peur." Voilà la raison de ces touchantes accordailles, la peur d'un fauve dont l'haleine brûlante leur court sur la nuque. La crainte est le commencement de la sagesse et de la sociabilité. Il faut se donner la main pour faire la chaîne et encercler le monstre. L'heure n'est plus à l'exégèse, aux discussions théologiques, aux polémiques, aux commentaires sur la bible, à l'apologétique, il ne s'agit pas de faire tenir sur des pointes d'aiguilles des systèmes ingénieux, de fendre des cheveux en six, il faut si l'on veut vivre s'aimer et se le dire, se sentir les coudes, composer avec son idéal et ses principes d'autrefois, mettre les âmes au même diapason..."

Seulement nous regrettons pour la solennité de la fête que la cérémonie ait débuté au Loew's, qu'on lui ait donné l'allure un peu théâtrale, un tant soit peu burlesque, d'un pow-wow iroquois, quand la tribu sacrée un étranger grand chef, qu'on le revêt d'un manteau de chamois et du casque en plume pour danser la danse primitive et fumer le calumet de la paix.

JULIEN SAINT-MICHEL.

Et chez nous!... au Canton Clermont

On prête à Adolphe Hitler un plan de restauration agricole nouveau.

Le désir secret de tout Allemand est d'avoir une ferme; et de rendre l'Allemagne indépendante de l'Univers pour ses denrées alimentaires. Mais l'étendue du territoire allemand est limitée.

Il faut donc ouvrir des terres nouvelles.

Elles sont rares, et de défrichement extraordinairement dispendieux.

Il faut donc, en plus de défricher ce qui reste de terre inculte, développer au maximum le rendement des terres en rapport.

Hitler proposerait donc de faire faire un recensement de toutes les terres du pays, incultes ou en rapport.

D'en faire ensuite une évaluation exacte. Muni de ces renseignements, il ferait émettre une monnaie spéciale ayant la valeur du mark-or, mais n'ayant cours qu'en Allemagne, et cela pour le montant total de la valeur du pays.

Cette monnaie serait prêtée, sans intérêt, aux colons nouveaux, et aussi aux cultivateurs, mais pour pas plus que la valeur exacte de leur propriété. Ces prêts devraient être remboursés dans 20 ans.

Si l'emprunteur rembourse avec cette monnaie, elle sera détruite au fur et à mesure qu'elle sera remise. S'il rembourse avec des mark-or, ces derniers seront conservés en circulation, mais un montant d'égale valeur de marks de monnaie spéciale sera détruit.

Dans 20 ans, tous les prêts seraient remboursés, cette monnaie spéciale serait détruite. Seul le mark-or aurait cours. Si l'on n'est

pas plus riche en pièces sonnantes qu'aujourd'hui, on espère que ces prêts spéciaux à l'agriculture allemande l'auront tellement relevée, que des améliorations telles auront été apportées à l'amendement du sol, à l'amélioration des troupeaux, des bâtiments de ferme, des méthodes agricoles, que l'agriculture allemande sera la première du continent européen, que l'Allemagne pourra pratiquement se suffire.

Qu'est-ce que cela donnera dans la pratique, si réellement ce plan est mis à exécution? Là-bas, en Europe, des hommes de génie passent des nuits et des nuits à inventer de ces calculs compliqués, parce qu'ils n'ont pas de bonnes terres arables, de défrichement facile, où ils pourraient placer des populations entières.

Chez nous, au Canada, il n'en est pas ainsi.

Nous avons des dizaines de millions d'acres de bonne terre qui peut produire en abondance les grains, les légumes; des pâturages où des troupeaux immenses de bestiaux trouveraient facilement leur subsistance.

Dans ces régions favorisées de la nature, nous pouvons citer le canton Clermont, en Abitibi.

A proximité du Chemin de fer National du Canada, il est traversé par deux chemins de pénétration, dont l'un partant de Dupuy, se rend à la mine Abana, l'autre laissant LaSarre et ses moulins à scies, atteint la rivière Turgeon.

Deux cents familles trouveraient facilement à se placer là sur ces terres.

LABOR DIRECTORY

MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence Boulevard. President, J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Pelletier, 7 Craig Street East.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.—To promote the interests of the Allied Union Label (which can be had in either the French and English language). The following organizations comprise Council: Typographical Union, No. 176; Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52; Bookbinders' Union, No. 91; Photo Engravers' Union, No. 9; Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33; Amalgamated Lithographers of America, No. 27. President, Jos. Pelletier; vice-president, Walter Forrest; Recorder, A. F. Ricard; Secretary-Treasurer, James Phillip, Room 2, 408 St. James Street West. Executive: Nap. Oulmet, J. A. Boller, John Moore. Auditors: R. Charbonneau, A. Query, A. E. Moisan. Telephone: MAquette 7489. Council meets Second Tuesday of each month at 7 Craig Street East.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER No 145.—Assemblée le 1er samedi du mois, à la salle de l'Union du Commerce, 1079, rue Berri. Président, J. E. Gariépy, 6628, Ave. Delorimier. Téléphone: CALumet 0236; secrétaire-trésorier, Henri Richard, 3477, rue Cartier; Téléphone: AMherst 7034.

UNION DES RELIEURS, Local 91.—Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis de chaque mois, à la salle de l'Union, No 7, rue Craig Est, à 8 heures du soir. Président: J.-A. Julien; secrétaire-financier et agent d'affaires, Jos. Pelletier, 7, rue Craig Est, téléphone: LANcaster 2726.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 176.—Meets first Saturday of each month at Union Rooms, 408 St. James St. W. William Skanes, President, 5630 Waverly Street; James Phillip, Secretary-Treasurer, 408 St. James Street W. Business hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Telephone: MAquette 7489.

CHARPENTERS-MENUSIERS, Union locale No 1558, Maisonneuve.—Assemblée tous les vendredis à 8 heures du soir au No 1651, rue Letourneau (Temple des Buffalo). Président: A. Labrosse; vice-président: E. Lemay; secrétaire-archiviste: Charles Thibault, 2384, rue Aylwin; secrétaire-financier: A. Robert, 1576, rue Letourneau; secrétaire-trésorier: J.-W. Corbell, 2550, rue Lacordaire; conducteur: W. Bélanger; gardien: A. Bonneville.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES CHARPENTERS-MENUSIERS D'AMERIQUE, Local 134.—Président, F. Doucet, 1909, rue Cartier; vice-président, H. Trotter, 224 rue Panet tél. FRontenac 1608; secrétaire-archiviste, Pierre Lefèvre, 5491, 12e Avenue, Rosemont; secrétaire-financier, Edouard Larose, 1278, rue Beaubien tél. DOLLard 3288; secrétaire-trésorier, Ernest Tisdelle, 1316, rue Gilford. Le Local s'assemble tous les lundis soir, au Monument National, chambre 11.

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS, Local 315 of Montreal.—Meetings every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 1182 St. Lawrence Blvd. (Monument National), room 11. Frank Horan, Financial Secretary, 3460 Berri Street, Telephone: HARbour 4497.

Et elles mettraient en valeur ce qui deviendra l'une des meilleures paroisses agricoles du pays.

Cette région conviendrait admirablement bien à des fils de cultivateurs qui sont à la recherche de bonnes terres.

Et le Service de Colonisation, Chemin de fer National du Canada, Montréal, leur accorderait des taux de faveur pour se rendre jusque-là.

J.-E. LAFORCE.

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FRATERNITE DES WAGONNIERS DE CHEMINS DE FER D'AMERIQUE, LOGE SAINTE-MARIE No 234.—Assemblées régulières les 1er et 3e vendredis de chaque mois, dans la salle de l'Assistance Publique, rue Laguchetière Est. Président, L.-A. Beaudry, 1825, rue Désery; vice-président, H. Masse, 3870, rue Mentana; secrétaire-archiviste et correspondant, C. Miron, 5181, 7e Avenue, Rosemont; secrétaire-financier, R.-B. Lamarche, 4505, Delorimier, chambre 7; secrétaire-trésorier, A. Bertrand, 2345 Aylwin; guides: E. Lemger et A. Asselin; sentinelle, O. Côté; maître de cérémonies, Jos. Dufault; gardien, H. Joly. Comité local de protection: J.-A. Beaudry, président, tél. FRontenac 5894; Geo. Gauthier, secrétaire, 5468 12e Avenue Rosemont, tél. CLairval 1314W; C. Miron, tél. AM. 5223; H.-J. Limoges, 1404 Desjardins, tél. CLairval 7555; H. Vaillancourt, 2494 Rouen, tél. FRontenac 5500; R. Provost, 2089 Préfontaine, tél. FRontenac 1523.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES PEINTRES-CORATEURS, Local 349.—Assemblées tous les lundis, au No 1331, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, Joseph Renaud, 1202, rue Ottawa; vice-président, C.-A. Mondor, 4578, rue DeLaroché; secrétaire-correspondant, Albert Renaud, 424, avenue Ash; secrétaire-financier, L.-P. Boisselle, 7806a, rue Saint-Denis; trésorier, R. Robillard, 3484, rue Ste-Famille; conducteur, E. Valliquette, 1177, rue Champlain; gardien, A. Trudeau, 9078 rue Notre-Dame Est. Les auditeurs sont A. Boismenu, E. Désève, F. Barbeau. Agent d'affaires, L.-P. Boisselle, 7806a, rue Saint-Denis.

CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DES CHARPENTERS-MENUSIERS D'AMERIQUE.—Président, F. Larose; vice-président, E. Boucher; trésorier, E. Lauthier; secrétaire, Pierre Lefèvre; agents d'affaires: J. Shears et G. Houle. Les assemblées sont tenues tous les mercredis soirs à 8 heures, au Monument National, chambre 14, tél. LANcaster 5754.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, No. 249.—S'assemble tous les vendredis du mois à 8 heures du soir, au No 1331, rue Ste-Catherine Est. Président, O. Drolet; secrétaire-archiviste, N. Gervais; secrétaire-correspondant, A. Roy; comité exécutif: Président, L. Thibault; secrétaire, N. Poirier; secrétaire-trésorier et agent d'affaires, Charles McKercher, 1331, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Le Local s'assemble tous les vendredis et l'Exécutif tous les mercredis.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES BARBIERS-COIFFEURS D'AMERIQUE, Local 455, de Montréal.—S'assemble tous les 2e et 4e lundis de chaque mois, au No 1172, boulevard Saint-Laurent, Monument National, salle No 15. Président, H. Labouche; secrétaire-archiviste, L.-D. Bélanger; secrétaire-trésorier et agent d'affaires, A. Millard, 254, rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TAILLEURS DE PIERRE DE MONTREAL.—Assemblées tous les 2e et 4e lundis de chaque mois, à 8 heures du soir, à la salle des Cordonniers, 1331, rue Sainte-Catherine Est. Président, A. Laurin, 73, rue Drolet; secrétaire-correspondant J.-L. Longpré, 2440, rue Sainte-Catherine Est.

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SYNDICALISME

Un ministre provincial disait, ces jours-ci, la nécessité pour les ouvriers de s'enrôler dans les organisations sociales. Sans elles, les artisans se trouvent isolés, n'ont aucun moyen de contact facile avec les législateurs et les institutions économiques du pays; sans elles, il est impossible de faire connaître les justes griefs relatifs aux heures de travail et aux salaires et de faire respecter les lois ouvrières.

Tous les ouvriers se sont groupés en corps suivant les métiers qu'ils exercent, puis ces divers corps ont formé des fédérations internationale et nationale. Aujourd'hui, le syndicalisme est la grande force sans laquelle il est impossible de diriger quelque mouvement d'ordre économique et social. Il n'est d'ailleurs plus ce qu'il était hier en raison de la qualité de ses dirigeants, hommes souvent très instruits, très au courant des faits de la vie industrielle et des lois, des besoins des masses et des responsabilités qui leur incombent.

L'organisation syndicale s'étend également à presque toutes les activités des classes dites professionnelles, comme le droit, la médecine, le génie, etc. Jusqu'aux instituteurs et aux jeunes filles de bureaux qui ont leurs associations propres. A part les questions de traitement et d'indemnités, on discute à ces réunions toutes celles qui se rattachent à la défense des droits de chacun, du relèvement social des groupes, quand il est nécessaire, au prestige même du travail.

Il faut plaindre ceux-là même qui, par l'insuffisance numérique de leur métier ou de leur profession, ne peuvent se grouper. Il est avéré que les travailleurs non affiliés constituent encore la grande masse. Une foule de gens n'exercent aucun métier particulier. Il va de soi que les ouvriers spécialisés se doivent d'être protégés contre la pénétration dans leurs rangs d'individus qui se découvrent du jour au lendemain des aptitudes particulières. D'une façon générale, les sans-métier, du fait qu'ils vont d'une besogne à l'autre sans s'arrêter à aucune, ne peuvent se rallier sur un front unique et partant exercer une action commune. Ce sont des nomades du travail. Toutefois, le syndicalisme conjuré rinira par rompre la pitoyable destinée, par exemple, de tous ces collets blancs — petits comptables, buralistes, commis, sollicitateurs, etc. — dont le travail n'est pas nettement défini parce que trop changeant. Pourquoi pas une association des sans-métier et des versatiles? — *La Patrie*, 30 mai.

LE CANADA A CHICAGO

M. Alistair Fraser, vice-président intérimaire, directeur du service de la circulation au Canadien National, a représenté ce réseau à l'ouverture de la grande exposition mondiale de Chicago. Étaient aussi présents à la cérémonie d'inauguration M. J. Murray Gibbons, directeur du service de la publicité du Pacifique Canadien, Walter S. Thompson, directeur du service de la publicité du Canadien National, P. Cosgrove, du ministère fédéral du commerce, qui ont préparé conjointement l'exposition canadienne à Chicago.

"Le Canada", a dit M. Alistair Fraser, "possède à Chicago un pavillon qui lui fait honneur et devrait lui être profitable. Il attirera l'attention de millions de personnes sur les endroits de tourisme et sur les placements de capitaux à faire dans notre pays.

"Pour encourager les visiteurs à l'exposition à continuer des vacances au Canada, dit M. Fraser, un bureau de renseignements est adjoint au pavillon canadien et six personnes donnent en permanence les renseignements demandés.

"Le pavillon canadien occupe une bonne

partie de la salle des transports et des voyages et attire tous les regards avec sa carte du Dominion qui mesure 130 pieds de large et est surmontée d'un énorme écusson. Dans la salle de réception se tiennent en faction un sergent et deux caporaux de la Gendarmerie Royale à cheval du Canada.

"On peut", dit M. Fraser, "passer plus d'une heure à voir les dioramas en couleur représentant des paysages canadiens: Banff, Jasper, Ontario, Québec, Provinces Maritimes, Colombie Britannique, les Provinces des Prairies et les villes canadiennes. Tous ces ouvrages d'art sont l'oeuvre d'artistes canadiens. On y voit aussi des scènes de chasse et de pêche, des spécimens de minéraux, de cuivre et même de tabac canadien."

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

Even those who think that they keep up with the times may be surprised at the following resolution as adopted by a conference from Egypt, India, Japan, Persia and Siam: "The wages and salaries of men and women employed in schools, offices, factories, etc., should be equal, the conditions being otherwise equal."

ALDERMAN WHITE OF CALGARY VINDICATED

The Calgary Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party has requested us to publish the following statement; we do it with pleasure as we always considered Bro. White as a straight forward trade-unionist and an honest man. Here it is:

"In view of the widespread publicity given to charges brought against Alderman Fred J. White, leader of the Labor Group in the Alberta Legislature, by one J. Guest, and its damaging effect upon Mr. White personally and upon the movement he represents, we bespeak your assistance in making known to the general public the outcome of these charges.

An apology by Mr. Guest, published in the Calgary Albertan of May 8th and in other papers, states:

"In bringing the pending action against Fred J. White, M.L.A., I acted upon mere rumors, which I have now investigated and find to be absolutely without foundation. I never had any reliable information or any credible source of information which would lead me to believe in the truth of any of the statements contained in my statement of claim which reflect upon the character, honesty and integrity of Mr. White. I sincerely regret the action taken by me against Mr. White and hereby unreservedly retract every statement in the statement of claim which in any way reflects upon him."

The action was dismissed by Mr. Justice Ewing of the Supreme Court of Alberta on May 8th, all costs being assessed to the plaintiff, Joseph Guest.

The only conceivable motive behind such an action, we believe, would be a desire to damage a Labor leader and, through him, the Labor movement and the C. C. F. We would very greatly appreciate, therefore, any publicity you can give to the outcome of this action.

Yours very truly,

S. L. JOHNSON,
Secretary."

WHAT NEXT?

A device for the use of ordinary furnace oil in gasoline engines was recently demonstrated in an airplane at Newark, N. J. Using fuel oil instead of gasoline, an airplane flew twice around the Newark Metropolitan Airport and the test is said to have impressed a group of engineers and

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Les ouvriers organisés doivent de préférence patroniser les hôtels et tavernes employant les membres du

Local 200

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Organized workers must patronize hotels and taverns employing members of

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pilots. The device, invented by Alfred Schwartz, metallurgist and petroleum expert, has been given successful tests on an automobile.

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The Open Forum

NEED OF ORGANIZATION

Says Insurance Agents and Employees Should Organize Without Delay.

Editor, *The Labor World*.

Sir: — I fully concur in all that was said in last week's editorial entitled "A Vital Need," and urging employees of insurance companies, particularly industrial solicitors, to form a union or occupational association.

The insurance agent must be fairly well dressed and live in a decent neighborhood, in order that he can make the appearance which his superiors regard as necessary for one following his calling. He can hardly go around soliciting business or collecting premiums dressed in overalls and wearing muddy boots. The nature of his calling is such, as to demand a fair education, as well as considerable patience. I cannot understand why men who are agents should permit themselves to be exploited as they are by the companies and their officials, who are well aware that it is because of the activity and loyalty of the agent (this applies more so in the case of the industrial solicitor), that they build up a very large and profitable clientele. It is regrettable that so many of these agents are afraid of becoming identified with an organization.

I understand that industrial solicitors in Great Britain were exploited without sympathy or mercy by a great company, until they organized. They are now treated with the respect and given the consideration they deserve. I am sure that the Canadian insurance agent and solicitor is equally as intelligent and capable as he or those who follow the same calling in Great Britain. Companies in their publicity boast of their assets and solidity. Increase in assets and solidity are entirely the work and the result of the efforts of the insurance solicitor and loyal employee. They are therefore entitled to adequate compensation and the right to make representations whenever they deem their interests are in any way affected. Adequate compensation as well as the right to make representations can only be secured through an organization. Workers in other crafts have found that they can make little if any headway, unless they are strongly organized.

Bernard Shaw, the world's greatest living dramatist, in a preface to a pamphlet issued by the organized clerks in Great Britain, stated emphatically that if he was a clerk he would join a union.

The right to organize for one's economic betterment is no longer challenged. The right is one, however, that must be exercised. Insurance employees (which includes the industrial solicitor and collector) should lose no time in taking steps to form an organization. They should not permit themselves to be intimidated from organizing by threats on the part of their superiors. If those who are actively identified with the movement to organize cannot come out as openly as they might, they can secure the professional services of those who can represent them, and who will not in any way be intimidated by a threat of dismissal or other consequences.

Insurance men are indebted to *The Labor World* for the editorial that appeared in your columns of last week, urging insurance men to get together for their own benefit. They should take this advice and begin organization without delay. Creating a fund to compensate those who might suffer prejudice because of their activity, will eliminate the fear that no doubt exists, and has hitherto influenced those who favor an organization, from taking the necessary action. There is no occupation in this city that could build up so strong and influential an organization, as that which gives employment to thousands of men, as insurance employees and solicitors.

INSURANCE SOLICITOR.

* * * WORK FOR RELIEF

A New Sub-Committee Has Been Appointed to Study the Question. — Chairman and Personnel of Committee a Guarantee That Every Effort Will be Made to Provide Employment

Montreal, May 23, 1933.

Editor, *The Labor World*.

Sir: — I am sure the thousands of good citizens who have been workless for quite a long time, read with considerable satisfaction, the information issued by the City that a new sub-committee on work for relief has been formed, and without loss of time, has begun investigating the several plans presented to provide work rather

than charity, for those who, through no fault of their own, have been unemployed for a considerable period.

The plight of thousands of our good fellow citizens should certainly make a very strong appeal to not only the members of the City Council, but those interested in the general welfare. No self-respecting workman wishes to sustain himself upon the meagre doles which he secures through the several charitable organizations that co-operate with the City in distributing the funds that are appropriated to provide a minimum of the bare necessities of life. The better one gets to know our working population, the more he admires their grit and uncomplaining attitude towards the fate which is theirs through no fault of their own, but circumstances.

The committee, and the employers co-operating with them, as asked for by Alderman Legault, will not only earn the thanks, but the sincere gratitude of the workers and their families, who, because of the activity of the new committee and the readiness on the part of employers to aid, will create employment.

We quite often boast of the splendid opportunities which our country provides. If such opportunities exist, they should be made available for those who seek nothing more than the opportunity of earning their bread in the sweat of their face.

The several plans that have come before the aldermanic sub-committee appointed to co-operate with the unemployed subsisting upon relief to give a measure of return in labor, will enable it to decide upon one or more that can be put into immediate operation.

The committee is fortunate, in having as its Chairman, Alderman Leon Trepanier, Leader of the Council, who enjoys a very deserved reputation as one of the ablest men in the Council and one of the foremost authorities in Canada on municipal matters. His colleagues, Aldermen DesRoches, Goyette, Arcand, Schubert, Quintal, Biggar, Fillion, O'Connell, and Dupuis, are likewise qualified because of their experience, to co-operate with the Chairman of the committee, to evolve such plans as will make it possible for the workless citizen to earn the pittance he gets in exchange for the labor which he will willingly give. The depression has certainly been a very trying and testing time for those engaged in the many employments skilled and unskilled, that make up our municipal as well as national activity. We have every reason to feel pleased with the since effort that is being made by the Executive and the members of the Council, to grapple with a very difficult situation.

Let us hope that, as result of the new committee's activity, and the stimulating of a demand for commodities, as well as because of the suggestions made by the Honorable Mr. Taschereau to help the building trades, and the appeal of the Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, that things will shortly and substantially improve.

BERNARD ROSE.

LABOR HEAD NAMED TO CUSTOMS POST

Newark, N. J. — Arthur A. Quinn, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and State Senator, has been nominated by President Roosevelt as Controller of Customs at New York City.

Quinn has long been a student of social and industrial conditions. His career as a public office holder began in 1913 with his election as an Assemblyman from Middlesex county. He was elected to the State Senate in 1929. Quinn, who is 67 years old, has served as president of the Labor Bank of Newark. He was a carpenter before he rose to the leadership of organized labor in New Jersey.

HOSIERY WORKERS SCRAPED BY NEW KNITTING MACHINES

Philadelphia, Pa. — How new machinery is ousting hosiery, sweater and other knit goods workers from their jobs was vividly shown at the 29th Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition here.

Recent developments in single unit and single head full fashioned hosiery machines, of which several were on view, were called "revolutionary" by the rayon manufacturers for whose benefit they were demonstrated.

Unskilled help can operate the single head machine with greater flexibility than was possible for a highly skilled worker on the old type machines.

Another exhibit was a skein machine especially adapted for rayon dyeing.

Job Insurance for Small Communities

The practicability of protecting the workers of a small community from the distress caused by employers dismissing them is shown in the report by Sir Claude Hill, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, recommending a scheme of unemployment insurance for that Island.

The Isle of Man has a population of around 60,000. Its principal occupation is catering to 500,000 summer visitors. Agriculture and market gardening are the most important industries.

The insurance plan covers men only. The contributions are paid exclusively by employed persons, with the addition of a retrenchment premium paid by employers who reduce the number of employees after the summer season. The retrenchment premium is calculated on the average numbers employed in the 12 weeks ending with September. One pound would be paid for each unit below the summer average employed in the first 20 weeks after September, and a second pound for the next 20 weeks, so that if the average number of men employed in the summer were 20 and the average for the rest of the year 10, the employer would pay a retrenchment premium of one pound.

The full rate of benefit is 14 shillings a week for a man, with the addition of six shillings for a wife and two shillings six pence for each child up to a maximum of 30 shillings a week for 26 weeks.

There is also a provision that part-time earnings must not be supplemented by unemployment insurance benefits beyond the point where the earnings and benefits together amount to the weekly wage of an unskilled laborer.

The unemployment scheme is based on the recommendations of a commission which reviewed the economic conditions and financial arrangements of the Island. The commission expressed the conviction that the plan is actuarially sound.

BIG JACK OVERALL STRIKERS HOLD OUT AGAINST SYSTEM

Bristol, Tenn. — Around 1,000 workers at the Big Jack Overall Company plants here declared they would not return to work until the management discontinues the new "minute system" recently installed in some departments and re-establishes the former plan.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN SHIRT INDUSTRY WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Washington, D. C. — An investigation of hours and wages paid employees in the men's shirt industry was ordered by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who said that sweatshop conditions and incredibly low wages for women and children prevail in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics, Women's Bureau and Children's Bureau will conduct the investigation.

205 SHIRT FACTORY WORKERS WIN STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

Kulpmont, Pa. — A strike against low wages was declared by the 250 employees of the Kulpmont Shirt Factory. At the end of a week's shut down, the management agreed to pay a minimum wage rate of \$5 a week and a 10 per cent increase for employees receiving in excess of \$5 a week.

24 PER CENT WAGE BOOST ASKED BY STRIKING TEXTILE WORKERS

Providence, R. I. — The 150 employees of the Orrell Mill, Inc., of Glendale, near here, struck when the management refused to give them a 24 per cent increase in wages. The mill boss offered a 12½ per cent increase, but the employees claimed the boost was just half of what they should have.

UNION HEAD MADE MEMBER OF RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Albany, N. Y. — Vice-President Joseph P. Ryan of the New York State Federation of Labor has been appointed a member of the State Temporary Relief Administration to succeed President John Sullivan, who resigned because of his appointment to the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Board. Ryan is president of the International Longshoremen's Association and president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

1,000 POE MILL WORKERS STRIKE FOR PAY INCREASE

Greenville, S. C. — One thousand employees of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company here went on strike for a wage increase.

John Peel, southern organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, declared that the operatives would not return to work until wages have been raised, hours shortened and working conditions improved.

He said many employees had not received any wages in money for more than a year, every cent being taken up at the company store for groceries, rent, coal and other necessities.

N. C. Poe, Jr., president of the company, said he would be glad to meet the operatives, but that they seemed indisposed to confer with him.

The indications are that the strike will continue indefinitely.

OIL PRODUCTS CO. ADOPTS 5-DAY WEEK; NO PAY CUT

Harrison, N. J. — The five-day week without reduction in pay of salaried employees will be inaugurated June 1 by the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, according to a report by C. P. Gulick, president of the company. The salaried group constitutes about 60 per cent of the personnel of the company.

The five-day week program will continue during June, July and August, Mr. Gulick stated.

"Prosperous times," he said, "are governed by the purchasing power of the masses, and, in my opinion, the best way to bring back prosperity is for the management of industry to employ immediately more people at higher wages."

SILK INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT GAINS

New York City. — The Silk Association of America has issued figures to show that employment in the silk industry increased 4.6 per cent during April as compared with March and 3.4 per cent as compared with April of last year. During April broad silk loom employment gained 0.2 per cent, narrow silk loom employment 4.5 per cent and spinning spindle employment 12.1 per cent, as compared with March.

UNION BARBERS STRIKE IN BRONX

New York City. — Seven hundred members of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union went on strike in the Bronx when their employers refused to agree a new wage scale and working agreement. The new agreement is sought to replace on that expired May 15. Union officials charge that the employing barbers have used the depression as an excuse not to live up to the agreement and have paid barbers as low as \$18 and forced them to work 72 and 75 hours a week.

Headquarters of the union reported that 500 non-union barbers joined the strike the first day of the walkout.

HEADS COMPENSATION BUREAU

Nashville, Tennessee. — David Hanly, a member of Nashville Typographical Union No. 20, has been appointed superintendent of the State Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

Hanly is chairman of the legislative committee of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor and has been active in labor affairs in Nashville for a number of years.

OHIO MINERS ASK U. S. INTERVENTION

Columbus, Ohio. — In a telegram sent to President Roosevelt by the United Mine Workers of America, the President was told that unless the miners in the Hocking and Pomeroy coal fields are given immediate relief, the State will have to support them "because the industry cannot support itself." Federal intervention was asked of the President to settle a wage controversy between operators and miners.

Percy Tetlow, acting president of the Union in Ohio, said the appeal was sent to the President after the operators and miners had failed in conferences to reach a new wage scale to succeed the one which expired May 17.

Tetlow said President Roosevelt was told that wages in the Ohio coal industry had been cut between 65 and 70 per cent since 1927 and that working hours had been reduced 50 per cent.

Workers Must Organize

The monster meeting held last Monday night, at the St. James Market, under the auspices of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, was a success of which its organizers, Alphetus Mathieu, Candide Rochefort, Pierre Lefèvre, Emile Mathieu and Joseph Pelletier, may justly be proud. The large audience which attended warmly applauded the speakers who eloquently depicted the need for organizing all workers irrespective of class, creed or nationality.

Mr. Alphetus Mathieu, financial-secretary and president of the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council, was in the chair, and Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, legal adviser to the Council, was honorary chairman.

Mr. Mathieu opened the meeting by thanking the audience for coming in such large numbers to the gathering. He explained that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held to propagate the advantages of belonging to an International Labor Union, and the present necessity of all workers organizing and uniting that they might successfully claim what was rightfully due them. Chairman Mathieu expressed regret at the inability of President J. T. Foster to be present owing to an abdominal operation to which he submitted last week; despite his illness Mr. Foster sent his greetings to those present and words of encouragement to the hard working members of the organizing committee.

Mr. Candide Rochefort, vice-president of the Council, was the first speaker, he expressed his pleasure at being given the opportunity to address the workers, to acquaint them not only with the benefit of belonging to an International Union but to the role they have played in the past in securing legislation that would assure the workers a decent living wage and better living and working conditions. He also felicitated the labor leaders in their unceasing efforts to better the plight of the workers.

Mr. P. M. (Paddy) Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, next addressed the audience. After speaking in English, Mr. Draper showed his versatility by addressing them in French and it is to his credit that he aroused the applause of the audience. He explained the mission of the International Unions and their connection with the Trades and Labor Congress. He expressed his wonderment that there should be any division in the ranks of Labor when it is to the benefit of all workers to belong to an International Union.

Hon. C.-J. Arcand, Minister of Labor, received a warm ovation upon arising to address the audience. At the outset Hon. Arcand assured the International Unions the full co-operation of his department, and stressed the need for the immediate enrollment of all workers into their respective trade unions.

"If I understand well the object of this meeting it is held for the purpose of convincing the workers of Montreal that they must become affiliated to some *bona fide* trade union that is in conformity with the laws of this country.

"It is for them an absolute necessity, it is indispensable that the legislators come into contact with all branches of society, and the only way that they may do this is through the legitimate trade unions.

"The Pope, whom certain persons are pleased to quote freely to give birth to their organizations, said in his last encyclical, 'My dear brothers, the workers, I invite you to participate in some form of trade union organization'.

"What is a trade union? It is a grouping of workers of the same trade or profession in the aim of defending and bettering the living wage, shorten the hours of labor and improve working conditions.

"It is now necessary to define what constitutes a living wage. A living wage is one which takes into consideration, the value of labor, cost of living, and the law of supply and demand, it is absolutely vital in fixing the living wage that the sacrifices that the worker had to go through to become an experienced workman should be taken into consideration.

"The shortening of the workday. The machine, a product of human intelligence, must serve to alleviate the task of earning a living at the sweat of the brow. It must not serve to inflict upon man the bonds of slavery.

"That is why it is important to reduce the work-week. We, of the Province of Quebec, may justly be proud of the fact that our government was one of the first to show the example by inserting in our Statute Boojs, a law recognizing the principle of shortening the working hours.

"The wretched conditions of our female workers have forced us to regulate their salaries and working conditions.

"People complain that the Minimum Wage Law is not observed in the Province of Quebec; unfortunately, I must confess that this is regrettably true. There are still men in our fair Province who are heartless and inhuman enough to refuse to pay their female employees a decent living wage, in spite of the law.

"Give to the worker sufficient buying power and you will see the wheels of paralyzed industry and business turning again, and that is the only way to end the most acute economic crisis in the annals of history."

Mr. Gustave Francq, President of the Minimum Wage Board, who followed Hon. Arcand, showed the effectiveness of the Minimum Wage Law despite the many difficulties due to the depression of business and to the fact that many girls had been put on the piece-work system. The worst difficulty was the fact that many employers did not keep any record of the girls' working hours and pay. To overcome this, an Order in Council was passed in April, effective May 1st, that will force all employers covered by an Order of the Board to keep a record of the hours worked by the girls and the amount paid them by the hour and the week. In conclusion, Mr. Francq expressed the hope that the employers would soon see the benefits they can derive from the law.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who spoke next, indicated that if a smooth path was to be reached to a solution of the unemployment problems in Montreal, there must be complete harmony between the French and English speaking population.

He spoke of the continued endeavors of the Trades and Labor Congress to rally workers to trade unionism. He offered some criticism of the direct relief as distributed in Montreal, he objected to it on the ground that it led to many abuses. If the amount spent in direct relief was spent on public works it would have a much better effect. He hoped that the substituting of any scheme of public works would contain a fair wage clause. He pleaded for shorter working hours with proper scaling of wages commensurate with the need for maintaining a fair standard of living.

"To cut the number of working hours and offer a distribution of work without thought to wages would merely mean the distribution of misery," he concluded.

Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, legal adviser to the Council, thanked the speakers with interesting and witty remarks.

Demand the Union Label

The Labor Market

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on unemployment, based on reports received from affiliated organizations:

"Trade union reports for the first four months of 1933 show a worse unemployment condition now than at the first of the year. Normally from 2 to 3 per cent of the membership should find work from January to April; but this year our records show more out of work in April than at the first of the year. The weighted figures show: 25.8 per cent of the membership out of work in January, 25.9 per cent in April. The unemployment level in April was about 10 per cent higher than it would have been if seasonal gains had been normal.

"This loss is due largely to the bank crisis. Closing the nation's banks caused such heavy reductions in business that over four hundred thousand industrial workers lost their jobs, according to the Federation estimate of unemployment in March. Most of this loss was in manufacturing, where nearly 225,000 were laid off; wholesale and retail trade contributed another 60,000 to the unemployed, railroads nearly 30,000. Although farmers took over 50,000 for spring planting activities, these jobs were few indeed compared with the number thrown out of work by the bank crisis. The total figures for February and March show: 12,988,000 unemployed in February, and 13,360,000 in March (preliminary).

"Thus unemployment increased by over 500,000 from January to March this year; while even under the depressed conditions of last year the increase for the same period was only 173,000. Normally, about 300,000 workers should be re-employed from January to March, while this year over 500,000 lost their jobs.

"Both union figures and government

records tell the same story: That the bank crisis has meant a higher level of unemployment, and there is no evidence yet to show that this loss has been regained.

"Unemployment is the greatest human and economic problem now before the country. Industry cannot borrow money, increase activity and put men to work; banks cannot lend. To get these unemployed millions back to work in the normal channels of trade and industry is clearly a task for the Federal Government. To use Federal credit to start work creating wealth in "reflation" is the safe way to build back to normal, avoiding the dangers of inflation. The Federation figures follow:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
April, 1930	2,964,000	13.3	
January, 1932	10,304,000	23.1	19
February	10,533,000	23.0	20
March	10,477,000	22.5	20
April	10,496,000	22.8	21
May	10,818,000	22.8	22
June	11,023,000	23.6	21
July	11,420,000	25.4	21
August	11,460,000	25.1	21
September	10,880,000	24.8	22
October	10,875,000	23.9	22
November	11,589,000	24.2	23
December	11,969,000	24.9	22
January, 1933	12,821,000	25.8	20
February	12,988,000	*26.0	20
March	*13,360,000	26.6	22
April	—	*25.9	*21

* Preliminary."

ORGANIZATION MUST GO ON

Sacrifices made by the pioneers in the labor movement have helped this generation to higher pay, fewer hours, better working conditions. The work must go on. Progress does not halt. The work must be continued by trade unionists of this generation. The foundations have been built and it devolves upon trade unionists of the present to continue the building.

The past years have been discouraging. Unemployment has made organizing work difficult and it has been a task to keep even established organizations intact. But the need for organization is greater than ever. The depression has shown that organization is a pillar of strength even under the most adverse conditions. The unionized workers have done much to maintain wages, help the unemployed and keep up morale.

When the depression is over, the workers must be prepared to win higher wages and shorter hours, not only for the immediate benefits but to prevent another depression. Only if they are strongly organized can they act for their own protection and advancement. Organization must go on, with every union member doing his part in the work.

LUXURY STRIKERS STAND PAT FOR 20 PER CENT PAY BOOST

Fort Plain, N. Y. — Striking employees of the Luxury Silk Mills, Inc., rayon underwear firm, stood firm for a 20 per cent wage increase and the return of David Thornton, deposed superintendent, who, they say, was discharged because he sided with them in their fight for higher wages.

Former Mayor H. V. Berry presided at a meeting called to consider the strike. Mrs. Leona Van Valkenburg, spokesman for the employees' seam department, said the employees would not return to work until their demands are met. Harry Rogosin is the owner of the low-wage concern.

Let us try so to live that, when we come to die, even the undertaker may be sorry. —Hugh WALPOLE.

NEW JERSEY MAYOR TRIES TO END BIG SHIRT FACTORY STRIKE

Elizabethtown, N. J. — Mayor Thomas Williams intervened in the strike of 1,600 shirt factory employees here in an attempt to settle the dispute. He asked that representatives of the employers and the workers meet at his office to see if a basis could not be found to adjust the grievances which caused the employees to leave their jobs.

THREAT OF EVICTION IS USED TO COERCE TEXTILE STRIKERS

Mobile, Ala. — The manager of the Prichard Cotton Mill gave the striking operatives the alternative of going to work on a lowered wage scale or vacating the houses in the company's mill village. Seven hundred and fifty persons would be affected by the order to vacate.

LABOR NAMES DELEGATE

Ottawa, May 30. — Controller James Simpson, Toronto, has been nominated by the Trades and Labor Congress as employees' delegate to the coming International Labor Conference of the League of Nations. The meeting will open in Geneva on June 8.

Nomination of Controller Simpson followed the inability of President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress, and P. M. Draper, secretary, to make the trip. Controller Simpson, who is vice-president of the Congress, has represented the workers on several occasions at Geneva, and is well versed in the work of the League.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian advisory officer to the League of Nations at Geneva, will represent the Dominion Government at the parley, it has already been announced.

WHAT NEXT ?

"Straw" hats made entirely of cotton — even to the lacquer with which they are finished — are now being sold. They are made of cotton braid and closely resemble Panama-type straws.

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Is It Fascism or Socialism?

By RAYMOND M. BENNETT

The policies of President Roosevelt and the means he has taken to apply them in the present crisis have caused considerable speculation as to whether he is being guided by Socialist or Fascist philosophy. While he himself has given no indication of the name by which he would have his form of government described, it is but natural that comparisons should be made between Fascism and Socialism and the methods presently being employed in the United States. That the present form of government in that country is a quite novel departure from that which is provided by the constitution is evident, but it is not so much this aspect of the situation that is causing curiosity as the measures that are to be adopted by virtue of the new powers vested in the President and the particular objects in view in the use of these powers. If the President is to frame and execute his policies with a view to maintaining private ownership and private property for the power that is inherent in them, without all the older sanctions which upheld them in the old *laissez-faire* economy, we can discern the connection with Fascism. Moreover, if the President merely succeeds in removing some of the weaknesses of capitalism but does nothing to encourage a wider distribution of wealth among the masses, a Fascist system might be expected. Those dyed-in-the-wool Socialists who profess to see Fascist philosophy dominating the President's actions, refer to his work in aiding the weakened financial and industrial structure, and at the same time cutting the wages and salaries of all Government employees, thereby setting an example for private interests to follow. While these features of the Administration policy might be regarded as distinctly leaning toward Fascism, there are other aspects which might, with as much reason, be pointed to as conforming to Socialism, or of leading in that direction. The enormous amounts of money and credit extended to all branches of private industrial and banking enterprises might very easily result in the Government becoming so heavily involved that it would in time find itself the owner of a considerable part of the industries and banking institutions of the country. The extension of this form of aid to agriculture and small home-owners might develop in time into a condition where the Government held a large part of the land and homes of the citizens, with a power over them that would rest with such ownership, and a form of Socialism result.

The virtual dictatorship enjoyed by the President is, of course, not peculiar to either a Socialist or Fascist form of government. Moreover, the dictatorship under which he presently governs has been granted him by Congress and he may be divested of these prerogatives at any moment by the same authority that granted them. This phase of the administration has no particular significance as indicating whether or not the President is being guided by Socialist or Fascist ideals, but must be regarded only as a means to an end, and one which could be employed with equal effect in attaining ends sought by either Socialists or Fascists.

It is very doubtful if the President considers himself bound to follow any particular mode of procedure in dealing with the present exigencies, much less to apply any particular known designation to the system of administration he has undertaken. It is evident he has seen the extreme necessity for a course of direct and forceful action to meet a situation which had reached a most critical stage. While other statesmen were content to stand by, hypnotized as it were by the magnitude of the destructive forces and the swiftness with which disintegration was taking place, Mr. Roosevelt offered himself as leader in the struggle he proposed to wage against the influences which had wrought so much havoc. The eagerness with which his proffered leadership was accepted is shown by the speed with which heads of other nations hastened to meet him and promise their co-operation in any direct action contemplated by the President. It is this characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt that has occasioned such widespread comment. While others bemoaned the frightful condition and hoped for a recovery, the new President acted to bring about the desired results. Other statesmen saw their wishes for higher prices answered by ever-declining values. The President took steps, direct, forceful and in many quarters unpopular, to bring about higher prices. This use of direct action in dealing with a most serious condition has naturally led to a curiosity as to what particular precedent he is following and efforts to apply descriptive terminology to his policies. This is most unfair to a man whose ability to accurately analyze a situation and courageously apply remedies is universally recognized and admitted. The very fact that the problems confronting the world now arise from causes never before operative made it necessary that effective solutions be found through the application of policies heretofore not found in any particular political doctrine. It is futile, then, to attempt to designate the methods by which Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken to correct the prevailing evils as belonging to either Fascism or Socialism. They are designed to meet the definite needs of the present conditions, and insofar as they are framed for this purpose solely, high hope may be entertained for their efficacy. Insofar as they fail to conform to precedent lies the natural expectation that they will accomplish the results hoped in overcoming unprecedented conditions. So long as the remedies are applied with a view to correcting specific ills, it is not necessary to apply descriptive names or endeavor to assign them to any particular brand of political thought. At the present time results are essential and these, thanks to sound, direct and forceful action, are being achieved by President Roosevelt, not only in the United States but in the international field as well. By the time the President has completed his task of dealing with current problems, and if success continues to crown his efforts, he may have founded an entirely new political philosophy — one so satisfactory in its accomplishments and embracing so many new departures from precedent as to be distinctly different from any heretofore propounded and one worthy, as a consequence, of a distinctive description.

Among those who criticize the President because they see a likeness between his policies and Fascism and because labor appears not to be given the degree of consideration it deserves, are to be found many labor leaders. They advocate nationalization of various public services, social insurance and other reforms in the economic system that up to the present have found no place in the Administration's program. They earnestly demand the application of these policies and lose no opportunity to condemn the President for his failure to accept them. But such an attitude is manifestly unfair. During the election campaign neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Hoover promised to support any such policies. The only candidate who did promise such action was the Socialist candidate. Yet the workers, both organized and unorganized, did not support Mr. Thomas, but cast their ballots for the Democrats and Republicans after having become fully acquainted with all three party platforms. Now, after electing a President whose policies were at variance with those of the Socialist candidate, they condemn him because he will not apply those measures they themselves refused to endorse when they voted against the candidate whose party platform incorporated these same planks. For President Roosevelt to accede to their demands now would be for him to demonstrate an inconsistency comparable to that of his present critics.

Hunger Amid Plenty

By BERNARD ROSE

Discontented with their economic position, and convinced notwithstanding anything that may be said to the contrary, even though supported by logic and experience, there is an element in the community which believes, to the point of fanaticism, that only by means such as they advocate, can desirable changes be brought about in the economic and social condition of society.

Their convictions in this connection are so strong, that they declaim in the most violent way, against those who, belonging to either the so-called working or owning class, do not immediately agree with their views. In fact, their most venomous utterances and vituperative criticism are directed at the leaders of organized labor.

Quite a number belonging to the working class and even the occupations and professions that hitherto have regarded themselves as outside the worker's community, though inclined to agree that radical changes are desirable, refuse to support or co-operate with the men and movement, that are working strenuously to subvert the form of society in which they live, but which they believe should be destroyed, in order to eliminate the cause which they hold responsible for the existence of the evils and abuses, against which they claim.

It is difficult for one born into a democratic society, with institutions that make no distinction along political lines, to appreciate what is likely to happen, in the event of Parliamentary forms being abolished and a dictatorship, communist or fascist, being substituted for it. The citizen who enjoys the advantage of living in a democratically governed country, notwithstanding the depression of which he may be a victim, and the hardships which he has suffered, is by no means enamoured of either the Proletarian or Fascist dictatorship. He is convinced that Democracy contains within itself all that is required to bring about that improvement, which will redound to his economic advantage and give him the security, that he demands.

Hitherto, no real effort was made to suggest or introduce changes along political, economic, and social lines, that follow the result of a sincere and thorough investigation into the causes of the evils and abuses, against which men protest. We have been content to accept the suggestions along legislative lines that have come from members of the parties that constitute the membership of our Parliament and Legislatures. Quite a number of these are sympathetic, and anxious to do all their powers and opportunities permit to aid their deserving fellow citizens who are the victims of the depression, and a system of distribution, that apparently and even in the opinion of the present head of our Government and according to a statement which he gave the press when he was recently in Washington, "does not work with its old-time efficiency. It must be carefully examined and adjusted to new conditions."

An admission of this kind, coming from one occupying the important and responsible position of the Prime Minister of the Dominion, is evidence that drastic changes are necessary, in order that our economic system function much more equitably and successfully than it has within the past three years.

Mr. Bennett will find that quite a number will agree with him, that the economic system "must be carefully examined and adjusted to new conditions." This examination and adjustment can be conducted and made, without resorting to the measures or expedients so aggressively advocated by those who favor the overthrow of our present form of society and Government. In order to bring about the adjustment, we must avail ourselves of the services and experience of those who, while not actively engaged in public life, are nevertheless, because of their studies, qualified to advise statesmen as well as politicians, what measures should be adopted, in order to obtain the adjustment necessary because of new conditions.

Our educational institutions have developed in a higher degree than at any time in our history, the intelligence of the ordinary citizen. He is in a more enquiring state of mind than his predecessor of former decades. He wants to know, and becomes more insistent each succeeding day, why, in view of what the system has done to accelerate production of all that is required to live not only a comfortable but a luxurious existence, men and women are on the verge of starvation, and compelled to subsist upon the relief doled out to them by charitable organizations and public agencies.

Even the most narrow minded supporter of the system (which, as it must be admitted, in the past functioned with a measure of success) must admit, if he wishes to be impartial, that the time has come when men, both in and outside of our legislative chambers, must agree to adopt humaner principles in connection with the employment and payment of those engaged in performing one or more useful services that society requires, and which are necessary to the welfare of the community.

We must therefore encourage our statesmen and public men to support those who, because of their experience and research, are able to furnish data upon which the necessary changes to make our system more efficient can be based.

In his little book on the "Aspects Of the Study of Society," the author, Mr. R. T. Evans, Art Lecturer in Economics and Political Science, in the University College of South Wales, discussing "The Scope and Method of Sociology," says: "Could we but introduce into our legislatures the scientific spirit of dispassionate research to replace the endless conflict of group egoisms and class interests there would be some ground for optimism as to the future."

He continues: "Social reform is today about the only sphere of human life where the scientific expert is at a discount."

In industry and various other activities, we appreciate the value of the expert. This appreciation is due to his possession of knowledge which the average person has not had the time or inclination to acquire. We have followed, in connection with our desire to secure reform through legislative means in the economic and social spheres, the rule of thumb method. This is out of date. Because of the abundant and valuable knowledge at the disposition of legislatures, it is no longer necessary to foment revolution to reform abuses, eradicate evils, or render justice to a large section of the community. There is in most men a feeling, that without resort to violent means, beneficial changes can be wrought in the structure of society, as well as the application of those principles of justice, to which reference is so often made. It is because of this, that Mr. Evans points out: "The various Utopias which men have dreamed of are indications of a profound conviction that a higher order of society is attainable."

A higher order of society can undoubtedly be brought about, and without destroying the institutions which we have built up, and to which we are so accustomed, that their destruction would be regarded as a very serious individual as well as national loss. All that is required, is the goodwill and co-operation of men belonging to the various classes and groups, who would, in the language of Mr. Evans, in a "spirit of dispassionate research," seek to "replace the endless conflict of group egoisms and class interests," with an ardent and sincere determination to promote the well being of the individual, so that a higher order of society would follow as a matter of course.

THE MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council was held last Thursday night, at the Monument National, under the chairmanship of vice-president C. Rochefort, and many important questions were discussed.

A request from the Pattern Makers' League of Montreal, urging the continuation of efforts to keep before the employers and all concerned, the necessity of shorter hours to enable the large number of unemployed to be reengaged and gainfully employed, was discussed after the reading of a clause of the Executive Committee's report. It was stated that a special committee had been appointed to that effect and a report made out at the last meeting of the Council, but however, this Council would not cease its activities in this direction, and appreciated the co-operation of the affiliated unions.

A communication received from Local 134, of the Carpenters and Joiners, requesting the Council to conduct an investigation as regards to the salaries paid to the workers now employed at the construction of St. Mary's hospital, in Cote des Neiges, was the subject of a very severe discussion.

The clause of the executive's report stated that an investigation committee had been appointed and had already interviewed the municipal authorities on this subject, and the informations received were that the City had not voted direct grants or subsidies to the Hospital, but that the sum of \$15,000 per year, for twenty years had been appropriated for a certain number of beds for the hospitalization of persons in need, and in consideration of this fact, the City had no control whatsoever over the salaries paid to the workers on this construction. The delegates requested the committee to continue its investigation with the Provincial authorities.

The Coal Question was also put up before the meeting through a correspondence from the Montreal District Council of the Carpenters. As this report has not yet been made public, the Council will watch closely the developments in this affair and will take action, as soon as the opportunity will offer itself.

After the transaction of other matters, the meeting adjourned to Thursday, the 15th of June.

IDLE WORKERS GET JOBS AS STEEL OUTPUT GAINS

Indianapolis, Ind. — Reports show that steel operations in the Indiana Calumet region (Gary) are close on a 35 per cent basis at the present time, the highest production basis in over a year.

The Gary works of the Illinois Steel Company with 20 of its 51 open-hearth furnaces in operation, is working 35 per cent of its capacity. Nearly 5,000 workers have jobs as against 2,200 six weeks ago.

Tin mills of the American Sheet & Tinplate Company at Gary and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company of East Chicago (Ind.) are reported to be working at capacity handling a heavy tonnage of seasonal orders.

Inland Steel Plant at East Chicago is working 30 per cent and the Gary Steel Mill is on a 40 per cent basis.

The labor upturn is reported to have removed more than 2,000 families from the township relief rolls in Lake county.

PATERSON HOSIERY WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

Paterson, N. J. — The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers called a strike of the employees of the Le Mar Hosiery Company's plant here. Alfons Adler, business agent of the union, charged the firm with running a sweatshop. He said that the concern, formerly known as the Felsan Hosiery Co., was operated as a union shop, but closed because of the depression. A new firm bought the plant and told the men they were to work twelve hours a day and longer if they desired. Female employees are earning \$3 and boy helpers \$5 weekly.

Employees operate two knitting machines instead of one and are paid 40 per cent below the union price.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

We regret to be unable to publish in this issue, as announced last week, a very important article on the subject. The lack of space has prevented us to do so. However, our readers will have the pleasure of reading same in our next issue.

LE MONDE OUVRIER The Labor World

Rédigé en collaboration

Le porte-parole des ouvriers organisés de la province de Québec

The Bilingual Mouthpiece of the Province of Quebec Organized Workers



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MARCEL FRANCO
Secrétaire de la Rédaction
Secretary, Editorial Department

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT THE CAPITOL

Lionel Barrymore in "Sweepings" is the feature at the Capitol starting Friday (yesterday). "Sweepings" is a composite story of several lives, representing the adventures of a family who build up a great mercantile dynasty in Chicago and delve into the romance and scandals of several great American families. It is a saga of fatherhood, telling a powerful story of a man who devotes his life to making millions and builds up a great business, only to have his children sell their heritage in reckless pursuits of pleasure. An hilarious jumble of burlesqued facts supplies the fun in the musical comedy. "Diplomaniacs," co-starring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey which is the added attraction. Hilarity begins when this famous comedy pair open a barber shop on an Indian reservation. The production then soars into broad burlesque and the proceedings are further enlivened when Wheeler and Woolsey plunge into an impromptu song and patter act at a diplomatic conference. Twenty-four girls help them in this musical mirth offering. Others prominent in the cast are Marjorie White, Louis Calhern, Phyllis Barry and Edgar Kennedy.

AT LOEW'S THEATRE

The hilarious adventures of a couple of riveters who liked to climb high in the world, so that their range of vision for the ladies would be increased, provide a basis for "Fast Workers," with John Gilbert, Robert Armstrong and Mae Clarke in the featured roles at Loew's starting Saturday. The story boasts scenes filmed on Manhattan's tallest buildings to serve as a breath-taking setting for the action between Gilbert and Armstrong. On the ground they become involved in an odd "marriage bargain" that finally results in a quarrel on the girder ninety stories in the air. Action between the two riveters is said to be lightning fast and leads them through a series of situations that are packed with laughs and thrills. On the stage will be featured Lester Cole, popular radio tenor. Mr. Cole will be assisted by his own company. Other acts on the bill comprise a combination of humor, song and dance by Harriet Hutchins; a revue by Freda and Palace; Ace King and Queen, and "Sards of Rhythm," and Rector and Doreen in a novel offering. A musicale by Edmund Sanborn and his Merry Madcaps and short screen subjects complete the programme.

AT THE PALACE

"Adorable," with Janet Gaynor and Henry Garat, comes to the Palace Theatre starting Saturday. "Adorable" is a romantic comedy with music. The plot is a whimsical one, of the variety that has made Miss Gaynor a popular star and Mr. Garat Europe's premier player. With an accompaniment of specially created music and specially written songs, they reveal the best of two distinguished motion picture figures. "Adorable," it is said, gives Miss Gaynor her best opportunities. It calls for extreme capability in acting, singing and the dance. Henry Garat, who will be remembered for his sterling performance in the French screen sensation "Il Est Charmant", does a noteworthy bit of work in his first American picture. Others prominent in the cast are C. Aubrey Smith, Herbert Mundin and Blanche Frederici. "Adorable" is in tune with life, carefree, joyous, happy and wholesome. The songs include "Adorable," "My Heart's Desire," "My First Love to Last."

AU CINEMA DE PARIS

"L'Homme à l'Hispano", une production basée sur une nouvelle de Pierre Frondaie, sera montrée au Cinéma de Paris à partir de samedi. Jean Murat et Marie Bell sont les protagonistes et sont dans les rôles de Lady Oswill et George Dewalter, respectivement. C'est l'histoire romantique de l'amour d'une femme de l'aristocratie pour un homme de condition moins élevée, un homme du peuple. Cette production fut filmée dans les paysages admirables de la Côte d'Azur, ce qui contribue grandement à son succès obtenu à Paris et partout en France. De courts sujets seront aussi montrés.

A L'IMPERIAL

A partir de samedi, l'Imperial présentera "La Belle Marinière", avec Madeleine Renaud, Jean Gabin, Pierre Blanchar et Rosine Dorean dans les principaux rôles. C'est l'histoire de deux amis d'enfance, Pierre et Sylvestre, tous les deux marins. Le capitaine, Pierre, sauve la vie à une jolie fille, Marinette, et tombe en amour avec elle et ils décident de se marier. Sylvestre est absent et le capitaine chante continuellement ses louanges. Après quelque temps la jeune fille commence à se demander lequel, d'elle ou de Sylvestre, vient le premier dans le coeur de son fiancé et une intrigue se développe. Pierre est aussi placé dans un dilemme quand son ami revient et fait la connaissance de Marinette le jour des noces. Elle fait un accueil assez froid à Sylvestre malgré la gentillesse de ce dernier. Le capitaine ne sait que faire; va-t-il être obligé pour le bonheur de son ménage de se séparer de son camarade des bons et des mauvais jours? C'est ce que vous apprendra "La Belle Marinière", l'oeuvre de Marcel Achard, dont la mise en scène est due à Harry Lachman.

MYERS SAYS THIRTY-HOUR WEEK WOULD CRIMP TEXTILE OUTPUT

Gastonia, N. C. — A. G. Myers, president of Textiles, Inc., operating mills having 250,000 to 300,000 spindles, is opposed to the 30-hour week.

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His plants couldn't supply the demand for their output on such a schedule, he says, predicting a great increase in the call for his products during the next few weeks to result from inflationary measures the national administration is promoting.

In order to obtain full advantage from the expected profit opportunities, Mr. Myers believes he should be permitted to work his operatives at least 40 hours a week.



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