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Salut au Travail

Lundi prochain, la Fête du Travail sera célébrée avec toute la pompe et les démonstrations qui marquent, depuis près de quarante ans, ce jour mémorable. Jour consacré à payer un tribut d'hommage et de respect au travail qui ennoblit et qui érige; jour reconnu comme la fête annuelle de tous ceux qui développent les ressources naturelles; de tous ceux qui édifient les imposants monuments qui sont l'orgueil de nos cités et la gloire de notre siècle; de tous ceux qui font marcher les roues de l'industrie et du commerce.

C'est aussi la fête de tous ceux qui luttent et qui souffrent; de tous ceux qui gagnent leur vie à la sueur de leur front — tel que l'a voulu le Suprême Créateur — qu'ils soient travailleurs de la pensée ou travailleurs manuels. C'est bien souvent aussi le seul jour de l'année où la lutte implacable entre le Capital et le Travail fait une trêve de vingt-quatre heures, quitte à reprendre plus âpre et plus vive le lendemain.

Ce devrait être également le jour où les travailleurs montreraient la pleine mesure de leur force, de leur nombre et de leur solidarité. Donnent-ils cette pleine mesure? Il est permis d'en douter. Certes, la parade de la Fête du Travail, sous l'égide du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, est imposante; certes encore les quelque dix mille membres du Travail Organisé, qui défilent allègrement dans les principales rues de notre métropole, forment une masse imposante qui donne à réfléchir à ceux qui cherchent à les dominer ou à les traiter en parias de la société; mais combien plus forte serait la crainte de cette force humaine — qui ne connaît pas elle-même sa toute-puissance — combien plus durable et plus salutaire serait l'impression reçue si tous les ouvriers sans exception et sans distinction se faisaient un devoir de manifester en prenant place dans les rangs de cette parade. Malheureusement, il n'en est pas ainsi.

Quand on songe qu'à peine vingt-cinq pour cent des membres des unions ouvrières affiliées au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail accomplissent ce devoir et prennent part au défilé, ne réalisant pas que c'est le seul jour de l'année où ils peuvent efficacement faire montre de leur force, que cette force est le meilleur moyen d'inspirer la crainte qui est le commencement de la sagesse. N'est-il pas logique de dire que si au lieu de dix-mille manifestants il y en avait cinquante mille, l'effet serait de beaucoup plus frappant et l'impression plus profonde et plus durable, et que la répercussion de cet effet et de cette impression serait de nature à faciliter les contrats de travail et donnerait à réfléchir à ceux qui détiennent le pouvoir et qui refusent d'accorder ou n'accordent qu'à contre-cœur et bride à bride à la grande masse ouvrière la législation qu'elle réclame.

Si tous les ouvriers secondaient les efforts des dirigeants du Travail Organisé et comprenaient que c'est non seulement dans l'intérêt général mais dans l'intérêt personnel à chacun d'eux de grossir les rangs de cette manifestation, ils seraient stupéfaits des résultats qu'ils en obtiendraient. Cette année, plus que jamais peut-être, il est important, nécessaire même, que chacun des cinquante mille membres des unions internationales ou affiliées au Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, fasse son devoir en prenant part à la parade, prouvant par là qu'il n'est pas seulement un trade-unioniste de nom, se contentant de payer ses contributions et d'avoir une carte de travail en poche, mais un véritable militant, comprenant que l'effort de tous est indispensable pour assurer le triomphe final.

Comme la force attire la force, il est naturel de croire que le spectacle de cet imposant cortège pourrait être de nature à faire réfléchir ceux qui, par apathie plutôt que par parti-pris, n'ont pas cru bon de rejoindre les unions ouvrières qui, seule, peuvent améliorer leurs conditions de travail, leur faire obtenir un salaire plus rémunérateur et leur permettre de donner à leur famille une plus large part de soleil et une plus grande somme de mieux-être.

Cela pourrait aussi avoir pour effet de ramener au bercail quelques-uns de nos frères égarés qui — pour des raisons futiles presque toujours — se sont écartés de nos rangs pour former ou rejoindre d'autres organisations ouvrières qui ne peuvent les protéger efficacement et dont le plus beau rôle et le résultat le plus net jusqu'à présent ont été de diviser la classe ouvrière, de nullifier les efforts et les sacrifices accomplis par le Travail Organisé et de faire le jeu de ceux qui ont tout intérêt à voir la classe ouvrière désunie parce qu'ils en profitent ou vivent de cette division.

N'entendons-nous pas dire parfois, dans l'intimité, par des patrons, des politiciens, des hommes de profession, que le jour où la classe ouvrière serait unie elle pourrait dominer le monde?

Pourquoi, si nous comprenons notre intérêt, continuerions-nous à être divisés sous de fallacieux prétextes de nationalisme et de sectionalisme; pourquoi permettrions-nous qu'on nous sépare sur le terrain économique par une question de langue ou de religion, quand on ne cherche pas à créer cette même division au nom de ces mêmes principes et de cette même doctrine dans les autres classes de la société; pourquoi exiger des ouvriers ce qu'on n'exige pas des avocats, des médecins, des notaires, des patrons — de toutes les autres classes de la société; pourquoi est-il plus dangereux pour l'âme d'un ouvrier d'appartenir à des syndicats neutres — unions composées de catholiques et de protestants — que cela ne l'est pour un avocat d'être membre d'un Barreau qui n'est ni plus ni moins qu'un syndicat professionnel non seulement neutre mais encore obligatoire, et exclusif? Et la même chose peut se dire des médecins, des notaires et des patrons eux-mêmes. Pourquoi cherchons-t-on avec tant d'insistance à nous appliquer une doctrine qu'on se garde bien de mettre en pratique dans les autres groupes de la société? Tout simplement parce que ceux qui préchent cette doctrine savent que le jour où la classe ouvrière sera consciente de sa force et de sa puissance, elle exigera ce qu'elle a le droit d'avoir et ce qu'on lui a mesuré si parcimonieusement depuis toujours.

Puisse la Fête du Travail de 1925 être l'aube du jour qui verra se terminer la division dans les rangs de la classe ouvrière; puisse-t-elle servir à resserrer les liens de solidarité qui devraient unir tous les travailleurs. Ce serait un grand pas en avant dans la marche triomphale vers la Société future — faite de liberté, de justice et de bonté.

SOCIUS.

La Fête du Travail et l'Etiquette

Le Travail Organisé célébrera cette année la 36e Fête du Travail, et il va sans dire que c'est un fier orgueil pour l'Union des Cigariers d'en avoir été la fondatrice. En ce temps là, les ouvriers cigariers étaient reconnus et considérés comme les porte-flambeaux de l'unionisme. De fait, plus d'une centaine d'union de divers métiers ont été formées et marchent maintenant sur le sentier battu par ces pionniers de ce grand mouvement qui a fait reconnaître les droits des travailleurs, non seulement par les industriels, mais aussi par nos différents gouvernements. Devrait-il y avoir une certaine reconnaissance de la part de cette multitude de travailleurs à l'égard de ce jour de vaillants cigariers, qui aujourd'hui semble être délaissé. La reconnaissance tant désirée par ceux qui se sont tant dévoués au bien de la grande famille ouvrière qui parait avec fierté le 5 septembre dans les rues de la Métropole, consiste en ce que l'Etiquette de l'union soit en ce grand jour de réjouissances plus considérée qu'elle ne l'a été jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Cette marque syndicale est le mot sacré de ces premiers unionistes qui luttèrent sans peur et sans cesse pour que les travailleurs qui devaient suivre fussent mieux équipés pour

les luttes futures. Les ennemis que l'union des cigariers supportent avec patience en ce moment, c'est la toute petite semence de l'indifférence des ouvriers organisés à l'égard de l'Etiquette bleue quand ils ont l'occasion de se payer le luxe d'un bon cigare. En ce jour de la Fête du Travail prenons la ferme résolution de ne plus être indifférents et négligents. N'oublions jamais cela quand nous achetons un cigare et ensuite l'expérience montrera ce que des explications ne peuvent démontrer. Cet appel est adressé à tous ceux qui sont fiers d'appartenir à une union ouvrière. Ils doivent se souvenir de leur devoir de solidarité à l'égard de l'Etiquette bleue de l'union internationale des cigariers d'Amérique. De plus, ils ne peuvent invoquer aucune excuse valable qu'ils ne peuvent se procurer chez les marchands cette marchandise revêtue de l'Etiquette de l'union. Il suffit de ne pas avoir honte de ce que nous sommes et être bien résolu de présenter les principes pour lesquels notre capacité d'achat est notre arme particulière. Donc il est à espérer que l'Etiquette bleue recevra plus d'encouragement cette année qu'elle en a reçu les années passées.

BEN DROLET

L'Attitude du Maire Censurée

L'Assemblée régulière du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail fut tenue jeudi dernier et en l'absence du président J. T. Foster, présentement à la convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail qui se tient à Ottawa, le vice-président Geo. Vallières était au fauteuil.

La recommandation de l'exécutif du Conseil concernant la plainte faite par les travailleurs en suite contre les manufacturiers qui feraient faire leur travail par les détenus dans les prisons, fut lue. L'exécutif, dans son rapport sur cette question, déclare que tout en approuvant qu'il est de sage politique de donner une occupation quelconque aux détenus de nos prisons, il demande que les produits fabriqués par ces détenus ne soient pas mis sur le marché au préjudice des citoyens libres.

La lecture d'une lettre de Son Honneur le maire Charles Duquette, s'excusant de ne pouvoir participer, lundi matin, à la parade annuelle des ouvriers internationaux et donnant comme raison de cette abstention, la promesse faite aux Syndicats catholiques et nationaux, de se joindre à eux pour leur manifestation, a soulevé de bien vives protestations de la part des délégués des unions affiliées au Conseil des Métiers, et l'on a regretté que pour la première fois depuis de longues années, le maire de Montréal ne fasse pas partie du cortège.

Ce fut le délégué Lynch qui protesta le premier contre l'attitude du maire Duquette, et se demanda si ce dernier reniait déjà ceux qui, aux dernières élections, eurent foi dans ses promesses et contribuèrent au succès qu'il remporta. M. Alarie dit avoir beaucoup de respect pour ceux qui bénéficieraient de la présence du maire, lundi prochain, mais il trouve étrange que le premier magistrat de la cité choisisse, cette année, un autre groupe que celui avec lequel il semblait heureux, par le passé, de célébrer le jour de la Fête du Travail.

Plusieurs autres délégués ajoutèrent leur protestation à celles exprimées et une résolution fut adoptée, protestant énergiquement contre l'attitude étrange de Son Honneur le maire Duquette, envers les ouvriers internationaux.

Une autre vive discussion fut aussi soulevée au sujet de la grève des employés de théâtres actuellement en grève. Ce fut le délégué Alarie qui ouvrit la discussion et protesta contre la ligne de conduite suivie par certains propriétaires de théâtres à l'égard des employés faisant partie des unions internationales. Le délégué Alarie fit remarquer que ceux qui travaillent dans les théâtres ont droit aux mêmes salaires et aux mêmes privilèges que les autres ouvriers qui travaillent sur les chantiers ordinaires. M. Alarie cita plusieurs théâtres dont les employés sont actuellement en grève, et il demanda au Conseil des Métiers d'appuyer cette grève moralement, parce qu'elle est juste.

Le délégué Saucier, un des grévistes, déclare que les employés de théâtres ne forment pas une union très nombreuse, mais que tous sont solidaires et veulent que leurs droits soient reconnus. Il regrette que les propriétaires de théâtres ne reconnaissent pas leurs droits et il compte sur l'appui de tous pour que ses camarades remportent une victoire auprès de leurs patrons. M. Saucier demanda à son tour au public de ne pas

L'Education Technique

Un cours d'imprimerie vient de s'ouvrir à l'Ecole Technique de Montréal; il comble un vide qui existait et rendra de grands services pour qu'on en profite le pas pour encombrer le métier et en faire une pépinière d'apprentis.

Le métier d'imprimerie est devenu un art — plus que jamais — il exige des qualités et un entraînement tout particulier qui manquent à un certain nombre de ceux qui gagnent leur vie dans cette industrie; ils ont bien appris la partie mécanique du métier mais ils leur manquent le souffle de l'art, le "je ne sais quoi" qui donne ce cachet tout particulier à quoi l'on reconnaît un travail bien fait de celui qui ne l'est pas, et c'est ce que ce cours technique donnera aux ouvriers de demain.

Nous sommes d'autant plus certains que ceux qui suivront ce cours d'imprimerie acquerront ce tour de main, qu'un des deux professeurs qui viennent d'être choisis pour l'enseigner est M. Fernand Caillet, qui jusqu'à date, était chef d'atelier et dirigeait avec autant d'habileté et d'expérience le département de la composition des travaux de ville du Mercantile Printing qui a charge de l'impression du *Monde Ouvrier*.

Son départ crée un vide chez nous qui nous a été sensible, mais nous ne pouvons quand même nous empêcher de féliciter et M. Fernand Caillet pour l'honneur qui vient de lui choir — sachant qu'il le mérite et qu'il en est digne — et de lui souhaiter tout le succès possible; nous félicitons aussi M. Frigon et Bélanger qui avaient charge de ce choix d'avoir en la main si heureuse et d'avoir trouvé un collaborateur précieux qui connaît son affaire dans la personne de notre chef d'atelier.

Puisse les apprentis — ouvriers de demain — et même les jeunes ouvriers d'aujourd'hui profiter de l'occasion qui leur est offerte d'aller se perfectionner dans l'état de Gutenberg, ils seront certains d'acquiescer des notions solides et d'être traités avec égard par le professeur Caillet.

encourager les établissements où les ouvriers internationaux ne sont pas reconnus.

Le délégué Alarie soumit ensuite au Conseil le cas de certains patrons rembourseurs de meubles qui obligent leurs employés à travailler dans des boutiques absolument insalubres, ce qui expose les employés à une foule de maladies et d'indispositions graves. Plusieurs autres délégués discutèrent cette question. Les délégués suivants furent admis à s'exprimer: Victor Periard et Michel Kogan, Union Internationale des Employés de la scène théâtrale, local 56.

LA BANQUE DES TRAVAILLEURS

Le ville de Montréal se réjouit de la "Grande Banque des Travailleurs" qui est réellement l'autre nom de la Banque de la Cité et du District de Montréal et dont M. Lespérance est le gérant général. Depuis des années M. Lespérance prend un grand intérêt au bien-être de ses déposants et amis en publiant ce qu'on peut appeler communément un sermon illustré sur l'économie. A chaque fête du Travail, M. Lespérance se fait un point à l'honneur de créer une nouvelle illustration qui est employée comme annonce qui est utilisée tant dans les journaux quotidiens qu'hebdomadaires, dans les programmes ouvriers et journaux ouvriers et aussi comme cadre pour orner les murs des demeures et des bureaux. Cette année cette illustration qui est en couleurs, quoique reproduite en noir, est un merveilleux ouvrage en couleur, et lorsque nous voyons ce cadre au bureau-chef ou dans les successores, il ne peut qu'inciter à l'économie. C'est une allégorie d'une

Message du Président

La Fête du Travail est la seule fête de l'année dont nous pouvons dire qu'elle est réellement dédiée à la cause de l'humanité. Cette journée a été choisie pour fournir l'occasion d'étudier les problèmes humains et sert de stimulant dans la lutte pour le relèvement de la classe ouvrière.

Il est peut-être opportun, en cette occasion, de rappeler cette vieille devise: "L'Union fait la force" et de faire appel pour une plus grande solidarité, mais, il est également opportun de rappeler le but pour lequel nous luttons, nous sommes organisés, et le motif pour lequel nous luttons. Le combat de l'avidité et de l'égoïsme; l'écrasement de l'oppression; l'abolition du travail à domicile et l'obtention, pour les ouvriers, d'une plus grande mesure de justice sociale, telle est la tâche du mouvement ouvrier organisé. C'est une mission réellement noble et un but sûrement élevé et bien inspirateur.

La lutte pour atteindre ces idéaux n'est pas une tâche facile, les forces de la tyrannie et de la réaction sont encore très fortes, et nous devons y faire face. Nous sommes fortunés, de nos jours, en ce que nos prédécesseurs dans ce grand mouvement ont pavé le chemin, rendant la tâche plus facile pour ceux qui ont suivi. Nous serions indignes des sacrifices qu'ils ont accomplis si nous venions à faillir. Glorieux de notre héritage: le devoir de protéger le faible et de défendre l'opprimé.

C'est par l'organisation que nous avons progressé et c'est par l'organisation seulement que nous avons atteint notre standard actuel. Le jour est passé où les hommes pouvaient être enchaînés et marqués au fer rouge, le jour est passé où les enfants pouvaient être envoyés dans les manufactures à un âge où ils auraient dû être sur les genoux de leur mère et le jour est passé où on pouvait forcer les hommes à travailler jusqu'à ce que les forces leur manquent complètement. Les conditions ne peuvent cependant être justes lorsque ceux qui produisent le plus, possèdent le moins, et lorsque la famine subsiste au milieu de l'abondance.

"Instruisez-vous et organisez-vous", tel est mon message en ce jour; mais nous ne pourrions atteindre notre idéal que lorsque les hommes et les femmes dans l'industrie comprendront entièrement leur position. Aujourd'hui plusieurs qui devraient être avec nous sont en dehors de nos rangs, ce qui est dû surtout à l'indifférence et au manque de connaissance de notre histoire ouvrière. Les principes bien enracinés du trade-unionisme et son pouvoir de relèvement humain leur sont inconnus. Plaçons bien en vue devant eux notre objectif, répandons nos paroles, démontrons notre propre sincérité constamment, convaincus de la droiture de notre cause et conscients de notre succès futur.

honneur de créer une nouvelle illustration qui est employée comme annonce qui est utilisée tant dans les journaux quotidiens qu'hebdomadaires, dans les programmes ouvriers et journaux ouvriers et aussi comme cadre pour orner les murs des demeures et des bureaux. Cette année cette illustration qui est en couleurs, quoique reproduite en noir, est un merveilleux ouvrage en couleur, et lorsque nous voyons ce cadre au bureau-chef ou dans les successores, il ne peut qu'inciter à l'économie. C'est une allégorie d'une

The President's Message

Labor Day is the one holiday in all the year that we can truly say is dedicated to the cause of humanity. It is a day set apart for the consideration of human problems, and it acts as a spur to greater efforts in the struggle for the uplift of the toiling masses.

It is perhaps opportune, on this occasion, to call to mind the time-worn axiom, "In Union there is Strength" and to urge for greater solidarity, but, it is equally opportune to recall the purpose for which we organize, and the objective for which we strive. The combatting of Greed and Selfishness; the crushing out of Oppression; the abolition of Sweated Labor and the securing, for the workers, a greater measure of Social Justice is the task of the Organized Labor Movement. Truly a noble mission, surely an inspiring and lofty purpose.

The struggle for the attainment of these ideals is no easy task, the forces of tyranny and reaction are still strong, and have to be met. We of to-day are fortunate in that our predecessors in this great movement have paved the way and in so doing have made it easier for those who follow. We would be unworthy of the sacrifices made by them were we to falter. Ours is a glorious heritage, the duty of protecting the weak and defending the oppressed.

Through organization we have made progress and through organization alone have we reached our present standards. Past the day when men could be shackled and branded, past the day when children could be driven into factories at an age when they should be at their mother's knee and gone the day when men were forced to labor until physical exhaustion compelled them to desist. Yet there still remains a great work to accomplish. Conditions cannot be right when they who produce most, possess the least, and when starvation stalks abroad in the midst of plenty.

Let my message therefore be "Organize and Educate." We can accomplish our ideals when, and not until when, the men and women in industry properly understand their position. To-day many who should be with us are outside our ranks, largely because of indifference and a lack of knowledge of Labor's History. The well grounded principles of Trades Unionism and its power for human uplift are unknown to them. Let us keep the objective clearly before them, carry the message forward, demonstrate our own sincerity and press steadily onward and upward, convinced of the rightness of our cause and conscious of our ability to succeed.

J. T. FOSTER.
President.

res félicitations en cette occasion à toute la direction de la banque et spécialement à son modeste créateur, M. Lespérance lui-même.

COEURS DE CELERI A LA PARISIPPENNE

Faites bouillir trois pieds de céleri durant 10 minutes. Laissez refroidir puis placez dans une sauce préparée de la manière suivante: Une cuillerée de moutarde, du sel et du poivre, trois cuillerées d'huile d'olive, et quatre filets d'anchoïes.

GLORIFICATION du TRAVAIL



Ce tableau représente Montréal sous les traits d'une femme offrant une attestation de mérite et un gage de prospérité à tous les citoyens qui, par une vie laborieuse et économe, contribuent à son progrès matériel et moral.

Remarque: le journalier qui ne refuse à aucune tâche le service de ses muscles; la jeune qui, pour subvenir à la vie de ses enfants, est obligée d'entreprendre un pénible labeur. Viennent ensuite: le cultivateur, la fermière, le forgeron, le conducteur de tramway, le facteur, l'opératrice de téléphone, l'employé de chemin de fer, l'aide brique-

tier, le boulanger, l'homme de science, le médecin, l'éducateur, le pompier, l'homme de police, le charpentier, l'électricien, l'artiste et les autres. La Banque d'Épargne de la Cité et du District de Montréal, témoin d'un grand nombre de travailleurs économes dans notre belle et grande Cité, désire rendre témoignage de l'amour du travail et de l'esprit d'économie qui règne parmi nos concitoyens et leur offrir l'expression de sa plus sincère admiration. Montréal, le 7 septembre 1925.

A. P. LESPERANCE, Gérant-Général.

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entre les mains des travail-
leurs.

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Can They Enforce Prohibition?

"Can Prohibition be enforced?" is a common question. Our answer has always been in the negative. Plenty of evidence is available to prove the soundness of this claim. However, not to be outdone by natural law and social ethics, Washington is up in arms with a new determination to enforce the Volstead Eighteenth Amendment, which is just another name for Prohibition as "she is known." The effort is described as a new era in Federal Prohibition which is about to dawn over the United States, right away.

The old system of trying to enforce during the last many years, has given way to what is now called "The Andrews" plan. Andrews is the name of a very strong character who has been given entire charge of the heavy duty of enforcing Prohibition.

To give him this chance some mighty changes have been evolved. For example, forty-eight State directorships and all the complicated machinery of the Prohibition unit under Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, passed out of existence, and their functions were taken over by twenty-four dry administrators under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Andrews.

The Government is now "squared" for a "supreme effort" to make Prohibition a reality. Every available agency which can possibly contribute to successful prohibition enforcement, has been placed at the disposal of the dry czar.

Upon the success or failure of the effort, depends the future of Prohibition, many believe. If all the men and money given to Andrews fail to wreck the bootlegging industry, modification of the Volstead Act and possible repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is predicted by many.

Montreal is filled with American tourists just now, and they are of one voice as to the satisfaction of the Quebec system of regulation of the beer, wine and liquor traffic. The wild lies told by certain mischief makers and printed in some sections of the American and Canadian press, re drunkenness in Montreal, cannot be too strongly condemned for Montreal is the soberest city on this whole continent, in proportion to population. Come and see, is our slogan.

Education

"Après le pain l'éducation
Est le premier besoin du peuple"

The above is inscribed on the statue of Danton, located on the Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, and the quotation is taken from the poet's own words. "After bread, education is the first need of the people."

Are we really putting education after bread? And are we offering equal opportunities for education and providing the facilities? Bread is the determining factor, for it is the unceasing struggle of the masses for bread, which determines the opportunities for education our children will receive. How many of us have been forced into industry, in order to supplement the meagre income of the family, at an age when our schooling had only practically begun, and, then again, as we look to our colleges and academies, how many there are wasting money and continuing at school, who, for economic reasons, would be happier in productive employment?

Education is the greatest asset of any country, but it must be free and compulsory if all are to have equal opportunities in securing it. Unfortunately, however, while we have given considerable of our time in the effort to establish equal opportunities, to make education free and compulsory, we have greatly overlooked the need for a change in the accepted standards of education of today. Those who have passed through our colleges and higher schools of education would be greatly offended if we were to intimate that they lacked education, but there is, nevertheless, a deplorable lack of knowledge concerning the big and vital problems of life, an inability to differentiate between the real and the artificial. The habit of blaming all our social and industrial ills on governments is becoming chronic, and we proceed to elect other governments to remedy them, but rarely do we frankly admit that most of our difficulties are due to individual ignorance. Did we properly understand the laws that govern our existence, as we should, the bigger problems that we have to contend with to-day, industrially and commercially, would never have developed as seriously as they have.

Self-education is the most valuable. By our experiences we learn lessons that teach us right from wrong, but the schools must be made but a kindergarten in which our lives are given the preliminary training to prepare us to grapple with life's problems and fit us for wider functions. If this were done, the struggle for bread would not become so keen and, "after bread", opportunities for education would become more equal. Our schools teach us a smattering of things that are superficial, but we learn little of the facts that govern life. History, as taught in the elementary schools, is but a recital of certain events in the lives of kings and potentates, to celebrate their wars and to display as much as possible the pomp and trappings of state, all of whom are supposed to have been under the guidance and protection of supernatural powers. The result of such teaching is that the moral powers of the individual are paralyzed and he, lacking a proper understanding, comes to believe that his sufferings are fixed by a power beyond his control and that worse calamities would befall him if he rebelled. This kind of teaching has always been a tool to keep the masses in subjection while they were being exploited. If a person finds that the conditions under which he lives are due to causes which change from time to time, and that such changes are but the outcome of additional knowledge put to practical use, he takes fresh courage and by combining with others, who also understand, sets about making for improvements.

It is obvious to us all that the poorly educated and inefficient are the most easily exploited. The future generation can be helped, if those who appreciate, through their experiences with life's problems, the need that exists for first training the teachers of the young in the things that are vital to human interests. Of prime importance, however, is bread, for bread means health and "after bread" education. And, after all, the bread supply is our first concern.

H. A. SPENCE

The Coal Strike in U. S.

The expected has happened and a bituminous owners, for most of West Virginia, and part of Kentucky and Pennsylvania fields are anti-union. A general strike throughout the industry will leave the anti-union mine owners to reap the harvest of profits. The only means of preventing this would be for the railroad unions to refuse to haul the coal, but this is not likely as these unions have not yet acquired the sense of solidarity that is necessary to make common cause with the miners. It is certainly a tragedy that the one hope of the West Virginia despoils in case of a general coal strike is the unwillingness of other unions to make common cause with the suffering miners.

It is reported that accidents in the textile industry have been greatly reduced by short skirts and bobbed hair. For the same reason there has been a great increase in accidents among male pedestrians.

Our Readers

This department we hope may develop into the most power of all, as has been proven in the Old Country papers not only interested in Labor but general newspapers. We do not necessarily agree with all that is sent in but we do believe in fairness, so bear the fairplay torch and write to us. The test of a sound mind is to investigate thoroughly what most people scoff at ignorantly.

Sir, — A. G. Racey often draws clever cartoons which point a moral or adorn a tale. But when he pictures the British soldier or blue-jackets, as in a recent cartoon, he makes them look about as ridiculous as his caricatures of the Bolsheviks and as stupid as nothing on this earth except perhaps our politicians and political pen pushers.

OLD BILL

Sir, — The publishers of the new political movement, if it is worth the dignity of such a designation, have so far failed to reach any policy or programme calculated to appeal to wage-earners. Their panacea for poor business is private thrift; their method of relieving the burden of taxation is to bring in immigrants. Mr. R. E. White, Chief Editor of the Montreal Gazette, showed the fallacy of the first panacea in a recent address that attracted attention because it was so different from what editors usually say in print. He pointed out the true truth that if everybody practised thrift business was bound to be dull; that business was active just in proportion as the great mass of workers were well-paid, secure of a job, and not afraid to spend their money on commodities and services. As for immigration, it has not been shown how it will solve the problem of employment, a problem so acute that, according to the President of Canadian Builders' Association, 300,000 Canadians, mostly between 18 and 35 years of age, migrated to the United States in the last calendar year. In such circumstances it seems doubtful policy to spend millions of public money to attract immigrants from Britain and foreign countries.

O. C.

Sir, — Unmindful of the slums right here, a Montreal paper makes merry over a report that the poor cockneys of Limehouse, England, don't want housing reform, but prefer squalor and dirt. What does that editorial writer, who is never more stupid than when he tries to be funny, know about it? I've been shown around what they call the slums of London, Glasgow, and Liverpool. I've seen much worse housing conditions in half a dozen cities right here in Canada. In England there are papers which publish stories written by snobs for snobs. To please the great landlords they try to justify bad housing conditions by suggesting that the lower classes don't want better living conditions. And on such stories the organs of our own snobocracy exercise their execrable wit, to justify bad housing conditions here.

In some cases city councils in England have condemned the rookeries of landlords, and turned the inhabitants on the street with no place to go. And when the inhabitants have asked what they were going to do pending the construction of model warrens for the poor, the newspapers have published just such stories as are being told of Limehouse. Then, too, the new houses built by the municipalities are usually beyond the rent paying capacity of the dispossessed and snob, a protest at change, knowing that under the bright capitalist system they cannot get money enough to rent better houses than those out of which they are kicked. But it is the vilest calumny to suggest that the workers don't want, or couldn't appreciate improved conditions of living, if they could afford to enjoy them.

WORKER

Sir, — What is the goal of politicians and papers saying there is plenty of room for immigrants on the farm? Vacant farms are common, east and west.

To keep the grain growers on the land, it is necessary to give them the lowest railway rates in the world. In other words, the farmers are getting a huge subsidy, because the taxpayer has to make good the railway deficits. Then the public maintains a costly canal system, through which the farmers' grain passes without paying tolls. Then we subsidize immigration to provide the grain growers with labor for a few weeks. Then the immigrants have to come to cities where the authorities provide unemployment relief. There's three kinds of public subsidies to help the farmer going.

N. G.

Sir, — Canadian problems are receiving some attention, even from the newspapers which usually devote most of their space to sensational American news stories, and news from Europe colored by American news agencies. And it has been discovered that, in addition to the triple virtues of hard work, low wages and thrift, Canada needs a new Union Government to save her soul alive from the perils of bankruptcy or annexation. The last Union Government was mainly distinguished by its extravagance and complacency to profiteering, but it is cheerfully assumed that another coalition would unite all the ability and wisdom and public spirit possessed by the grand old parties — not perhaps a colossal task in itself. But *Le Matin* of Montreal believes that the new National Union Government which its advocates have in mind would only be a union of the forces which desire to defeat the experiment in national ownership of railways, and to unite the two great systems under a private monopoly. That belief would appear to be somewhat wide-spread, and, at any rate, the proponents of a new political combination are evidently not arousing much enthusiasm among the general public.

OBSERVER.

As the Worker sees his World

Summary and Digest of Important Events of the Week, Here and Abroad.

—A prominent labor man passed passed through the city this week, and renewed old acquaintances both here and in Ottawa he being on his way to the 41st annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is session all this week at the Capital. He is a special delegate, representing Halifax Labor and was one time President of the Halifax District Trades Council, "Paddy" as he is familiarly known is a member of the Bricklayers Union, and has been a live wire in labor for over a quarter of a century. Welcome is the watch word.

—The Painters and Decorators' International Brotherhood, which opens annual convention in Montreal on Monday will have a large attendance. The delegates have agreed to take part in the local Labor Day parade and join in the celebration at Dominion Park. Welcome!

—W. M. Halliday of Halifax is in town as delegate from the Eastern City to the Painters and Decorators convention. His home town Labor paper *The Citizen*, had this to say about him before he left: W. M. has been an active member of the Painters' Union for years and through his persistent efforts has been more or less responsible for keeping the local in existence. Mr. Halliday's activities are not confined alone to his own union but always offered a helping hand to the other unions when he was needed. Make yourself at home M. W. M!

—Five hundred additional Cape Breton miners were given employment last night when Collieries No. 1-B, 2 and 4 went on the double shift for the first time since the settlement was effected.

—It is rumored that there is a movement on foot to form a professional hockey players union in Montreal and that the man who originated the idea is celebrated former player, who of late has been acting as athletic director and coach in various parts of Canada. Go to it gentlemen!

—The military occupation of Cape Breton during the recent tie-up in the coal fields will cost the province of Nova Scotia \$325,000, according to an announcement of Hon. J. C. Douglas, the provincial attorney general.

Troops were requisitioned after the disturbances at New Waterford power plant on June 11 and remained in the Cape Breton area until last week, when evacuation was ordered.

On previous occasions when troops were requisitioned the municipalities were called upon to bear the total cost of their transportation and maintenance. Owing to recent amendments to the Military Act, the province must now assume these costs.

The evacuation is expected to be complete this week.

—G. W. Dower, for many years employed as a printer in Toronto, and who was at one time secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, died suddenly yesterday in Los Angeles, Cal., according to a telegram received by friends in the city. Mr. Dower, who was 73 years of age, left Toronto in January last to make his home in the Pacific Coast city.

For many years he was form of the For many years he was form of the —The Labor government of Queensland, Australia, is to be the first state in the world to endow motherhood. Mothers hereafter are to be paid a weekly allowance of \$2 for each child.

—Radio engineers are experimenting on a device for a wireless equipment that will permit the locomotive engineer in the cab and conductor in a freight train caboose to hold conversation while the train is running. This announcement was made at the national convention of the American Radio Relay League in Chicago last week.

—Radio licenses to the number of 92,996 were issued by the Canadian government during the last fiscal year, showing to some extent at least the interest the public of Canada is taking in the public ownership and operation of the radio broadcasting, ten stations being now operated in connection with the Canadian National Railways.

The demand for apparatus has created a new industry in Canada, which during the last fiscal year, produced radio receiving sets and parts amounting to \$3,201,103. Imports from the United States totalled \$2,413,687.

—Secretary of British Miners' Federation predicts big strike crisis in Great Britain next May.

—Cost of living still increasing; now almost 75 per cent above 1913 figure.

—Aged miner in Germany survives three years in mines only to die of trivial accident.

—Wisconsin lumberman accused of burning village to defraud insurance companies.

—Striking coal miners in Edmonton field, Alberta, Canada, vote to return to work.

—Gasoline prices touch lowest point of year.

—Unemployment mounts in Great Britain, now totalling 1,298,000 according to latest report.

—Organized federal employees begin fight for higher wages.

—Wage cut causes strike of shoe workers at Webster, Mass.

—Strike of 20,000 Welsh coal miners ends.

LABOR DAY 1925

By WM. GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

The most permanent and the most dynamic thing in life is an idea. Certain of our ideas have general appeal and have proved their ability to serve mankind and to such we have dedicated memorial days.

Memorials help us to discriminate between the permanent and the transitory and to readjust thought and action with an enriched understanding of the high power of constructive purpose and fellowship which seeks out the best in human nature.

One of the eleven days which Canada has set aside as national holidays is Labor Day. Like all others it commemorates a contribution to human well-being. Labor, justly proud of its national holiday, has faithfully tried to keep its observance in spirit and in expression worthy of the ideal. It is important for us to consider why a national holiday was instituted in honor of labor. It was not alone the power of labor organization or its numerical strength. It was not for labor as a functional group in industry or a separate class in society. But it was honor to that quality of intelligence that is creative. Human progress in every level of intelligence is the product of creative work. Creative intelligence is the distinguishing characteristic of man and marks his kinship with the eternal forces of time.



The labor movement, which is essentially a method by which workers try to realize higher ideals, asked that Labor Day

be set aside as a national holiday to emphasize the dignity of Labor and to call attention to the universality of creative work which underlies and penetrates our entire cultural structure. Each year in our celebration of the day, we seek to explain how Labor serves the world, what Labor needs in order to be equipped to render higher service and how to remove those things that hinder Labor's service.

It is customary to think of Labor as an essential factor in industry and commerce. But because human beings who are industrially employed are also human beings with all potentiality, yearnings, the strivings and the ideals shared by the human race, an interpretation of the labor movement that rests entirely upon an economic basis excludes that which is vital and determining.

Labor Day, 1925, shows gratifying progress for the idea to which the day is dedicated. Though there are serious industrial problems, though there is unemployment, though there are many kinds of industrial inequities, we do not feel helpless before our problems. We have methods and agencies of proven value. We have intelligence and we know the value of information. We feel competent to carry through and we have demonstrated our dependability. We rely upon organization and education.

THE CITY OF MEMORIES AND ROMANCE

The reproach is often leveled against the New World that it is a hard grey world of hard grey facts "with no nonsense about them". There is too much truth in this. But of one city, at least, it cannot be said. That is the City of Quebec. The atmosphere of New France, of the Intendants, of Louis Quatorze, and of Eighteenth Century saturates the Ancient Capital still. Brooding on its heights the very aspect of the city inspires thought. It seems to be a gaze across the

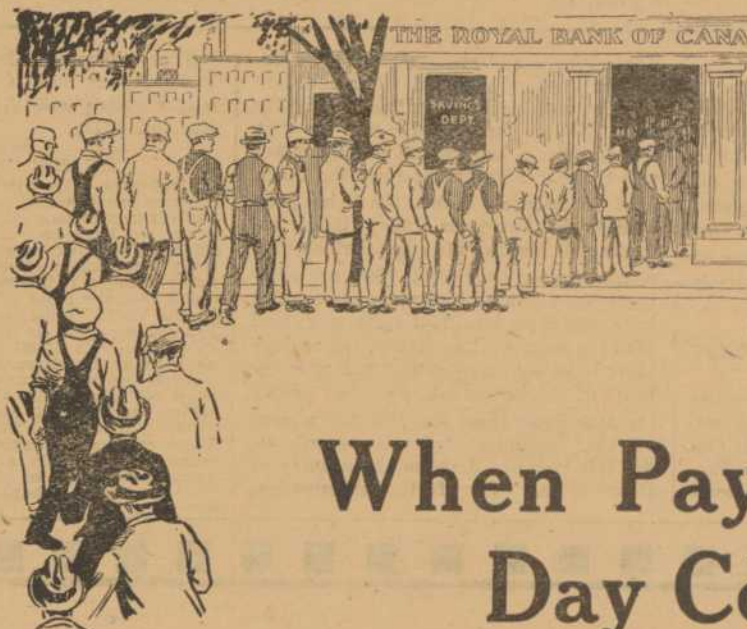
endless plains which its priests and its sons went out to civilize and colonize. Like old Rome it set its seal on a continent. If any of the old Fathers or the old-time voyagers could return to it they would find but little change. It is a city of the Old World put down at the entrance to the New. Those who have visited it, return again and again to the charm of it; those who have not yet seen it, should not omit any chance to do so. And the chance of seeing it is always before you. All you need do is to ask any Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent, or communicate with F. C.

Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., phone Harbour 4211, for booklet printed in both languages, and all other information—train service, reservations, etc.

Dum Dora insists a husband is the legally appointed audience of his wife.

Marriage is an institution, so is a penitentiary.

"Kindly post no bills" should be on every mail box.



When Pay Day Comes

THE first claim you should meet on pay day is your savings. In time of sickness or unemployment, your money is your best friend -- if you have saved it.

There comes a time for all of us when ability to earn must cease. Your accumulated savings must then take the place of your present earning power.

Ask for a copy of our booklet, "The Measure of Your Income." You will find it useful

The Royal Bank
of Canada

Resources Exceed 700 Million Dollars

Over 800 Branches in Canada

Boost and Buy "Produced-in-Canada." Remember These Names and Trade Marks—Give Them Your Support and Good-Will

Programme des Jeux

2.30 et 8.00 P.M. — DOMINION PARK

1. Course pour garçons de moins de 12 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, un ballon; 2e prix, une paire de running shoes; 3e prix, un bat de baseball; 4e prix, 1 jeu. Tous les concurrents recevront un prix.
 2. Course pour garçons de 12 à 16 ans, 100 verges. 1er prix, un bâton de croasse; 2e, boutons de manchettes; 3e prix, café; 4e prix, un parapluie.
 3. Course pour fillettes de moins de 10 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 statuette, \$3.00; 2e, confitures; 3e, savon "Velvet"; 4e prix, 1 boîte à ouvrage. Toutes les concurrentes recevront un prix.
 4. Course pour fillettes de 10 à 14 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, une parfumerie; 2e prix, fantaisie pour dames; 3e prix, café; 4e prix, un parapluie.
 5. Course pour jeunes filles de plus de 14 ans, 75 vgs. 1er prix, photos 11x14; 2e prix, objet de fantaisie; 3e prix, une parfumerie; 4e prix, une sacoche.
 6. Course pour femmes de membres d'union, 75 verges. 1er prix, pots à pudding; 2e prix, sacoches; 3e prix, pâtes alimentaires; 4e prix, confitures; 5e prix, savon "Comfort".
 7. Course pour délégués du Conseil des Métiers, 100 vgs. 1er prix, \$5 en or; 2e prix, plume-fontaine Waterman; 3e prix, chapeau; 4e prix, boutons de manchettes; 5e prix, 1 pipe.
 8. Course pour membres des métiers du bâtiment, 100 v. 1er prix, \$5.00 en or; 2e prix, plume-fontaine Waterman; 3e prix, 25 cigares.
 9. Course pour membres des unions de l'Étiquette, 100 v. 1er prix, \$5.00 en or; 2e prix, 1 plume-fontaine Waterman; 3e prix, 25 cigares.
 10. Course pour membres de la Métallurgie, 100 verges. 1er prix, \$5.00 en or; 2e prix, 1 plume-fontaine Waterman; 3e prix, 25 cigares.
 11. Course pour membres des unions (non comprises dans le Bâtiment, l'Étiquette et la Métallurgie). 1er prix, \$5.00 en or; 2e prix, 1 plume-fontaine Waterman; 3e prix, confitures.
 12. Course pour membres d'Unions affiliées (pesant 200 livres et plus), 75 verges. 1er prix, 1 veste de fantaisie; 2e prix, 1 plume-fontaine; 3e prix, 1 jambon; 4e prix, 1 chapeau; 5e prix, 1 thermos.
 13. Course au ballon. 1er prix, 1 photo; 2e prix, thé Brown; 3e prix, 1 cadre; 4e prix, confitures.
 14. Course pour unionistes de plus de 50 ans, 75 verges. 1er prix, cravate et chemise; 2e prix, un "fof"; 3e prix, gants et viande; 4e prix, chemise; 5e prix, viande.
 15. Course à l'aiguille. Pour hommes: 1er prix, chemise et cravate; 2e prix, boutons de manchettes; 3e prix, thé et glace. Pour femmes: 1er prix, fantaisie; 2e prix, gants; 3e prix, pan-touffes.
 16. Lancement du boulet de 16 livres. 1er prix, 1 billet de voyage en bateau à Québec, aller et retour; 2e prix, 1 rasoir Gillette; 3e prix, 1 coussin de fantaisie.
- A 8 heures du soir
SOUQUE A LA CORDE
Pour la magnifique trophée offert par "Le Monde Ouvrier"
Qui offrira en outre, à chacun des membres de l'équipe gagnante une boîte de cigares "Coopérative".
COMITE DES JEUX
W. BELANGER, Z. DI MURO, R. LYNCH
J. A. A. HUET, J. JOS. PELLETIER.
- PRIX DE PRESENCE
1er prix, \$20. — 2e prix, \$10. — 3e prix, \$5.

Program of Sports

2.30 et 8.00 P.M. — PARC DOMINION

1. Boys' Race, under 12 years, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 suit; 2nd prize, 1 pair of running shoes; 3rd prize, 1 baseball bat; 4th prize, 1 chess game. All competitors will receive a prize.
 2. Boys' Race, 12 to 16 years of age, 100 yards. 1st prize, 1 lacrosse; 2nd prize, cuff links; 3rd prize, 1 picture frame; 4th prize, 1 school bag.
 3. Girls' Race, under 10 years, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 statuette, \$3.00; 2nd prize, jams; 3rd, "Velvet" soap; 4th prize, 1 sewing box. All competitors will receive a prize.
 4. Girls' Race, 10 to 14 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, 1 perfume set; 2nd prize, 1 fancy set; 3rd prize, coffee; 4th prize, 1 umbrella.
 5. Girls' Race, over 14 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, photos 11x14; 2nd prize, fancy set; 3rd prize, perfume set; 4th prize, one hand bag.
 6. Union Members' Wives' Race, 75 yards. 1st prize, pudding pot; 2nd prize, one hand bag; 3rd prize, alimentary paste; 4th prize, jams; 5th prize, Comfort soap.
 7. Trades and Labor Council's Delegates' Race, 100 y. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd prize, Waterman fountain pen; 3rd prize, 1 hat; 4th prize, cuff links; 5th prize, 1 pipe.
 8. Building Trades' Members' Race, 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5 in gold; 2nd prize, Waterman fountain pen; 3rd prize, 25 cigars.
 9. Label Trades Members' Race, 100 yards. 1st prize, photos 11x14; 2nd prize, 1 Waterman fountain pen; 3rd prize, 25 cigars.
 10. Metal Trades Members' Race, 100 yards. 1st prize, \$5.00 in gold; 2nd prize, 1 Waterman fountain pen; 3rd prize, 25 cigars.
 11. 100 yards Race for Members of Unions (not included in the Building, Label or Metal Trades). 1st prize, \$5.00 in gold; 2nd prize, 1 Waterman fountain pen; 3rd prize, jams.
 12. Race for Members of affiliated Unions—weighing 200 pounds and over—75 yards. 1st prize, 1 fancy vest; 2nd prize, 1 fountain pen; 3rd prize, 1 nam; 4th prize, 1 hat; 5th prize, 1 Thermos bottle.
 13. Ballon Race. 1st prize, 1 photo; 2nd prize, Brown tea; 3rd prize, 1 picture frame; 4th prize, jams.
 14. Race for Union Men over 50 years of age, 75 yards. 1st prize, neck tie and shirt; 2nd prize, 1 fob; 3rd prize, gloves and meat; 4th prize, 1 shirt; 5th prize, meat.
 15. Thread and needles race. For Gentlemen: 1st prize, shirt and neck tie; 2nd prize, cuff links; 3rd prize, tea and ice. For Ladies: 1st prize, fancy set; 2nd prize, gloves; 3rd prize, 1 pair of slippers.
 16. Throwing the 16-pound shot. 1st prize, 1 boat round trip ticket to Quebec; 2nd prize, 1 Gillette razor; 3rd prize, 1 fancy cushion.
- At 8 o'clock p.m.
TUG OF WAR
For the magnificent Cup offered by "The Labor World"
Each member of the winning team will also receive a box of "Co-operative" cigars.
SPORTS COMMITTEE
W. BELANGER, Z. DI MURO, R. LYNCH
J. A. A. HUET, J. JOS. PELLETIER.
- ATTENDANCE PRIZES
1st prize, \$20. — 2nd prize, \$10. — 3rd prize, \$5.

Mayor Duquette Criticised

Trades Council displeased at his action, in joining Catholic Syndicate parade. — Theatrical strike and boycotting. Labor Day parade.

A small "tempest in a tea-pot" occurred at the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, Thursday evening, occasioned by the fact that Mayor Duquette was unable to take part in the Labor Day parade of the International Unions, having previously agreed to meet the Catholic Syndicate in their parade. Some adverse criticisms was accorded His Worship. The ball was set rolling when Mayor Duquette's letter was read announcing that he could not attend the parade of the Internationals couching his message with deep regret and best wishes for its success.

Several delegates considered the mayor's reply a slight on the international unions, and expressed their opinion with some heat.

"It is very strange that the national unions should be given any preference, at the first opportunity," said Delegate Gagnon in a short speech.

Delegate Alarie voiced the opinion that the parade of the international unions next Monday will be the best ever seen in this city. There would be considerable competition between the international and the national unions, said the speaker, and consequently every international labor man was strongly urged to turn out and make the demonstration a record one.

The parade will leave Vigor Square at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and will proceed along St. Denis, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, Ontario and Amherst streets, to Papineau square. In the afternoon a programme of sports will be given at Dominion Park.

Considerable discussion took place over the threatened strike of the stage hands of the city, many delegates supporting the claims of the men for increased wages etc. A resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that all union men should boycott all theatres which are known to be unfair to their help and did not recognize the unions.

Delegate Alarie spoke on behalf of the men stating that the majority of the theatres of the city would neither recognize the union, nor would they grant any more pay. Delegate Saucier spoke strongly for the men as again the Theatrical Manager's Association. He urged sticking together and victory would be certain.

Prison labor was also discussed briefly by the delegates, on receiving the report of the executive committee relative to certain complaints to the effect that some manufacturers were having work done by prisoners. The delegates approved the executive's attitude on this question, reiterating organized labor's policy that the products of prison labor should not be thrown on the market in competition with the products of citizen workers.

Vice-president George Vallières was in the chair. In the absence of Gustave Franc, secretary, Delegate J. E. Gariepy was chosen to act as secretary for the evening.

HARMONY OF HELP IN INDUSTRY

PRINCESS
B. F. Keith-Albee
High-Class Vaudeville
OPENS FOR THE SEASON
SUNDAY, AUGUST 30
(Twice Daily)
NOW SELLING

GAYETY THEATRE
REOPENING SUNDAY, SEPT. 6
Leo Stevens in the best Columbia Burlesque. — 24 pretty girls
Celebrate LABOR DAY by enjoying the show of pep, beauty and song.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES

IMPERIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
918 St. Patrick Street
Real Friends of Labor employ a small army of workers from one end of Canada to the other.
F. T. McKEAN, Manager.
MONTREAL

Le Monde Ouvrier—The Labor World

The Official Bilingual Mouthpiece of Montreal Organized Workers
Member of the

Member of the Presse Internationale Ouvrière d'Amérique
Gus. FRANCO, Editor and Publisher, Vice-President of the International Labor Press
M. E. ALARIE
Gérant de la circulation et de la publicité
GASTON FRANCO
Secrétaire de la Rédaction
Secretary, Editorial Department
9-11 St. Paul Street West

THE WORKINGMAN'S BANK

"The great workingman's bank" is indeed a suitable title for the Montreal City and Districts Savings Bank, so ably managed by Mr. A. P. Lesperance. Each succeeding year Mr. Lesperance publishes on or about Labor Day a series of advertisements not only in the labor papers and programmes but in all the dailies and weeklies of any importance. This year he has surpassed all previous efforts in a magnificent design which is styled "The Glorification of Labor," and it appears elsewhere in this issue. It is really a most beautiful allegorical representation showing a fine looking woman personifying Montreal who is presenting a testimonial of merit and a pledge of prosperity to all who by their industry, and thrift have built up a citizenship in the city. It is published in rich colors fit for framing and may be seen at the head office of this splendid, sterling bank. It is a companion picture to the very handsome work of last year, and will be treasured by all lovers of beauty and of good example. Mr. Lesperance bears a pardonable pride on these productions and deserves public congratulation. The Labor World heartily presents its felicitations to this bank and its management, whose efforts do so much to accentuate the fact that banking is just the handmaiden of industry, commerce, and all well ordered life, and the seed of success is in saving money.

AND THERE ARE RIGHT AT YOUR DOOR

Tourists from the United States travel hundreds of miles to get a taste of Canadian scenery that has not yet been spoiled by the erection of Coney Islands and Atlantic Cities. They have grown tired and who shall blame them of machine made vacations and all of the hideous riot of sound of the cities brought into the countryside. And when they reach Montreal where do the most of them go? Why, where should they go but the Laurentians, that land of hope and glory made immortal by many a poet and yet indescribable in their nobility and the splendor of autumn-tinted leaf and mountain-reflected lake. There they find peace from the roar of civilization and respite from the nerve-racking strain. But why leave this wonderful which lies within a few miles of you to be enjoyed by the tourist only. Go yourself, Mr. and Mrs. Montrealer, and steep yourselves in quietness and beauty before the winter comes and the noise-racked city seizes you again in its talons. All you have to do is to call any Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent or F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., phone harbour 4211, who will be glad to give you all further particulars about train service, hotel accommodations, reduced week-end fares, French and English literature, etc.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVING BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two dollars and fifty cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, called and paid up, of this Bank and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Thursday, October first next, to shareholders of record, Tuesday, September fifteenth next, at three o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
Montreal August 25th, 1925.
A. P. LESPERANCE
General Manager.

THE NATURAL LAW OF CO-OPERATION IS PROGRESS
—The following representative business houses are sympathetic with Labor and are interested in the welfare of not only their own help but of workers generally. They believe in the LABOR WORLD and are assisting its policies of cordial relationship between Employer and Employee. : : : : :
A number of leading firms whose names do not appear in this list are friendly to Labor and have shown their sympathy in a practical way.

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Le lieu d'amusement favori du peuple. Attractions nouvelles avec fanfare militaire et amusements pour les enfants et leurs parents. Venez vous amuser avec votre famille. Tous les Chars Conduisent au Parc.

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Le plus beau théâtre de la ville
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The most beautiful theatre in town
Always a good programme
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Metropolitan House Furnishing Co., Limited
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THE TRADES CONGRESS

The 41st annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened in Ottawa, last Monday, and was largely attended by delegates from all over Canada as well as special delegates from Britain and the United States. Our editor in Chief has been in attendance at the convention and a detailed report is promised for next issue.

GO EAST YOUNG MAN GO EAST

The paraphrase of advice once given to Americans includes of course young women and also elderly men and women and even the aged. For the Maritimes Provinces in September are bad to beat.

Their forests and streams possess an ancient attraction that had never failed to satisfy and to arouse the longing for more. Ocean and inland scenes vie with one another in beauty and pulling power and the one is never far from the other. Just to mention a few, the Saint John Valley, the Annapolis Valley, Saint Andrews and Halifax are places which once seen are always revisited. They are within 24 hours run of Montreal; the country is at its most beautiful right now; and with the natural attraction of the country there is joined the fact that we are in the heart of the history of Canada. From the Maritimes came many of the makers of the Dominion and their records are left stamped deep on the country of their birth. For further information,

call or phone any Canadian Pacific Ry. Ticket Agent, or F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., phone Harbour 4211.

AT THE ORPHEUM
Blackstone, who will be at the Orpheum Theatre next week, is heralded as the world's master magician. In the past fifty years, we have had many "master magicians." The great Herman and Keller were truly remarkable exponents of the magic art, but today it is almost universally conceded that the palm of "foremost magician in the world" must be awarded to Harry Blackstone, who is first of all a great showman. His dynamic personality is felt as soon as he appears on the stage. Audiences marvel at the sensational illusions of "The Brides Chamber," the "Vanishing horse," and his latest spectacular effect—"Alice in Wonderland." Mr. Blackstone carries a wealth of scenery and a company of twenty artists and assistants as well as flocks of pigeons and ducks, a live camel and a horse.

Free Band Concerts

Free band concerts under the provisions of the will of the late Charles S. Campbell, K.C., each band being composed of not less than thirty-five musicians, will be given during the month of September on the dates and at the places mentioned below, at 8.30 in the evening (Daylight Saving Time). The list below shows which band will play on any specified evening:

DATE	DAY	PLACE	BAND
Sept. 1	Tuesday	St. Paul Playground	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
" 2	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
" 3	Thursday	Gallery Square	Royal Montreal Regiment.
" 4	Friday	Jeanne Mance Park (Fletcher's Field)	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.
" 8	Tuesday	St. Gabriel Park	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
" 9	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	Royal Montreal Regiment.
" 11	Friday	Jeanne Mance Park (Fletcher's Field)	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
" 15	Tuesday	Maisonnette, Market Place	Royal Montreal Regiment.
" 16	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards.
" 17	Thursday	Gallery Square	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
" 18	Friday	Jeanne Mance Park (Fletcher's Field)	Victoria Rifles of Canada.
" 22	Tuesday	St. Gabriel Park	Royal Highlanders of Canada.
" 23	Wednesday	Lafontaine Park	Les Carabiniers de Mont-Royal.

It is suggested that persons interested in these concerts might usefully cut out this notice, so that they may have conveniently before them the date, hour and place of each concert and the name of the band which will perform.

**FREDERICK E. MEREDITH,
W. R. MACINNES,**

Executors of the Estate late Charles S. Campbell, K.C.