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Quel sera le résultat de l'enquête?

Au cours de la dernière session, le premier ministre Taschereau déclarait que s'il était prouvé que le système de commission pour administrer la loi de réparation des accidents du travail était le meilleur, il n'aurait aucune hésitation à adopter ce système.

Nous tenons à féliciter l'honorable M. Taschereau d'avoir tenu parole et de s'être décidé à faire étudier le système préconisé par le Travail Organisé, par un grand nombre de patrons ainsi que par tous les économistes qui se sont donné la peine de se renseigner sur les méthodes modernes de réparation des accidents du travail.

Nous espérons que les deux enquêteurs feront une étude approfondie de la manière dont les commissions d'accidents du travail procèdent dans les provinces-sœurs; de ce qu'il en coûte aux industriels pour leurs primes d'assurance, des responsabilités dont ils sont déchargés une fois leurs primes payées, de ce que touchent les accidentés du travail et leurs dépendants, comment les indemnités sont calculées et les causes réglées, combien il en coûte aux divers gouvernements provinciaux pour l'administration de ces commissions, comment est constitué le capital-réserve garantissant le paiement des rentes et pourvoyant à l'éventualité des risques de catastrophe dans chacun des groupes d'industrie.

Ce n'est certes pas une sinécure que de s'enquérir de tous ces faits et de se familiariser avec les mille et un détails d'administration interne qui font que dans une province ce système de commissions est un succès extraordinaire tandis que dans une autre il fonctionne plus ou moins bien.

Il est indéniable que la composition d'une commission joue un rôle prépondérant dans son plus ou moins de succès car pour donner son plein degré d'efficacité il faut que ses membres soient des hommes de réelle valeur, absolument indépendants de toute ingérence politique, jouissant de la confiance des patrons et des ouvriers et doués d'un doigté leur permettant de faire part des exagérations, des faiblesses humaines et de démêler le faux du vrai.

Nous restons convaincus que la responsabilité collective patronale par groupes d'industrie administrée par une commission bien équilibrée est le système qui convient le mieux à notre développement en même temps que le plus avantageux au patron et à l'ouvrier.

SOCIUS.

LABOR ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Union, who claims that an injustice was committed in connection with one of the members of said Union, who was being forced to pay sales taxes without apparent justification.

After giving consideration to the representation of delegate Loiselle, your Committee recommend that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the proper authorities requesting an investigation to the end that the fact may be definitely established.

It was decided that it would be a good thing to have a ruling from the taxation officials which would relieve such workers from the tax.

A delegation from the parents of the little victims of the Laurier Palace disaster headed by Messrs. Rivard and Pageau appeared before the Council explaining their situation and asking for the financial support of the Council. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

After several matters of routine were transacted, the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

NOTRE RACE

Au cours d'un voyage de la Liaison Française dans l'Ouest, le maire Ambréose U. G. Bury, d'Edmonton, a déclaré que la population canadienne-française de l'Alberta avait toute sa confiance, parce que son attachement à ses traditions, à sa langue et à sa religion ne pouvait servir qu'à faire du Canada un pays plus grand et plus prospère.

LES SALAIRES MINIMA DANS L'IMPRIMERIE

La Commission du salaire minimum des femmes met la dernière main aux statistiques des salaires payés et des conditions de travail existant dans les ateliers d'imprimerie, de lithographie, de reliure et de manufactures d'enveloppes de la ville de Montréal; les patrons et les ouvriers viennent de choisir leurs représentants pour la conférence conjointe qui aura lieu, jeudi prochain, le 13 courant, aux bureaux du gouvernement, 59 est, rue Notre-Dame.

Tout fait prévoir que cette conférence ne durera pas plus d'une journée, car il semblerait que les patrons et leurs ouvriers sont d'accord sur les minima de salaires qui devraient être payés dans cette industrie; il y a encore quelques questions de détail en litige mais celles-ci seront probablement réglées lors d'une entrevue privée entre les représentants des divers groupes, qui aura lieu lundi, le 10 courant.

Immédiatement après, une autre conférence sera convoquée entre les manufacturiers de papier, boîtes de carton et autres dérivatifs du papier à Montréal puis dans la ville de Québec.

FI DU COMMUNISME

Blackpool, 4. — Le congrès annuel du parti travailliste a non seulement ratifié la répudiation du stalinisme par le congrès des trade-unions, mais il est allé jusqu'à expulser de son sein l'Union des Instituteurs dominée par la Troisième Internationale. Les syndicats de fonctionnaires ont dit au revoir au parti travailliste, la nouvelle loi des trade-unions leur interdisant d'avoir voix au chapitre des trade-unions.

L'évolution de la femme

Monsieur le juge Roy ne s'est guère réhabilité aux yeux des femmes dans une longue lettre ouverte écrite dans "La Presse", qui aurait dû rester à jamais fermée dans l'intérêt des lettres canadiennes. On peut être contre le féminisme, à condition de rester clair et élégant dans sa phrase comme dans sa pensée. L'épistolier se pare d'une galanterie surannée pour faire accepter les idées rétrogrades que l'on ne voit étalées au grand jour que dans la province de Québec. Mais les filles d'Ève ne sont plus dupes de ces ruses. De même qu'il y avait de la crasse sous les perruques des beaux seigneurs de la cour de Louis XIV et des rejets infects autour des jupes gonflées des marquises qui faisaient "la belle" sur des parquets en mosaïque, nous savons que sous cette poésie dont on parait le culte de la femme, un profond mépris se cachait, une tyrannie habilement voilée se dissimulait. On veut payer avec des fleurs des existences consacrées à servir l'homme, à récurer sa maison, à moucher sa marmaille... Mais nous en avons sougé de ces poulets aux ailes bleues, à la chair faisandée. Ces marquisaux, pâte de guimauve, qui servaient de véhicules à des médecines empoisonnées, à des drogues maudites qui font lever le cœur. Car on sait ce qu'il y a sous ces mensonges parfumés et menteurs. "Ce sucre rose ne me dit rien de bon", pensent-elles, avec ce bon La Fontaine, que nous pardonnons volontiers pour les besoins de l'heure. L'occasion a semblé bonne au brave magistrat de se délivrer d'une thèse sur le féminisme, qui date de très loin, ajoute-t-il. Sans être palviste ou sybille nous pourrions lui dire où remonte cet antagonisme voilé entre l'émancipation de la femme... Du collège, ces pépinières de tyrannaux qu'on élevait dans le déclin du sexe faible. Ces jeunes imberbes voyaient dans le poil encore absent de leur menton le signe de leur supériorité sur la femme. Ils se croyaient les porte-flambeaux de l'humanité, la lumière de la vie émanant de leur personne. Dans le miracle de la conception ils fournissaient le germe mystérieux dont ils sont les seuls dépositaires et qui "créature" n'est que l'incubateur où il se développe. La science a démenti cette théorie humiliante pour le rôle de la femme dans l'humanité, mais on n'en est pas averti encore dans ces milieux arriérés. Le rayon divin comme celui de lointaines étoiles leur arrive des années après qu'il a jailli de son foyer. Des préjugés ineptes font obstruction à sa bienfaisante clarté, qu'interceptent encore des murs de pierres et des fenêtres closes. Le réactionnaire, dont le savant juge se vante d'être, est un produit depuis longtemps marqué et étiqueté des maisons qui forment la jeunesse pour les professions libérales. Afin de cultiver son esprit, on lui inocule des principes de philosophie mal interprétés, mais on néglige sa formation morale. Il sort de là froissé de lettres, mais avec une conception erronée de la vie, de ses devoirs. Du problème des sexes qui se posera demain, angoissant et difficile à résoudre, devant sa conscience il ne sait rien. Le malheur, c'est qu'il se croit un puits de science et qu'il voudra trancher les questions épineuses d'un seul coup de langue, à l'aide de vagues textes desquels qui ne s'adaptent plus aux nécessités présentes.

"J'entends avec beaucoup d'hommes de bonne foi (Oh! la, la...), que le rôle d'éducatrice ne doit pas s'exercer seulement auprès des enfants mais aussi auprès de ces grands enfants, que sont les maris," dit gravement le magistrat en chef de la province de Québec, qui a cultivé dans l'oasis de sa belle âme, les fleurs fragiles de l'illusion et du rêve. L'école des maris est une oeuvre qui a été tentée souvent, avec moins de succès encore que l'école des femmes de Molière. Ces maris sont un peu dans le cas de ce gamin que sa mère vantait à toutes les voisines... — Quel enfant!... Ça connaît tout, le maître ne peut plus lui en remontrer!... Je ne vois ce qu'on pourrait enseigner à ces potaches à longs pantalons, munis d'un sacrement qui confère des

grâces et des connaissances qu'ils ne savent déjà. Quand ils font leur cour à la jeune fille de leur choix, qu'ils ont intérêt à lui plaire, à ménager ses bonnes grâces, on peut peut-être arriver à les instruire; c'est en tenant la dragée haute à un dogue qu'on lui fait accomplir maints tours amusants qui seront la gloire ou la fortune de son maître. Ce serait agir sans discernement que de lui donner la bonbon d'abord et d'essayer ensuite de le dresser à de petits manèges savants. Il irait se couer sous le poêle en grognant et vous Six mois après avoir juré obéissance Sis mois après avoir juré obéissance à son Seigneur et maître aurait-elle assez d'ascendant sur son esprit pour faire son éducation. A moins de convertir le devoir conjugal en dragée... ce qui serait peut-être immoral. La difficulté dans ce cas serait d'aller autre bien fait de développer son plan pour le rendre possible. C'est bien beau d'instruire son mari mais il faut savoir comment s'y prendre? La méthode d'insuffler du savoir à son conjoint sans qu'il s'en doute, ne doit pas réussir infailliblement, car il est entendu que la manière directe de procéder n'est pas possible. Ce rôle de souffleur d'orgue ne convient pas à toutes les natures. C'est une erreur de croire les femmes rusées capables de substituer leur volonté à celle parfois sans ressort de leur époux. Beaucoup sentent le rat et s'immobilisent contre l'influence féminine. D'autres y sont totalement réfractaires. Quelques-uns, plus avisés, feignent une soumission absolue; ils disent toujours oui, mais ils agissent à leur guise.

Le temps de ces enfantillages est passé. La comédie a assez duré. Une marionnette qui s'éternise n'est plus amusante. Otons les masques; les hommes, celui de la galanterie; les femmes, celui de la condescendance et de la soumission passive. Vous êtes déçus, essayez de jouer plus longtemps serait ridicule. Puisque la méche est éteinte, jouons cartes sur table. "L'influence de la femme secrète, voilée, invisible et présente et irrésistible" a vécu. Prolonger cette farce à laquelle personne ne croit plus serait une ineptie. Quand la couronne des illusions s'est fanée sur un front nulle puissance humaine ou divine ne saurait la faire refluer. Il y a en la journée des dupes mais des siècles de dupes, c'est un peu long. Que la femme parle au lieu de suggérer, puisqu'elle est aujourd'hui assez raisonnable, assez instruite pour dieter sa volonté. Qu'elle soit la force visible, consciente qui agisse en pleine lumière dans l'intérêt de la famille, qu'elle cesse d'être le soupir voilé de la harpe acrobate pour devenir la voix autorisée quand l'intelligence est de son côté.

Comment l'homme a-t-il pu se résigner si longtemps à être un automate, une marionnette dont une main cachée dans les courtines de l'alcôve faisait mouvoir les articulations, sans que sa fierté en souffrit, c'est inconcevable. Quand Pétrarque écrivait on disait: "C'est Laure qui inspire le poète"; quand Rostand écrivait des chefs-d'œuvre, on soupçonnait Rosemonde Gérard d'en être l'auteur; on scrutait la carrière des hommes politiques pour connaître l'Égérie qui dirigeait leur bras dans l'ombre. Nous vivions dans la ruse et dans le mensonge, sans savoir à qui attribuer au juste le mérite des plus belles inventions du génie humain. Cette confusion, ce chaos plaît seulement à certains esprits nébuleux qui aiment à nager en eau trouble. La guerre et les conflits de toutes sortes naissent de l'erreur et de l'incompréhension. Les situations claires et définies sont encore les meilleures. Dégageons les nuages qui se sont accumulés depuis des siècles devant la face lumineuse de la vérité. Soyons nous-mêmes, quelle que soit notre figure. La question de supériorité de l'un ou de l'autre sexe n'est pas en jeu. Savoir celui qui mangera un gros pain sur la tête de l'autre ne se discute pas, mais nous ne croirions pas faire injure au Créateur si nous supposions une imperfection dans son oeuvre et c'en serait une que de penser qu'il aurait donné à l'homme une compagnie qui lui soit inférieure, avec qui il pourrait s'entendre. Il serait dès lors l'auteur conscient de

la déunion des ménages. Il aurait creusé l'abîme qui les sépare, ce qu'on ne peut supposer sans blasphème.

Ce qui m'étonne, c'est que ces galants troubadours, ces amoureux de guitare en mal de sérénades et daubades, ces adorateurs conventionnels du beau sexe qui, qui lui brûlent de l'encens sous le nez et lui cassent du sucre sur la tête, ne s'indignent pas de voir le "bijou de la création", "l'ange qui a oublié ses ailes au paradis", "l'incarnation du sourire de Dieu"... crucifié sur un plancher sale ou abîmé dans une cuvette d'eau bouillante dont la vapeur infecte la trempe toute comme si elle prenait un bain turc. Ces pharisiens trouvent bon que leur compagnie, leur mère, leur soeur s'esquintent à des ouvrages humiliants, mais ils mangent s'ils la voient se hausser au-dessus de sa condition. Ils engraissent de la voir commissaire d'école. Ah! ils n'ont pas peur de la voir abîmer ses charmes quand elle maltraite son corps et son âme à des tâches abjectes et déprimantes qui la clouent au pilori de la honte et de la souffrance, mais ils versent des larmes de crocodile, s'ils la voient se mêler de politique, ce qui peut, disent-ils, salir ses mains, abaisser sa moralité, amoindrir son caractère et lui faire perdre le charme de son adorable féminité! Mais si la politique est chose tellement malpropre qu'on ne peut s'y frotter sans se salir, les hommes devraient s'en abstenir puisqu'ils n'ont pas grâce d'être pour rester purs et immaculés en manipulant des immondices. Fils de Jérusalem, pleurez sur vous!... Sensibilité et hypocrisie qui recouvrent un fond d'égoïsme et de dureté, caractéristique du mâle et qui lui fait voir d'un oeil jaloux l'émancipation de la femme. Ils craignent de perdre ce torchon mécanique qui suit pour les essayer les traces de leurs pas, ce dévouement toujours en mouvement autour d'eux pour chasser les importunités de l'existence!

La femme député, maire — et de Liverpool, s'il vous plaît, — et juge demain... peut-être, voilà le chemin devant rétrogradé, comme si la paix du foyer était menacée par l'élevation de quelques femmes à des positions honorifiques dues à leur talent. Elles seront toujours l'exception, chez leur sexe, qu'on ne prenne pas la mouche. Tous les hommes ne sont pas juges, commissaires d'écoles ou ministres. S'ils n'avaient pas tant crié à l'infériorité de la femme, celle-ci n'aurait jamais songé à se mettre en vedette, à escalader des sommets réputés inaccessibles. Elle a voulu prouver par des faits les principes fondamentaux du féminisme définis par Voltaire: "Il n'y a pas de chose qu'un homme fait qu'une femme ne pourrait pas faire" et elle a réussi.

Le juge Roy regrette que la femme n'ait pas le droit de voter. L'un n'empêche pas l'autre. Trêve donc, de mauvaises raisons et de sophismes dont la pauvreté est un argument pour le féminisme. Acceptons ce qu'on ne peut empêcher. L'évolution de la femme n'est pas arrivée à sa plénitude, mais elle a fait un pas de ses derniers temps.

JULIEN SAINT-MICHEL.

ELECTIONS CHEZ LES RELIEURS

A son assemblée mensuelle régulière, le local 91 de l'Union internationale des Relieurs a procédé à l'élection de ses officiers pour le prochain terme. Tous vivants dans la ruse et dans le mensonge, sans savoir à qui attribuer au juste le mérite des plus belles inventions du génie humain. Cette confusion, ce chaos plaît seulement à certains esprits nébuleux qui aiment à nager en eau trouble. La guerre et les conflits de toutes sortes naissent de l'erreur et de l'incompréhension. Les situations claires et définies sont encore les meilleures. Dégageons les nuages qui se sont accumulés depuis des siècles devant la face lumineuse de la vérité. Soyons nous-mêmes, quelle que soit notre figure. La question de supériorité de l'un ou de l'autre sexe n'est pas en jeu. Savoir celui qui mangera un gros pain sur la tête de l'autre ne se discute pas, mais nous ne croirions pas faire injure au Créateur si nous supposions une imperfection dans son oeuvre et c'en serait une que de penser qu'il aurait donné à l'homme une compagnie qui lui soit inférieure, avec qui il pourrait s'entendre. Il serait dès lors l'auteur conscient de

Voici le résultat du vote: Président, J.-A. Julien, pour le troisième terme; vice-président, W.-J. Biggins, deuxième terme; secrétaire-financier et agent d'affaires, G.S. Pelletier, 9e terme; trésorier, Geo. Vallières, 6e terme. Comité exécutif: T. Gibson, W. Duplessis, J.-A. Dorval, A. Morin et Alex. Lassin. Délégués au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail: A. Racette, A. Morin, Jos. Pelletier. Délégués au Conseil des Métiers alliés de l'Imprimerie: W.-J. Biggins, Geo. Vallières, Jos. Pelletier.

Le confère Pierre Martin, qui est maintenant membre honoraire de l'Union internationale des Relieurs, a été élu à l'unanimité président honoraire du local 91 de Montréal.

Les accidents du travail

Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail s'en occupe. — Suggestions pratiques faites par le délégué Arbogast. — Plusieurs délégués expriment des doutes sur les enquêteurs nommés par le gouvernement. — Le Travail Organisé a confiance en leur impartialité. — Les règlements de la construction devraient être amendés et uniformisés. — La taxe de vente peut-elle s'appliquer à des ouvriers travaillant à domicile pour des marchands-tailleurs?

La question des accidents du travail est à l'ordre du jour dans tous les groupes mais plus particulièrement chez les ouvriers organisés, ainsi au Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, le délégué Arbogast soumit quelques amendements à la loi de 1926 au cas où celle-ci deviendrait en force ou dans toute autre loi qui pourrait lui être substituée. Ces amendements traitent du droit incontestable de l'accidenté de choisir son propre médecin et son hôpital, le cas échéant, puis d'assimiler les apprentis aux ouvriers les moins rémunérés pour le calcul de leurs indemnités ou rentes.

Comme on pouvait s'y attendre, le débat ne se confina pas aux suggestions du délégué Arbogast mais couvrit tout le terrain et même au-delà. Le délégué Arbogast donna les raisons qui militaient en faveur de l'adoption de ses suggestions; il prétend que l'accidenté devait avoir le droit de choisir son propre médecin, car après tout c'est lui qui est blessé et qui souffre, et même si c'est le patron qui est appelé à payer le médecin cela n'enlève rien à ce droit, de plus le médecin choisi par le patron sera dans bien des cas porté à diminuer le degré d'incapacité de l'accidenté ou à chercher à abréger la période de convalescence; il donna également des raisons pour que l'apprenti accidenté reçoive une compensation plus forte parce que les frais occasionnés et les pertes qu'il subit sont aussi élevés que ceux d'un ouvrier gagnant un salaire plus élevé et qu'un accident a plus d'influence sur son pouvoir de gain à l'avenir que sur un ouvrier plus âgé.

Le délégué Brunet croit que ce serait une erreur que d'accepter les suggestions du délégué Arbogast comme amendements à la loi de 1926, car les ouvriers n'avaient accepté cette loi que comme un pis-aller en attendant la réalisation du système qu'ils préconisent et qui consiste en un système de responsabilité collective obligatoire pour tous les patrons administré par une commission, tout comme cela existe dans six autres provinces canadiennes. Il aborde ensuite la question de savoir si les deux commissaires-enquêteurs que le gouvernement vient de nommer ne se laisseront pas influer par leurs relations avec le Barreau, dont les membres en général sont opposés au système de commission; il craint que leur rapport ne s'en ressentisse.

Le président Foster s'étant fait remplacer par le vice-président Racette, croit que les craintes du délégué Brunet ne sont pas fondées et que le Travail Organisé peut attendre avec confiance le résultat de leur enquête, il croit que c'est une mauvaise politique que de jeter le doute ou de discréditer dans l'esprit de l'ouvrier ceux qui ont été chargés de s'enquérir de la manière dont les commissions d'accidents du travail opèrent. Parlant sur les suggestions du délégué Arbogast il croit que ce serait contre l'intérêt général d'accepter des questions de détail qui embrouilleraient plutôt qu'elles n'aident; "depuis des années, dit-il, nous sommes unis sur des principes, mais chaque fois que nous avons abordé les détails, nos adversaires en ont profité pour nous faire compromettre sur ceux-ci et le déclin des principes généraux et je crois qu'il vaudrait mieux s'en tenir aux recommandations adoptées par la conférence d'Edmonton qui couvrent tout le sujet pour toutes les provinces."

Il termina en ridiculisant l'Association des Underwriters d'assurance qui ont toujours fait un reproche aux ouvriers d'être organisés internationalement quoique capables de régler nos affaires nous-mêmes ici en Canada mais qui sont allés chercher l'opinion d'un américain pour nous dire ce que nous avons à faire et dire aussi, "ils sont allés plus loin, dit-il, lors de leur convention à Québec, un discours fut prononcé par ce visiteur américain, discours qui fut imprimé non pas au Canada mais bien aux Etats-Unis, cela prouve que ces messieurs veulent faire de l'argent au Canada mais préfèrent le dépenser aux Etats-Unis."

Il croit que le jour n'est pas aussi éloigné qu'on le pense où il y aura uniformité de traitement dans les cas d'accidents pour tous les ouvriers du Canada.

Le délégué Mathieu est de la même opinion que le président Foster et se prononce en français en grande partie ce qu'il a dit ce dernier, mais il ajoute plusieurs commentaires fort appropriés; il est d'opinion que le comité exécutif provincial du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada va s'occuper de la chose incessamment et suivra les instructions reçues de la convention d'Edmonton. Il déclare être convaincu que le sentiment public se prononce de plus en plus pour le système préconisé par les ouvriers et cite qu'un médecin lui avait dit qu'il considérait la loi actuelle comme un véritable crime contre l'humanité, les ouvriers sont les victimes des compagnies d'assurances et des avocats dans bien des cas.

Le délégué Black croit qu'il vaudrait mieux référer toute la question au comité exécutif afin que tous les déta-

qués soient parfaitement au courant de toute la situation, mais après discussion il fut finalement décidé de prier le comité exécutif provincial de s'occuper de la chose et de continuer le travail commencé.

Le système de permettre la construction de "sky-scrapers" et tout à côté des bâtiments d'un ou deux étages sur la rue Saint-Jacques et autres grandes artères devrait être arrêté immédiatement et des règlements de construction bien définis et uniformes adoptés fut la décision à laquelle on est venu le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail, à la suite d'un rapport du comité exécutif, qui se lisait comme suit:

"Votre comité avait à considérer la question des lois concernant les édifices publics, relativement aux permis qui ont été accordés dernièrement à certaines grandes compagnies pour l'érection de ce qui est généralement désigné comme "gratte-ciel" ou édifices dépassant la hauteur de 110 pieds autorisée exigée par la loi.

"Sans vouloir discuter le mérite ou le mérite du sujet des hautes bâtisses et croyant que cette question est d'une telle importance qu'elle nécessiterait l'opinion d'experts en la matière, avant d'en arriver à une décision finale, votre comité ne peut faire autrement que de désavouer ces jongleries avec la loi concernant les édifices publics de la ville, par lesquelles la loi a été relâchée pour permettre l'érection de certains "gratte-ciel" tandis qu'il est remarqué que les lois de la ville sont de nouveau rétablies à ce qu'elles étaient originellement.

"Pour cette raison, votre comité est d'opinion qu'il est temps que les lois des édifices publics soit reconsidérée et révisée de façon à ce que soient prévus les besoins d'une ville progressive comme la Métropole du Canada, enlevant par là tout motif qui pourrait donner lieu à des accusations de distinction faite par les autorités, et que le secrétaire soit autorisé d'écrire aux autorités de la ville à ce sujet."

Un cours de la discussion à laquelle prirent part plusieurs délégués, fut démontré par le délégué Black qu'il semblerait que certaines influences sont en jeu pour empêcher la construction de certains édifices, il y a quelques années on empêcha la construction d'un hôtel de 16 étages, lorsqu'il y avait plus de 100 accommodations qu'aujourd'hui il y en a pour des bureaux; il croit qu'il est temps que ce Conseil se prononce pour une révision complète des règlements de construction.

Enfinement, la clause du rapport fut adoptée.

Une autre clause traitant de la taxe de vente se lisait comme suit:

"Le comité a reçu en délégation le confère A. Loiselle, du local 317 des Couturiers, qui prétend qu'une injustice a été commise envers un des membres de ladite union qui se voit forcé de payer une taxe de ventes sans justification apparente.

"Après avoir pris la chose en considération, votre comité recommande que le secrétaire reçoive instructions d'écrire aux autorités compétentes, demandant qu'une enquête soit faite afin que les faits soient établis d'une manière précise."

Des explications furent données par le délégué Loiselle et le président Foster et il semble que le consommateur est finalement obligé de supporter une multiplication de taxes de vente, d'abord sur le produit brut, puis sur les différentes opérations de fabrication et ensuite au marchand; il y a quelque chose qui cloche dans ce système mais comme les détails précis manquent, la clause du rapport du comité fut acceptée en attendant.

Une délégation du comité des parents des petites victimes de l'incendie du Laurier Palace a été reçue, elle a demandé l'aide financière du Conseil afin d'aider à établir les responsabilités de ce désastre. MM. Rivard et Pageau ont donné des renseignements sur ce qu'ils ont fait le comité pour arriver à établir les responsabilités. La question est laissée entre les mains de l'exécutif qui fera rapport au Conseil.

Le Conseil s'ajourna à 11 heures.

LA SEMAINE DE CINQ JOURS

Le Conseil exécutif de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, qui a ouvert son congrès annuel lundi dernier, à Los Angeles, a soumis son rapport des activités de l'organisation durant l'année écoulée, et son programme d'action pour l'année qui s'en vient.

Parmi les principales mesures que recommande ce conseil pour améliorer les conditions des travailleurs, en Amérique, se trouve l'établissement de la semaine de cinq jours de travail au lieu de la semaine de cinq jours et demi, ou de 44 heures, qui avait été recommandée jusqu'ici aux activités des unions. La réduction de la semaine de travail à cinq jours serait dans le but de forcer les employeurs à employer le plus grand nombre possible d'ouvriers à la fois, dans le but d'éviter un chômage.

Le rapport du secrétaire signale que le nombre des ouvriers affiliés à la Fédération Américaine du Travail est de 2,812,407, contre 4,087,740 qu'il était en 1920.

Gin Canadien Melchers Croix d'or LA BOISSON LA PLUS SAINE Fabriquée à Berthierville, Qué., sous la surveillance du Gouvernement Fédéral, rectifiée quatre fois et vieillie en entrepôt pendant des années. TROIS GRANDEURS DE FLACONS: Gros: 40 onces \$3.65 Moyens: 26 onces 2.55 Petits: 10 onces 1.10 Melchers Distillery Co., Limited MONTREAL

Le seul journal ouvrier bilingue de la province de Québec. La meilleure arme entre les mains des travailleurs.

The Labor World Le Monde Ouvrier

The only bilingual labor paper in the Province, of Quebec. The most efficient medium laborers have ever had.

13th Year — No. 41

SAMEDI, 8 OCTOBRE 1927 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1927

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Are Parents People?

(Published by arrangement with Canadian Social Hygiene Council.)

ARTICLE III.

THE SIX QUESTIONS

- 1. Does the present-day parent compare favorably or unfavorably with the parent of past generations?
2. To what extent can parents be blamed for juvenile delinquency?
3. Can a parent, by controlling environment and companionship, mould the character of the child as desired?
4. Do you believe in the principle of parent education? If so, what should it include?
5. At what age do you think parent education should start? Should it be before or after marriage?
6. Do you think the inclusion of health as a major topic in a parent education scheme might do much to increase the physical well-being of the country?

By Dr. JAMES L. HUGHES

Former Chief Inspector of Schools, Toronto.

1. Most of the training now is better than it was formerly. Until recently, nearly all child training was negative, and therefore nil. God made children to be doers. The old training, still practised in most of the homes and schools, made them "douters" and "stoppers" and thus robbed them of power. Coercion never kindled a soul, but blighted every soul it was used to influence. Comradship has been taking the place of coercion, and, therefore, especially in schools, conditions are not so destructive of character and power as they were in the past.
2. Parents who stop children from doing things they plan for themselves, rob their children of power and character—real, vital character. The parents should, from the beginning of a child's conscious life, provide it with material suitable to its stage of development so that it may enjoy life by doing things it plans. That is the only way that child or man can take a step toward the divine—by achieving the visions that come into the mind.
Parents who are not comrade-partners of their children never truly guide them.
Many parents mislead their children by threatening them with punishment from God.
These children can never love God and so lose the true basis of character.
3. I do not like the word "mould" in regard to child training. Children should be allowed to develop—not moulded. A thousand things that have been moulded are each like all the others. No two children in the same family are born with the same powers. Each child has a "selfhood" or individuality, and the development of that selfhood is the most essential element in its true training. Yet parents and teachers, until recently, have really tried to mould them and make them all alike. Companionship—real companionship that does not degenerate into "boss-ism" or punishment—and recognizes that the child is entitled to a real life of its own, is the most vital influence in a child's true development.
4. I believe that high school students should be taught the basic principles of wise training of children. If properly taught, it would surely rank high in the list of high school studies as an agency in producing genuine happiness in the homes of the world by training children in a method directly opposite to that still practised in most homes.
The best thing I can suggest is the preparation of a book on true child development and the passing of a law that the groom in each marriage should produce the book at his wedding with his name on the title page.
5. It should start in the secondary schools and be continued and applied after marriage. I am afraid that only a small percentage of married people would join classes to take lessons. Classes should be organized for the large proportion of students that never go to high schools which they could attend before marriage.
6. I am afraid that it is too late, when men and women reach maturity, to begin their physical development. Health of body should be one of the major elements in the training given both in public and high schools. It is more important than knowledge-storing.

SPORT AT ITS BEST

The hunting season is now upon us, and on its arrival all sportsmen feel that they must get away from civilization and clear off to the haunts of the mighty moose, the magnificent caribou and the black bear. The Province of Quebec, with its many guides, can take you right to the spot where the chase can be taken up.
So all you sportsmen, why not make up your minds right now? Think what lies before you in the way of magnificent sport. Call on F. C. Lyden, City Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., phone Harbour 4211, or any Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent, ask them for their suggestions, give them yours, and combine both, and the game is yours.

Federal Judge Marcus B. Campbell in Brooklyn severely denounces Federal prohibition agents and policemen for entering private homes without a search warrant.

EYE ACCIDENTS COSTLY TO INDUSTRY

In a recent report, James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of New York, said: "In the huge bill every year for accidents to workers, injuries to the eye are one of the most serious and costly accidents. Only a few other injuries, such as maiming of the hand, arm or leg cost more in money than eye injuries, and in actual loss to the worker and suffering beyond any handicap in his work, eye accidents probably stand first.
"In the year 1926-1927, among the compensation cases closed by the New York State Department of Labor, eye injuries alone called for compensation payments of \$1,703,235. This is exclusive of medical and hospital care, and represents compensation for only two-thirds of the estimated wage loss of the worker. There were 786 workers who permanently lost part or all the sight of one eye, and 2,150 who suffered injuries lasting more than a week, but whose sight was not finally impaired."

Lake of the Woods Milling Company LIMITED and Subsidiary Companies

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET As at August 31, 1927.

The Balance Sheet of the Company shows a substantial increase in earnings over the previous year. For the year ended August 31, 1927, operating profits amounted to \$634,378.00, as against \$271,791.00 in the previous year.

After providing for the usual dividends, etc., surplus account stands at \$714,197.05.

Following dividends were paid:

Table with 2 columns: Dividend type and amount. Dividend Preferred Stock for year: \$105,000.00; Dividend Common Stock for year: 420,000.00.

Written off property:

Table with 2 columns: Property type and amount. Lake of the Woods Milling Company: 60,000.00; Subsidiary Companies: 15,000.00.

The above is a good showing when the condition of the milling industry is considered.

In the domestic market competition has been very keen as usual. A hopeful feature is the increased immigration, which will add to the number of consumers of flour in Canada. In this industry as in other lines of Canadian business, immigration is a considerable factor in future improvement.

The Export market has been poor. We have had to contend with increased tariffs and other restrictions imposed by some European countries, as well as with the keen competition of American mills which have been able to buy wheat at an average lower price than Canadian mills could do. There has also been heavy price cutting by British mills which has affected prices for Canadian flour in Great Britain.

The Company's plant has been maintained in its usual efficient state.

The Hon. Edouard Perrault

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Has Won Distinction in Law, Journalism and Politics.

By BERNARD ROSE

When I asked a colleague what was the distinguishing characteristic of the Hon. Joseph Edouard Perrault, he replied: "He is a gentleman." He evidently was of the opinion that the highest tribute he could pay a confrere and colleague was to designate him as a "gentleman."

Mr. Perrault well deserves the distinction, since he is the distinguished son of a distinguished family. Mr. Perrault is not only a learned jurist, but a scholar whose attainments are spoken of in terms of the highest esteem by his friends and admirers. The Perrault family early showed a liking for law and the legal profession. One of the Perrault brothers is a judge of the Sessions, very highly regarded by the members of the Bar, and another, is not only an eminent advocate but a Professor in the Faculty of Law in the University of Montreal. Mr. Perrault is of a medium stature, dark complexion, and bears himself with the modesty that is one of the estimable qualities of men who have risen to high place in the nation solely through their own efforts, yet, do not forget, that they spring from the people.

Mr. Perrault was born on July 30th, 1874, at the pretty and well known summer resort, Murray Bay. His parents were greatly respected by their fellow-citizens and his father enjoyed the confidence of his compatriots and fellow townsmen. The ancestors of the Perrault family came from France. They belonged to the group that made up the pioneer aristocracy that laboured diligently and heroically to make the Province, a fit place to live in, not only for their immediate descendants but posterity. The present descendants of these hardy and adventurous pioneers, owe their debt of gratitude, that they can only repay by devoting their thought and ability, to making Quebec a Province, in which every resident and citizen can take justifiable pride.

Mr. Perrault was brought up in a political atmosphere. He early learned the difference between Liberal and Conservative. He no doubt, in a rather dim way, looked forward to the time when he would be permitted to take part in political battles either as a champion of his party or one of its candidates. The reason for his early interest in matters political, was due to his father having been a member of the House of Commons. It would be a logical inference, that the son inherited his liking for public life from the parent he loved with the devotion of an affectionate son. In any event, those who knew Joseph, were confident, that

he would make a name for himself. Like so many of his prominent compatriots, he attended the Seminary and also took the law course at Laval University. In both he did remarkably well, earning the degrees of B.A. and LL.L. With a liking for journalism, he edited from 1899 until 1906, a Liberal newspaper published under the name of L'Union des Cantons de l'Est. During this period, he did valiant work for his party. That its effects were felt, his adversaries would be compelled to admit. Two years later, he took a step that most ambitious young men usually do, in taking unto himself a wife, the charming daughter of one of Montreal's influential business men. His father-in-law lost no time in getting him elected a director of the Fashion Craft Manufacturing Co., Limited. He was confident that with his son-in-law on the Board of Directors they would never be at a loss for sound advice, legal or general.

Mr. Perrault settled in the district of Arthabaska. He threw himself into public work in that town, and held the office of alderman for ten years. He was chairman of the School Board for the same period.

In and around the town he was looked up to as one of its most distinguished citizens. He did all he could by voice and pen to build it up, and has the satisfaction of knowing, that his prosperity, is in large measure due to himself. Notwithstanding his many activities, municipal, editorial and professional, he was ever ready to come to the aid of the party, of which he has been so staunch a follower, since he first manifested an interest in matters and questions of public interest.

In 1910 he was nominated and stood as the Liberal Candidate for Drummond and Arthabaska County. This was at the time when passions were roused and feeling was running high, as a result of the campaign carried on by the Nationalist Party in connection with Canada's Naval Policy. Although he fought well, he was defeated. In no way discouraged, he went back to his work, confident, that time would vindicate his attitude.

From 1910 to 1916 he devoted himself wholly to his private practice and duties as Crown Prosecutor for the District of Arthabaska, which latter appointment he held from 1905 to 1916. His friends were determined that he should again present himself, and in the general provincial election of 1916 he was nominated and elected. He made his mark from the moment he entered the House. Those watching his career, had no hesitation in saying that no long time would elapse

before he would be called to the Executive Council. So strong did he become in the county that he represented, that in 1919 no opponent could be found willing to contest the seat, thus, enabling him to be returned unopposed.

The Prime Minister, anxious to show his appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Perrault, and avail himself of his experience and undoubted ability, appointed him on August 25, 1919, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The Department which the Hon. Mr. Perrault administers, is a very important one.

As outlined in the sections of the Revised Statutes: "The functions, powers and duties of the Minister consist in the control and management throughout the Province of:

"Everything connected with colonization, immigration and emigration; colonization societies receiving Government grants; colonization works and roads; the preparation of official plans and books of reference; the administration and sale of mining lands; fisheries within the jurisdiction of the Province; the carrying out of the game laws."

The Department therefore, is in a measure, the barometer of Provincial prosperity in all that relates to colonization, mining development and exploiting of fisheries. When he took charge of his Department, he decided to administer it in accordance with sound principles, and in the best interest of those whose welfare the Department was anxious to promote.

Large areas have been opened up, and the mining regions so developed, that the attention of the world has been directed to this Province, on account of its abundant mineral resources.

The Minister's staff co-operate with their Chief in the most effective way. They appreciate him very highly for his sense of justice and willingness to help them whenever they require his assistance. Mr. Perrault has been highly honored by his professional confreres. He is one of the few advocates in the Province who has been elected Bâtonnier Général of the Bar. This honor, as a rule, is conferred on those who are regarded as not only a credit to the profession, but the community.

As an advocate, journalist and public spirited citizen, Mr. Perrault has not only added to the reputation of his family, but, has earned for himself, a place in ranks of those who are regarded by their fellow-citizens as unselfish, patriotic and distinguished leaders of the people.

As the Worker sees his World

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

—Longshoremen of North Atlantic district accept offer of steamship owners granting them wage increase of 5 cents an hour.

—Board of arbitration hands down award giving train dispatchers of entire Louisville & Nashville system a wage increase of approximately \$15 a month.

—Two French Communist Deputies sentenced to thirty and ten years in prison, respectively, for alleged fomenting of disorders among French soldiers and other subversive activities.

—Federal Judge Grubb hands down decree enjoining Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, four affiliated labor organizations and a number of individuals from preventing use in New York District of non-union cast stone manufactured outside the district.

—Rev. William A. Bolger of University of Notre Dame urges National Council of Catholic Women to back Federal law prohibiting child labor unless States act.

—Unofficial American labor delegation arrives home with favorable report on Russia; minority report declares all organized political opposition is suppressed throughout Russia; delegation, which was headed by James H. Maurer, was disavowed by American Federation of Labor.

—Austrian Metal Workers' Union notifies government workers will refuse to help in the manufacture of armored cars intended for use of the police.

—Suppression of the teaching of evolution in Tennessee, Mississippi and four other states labeled as "both tragic and comical" by Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in his welcoming address at the opening of the university for its 164th year.

—Railroad executives, who as a group backed the movement for prohibition, have in many instances reversed their attitude as a result of their observation of its actual effects upon railroad employees, according to J. M. Gibbons, general attorney for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

—King Alfonso summons Spanish Parliament, indicating to some that end of Primo de Rivera dictatorship is in sight.

WISDOM

The poisoning of the human soul by hatred, the darkening of the human mind by lies, and the hardening of the human heart by slaughter and destruction are evils that spread and fester long after the guns have stopped.—G. B. SHAW.

THIS CORPORATION ERA

The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that in 1919 more than seven-eighths of the products of manufacturing were the output of factories owned by corporations. Thus the income of corporations gives an excellent picture of profit-making in manufacturing generally and indicates how industry is affected by the fluctuation in business prosperity. Their net income mounted steadily from \$41,900,000,000 in 1918 to \$45,700,000,000 in 1919. Before the year 1920 closed the effect of the fall in prices was felt and by 1921 the net income dropped to \$24,400,000,000. Recovery in 1922 brought it up to \$36,000,000,000 and by 1923 it stood at \$48,700,000,000, a higher point than either of the two best years of the war period. In 1924, the latest year for which data are available, it had fallen to \$45,300,000,000.

SLAVES IN WEST AFRICA MAY BE GIVEN FREEDOM

The 220,000 slaves in Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, may be given their freedom, according to London cables.

The legislative council of Sierra Leone, which is a British province, will pass an ordinance freeing all slaves after the first of the year, it is stated.

INCREASED EARNINGS

Reported by The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited

For the year ended August 31, 1927, the annual financial statement of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited and its Subsidiary Companies, shows greatly improved results, with profits for the period under review at \$634,378.00 as against \$272,000 in the preceding twelve months. In his remarks to shareholders, the President F. S. Meighan points out that the showing was distinctly good, when consideration is given to the condition which prevailed in the milling industry. He pointed out that in the domestic market competition has been very keen as usual and continues to say that a hopeful feature is the increased immigration, which will add to the number of consumers of flour in Canada. Mr. Meighan states that the export had been poor, adding that the company has to contend with increased tariffs and other restrictions imposed by some European countries, as well as with the keen competition of American mills which have been able to buy wheat at an average lower price than British mills, which has affected prices for Canadian flour in Great Britain.

From the year's profits of \$634,378 was deducted preferred dividends at \$105,000; common dividends at \$420,000 and an amount of \$75,000 written off properties, leaving a balance of \$334,378 for year, which added to the previous balance of \$679,819, leaves a profit and loss balance in the current statement of \$714,197.

LABOR QUERIES?

Q.—How many local unions are there affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—There are 29,394 local unions, according to the report of the Executive Council submitted to the Los Angeles convention.

Q.—In what year did the American Federation of Labor reach its greatest membership?

A.—In 1920, when the membership was officially given as 4,078,740.

Q.—When was the Trade Union Act of Canada passed?

A.—In 1872. The act provided that trade unions were not to be deemed unlawful merely because they were in restraint of trade, thus freeing organized labor from the charge of criminal conspiracy.

CAPITAL LABOR UNITY IS URGED

The idea of conferences and general co-operation between employers and their workers as the only feasible means of solving Britain's industrial problems, is rapidly gaining ground, not only among the workers, but also among the leading industrialists.

In this connection the president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce stresses the example of the London Midland and Scottish Railway in inaugurating district conferences between officials and men, adding: "Could not the same kind of arrangement be brought about in other industries so that working people may feel that they are being consulted. They would thus have the opportunity of seeing a good suggestion carried out, and the brains of everybody would be given a fair chance, whatever their position might be."

Apparently both capital and labor have learned a severe lesson from the past, and in all the depressed industries there is a distinct movement towards co-operation.

STATION AGENT'S DAUGHTER SAVES TRAIN

A possible disaster on the Chalons Railroad was averted by the heroism of a 15-year-old girl, Renée Chassenotte, daughter of the agent at the small station of Prunay, France.

The agent, Jules Chassenotte, was struck and mortally injured by a train while tending the switch lamps. Renée called a neighbor to attend her father and then, choking back her tears, worked the switches for five hours without a mistake until a substitute arrived. Her father was carried into the station building and died within a few minutes.

Let Us Have A Balanced System

The Capitalistic Theory Knocked To Smithereens.

PART II

(This is the second of a series of 4 parts of an article we are publishing from week to week from the pen of Mr. Vaughn Bachman Brokaw, Associate Editor of the Equitist. Cut the part out and save them so as to have the whole article at command for future use. VEY is a new word signifying HE or SHE.)

By VAUGHN BACHMAN BROKAW

On pages 14 and 15 they say:

"... but that profit-making, under such restrictions and conditions, and subject to such taxes as may from time to time become desirable, leads to the creation of greater wealth than any other feasible economic system that has ever been tried on a large scale, or even suggested....

"Their experiments, therefore, have not met one of the crucial tests, for freedom of choice, as we shall see presently, is an integral part of the economic program."

"Or even suggested!" Professor Foster, at least, knows better; for he knows that the quietist idea of work for work on an individualist basis (giving plenty of "freedom of choice") HAS BEEN suggested.

In the second part of the quotation they are referring to collectivist experiments. The Foster, at least, has had a chance to understand the true remedy, the book does not show that he made any use of that chance!

And, what "freedom of choice" have folk who have not the money to command the things that they want? Yet, that is the situation in which the mass of those who LITERALLY PRODUCE the things for sale in the market, are in. They simply MUST mainly buy what is within their financial reach, no matter how much they desire other things instead. It is ONLY the real rich—financially—who have any such "freedom of choice" as the authors of Profits say consumers should have, and imply that they now have.

On pages 180 and 181 the authors say:

"... few of the good things of life are as free as the air. Scarcely is the rule, and antagonism of human interests is the inevitable result.

"This antagonism is too deep to be overcome by any economic or political program whatever....

"The prevailing profit economy, on the other hand, does not blink the facts. Under it, consumers compete in price markets for limited supplies and prices determine who gets the goods."

"Limited supplies" indeed! Surely, the authors of Profits know that those supplies are very often artificially limited, NOT naturally, as they seem to imply. Our normal tastes vary enuf so that a naturally limited supply under conditions of freedom would NOT cause us to act like enemies. It is under slave conditions and artificially limited supplies that the antagonism the authors mention exists. It is deeply rooted in the RESULT-UNIT METHOD of measuring transfers of work. And, regardless of what the authors may say, it CAN be removed by adopting the RIGHT KIND OF AN ECONOMIC program. Of course, not by the kind of "economic or political program" which they seem to have in mind from the fact that they refer in Profits to they look MONEY a number of times; for they do NOT propose to get rid of the "profit motive" which causes people to artificially limit supplies.

But, how does it work in those "big markets"? As a general thing, the price robbers are those who are able to get "the goods" for they are the ones with the most money! The actual producers of "the goods" have to go without! Could anything be worse? Is not an endorsement of such a system a bold endorsement of robbery? Do the authors wish us to encourage robbery by making it easier for robbers than for honest workers to get the necessities and comforts of life? It looks that way, from the whole trend of the book!

They go on to say on pages 214 and 215:

"Then, the guiding principle of production and distribution is and must be individual desires; desires so numerous, so varied, so capricious, that they can be recorded only by the delicate machinery of price—by the millions of dollar-votes that are cast daily in the ordinary course of marketing....

"So, for the common good, the best we can do is to allow the price of money, along with the price of wheat to vary with demand and supply."

The assumption that that must be so is merely an assumption. Actually, people would be much more likely to have all their wants supplied if they could get them supplied at the ACTUAL adult human work cost of supplying them. All would then have a fair chance of having their normal desires satisfied. And "the price of money," like the price of anything else produced by human work would be the adult human work cost of producing it, NOTHING MORE. Workers would then be the only persons who could have any money, and they could have all they needed. NOW most of the workers have to go with UNsatisfied desires simply because they are robbed of their work; and many are even have many normal desires awakened within them, or if they are awakened, they are quickly crushed.

The authors say on page 171:

"If those who are eager to forestall what they regard as excessive profits would first take the trouble to find out how they arise, less time and effort would be wasted in futile methods of reform."

Their own definition of profits combined with their own statements about how the "value" of money fluctuates

should have lead them to see that it is the KIND OF money that is the thing that makes profits "arise". For, they say, on page 31:

"Nowadays, the typical enterprise is the corporation with its paid executives and borrowed capital....

They also say, page 32:

"It will pay us, therefore, to note carefully what this fact means to business. It means, in the first place, that a profit or loss is inevitable; since, according to the laws of probability, there is not one chance in many thousands that these two variables—cost and selling price—will turn out to be exactly even. In other words, there is virtually no possibility of conducting business exactly at cost, so that the outcome will be neither a surplus nor a deficit. For, if there is sufficient leeway between the two variables to make the covering of cost virtually certain, there is sufficient leeway to make almost as certain the realizing of a profit. So, also, if any business were conducted in such a way as to preclude the possibility of a profit, almost inevitably that business would suffer a loss."

That is, with a kind of money that represents—is based on—something else than a definite duration of adult human work. What they describe is the natural result of using the kind of "monetary unit" mentioned above on page 79 of Profits. It ought to be obvious, even to professors and business men, that the remedy is to get a DIFFERENT KIND of monetary unit. But, no, all the authors wish to do is to tinker with the present kind of monetary unit; at least one would infer so from their book.

On page 19 they say:

"It is true that some producers restrict output for the purpose of maintaining prices, rather than produce more and sell at lower prices, because they think that a smaller output will yield larger profits. But this can happen only under monopolistic conditions."

But, with the use of the KIND of money we have now, the tendency is toward an ever and ever greater degree of monopolistic control, not merely in one line, but in several lines by the same individuals.

On page 22 they say:

"This means that wages, which are the chief economic incentives of most of the workers in the United States, continue the function only as long as somebody makes profits."

That is, the wage system and the profit system go together. The opposite would be that self-employment and equity in exchange would go together. If workers did work because they enjoyed it, they would be likely to do it better than where the "wages"—which they are getting to more and more realize do not bring them an equivalent to what they give for them—are the chief incentive to exertion.

The authors say on page 23:

"This foreword to our discussion of profits is not offered in justification of industrial society as it exists today. Complete justification is impossible."

It is to smile! Elsewhere in the book the authors mention how dire poverty for many results from the profit system which they uphold in the book. If human beings are as intelligent as professors and business men are supposed to be, they surely ought to be able to find a system—now we have mechanical means of production that are capable of abundantly supplying our needs—that would make poverty a mere matter of history.

(To be continued next week)

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S COMPENSATION

4 Illinois children illegally employed who are injured in industrial accidents are now entitled to the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act and are also to be paid one and one-half times as much compensation as they would have received if they had been legally employed. These provisions went into effect on July 1, 1927. Before that time, children who were illegally employed had no rights under the Compensation Act, but had to bring suit against their employers under the common law, in case of injury. This remedy was tried in comparatively few cases because of the cost, uncertainty and delay of court procedure.

All children who are injured at work will be assured, under the new provisions, of necessary medical attention and of a proportion of their weekly earnings. Since the minimum weekly compensation rate is \$7.50 in cases of legal employment, the minimum rate to be paid to a child illegally employed would be \$11.25, which is the regular minimum compensation rate plus the additional fifty per cent required by the new amendment.

One of the expected effects of the requirement that additional compensation be paid is that the employers will be far more careful in observing the child labor law and in demanding adequate proof of age for their minor workers. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, a number of employers have already expressed their intentions of assuring themselves that all their minor workers are properly certified and legally employed, in order to avoid liability for additional compensation in case of accidents.

Labor on Workmen's Compensation

Confidence expressed in mission studying commission system. — Trades Council favors new building by-laws. — Sales tax came in for criticism.

The question of workmen's compensation came to the fore once more at the meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, last Thursday night, president Foster in the chair.

Executive Committee for study and report as some of the delegates were not fully conversant with the suggestions submitted by Delegate Arbogast, nor with the recommendations adopted by the Edmonton convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Delegate Arbogast set the ball rolling in presenting suggestions in the form of amendments to the 1926 Compensation Act. He claims that the injured worker should in all cases have the right to select his own doctor and hospital as he is the party who is suffering and who remains more or less incapacitated for life or a longer period according very often to the more or less attention he receives from the physician; then again he claims that an apprentice should receive compensation on the basis of the lowest paid skilled mechanic as the cost of medical attendance and others are similar to those of a skilled worker and that the incapacity has a far more reaching effect on his future earning capacity.

It was finally decided that the whole matter including the suggestions of Delegate Arbogast, be referred to the Provincial Executive.

The Executive Committee brought in the following report dealing with the city building laws, which was adopted, it reads as follows:

Your Committee had under consideration the question of the building by-law particularly in relation to permits recently granted certain large corporations for the erection of what is generally designated as "sky scraper" or building exceeding the 110-foot limit formally demanded by the law.

President Foster thought it would be "a very grave error" and "a fatal blunder" for labor to go on record as saying that all men of the legal profession were against a compensation commission system. He reminded delegates that the Ontario Act, which all admitted, had been drafted by a judge and had been supported by Ontario lawyers generally.

Should a maker of trousers working for custom tailors pay the sales tax? That was another matter brought up by the Executive Committee in the following clause of their report:

Your Committee had before them Mr. A. Loiselle, delegate from the Tailors' (Continued on page 1)

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

AT LOEW'S
Blending the gentlemanly aggressiveness of Gene Tunney and the spectacular showmanship of Paul Whiteman, Vincent Lopez and Isham Jones into a single characterization for a single picture, is the difficult feat performed by Thomas Meighan in his production "We're All Gamblers" which opens at Loew's Theatre on Sunday.

AT THE IMPERIAL
The headliner at the Imperial Theatre will be the Libby Dancers in "Sports à la Mode" in which they interpret various sports by dancing. Haven MacQuarrie, stage and movie director, assisted by two others, will appear in "Twenty Minutes in Hollywood." Joe Lanes and Pearl Harper's sketch, "Bits of Wit," include singing and dancing. Robert Gehan and Marjorie Garretson will sing classical jazz numbers. Larry Comer comes with a new group of songs. The sixth act will be Brill and Blanche Florens, comedians and squiblers. On the bill will be Florence Vidor in "One Woman to Another."

AT THE CAPITOL
The Capitol Theatre has arranged a special programme for its "French Week" led by La Rose. It will be starred in "The Fighting Eagle," a story of France in Napoleonic times. It is a screen adaptation of "The Adventures of Gerard" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The stage entertainment will consist of Francis Renault, the original "Slave of Fashion"; Ruth Marie Marcotte, prima donna; Miss Virgil, danseuse; Lenora's Eight English Stoppers; and Messrs. Becker and Audette, singers.

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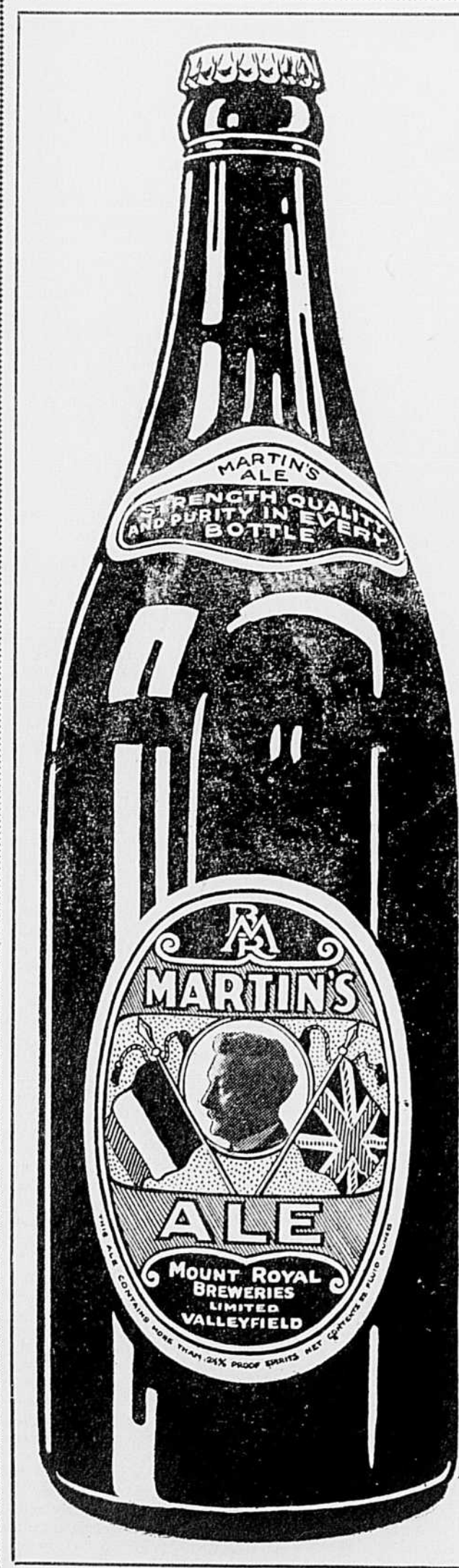
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