



NOUS SOMMES DES GASPILLEURS

Parmi les conseils que donne le maire Martin à la population, il y en a un qui devrait être suivi par tous indistinctement. — L'habitude de l'économie est ce qui nous manque le plus. — Pourquoi il y a tant de misères. — Le système d'acheter à crédit est la huitième plaie d'Egypte.

"Souvent femme varie, Bien fol, qui s'y fie."

On pourrait quelquefois appliquer ces paroles de la chanson à Son Homme le Maire de Montréal. Il y a quelque temps, et encore ces jours derniers, le réussissait à bloquer tous les rapports de contrats de pavages accordés par la Commission Administrative, privant par là des centaines d'ouvriers d'un gagne-pain assuré pour au moins trois ou quatre mois et en même temps, il appréhende avec tristesse, pour une partie de notre population, un hiver plus dur peut-être que celui de 1914, de triste mémoire.

Et là-dessus, il brode tout un thème de conseils, dont quelques-uns sont certainement bons à suivre et l'amitié qui m'a toujours animé envers lui me fait un devoir et un plaisir de déclarer en toute franchise que je le félicite très sincèrement de l'intérêt qu'il porte à la classe ouvrière, tout en rappelant, néanmoins, le vieux dicton qui pré tend que "les conseillers ne sont pas les payeurs".

Des conseils, c'est très bien; mais des actes, c'est encore mieux. Il est vrai que chacun fait ce qu'il peut et que du moment qu'on a fait son grand possible, il n'y a rien à redire. Que monsieur le maire Martin commence donc par mettre en pratique un de ses conseils, qu'il fasse exécuter par Concordia tous les travaux publics possibles au lieu de les empêcher, alors nous pourrions dire qu'il est sincère et qu'il travaille véritablement dans l'intérêt des milliers de sans-travail, dont il espère capter les votes au mois d'octobre prochain. Et après, il pourra dire aux corps publics, aux financiers, aux industriels, et aux patrons en général, qu'il est de leur devoir de se donner la main pour que notre population puisse traverser dans les conditions les moins pénibles les temps difficiles qui approchent; mais pas avant.

Mais où nous félicitons la maire Martin de son attitude, c'est quand il prêche l'économie; nous admettons son courage de dire au peuple une dure vérité. C'est vrai, nous sommes un peuple gaspilleur; dans aucun pays au monde le gaspillage n'atteint le même degré d'exagération. Si ce n'était que dans une classe ou dans une chose, cela pourrait encore s'excuser, mais c'est dans tout et partout. On se prive souvent du nécessaire pour se donner du superflu, on veut paraître en dépit de tout, on dirait franchement que nous sommes tous des millionnaires. Qui n'a pas entendu des ouvriers se vanter d'avoir perdu des dix, vingt et même des cinquante dollars aux courses ou au jeu de cartes. Est-ce raisonnable, est-ce logique, est-ce juste pour soi-même, pour sa famille et pour la société même?

Malgré toutes les dénégations que cette déclaration va susciter, je maintiens que s'il y a tant de vieillards sans asile et un tant qui peuplent nos refuges et nos hospices, c'est dû au gaspillage qu'ils ont fait dans leur jeunesse ou leur âge mur. Quand on est jeune, on se croit obligé de gaspiller son maigre salaire pour ne pas passer pour un "peigne", on se marie sans un dollar d'épargne, on achète son ménage à crédit — "a dollar down and a dollar per week" — puis la famille vient, on en arrache pour payer ce qu'on achète à crédit de vente en plus; la maladie et quelquefois le chômage arrivent, et comme on est habitué à gaspiller, on continue tant qu'il y a moyen; on triche le propriétaire tant qu'on peut, on démeuble donc souvent; on achète avec un livre chez l'épicier du coin qui est obligé de charger plus cher pour compenser les pertes de ceux qui ne le paient pas; la femme s'en mêle et achète du juif ou du syrien qui vient offrir sa marchandise de pacotille à domicile à trente ou cinquante sous par semaine; on s'habitue à vivre dans une atmosphère de dettes; les enfants sont élevés à manger le beurre à poignée et à gaspiller à tort et à travers et ils continuent le même train de vie à leur tour. Est-ce vrai, oui ou non?

On peut et on doit se donner, ainsi qu'à sa famille, tout le confort possible; mais de là à se croire obligé de porter tous les jours bas de soie ou chemises en crêpe de Chine, il y a une marge. Combien y a-t-il de jeunes filles et de jeunes garçons qui se privent de manger le midi au magasin, au bureau ou à l'atelier pour pouvoir s'acheter une toilette ou un costume à la dernière mode?

Combien n'ai-je pas connu d'ouvriers qui, dépensaient une somme de force physique assez considérable à leur travail, au lieu d'aller lucher avec une bonne soupe chaude, un plat de viande et des légumes, se contentent de grignoter une beurrée avec une banane en guise de fortifiant, et après leur journée finie, ces mêmes ouvriers gaspillent en une seule tournée une somme suffisante pour leur payer un dîner reconfortant toute une semaine. Soyez surpris après cela que nos hôpitaux se remplissent et qu'il y en a tant qui meurent si jeunes.

Nous ne sommes pas économes, loin de là — j'admets bien humblement que je ne le suis pas plus que les autres, c'est une raison de plus pour que je félicite le maire Martin d'avoir lancé son cri d'alarme — car j'en prends ma part comme les autres. Prêchons l'économie dans tout, contentons-nous d'un bien-être légitime, sachons limiter nos besoins sans nous priver du nécessaire; apprenons à vivre mieux, il y aura moins de pauvreté, moins de luttes entre le capital et le travail.

L'ouvrier qui a quelques économies peut regarder l'avenir mieux en face, il sert moins de jouet entre les mains du patron, il ne trahira pas ses camarades de travail dans les périodes de luttes économiques. Il est meilleur citoyen, car il ne veut pas s'exposer à perdre, dans des utopies irréalisables, le peu qu'il a si péniblement amassé; il élève mieux sa famille, la fait mieux instruire et en retour en a plus de satisfaction et de bonheur. Devenons donc économes et surtout apprenons à être à nos enfants des leçons de bon sens; au lieu de les laisser s'empresser de crêpe à la glace ou de "candy" peinturluré, habituons-les dès leur plus jeune âge à mettre leur "petit cinq cents" dans leur tirelire et de là à la Caisse d'Épargne.

Que M. le Maire continue à nous donner de semblables conseils; qu'il aille prêcher dans tous les coins l'évangile de l'économie. Avec l'empire qu'il a sur le peuple, il réussira, car — sans blesser sa modestie — je dois dire que j'attribue en grande partie les succès qu'il a remportés dans la vie à son esprit d'ordre et d'économie. C'est un bon point en sa faveur.

Gus. Franco.

POUR LA RENTREE DES CLASSES

N'attendez pas aux derniers jours pour procurer à vos enfants ce qu'il leur faut pour la réouverture des écoles. Nous sommes prêts, dans tous nos rayons à vous fournir de tout ce dont vous pouvez avoir besoin pour vos garçons et vos fillettes.

Nous sommes les fournisseurs attirés des institutions enseignantes du district de Montréal.

Dupuis Frères

LE MAGASIN DU PEUPLE

RUES ST-CATHERINE, ST-ANDRE ET ST-CHRISTOPHE

LE COUVRE-FEU

Il est de nouveau question de faire revivre l'heure du couvre-feu pour ramener au foyer les enfants qui courent les rues le soir. A neuf heures précises ceux qui ne seront pas rentrés au logis iraient passer la nuit au poste et les parents paieraient l'amende. Cette mesure draconienne révolte au premier abord notre sens de la liberté. Il semble que la contrainte, même sur les enfants, soit odieuse. Cela nous reporte au temps où Québec avait des portes que l'on fermait tous les soirs, au coup du tocsin. Notre esprit évoque de sombres images du passé; les enfants séquestrés dès l'âge le plus tendre; des jeunes filles enfermées dans des couvents parce qu'elles refusaient d'épouser l'homme que leur dévouement leur parents, des demoiselles sans dot que l'on forçait à prendre l'habit religieux. L'enfant avait des droits qu'il a conquis et que l'on est en train de lui enlever parce qu'il en fait un abus, avec la complicité de mères sans cœur qui abandonnent leur progéniture au soin du hasard, pour être libres d'aller aux vues ou faire une partie de carte chez la voisine. Autrefois, elles enfermaient leurs enfants à double tour dans la maison, mais il est arrivé tant d'incendies, d'accidents, les petits rôtis tout vifs comme des rats en cage, d'autres empoisonnés par le gaz tout d'un coup ouvert les robinets; des plafonds démolis par l'eau qui avait coulé des chaudières mal fermées; des bébés qui s'étaient gavés de savon ou de lessive, etc., si bien que l'opinion publique s'en est émue et qu'une femme maintenant qui laisse ses jeunes enfants à la garde de la laitière est considérée comme une marâtre. Les responsabilités sont moins grandes si les enfants courent le chemin et ou les confie à la garde de leur ange gardien. D'ailleurs, il est bien reconnu qu'il y a une protection pour les pauvres abandonnés de leurs parents. Mais les automobilistes ne sont pas de cet avis. Ils sont ennuyés de ne pouvoir se promener

et faire un tantinet de vitesse sans risquer d'écraser un enfant. Leur plaisir est amoindri par l'attention qu'ils apportent à conduire leur machine, car ils doivent s'attendre à voir surgir d'une cour au moment qu'ils vont attend le moins un enfant qui court après une balle ou un chien et vient se jeter sous les roues de votre voiture. Hier encore, un garçonnet qui revenait de l'épicerie, une bouteille de lait et une douzaine d'œufs dans les bras, fut renversé par une automobile et se trouva pris dans une omelette moins appétissante que la paysanne du petit duc. La bouteille brisée vola en éclats et des morceaux de verre pénétrèrent le front du petit malheureux. Le lait, les œufs, le sang tout mêlé avaient attiré les chats du quartier pour une lambe dont ils se souviennent, alors que la mère hagarde, les cheveux défaits, emportait son fils, les jambes ballantes, horriblement défiguré, en criant comme la Rachel de la bible. Le chauffeur s'exclamait: "Je n'ai pas eu le temps de renverser ma machine... Je ne l'ai pas vu venir, il a "ressouté" comme une balle... on n'a pas d'yeux dans le derrière de la tête..."

A part les désagréments, ça coûte cher soit de mettre les freins trop brusquement, ce qui peut briser la machine, soit d'écraser un enfant, car les bras sont devenus impitoyables et les chauffeurs sont invariablement fautifs. Alors, tous les gros messieurs qui roulent limousine ont résolu de faire passer une loi pour que les enfants, soient attachés à neuf heures, ce qui leur ôterait une fameuse épine du côté. Car il ne faut pas croire, à voir le nombre croissant d'accidents, que les porteurs de licence prennent plaisir à perturber les crânes et à écarter des panses. Dans les premiers temps, ils éprouvaient une certaine volupté à voir les femmes s'effarier, à dévaler sur des robes, mais ils sont blasés sur ce genre de récréation. Depuis qu'ils paient les pots et les os cassés, ils sont moins facétieux. Au contraire, ils sont devenus si nerveux qu'ils tiennent par excès de précaution. Les enfants sont devenus leurs plus cuisants soucis, soit qu'ils s'accrochent aux ailes de la machine pour se faire promener, soit qu'ils leur fassent des pieds-de-nez ou des niches en se postant sur le chemin, malgré les lamentations de la mère, ils ne peuvent les faire déguerpir. Il est entendu que si la voie était libre après neuf heures, ce serait plus agréable pour tout le monde et les enfants s'en porteraient mieux. Ils ne gagnent rien de bon à se balader sur le trottoir la nuit venue. Il y a d'autres dangers à éviter que les fagades des conducteurs d'automobile, dans l'ombre des portes cochères de sinistres oiseaux tendent leurs collets pour attirer la jeunesse errante. Les ténébreux sont recouverts de maléfices et de tentations. Les mauvais desirs s'allument avec les étoiles et les ampoules électriques. Les enfants qui aiment les caquettes trouvent des trous noirs favorables à leurs mauvais desseins. On voit des éclairs furtifs dans les porches, sous les escaliers, ce ne sont que des yeux de matous, mais l'éclair d'une cigarette, des formes indécelables longent les murs. Elles ne craignent pas d'emporter dans les mailles gluantes de leur scène de pauvres innocents. Les enfants sont plus en sûreté, bordés dans leur lit blanc, le moins jointes, par les mains attentives de leur maman. Mais durant les mois d'hiver on ne peut sans crainte les forcer à s'étouffer dans des étuves. Il semble que la rue serait triste, comme une forêt sans oiseaux, si la rumeur joyeuse des petits qui jettent à la "stagne", au loup, au colimaillard, ne montait dans l'air, mêlée au chant du grillon, au bruissement des feuilles, à la chanson du Saint-Laurent. Dire que pour la satisfaction des automobilistes et des cyclistes, il faut que la chaudière devienne triste et silencieuse comme un cimetière.

Julien Saint-Michel.

CONSEIL DES METIERS ET DU TRAVAIL

La question du secours aux affamés russes est le principal objet de la discussion.

Cette discussion prit naissance à la suite d'une communication de la "Workers Relief", qui doit prochainement tenir une conférence à Montréal en vue d'aider à la Russie soviétique désolée par la famine. Une motion fut présentée à l'effet de placer cette lettre aux archives, suivie d'un amendement demandant que la requête qui y était faite soit agréée et que le Conseil envoie deux délégués à ladite conférence. Après une longue et parfois violente discussion, il devint évident que la communication, objet du débat, n'impliquait en aucune façon la reconnaissance du gouvernement Léonine-Trotsky, mais sollicitait seulement l'envoi de deux délégués à une conférence destinée à la discussion des moyens à prendre pour aider les Russes qui souffrent de la famine, ainsi que le faisaient actuellement presque tous les pays. L'amendement fut remporté par un vote de 44 à 4, les délégués J. McLean et G. J. Munro étant ensuite désignés pour ces fins.

La conférence, à laquelle d'autres organisations ont été conviées, aura lieu dimanche prochain, à 10 h. am., à la chambre 7 de la salle Prince-Arthur. Les organisateurs ont déjà lancé le Mouvement National pour une assemblée ouvrière monstre en vue de discuter la situation créée par la famine russe. Cette réunion aura lieu le 28 août, à 2 h. p.m.

Aucun nouveau délégué ne fut admis à siéger. L'Exécutif ayant déclaré qu'il avait trois places vacantes à combler dans ses rangs, les délégués suivants: N. Dandenau, de la Police; M. E. Alarie, des employés de l'Aiguine et J. E. Godin, des boulangers, furent élus pour remplacer les trois membres démissionnaires.

On produisit ensuite une lettre du local 134, des charpentiers-menuisiers, demandant au Conseil de nommer un agent d'affaires permanent dont le travail consisterait à surveiller, aider les unions affiliées au Conseil, noter

GRAND PIQUE-NIQUE DES EMPLOYES DE LA COMMISSION DU PORT

A L'ILE BOUCHARD, DIMANCHE, LE 28 AOUT 1921. Sous le patronage de M. M. P. FENNELLE, secrétaire de la Commission. Le voyage se fera à bord du vapeur "Trois-Rivières", lequel laissera le quai Victoria, à 9 heures a. m. précises. Au retour, le départ aura lieu à 7 heures p. m. Un service irréprochable est assuré. Il y aura musique et danse sur le bateau. Les travailleurs du port et leurs amis sont tous cordialement invités à cette belle fête. BILLET EN VENTE DANS TOUTS LES DEPARTEMENTS AINSI QUE PAR LES ORGANISATEURS. Qu'on se le dise. LE COMITE. Prix des billets: Billets doubles... \$1.25, Billets simples... 1.00, Enfants, de 5 à 14 ans... 40.

GRAND PICNIC OF THE HARBOUR EMPLOYEES

AT ISLE BOUCHARD, SUNDAY, THE 28th OF AUGUST 1921. Under the Patronage of Mr. M. P. FENNELLE, Secretary of the Commission. The steamer "Three Rivers" will leave Victoria pier at 9 a.m. Returning, leaving the island at 7 p.m. Every precaution will be taken to insure good order throughout the trip. There will be music and dancing on board. All the workers on the port of Montreal and their friends are cordially invited. Tickets are on sale in every department and by single ticket... Double ticket... \$1.25, Single ticket... 1.00, Children, 5 to 14... 40. THE COMMITTEE.



Fermé tous les samedis durant août

AVIS IMPORTANT

Quelques-uns de nos abonnés ont négligé de nous faire parvenir le montant de leur abonnement. Comme il est regrettable de voir qu'un ouvrier néglige le paiement de ses cotisations à son union, il est aussi regrettable de constater la négligence du paiement de leur abonnement. Deux années sont plus dures à payer qu'une et l'attente augmente la dette. Payons régulièrement, c'est plus pratique. L'ADMINISTRATION.

Advertisement for Business College, Eastern, 19 rue Sainte-Catherine Est, Montréal. Courses: Commerce, Sténographie, Télégraphie, Brevets, etc. Spécialité: CONVERSATION ANGLAISE. L. J. GODIN, B. S., Principal.

La réduction des salaires dans l'industrie textile

L'automne dernier, alors qu'il était en pleine vigueur et qu'il se dévouait à son apostolat ouvrier, le regretté président John Golden écrivait aux membres des unions textiles pour leur communiquer ses vues sur la réduction des salaires que les manufacturiers tentaient ou tenteraient de faire accepter par le travail.

Un certain groupe de manufacturiers, pour lutter contre la dépression industrielle, essaient d'y trouver un remède en réduisant les salaires de leur personnel producteur. Pour réussir dans l'accomplissement de leurs desseins, ils emploient la publicité des journaux pour faire admettre leurs vues par le public. Cependant, cette propagande n'est pas toujours efficace, parce qu'elle pêche le plus souvent par la base. D'abord, cette propagande est d'ordinaire faite dans un style mensonger. Assurément que le public s'aperçoit qu'il se fait bernier, la propagande ainsi faite perd de sa valeur et tout est à recommencer.

Ceux qui dirigent à grands frais cette propagande trouvent des correspondants pour qui l'aveu n'a aucun secret (?) et qui annoncent la venue prochaine d'une réduction générale des salaires, sans seulement pouvoir se baser sur une preuve tangible. D'autres, qui, durant la guerre, ont fait quelques barils d'argent, dans le but de s'enrichir au plus vite et d'aider la production, avaient augmenté les salaires de leurs ouvriers. Maintenant, ils retournent à l'ancien temps des petits salaires. Ils espèrent que l'opinion publique se rangera de leur côté. Dans cet espoir, ils ont commencé à réduire la production, ils ont diminué les jours de travail dans les manufactures à quatre jours par semaine. Ils n'ont pas fermé leurs manufactures dans le but de diminuer la production, mais dans le but d'affamer le travailleur, de réduire son revenu. Une fois réduit à la pauvreté, le travailleur accepte les conditions qui lui sont imposées. C'est alors que le manufacturier entre en scène, il lui laisse entendre que s'il veut accepter une réduction de 15 à 20 pour cent, il lui sera garanti de l'ouvrage pour toute la semaine. Le plus souvent cette promesse était accompagnée d'une menace plus spécifique: "Si vous ne voulez pas accepter une réduction de salaires, dit le manufacturier, je serai forcé de fermer ma manufacture pour un temps indéfini".

Promesse et menace, tout n'est que mensonge, parce qu'aucun fabricant textile dans la crise actuelle, ne peut promettre et garantir de donner du travail continu à son personnel qui accepte une diminution de salaires. Il est reconnu que journellement, durant une crise industrielle, les fabricants reçoivent des ordres d'annuler des commandes que son client se voit forcé de faire annuler, la masse ne pouvant consommer faute d'argent. Il y a aussi le matériel qui peut faire défaut, l'arrivée des matières premières qui retarde le travail, accidents que le plus prévoyant des patrons ne peut empêcher.

Une autre tactique est aussi employée par les manufacturiers pour obtenir une diminution des salaires. Ils prétendent qu'en opérant une réduction des salaires, ils pourraient établir un prix stable pour leurs produits. La réduction de 15 ou 20 pour cent des salaires a une influence trop infime pour être une influence instable des prix de revient et du prix de vente. La différence nécessaire à la stabilisation des prix pourrait être prise sur les gros montants que se réservent les industriels comme bénéfice. C'est ce qui a été fait dans l'industrie de la soie à Patterson, N. J. Tous savent que la ville de Patterson a pour spécialité le tissage de la soie et que l'élément ouvrier est atteint d'un certain degré de radicalisme. Les industriels de Patterson, membres de l'Association des manufacturiers de soie ont publiquement déclaré, dans une annonce publiée dans les journaux, sous la signature de leur secrétaire, qu'il n'y avait aucune réduction de salaire dans l'industrie du tissage de la soie. Peut-être

aussi que cette annonce avait un autre but, celui de faire pressentir au public qu'une réduction du prix de vente de la soie ne serait pas opérée. Eux ont établi la stabilité du prix de vente et cela sans réduction de salaire. Pourquoi nos manufacturiers de coton ne pourraient-ils pas en faire autant?

L'industrie du tissage de la laine a également été atteinte par la crise et même plusieurs manufactures ont dû fermer leurs portes pour quelque temps afin de liquider leurs réserves de production. Le président de l'Association des manufacturiers de laine a annoncé qu'il n'y aurait pas de réduction de salaires, lors de l'ouverture de ces manufactures. C'est un autre avis aux consommateurs que les prix des articles de laine ne subiront pas de réduction.

Cette étude n'a pas été faite dans le but de promouvoir l'organisation ouvrière. Cependant, nous devons reconnaître que là où l'organisation est faible, l'attitude des patrons est tout autre que lorsque les ouvriers sont fortement organisés. L'ouvrier reçoit toujours la récompense qui lui est due en proportion des sacrifices qu'il a consentis.

Être membre de son union locale demande le sacrifice de ses cotisations et des soirées qui sont consacrées à l'union. Quelle belle récompense de son dévouement que de voir régner la stabilité dans les conditions de travail, et l'harmonie entre patrons et employés. Cette récompense ne peut être accordée à la majeure partie des ouvriers textiles qui ne possèdent cette arme défensive qu'est l'union. Les conditions de travail seront toujours d'autant plus mauvaises que les ouvriers resteront réfractaires à l'union et qu'ils refuseront de sacrifier quelques sous par semaine pour s'assurer une protection, ou qu'ils n'assisteront pas aux assemblées de leur union locale.

Le regretté John Golden termine sa longue étude sur ce problème en donnant aux ouvriers textiles qui ne possèdent pas cette arme défensive qu'est l'union, la recommandation d'une réduction de salaire dans l'industrie textile et que principalement l'industrie du coton ne doit pas être plus atteinte que les autres, quoique les tisserands de coton ne soient pas aussi bien organisés.

A nous, ouvriers textiles, de suivre les conseils de feu John Golden qui, par sa longue expérience, pouvait nous indiquer le bon chemin à l'union.

Mercure, le 24 août, une grande assemblée des ouvriers textiles sera tenue à la salle Tremblay, 1597 rue Sainte-Catherine Est, près de la rue Moreau. L'ordre du jour comporte les affaires suivantes: Mesure à prendre pour participer en corps à la parade de la Fête du Travail, le 5 septembre prochain; la nomination d'un délégué à la convention annuelle de la "United Textile Workers' Union of America", qui se tiendra à New York, du 12 au 19 septembre prochain.

On demande que tous les membres soient présents à cette assemblée où une résolution importante sera présentée pour demander à la convention de nommer un organisateur permanent pour la province de Québec. Un rapport sera aussi présenté par le secrétaire sur le travail du comité de propagande et de publicité pour être discuté et accepté. L'assemblée qui devait avoir lieu le 5 septembre a été remise à une date ultérieure qui sera annoncée dans les journaux. Tisserand.

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SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE PROBABLE

In San Francisco the deflation of labor has been proceeding apace. The non-union drive has been particularly vicious. To fight this movement, there is a considerable campaign on to organize a general strike in that city and in Oakland, across the bay, similar to the strike that paralyzed Winnipeg and Seattle.

The San Francisco Labor Council has formally and categorically turned down the general strike and ordered constituent unions to reject both it and the general conference committee of the rank and file. The struggle now resolves itself into one between the insurgent membership of the unions and the conservative union officials; in other words, between a probably hopeless general strike or an absolutely certain "open shop" regime.

A great majority of the individual unions have declared overwhelmingly for the strike and the probability is that the building trades at least will go out as a body. Most of them, of course, are already out, and only the building material teamsters will keep the movement from being unanimous among the building crafts.

The general conference committee ("rank and file committee") of the Building Trades unions is planning to organize a "labor police" of 500 union men to patrol the city and maintain order in the event of a general strike. It is planned to have this

auxiliary "police" force, which will follow the model of that initiated during the Seattle general strike, composed entirely of war veterans.

Arrangements are also being made for a body of 100 speakers to go to the individual unions and urge the necessity of the strike against the "American plan". Ballots have been issued to the various unions calling for a referendum vote on the subject, and special meetings have been called for the purpose. The Glassworkers' union has already voted in favor of the general strike, without waiting for the ballots to reach it.

The following unions have unqualifiedly endorsed the general strike: Millwrights, marble workers, engineers (Oakland), carpenters, plasterers, bill posters, sausage makers, ice wagon drivers, jewelry workers, riggers and stevedores, sailors, the carpenters of San Mateo and carpenters No. 304, steamfitters, united laborers, millmen No. 42, roofers (San Francisco), and plasterers and modelers. Pile drivers, steam and operating engineers, brass workers, hod carriers, painters of San Mateo and plasterers of Oakland.

Plans are being made, in the event of the general strike, for a tent colony of strikers on the outskirts of the city, to accommodate those who cannot during the strike afford to rent their present homes.

AMERICAN NOTES

The Minnesota state federation of labor convention instructed its officers to arrange a conference with representatives of farmers' organizations friendly to organized labor to devise ways and means for the establishment of commissaries this winter to feed the unemployed.

A bakery of Sacramento, Cal., is suing the Bakers' union for \$40,000 because the union made known the fact that the bakery was conducted in a filthy manner, and thereby lost its custom.

Discharges from the United States army were requested by 20,000 enlisted men in the first ten days in July, according to figures made public by Secretary of War Weeks. The number of men who are demanding releases seems to surprise army officials.

If the 15,000 new millionaires total only one million apiece, the total would reach 15 billions and a third of this would give a more worthy bonus than was provided in the bill which Harding talked against to "save the country from ruin", says the Butcher Workmen's advocate.

The twentieth convention of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters will convene in Providence, R.I., Monday, September 19.

The charter of the International Union of Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America has been received at Fresno, Cal., by the A. F. of L. The union was launched by representatives of 37 local unions, chartered directly by the A. F. of L. The members of this organization are mainly migratory workers, who move with the seasons up and down the Pacific coast.

The school children of New York started a revolt against the prohibitive price of ice-cream sodas, candy and "sundae". The adult population timely fell in behind them. Many ice-cream manufacturers and hundreds of soda dispensers have already announced cuts in prices that amount to one hundred and more per cent.

Judge Askren has ruled that the Tacoma, Wash., Labor Advocate cannot be sold near a struck bakery in that city, because the labor paper tells the story of this concern's opposition to organized bakery workers. The court holds that this is picketing. Attorneys for the unionists remind the court of the employer's methods, which were not only on a larger scale, but many of the statements were untruthful.

Washington Treasury officials told the senate finance committee that the interest of \$943,334,755 is owed the United States on allied war debts. Up to the last interest period Belgium owed approximately \$34,000,000 interest; France, \$281,000,000; Great Britain, \$407,000,000 and \$181,000,000. It was stated that the government has agreed to postpone interest collections, without compound interest, for three years, or until April 15, 1922. The agreement was made in 1919.

The steel trust is "holding out" \$60,000,000 in back taxes from the government. The amount includes the years of 1917 and 1918 when the trust was making such staggering profits from the war. The trust disputes the government's claim that many of the items included in its returns are taxable. If the trust can escape with this \$60,000,000 it means nearly \$12 a share to the holders of more than 5,000,000 shares of common stock.

Testifying in Washington before the senate committee that is investigating the Mingo county (W. Va.) miner's lockout, Ernest L. Bailey said he had instructions from superior officers not to employ members of the United Mine Workers' union. The Portsmouth-Salvay Coke company's mines at Freedom, Ky., across the Fug river from Mingo county. He said his company furnished 100 high-powered rifles to employees to "protect" themselves.

Jacob L. Panken, judge of the municipal court, is the nominee of the Socialist party for mayor of New York. He will conduct an aggressive campaign, he said, at the close of the convention session which nominated him.

Hiram Johnson, United States Senator from California, and Governor William D. Stephens of the same state, were declared to be the real jailors of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in resolutions adopted by thousands of workers attending a protest picnic in Minneapolis, Minn., Sunday demanding the release of Mooney and Billings.

The big carry-over from last year will make it possible this fall for canneries in Minnesota to shut down two-thirds of their production. Much produce was canned last year but the high prices charged kept the public from buying.

We note in the daily press that several local owners in the Birmingham district are offering coal at the modest sum of about \$2.25 per ton f.o.b. at the mines", says the Labor Advocate of Birmingham, Ala.

We also note that domestic coal is held in the yards at Birmingham for sale to the consumer at the also modest price of \$8.75 per ton. Who makes the difference? The retail man says he doesn't, and the coal owner says he doesn't, and we know that the miner doesn't. So, who gets it?"

TRADES CONGRESS WILL TAKE UP UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

By an unanimous vote the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council approved the recommendation of its Executive to submit the question of unemployment insurance to the Winnipeg Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress for action and suitable legislation to make the insurance effective. The resolution calls for an immediate conference of representatives of Federal and Provincial governments, city councils, central labor bodies and of employers, "to prepare a plan of unemployment insurance, the cost of which shall constitute a first charge upon the profits of industry."

The following is the text of the resolution which will be discussed by the Convention at Winnipeg:

"Whereas, the problem of unemployment throughout the Dominion is acute and with the approach of winter threatens to become still more serious, and

"Whereas the presence in our midst of great numbers of men forced into involuntary idleness and consequent destitution, constitutes a grave menace to our national well-being, and whereas, the methods hitherto used to meet these conditions, having been hasty, temporary, localized, and totally inadequate to effect any permanent improvement.

"Therefore, it be resolved, That this Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada in Convention assembled lays down the principle that the first charge upon industry is of right and ought to be the adequate maintenance of the workers engaged in it, and be it further resolved

"That we demand that an immediate conference be called by the Federal Government of representatives of the Provincial Governments, of City Councils, of Central Labor Bodies and of Employers in the larger industries to prepare a plan of unemployment insurance, the cost of which shall constitute a first charge upon the profits of industry."

ARISTOCRATS GOING

A capitalist daily of Montreal recently published a special despatch from England bemoaning the passing of the old landed aristocracy. Owing to the heavy taxes and the after war conditions, said the despatch, this lord was forced to sell his estates, that earl had to let his land go, this noble was parting with his baronial castle.

To a certain class of minds who like an aristocracy, this is a sad, sad state of affairs. Ruggles, the English valet, in the novel "Ruggles of Red Gap", declared, "Of course we must have our superiors, for if we did not have superiors, how would we know who our inferiors are?" To that type of mind, the going of the English aristocracy is a lamentable event.

It is said that the English aristocracy maintained culture and gentlemanly manners. Much has been written about "the stately homes of England." They are stately. The aristocrats have been cultured. Yet their tremendous cost outweighs their benefit to the public. Palaces, hounds, horses, retinues of servants; all cost money. Those who have visited such a place as Hamilton, Scotland, and saw the houses there huddled close to the gates of the park of the Duke of Hamilton, then saw the acres and acres of private lawn and woodland stretching away, forbidden to the public, realize that the British paid a dear price for their aristocracy. These grounds are now giving place to coal mines.

It may be said that the aristocrats handle the foreign policy of Great Britain and that when they go, the foreign policy of Britain will suffer. G. K. Chesterton, the English publicist and writer, when in St. Louis, Mo., gave an interview upon this question. He said:

"It is a tradition in England that foreign affairs must be handled by the aristocracy. The aristocracy has been lamentably diluted by a sprinkling of cash. But still, as a class, it is permitted to dictate the foreign policy. It is unfortunate that Irish matters are considered foreign matters, but they are. I would as soon see babes in perambulators handling the foreign affairs of England for babes in perambulators are apt to be rather honest and innocent."

This is the declaration of a man who has watched British political matters closely.

The aristocracy furnished the officers of the army. Napoleon, who watched the British armies at work, declared that the English were a race of lions offered by a stee of asses. Napoleon's judgment on military matters should be accepted. It was only when Wellington took over command that the British armies won.

"The people of Britain need not worry over the passing of the aristocrat. The virtues of the aristocrats have been overrated; and the common people have many virtues and that will bring great good to Britain when the incubus of the landed aristocracy has been removed."

ONE LESSON NOT LEARNED

The one lesson of the war, "the costly exhibition of the futility of force", has not yet been learnt.—Arthur Ponsonby.

WAGES AND HOURS

Industrial conditions in Rome, Italy, show no sign of improvement. Practically all of the boot and shoe factories are closed. Fifty per cent of the metal workers are unemployed, 40 per cent of the builders, and, in the textile trade there are only 14,000 workers employed, of which 11,000 do a 20-hour week, whereas at the end of 1920 24,000 workers were occupied.

Officials of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, Indiana, report that 150,000 miners are unemployed at present. Lack of orders is given as the reason for the production of 10,000,000 tons of coal in Indiana during the first six months of 1921 as compared with 25,000,000 tons last year.

After attempting for several months to operate on an "open shop" basis, the Royal Baking Company of Oklahoma City, capitulated to the Bakers' union and signed every one of the union terms, including stipulations concerning night work pay.

Cubans are in dire need of employment. All work has been stopped on sugar estates because of lack of funds. In many places the former workers on these estates are wandering about the country in swarms, begging for food.

Electrical workers of St. Louis, Mo., employed on inside work have defeated a wage reduction and are again at work.

Starting with the Allen Enterprises and followed up by the other houses affiliated with the Motion Picture Association of Manitoba, a move is on foot at the present time in Winnipeg to slash the wages of motion picture operators 25 per cent during August. The demand is being resisted in whole and in part by the Motion Picture Operators' Union on the ground that the closed shop contract now obtaining with the picture concerns does not expire until September 1.

According to Joseph Lehey, business agent of the building trades council of Hamilton, Ont., there will be plenty of work for building tradesmen and laborers to keep them going through the fall and winter. The \$700,000 technical school job has been let and other large contracts are likely to be awarded.

Cigar manufacturers in Tampa, Fla., have arbitrarily cut wages 15 per cent for mold workers and 25 per cent for hand workers. Last year the bosses cut wages, and after a 10-months' strike these organized workers returned to the shops when employers pledged that there would be no more cuts. Now they claim this is necessary to regain markets that were lost because of the strike.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union of San Francisco was rejected a proposal from the employing bakers of a wage cut from \$45 a week to \$41 and \$39. The union has replied with a counter-proposal of a cut to \$42, to be effective January 1, 1922, and to be contingent on a proportional reduction in the retail price of bread.

An instance of a very commendable spirit being shown is given in the case of the Master Painters' Association of Hamilton, Ont., which body, despite the award of the arbitration of 62 cents per hour, has decided that so long as conditions permit it will pay its employees 67½ cents an hour. "We want to deal fairly with our men and likewise desire their confidence and cooperation", said F. T. Brooks, secretary of the association.

Milwaukee is the seat of an "open shop" organization of employers, banded together to fight union wage scales, hours and conditions, with a representation of 662 plants, considerably more than half in the city, employing 60,000 workers, collecting over \$1,000 a month in special

LIGHT AGENDA BEFORE TRADES COUNCIL

The principal discussion of the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last Thursday evening centered upon a communication from the Workers Relief Conference of Montreal for aiding Soviet Russia. A motion was made to place the communication on file to which an amendment was made that the request of the communication be granted and the Council send two delegates. When after much discussion it became apparent that the communication had nothing to do with recognizing the Soviet government, but merely asked that two delegates be sent to a conference to discuss ways of helping the famine sufferers of Russia, as all the governments are now attempting to do, the amendment carried by a vote of 11 to 4, and delegates J. McLean and Z. di Muro were chosen. The meeting of the conference to which an invitation was extended to other organizations, will be held on Sunday morning next, at 10 a.m., in room 7 of the Prince Arthur Hall. The Conference has already rented the Monument National for a mass meeting of the workers to discuss the famine. The mass meeting will be held at 2 p.m., on August 28th.

There were no new delegates to be seated.

The Executive Committee having declared that there were three vacancies upon the Board, the following delegates were elected to replace the retiring members: N. Dandena, of the Police; M. E. Alarie, of the Aqueduct Workers, and J. E. Godin, of the Bakers.

A communication of Carpenters, Local No. 134, asking the Council to appoint a permanent Business Agent for the Trades and Labor Council, to give all his time to looking after the various affiliated organizations and

planning for the welfare of the Council as a whole as well as for the weaker affiliated unions was referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee on the Constitution reported that the special meeting of the Trades and Labor Council called to deal with the question of amendments had been adjourned until the third Sunday in September, at 10 a.m., at 417 Ontario Street East.

The Labor Day Committee reported that badges to members would be given out at the Council Meeting Hall on Sunday September 4th. The Marshalls' meeting would be held in the hall below on September 4th, at 10 a.m. The sale of tickets for the Dominion park picnic had been very encouraging. The four oldest members of the Council, Delegates Dixon, McLean, Frechette and Maisonneuve had been chosen to escort the banner in the carriage. Two new sports events had been chosen to the programme, throwing the 16 pound shot and a thread and needle race. The parade will start at 9 a.m. sharp and all unions were notified to have their quota of participants at the starting place on time.

The agenda before the Council was very light. The overshadowing event of the coming Congress Convention at Winnipeg had caused the unions to turn their attention to labor matters in a wider aspect. Delegate Lynch, who will attend the Convention, declared that the unemployed question would probably take two days and the open shop another day, so that the Convention would be of longer duration than in the past. He declared that the Convention would take a determined stand on these two questions.

The Council adjourned at an early hour.

FOREIGN NOTES

New born babes in the hospitals of Europe are being wrapped in newspapers, tens of thousands of children possess but one garment and expect to walk barefoot next winter, many must stay in bed for lack of clothes and many a mother has sold the last skirt for food for her little ones and wrapped herself in an old shawl.

In Japan, no physician expects to receive any fee from a patient in poor circumstances. The profession considers it not as generosity but as a duty to give free service to the poor.

One of the most important actions of the General Confederation, which may lead to remarkable changes in the economic life of France, was the creation of the Economic Council of Labor at the 1919 congress. This Council was created with the approval of the National Federation of Co-operatives, the Federation of State Employees, and the Union of Technicians of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture. This organization has been studying methods of economic change of all railroads and mines, to be supervised in the beginning by boards of directors on which are representatives of the workers, capitalists and the state.

Engineers and firemen of a Rhine steamship company have gone out on strike and the later Allied Rhineland Commission has issued an order which is tantamount to a strike prohibition. The commission offers its services as mediator, but threatens in the event of the strike continuing to take repressive measures.

An international labor journal is to be launched in Vienna by the Postal Workers International organization, which has affiliated organizations in most European countries and in several South American republics. All articles will be printed in three languages—English, French and German. Dr. Ludwig Maier, international secretary, will be editor in chief. R. Kaplan, of New Haven, will be American correspondent.

The Mexican government has forbidden immigration of Chinese.

At a profit of 50 per cent and a declared dividend of 20 per cent, England is extending financial "assistance" to bankrupt Austria. This enormous gain was made by English capitalists who came to the aid of the Danube river freight service. Pre-war profits of this enterprise had been from 2 to 6 per cent annually. The same story holds good in almost every other enterprise in Austria to which English capital has come to the rescue. "This is what the allies call financial aid", exclaims Die Rote Fabrik of Vienna. "We Austrians have become a colonial dependency of England of the worst kind. In Austria a colonization process by the entente

with the identical aims as every other modern colonizing has been going on for the last two years. It has been a ruthless economic exploitation, though with different methods than are employed in Java, the Marshall Islands or the Cameroons."

Organized labor in Honolulu and throughout Hawaii is opposed to the Kalaniana'ole resolution in the American congress authorizing the president and secretary of labor to admit 50,000 Chinese coolies to Hawaii to break the wage standards established by the Japanese and other trade unionists in the sugar industry.

At the present time the sugar planters dominate the commercial and industrial affairs of Hawaii. They are autocrats; if a mechanic incurs their displeasure he has to leave the island. They have a black list.

"The German workers", says the statement of the General Commission of German Trades Unions in answer to a recent statement of Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L., "have as little cause to hide their faces in shame as the American workers. The contention of Mr. Gompers that the German workers could have prevented the war by the 'sacrifice' of a few thousands' lives betrays a surprising lack of understanding of European conditions. By such a course the German workmen would have opened the way for the Russian Army to march on Berlin. A peace worse than that of Versailles and a fearful enslavement of all Europe would have been the consequence. We would have been happy if the American workmen would renounce unjustifiable reproaches, let bygones be bygones, and extend us the hand of comradeship in our common endeavors."

In the same book, "The Advancing Hour", Mr. Haggood in a masterly way exposes war propaganda, particularly that directed against Russia. After reciting a story of unspeakable atrocities the truth of which he vouches for, a tale which makes the blood boil against the Bolsheviks, he discloses that it happened not in Russia, but in the United States, and the victims were not bourgeois, but Negroes.

Young Japanese liberals desire the abrogation of the Japanese alliance with Britain in the same way that British liberals do. Both realize that the agreement is not in the interest of the common people.

Norman Haggood, in his book "The Advancing Hour", relates this conversation he had with a French officer concerning the bombardment of hospitals by the Germans during the war: "Tell me", I inquired, "is Fabre of Vienna." "We Austrians have become a colonial dependency of England of the worst kind. In Austria a colonization process by the entente

News Service and Universal Service. Attempts were made to cut wages 20 per cent with a general reduction of working conditions.

The Press Department of the International Federation of Trades Unions declares that many of the so called "spontaneous" unemployed demonstrations in Europe are due to the machinations of the International Central Committee of the Third International with headquarters at Moscow.

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Trains leave Montreal 8:15 a.m., 7:05 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. daily, 1:00 p.m. daily except Sunday.

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Trains leave Montreal 10:00 a.m. (International Limited) and 11:00 p.m. daily for Toronto, Detroit and Chicago. Through Pullman sleeping cars on both trains. Parlor car and dining car on International Limited.

11:00 p.m. train has through Pullman sleeping car to Hamilton.

Trains also leave Montreal Daily for Toronto and intermediate stations at 10:05 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Later train has Pullman sleeping cars.

For tickets, reservation of sleeping car accommodation and all other information, apply to agents of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

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ENGINEERS' RAFFLE

The raffle of the Windsor Phonograph by St. Lawrence Lodge No. 15 B. of L. E. and F., which was to have been held in July, has been postponed until September 4th. The drawing will be held in Union St. Joseph Hall, 1882, Notre Dame St. West, at 2:30 p.m. Anyone desiring to attend can do so, providing they have tickets. Tickets can be obtained from G. L. Phillips, 131, Addison Ave. or at Harang's Cigar Store, 2 Park Ave.

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

2 St. Paul Street East

MONTRÉAL

Editorial Main 3415 Administration Main 1096

LABOR RESEARCH BUREAU FOR CANADA

Establishment of a Labor Research Bureau for the collection and tabulation of economic information relating to wages and working conditions, costs of living, labor supply, etc., is an important resolution which the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council is presenting at the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress in Winnipeg next week. The following is the text of the resolution.

"Whereas the tendency to set up boards and tribunals for the hearing and investigation of differences between employers and employees makes it imperative that labor should have every facility in presenting its case, and whereas

Public support in the redress of grievances cannot be looked for unless the public is fully informed as to the merits of the cases at issue and

Whereas it is difficult for local unions and small groups of unions to devote the time and money necessary for the collection of statistics and data relating to industrial conditions, now therefore be it resolved

That we, realizing the vital necessity of providing adequate machinery for the collection and tabulation of data relating to wages, hours of work, cost of production, profits, living costs, methods of finance, etc., in the larger industries, call upon the Executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to prepare a scheme for the organizing of a Central Labor Research Bureau and Intelligence Department, which shall be constantly at the service of its constituents to render assistance in the preparation of cases for presentation to Arbitration Boards, Joint Councils of Industry, Industrial Courts, etc.

IDEAS RULE

Why is it that the Labor movement is so helpless in spite of its numbers? Simply and solely because it has relied on the strength of its membership and not on the strength of its ideas... the strength of a movement lays in its ideas rather than in its numbers. — Freedom, London, Eng.

THEATRE MANAGER TALKS

"I quite sympathize with the musical boys who have resisted the attempt on the part of theatrical managers to cut their wages." So spoke Mr. Abbie Wright, of the Princess Theatre, one of the best liked by his staff and others of all the theatre managers of the city.

Abbie has the faculty of working with his whole staff and his troubles are his troubles and as a result they never have any.

Whenever the managers have trouble they invariably choose Abbie to represent them before the various unions.

Anyway as he chatted over the present snag in the contracts between the musician's union and the Theatrical Manager's Association, he was the same strong human that he has always been and repeated that, "who is the man union or non union who would like to have his wages cut 25 per cent."

"I for one," he continued, "would make a big holler if it were put up to me and I cannot blame the musicians."

However, he went on, there is every likelihood of some satisfactory arrangements. Personally he was friendly with all his players and he felt that the managers were not wishing to be unfair in any way. It was a matter of getting together. He considered the musician a thinking man, a man above the ordinary in intelligence, and one who will listen to reason much more readily than any of the theatrical unions. There was no thought of defiance on his part nor, as far as he knew, on the part of the managers either individually or as an Association.

It is a rare opportunity for good common sense to prevail and let all involved realize that we are living in a revealed age into which the war has shocked us.

When all our little debts were paid And nothing left behind; We turned our pockets wrong-side-out, But not a cent could we find.

Our children, they grew up unlearned, No time to go to school; Almost before they learned to walk They learned to spin or pool.

The Boss men jerked them round, And whistled very keen, I tell you now, the factory kids Were really treated mean.

When they went walking down the street, All wrapped in liat and strings, They called them fools and factory trash And other low down names.

Just let them wear their watch so fine, All rings and golden chains; But when the UNION brings us up We can wear those things.

But now days times are better For every factory hand, But the only safe brand for success Is to be a UNION man.

Now if you will get to thinking Of the days not long ago, When we worked as hard as hell When everything was slow.

WHEN EVERYTHING WAS SLOW

(For the textil workers of Montreal, by a member of local 1403, N. Y.)

When we lived in a town, away down south,

Where it was awful slow, And worked in the mill, with the rest of the trah,

As we were often called, you know, Here's to the man, that a factory hand

Who toiled amidst the racket, And paid a big, big price for his hominy and rice,

With very small wages to back it; With loom or frame was all the same; We folks earned every dollar;

With cake or cheese, pom or peas, We paid for every swallow.

From soon till late, at a hell of a rate, With cotton cloth and thread, We toiled and sweat and ran in debt To buy our meat and bread.

You factory folks, who read this rhyme Will surely understand The reason why I love you so

Is because I'm a UNION man, While standing here between my frames,

I never lose any time, But keep everything in a whiz While I write this little rhyme.

We would rise early in the morning And work all day real hard To buy our little meat and bread, Sugar, salt and lard.

We work week end to week out And never lose a day, And when that awful pay day comes I draw my little pay.

We then went home on pay day night And sat down on a chair; The merchant rapped upon the door— He came to get his share.

When all our little debts were paid And nothing left behind; We turned our pockets wrong-side-out, But not a cent could we find.

Our children, they grew up unlearned, No time to go to school; Almost before they learned to walk They learned to spin or pool.

The Boss men jerked them round, And whistled very keen, I tell you now, the factory kids Were really treated mean.

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Now if you will get to thinking Of the days not long ago, When we worked as hard as hell When everything was slow.

And think the matter through, And come along with the rest of us And JOIN the UNION too.

Now do not be a seab And knock the UNION too; For the only thing you'll find in that Will be the worse for you.

Now, do not think you're better, Or that you were a miser; For you are sure to get What our UNCLE gave the KAISER

Listen, now, dear factory friends, Whoever you may be; I hope to grasp your hand some day And know that you AGREE.

By J. H. WALLS.

CANADIAN NOTES

For the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1921, there was collected in Income Tax from farmers \$866,635.74 and from all others \$45,515,188.57, a total of \$46,381,824.31, and from Business Profits \$40,841,401.25, or a total of \$87,223,225.56 and the cost of administration was 1.96 per cent of the amount collected.

Toronto's Labor Day Demonstration Committee has been advised that Neil Maclean, British Labor M.P. and fraternal delegate to the Winnipeg convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will accept its invitation to take part in labor demonstration, Mr. Maclean, with President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Labor Congress, and President Bert Merson, of the District Labor Council, will be the speakers at the Exhibition Grounds on Labor Day.

During the last few weeks the Employers' Association of Manitoba has been flooding the Canadian weekly press with "boiler plate" in advocacy of a vigorous immigration policy. The obvious purpose of the propaganda is a protest against a resolution proposed at Ottawa, "That all immigration be suspended until a normal condition of affairs is established."

Steps are about to be taken to organize the Auto Mechanics of Vancouver and vicinity into the Automobile Department of the International Association of Machinists.

A law licensing barbers in order to protect the public and provide proper sanitary conveniences in the barber shops of the Province is one of the requests of the Provincial Convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union to the Provincial Government.

Domestic manufacturers and retail merchants who cry "Buy in Canada" and yet hold out for wartime prices for their goods were warmly criticized by Hon. Walter Rollo, Ontario Minister of Labor, at a mass meeting of unemployed in Hamilton.

Joseph Wallace, member of the executive of the Nova Scotia Labor Party gives the following suggestions as partial means to deal with the unemployed problem in Halifax: 1. Make provision for railway fares for those Now get yourself together

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A GREAT CANADIAN INDUSTRY Operating 17 mills Employing 10,000 people THE DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED Montreal — Toronto — Winnipeg

AT HIS MAJESTY'S "Enter Madame," the comedy by Gilda Varese and Dolly Byrne, will have its premier in Montreal at His Majesty's theatre Sunday. Gilda Varese, to whom New York critics have given full credit for this piece, comes from the Arthur Hopkins family of players. Though Italian by birth, Miss Varese is only one of many Latin theatrical stars who have not only seen the exceptional opportunity for theatrical talent in America, but have developed that country as a permanent home.

AT THE PRINCESS Next week the Princess theatre will open its regular vaudeville season commencing Sunday. During the closed season certain alterations have taken place at the theatre. The lobby, auditorium and resting rooms have been newly decorated and a number of improvements have been made for the comfort of the patrons. Dancing, acrobatic, musical, comic and comedy are combined in the opening week's programme. Headlining the programme will be Elizabeth Louzada, Helen St. Ledger, Mme. Toretaka, Maurics Pozani and Antonio Sabano.

AT THE CAPITOL Arthur Deagon, a native Canadian, will headline the vaudeville bill at Loew's next week with his musical comedy offering, "Bits and Bits." Mr. Deagon, who was born in Ayr, Ontario, reached stardom in the musical comedy world several years ago and has been featured in such success as "Peggy from Paris," "The Highwayman," "The Belle of New York." His vaudeville offering will consist of a repertoire of musical comedy bits and some gems from his store of humorous anecdotes.

THE CAPITOL At the Capitol theatre the feature film will be "Too Much Speed," with Wallace Reid in the leading role. The comedy will be Baby Vernon in "Upside Down," an adaptation of the stage play of the same name.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Montreal—Sherbrooke The Canadian Pacific provides frequent and convenient train service between Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que. The full service is as follows: (Eastbound) Leaves Montreal, Winsor Street Station: 7:35 a.m. daily, arrive Sherbrooke 11:25 a.m. 12:45 p.m. daily, arrive Sherbrooke 3:50 p.m. 3:10 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Sherbrooke 6:40 p.m. 7:30 p.m. daily except Saturday, arrive Sherbrooke 10:45 p.m. (Westbound) Leaves Sherbrooke, Que.: 5 a.m. daily except Monday, arrive Montreal, (W. Stn.) 8:10 a.m. 7 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive

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Table with train times for King Edward Park: 8:15 a.m. daily, arrive Montreal (W. Stn.) 11:25 a.m. 2:05 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Montreal (W. Stn.) 5:55 p.m. 5:25 p.m. Sunday only, arrive Montreal (W. Stn.) 9:05 p.m. All times shown are Eastern Standard Time.

King Edward PARK The Nicest Picnic Grounds in the Province IDEAL TRIP Sunday, August 21st, boats will leave Pie IX Avenue, Maisonneuve, at every hour from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ADULTS: 50c. — CHILDREN: 25c. For private parties apply to 92, N.-D. St. East, Room 61 — Main 8770.

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L'article 31, clause 5 de la Loi des Liqueurs, stipule que: "Toute personne ayant charge d'une taverne, peut y vendre des bières au verre, pourvu que la consommation ait lieu sur place, et pourvu qu'un permis à cet effet lui ait été octroyé par la Commission sur paiement des droits prescrits par la présente loi et que ce permis soit en vigueur"

Il est défendu aux tavernes de mêler aux bières une liqueur alcoolique quelconque.

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Ils doivent tenir constamment affiché leur permis, à la vue du public, dans leur taverne.

Entre 10 hrs P.M. et 9 hrs A.M. et généralement durant tout le temps que les tavernes sont tenues par la loi d'être fermées, les fenêtres devront être disposées et les rideaux et stores écartés de façon à exposer l'intérieur de l'établissement.

Quiconque cause du désordre dans une taverne, ou y apporte ou y boit une liqueur alcoolique autre que de la bière, est passible des peines les plus sévères.

Les Tavernes peuvent être ouvertes de 9 heures du matin à dix heures du soir, (heure solaire), tous les jours, excepté les dimanches; le premier de l'an; l'Épiphanie; le Mercredi des Cendres; le Vendredi Saint; l'Ascension; la Toussaint; la Conception et Noël; et, pour la Circonscription ou à lieu une élection municipale ou l'élection d'un député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada ou à l'Assemblée Législative, le jour où il est procédé au vote dans cette élection.

Commission des Liqueurs de Québec Cette annonce n'est pas publiée dans le but de favoriser la vente d'aucune liqueur alcoolique, mais dans le but de faire connaître au public cette nouvelle loi et d'obtenir sa coopération. AVIS La Commission informe le public que tous ses employés sont porteurs des moyens d'identification nécessaires. Toute personne qui se présenterait sans être porteur de cette pièce officielle devra être considérée comme un imposteur. La prochaine annonce traitera de la vente des BIERES DANS LES MAGASINS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Montreal (Windsor Stn.)—Quebec All times shown are Eastern Standard Time. Table with train times for Montreal (Windsor Stn.)—Quebec: Read Down Daily: P.M. 10:20, 5:20, A.M. 5:00, 7:40. Read Up Daily: P.M. 12:30, 7:40, A.M. 6:05, 10:45. Montreal (Place Viger Stn.)—Quebec: Read Down Daily: P.M. 10:45, 5:30, A.M. 4:00, 7:40. Read Up Daily: P.M. 12:30, 7:40, A.M. 6:05, 10:45. ALL TRAINS CARRY VERY MODERN EQUIPMENT. C.P.R. Ticket Offices: 141-145 St. James St. Phone Main 8125. Also at Windsor, Westmount, Montreal West, Place Viger and Mile End Stations.