be alleged that the report was adopted after the banquet. (Laughter.)

After the manuer had been throughly discussed pro and con :--

The PRESIDENT put the amendment and on a vote being taken it was found that there were 15 for and 17 against. The original motion was then put and carried.

Some other matters were discussed and the Congress adjourned for the banquet, an account of which we publish elsewhere.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Carter, President, at 8 o'clock and the vice chair by Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Secretary, read the minutes of previous meeting which were confimed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

· A number of very important communications were read. The President of the Industrial Congress of the United States addressed the following letter to the Congress:

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 17, 1873. Canada.

Gentlemen,—Having been informed of your meeting, I take the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of correcting several false impressions which seem to prevail in the Dominion of Canada, concerning the Industrial Congress of the United States. It has been asserted that the Industrial Congress of the United States was governed by a spirit of exclusiveness in adopting resolutions condemning foreign Trades Unions. This assertion would be justified had the body adopted the resolutions that were introduced without amendment. But, unfortunately, the Secretary or the printers failed to change the resolutions as amended, and they were printed as introduced. I enclose the report of the committee, together with a slip clipped from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, containing part of the amendment. The two last sections of that report were amended, so as to read :

Resolved .- "That we request all trades unions to discontinue their connection with foreign trades unions, and join organizations whose jurisdiction extends over the continent of North America, and that all trades unions be urged to adopt the reciprocity plan, now in force between the Iron Molders' International Union and Friendly Society of Iron Founders of the United Kingdom."

This is the resolution as actually adopted, and I earnestly hope that your honorable body will coincide with the views therein expressed, as it must be evident to every thinking mind that no trade can secure unity of action unless all its members belong to one body and work under the same rule and regulations. Any other course must and will lead to dissension

and jealousy. ' The plan adopted by the Iron Molders' International Union, and the Friendly Society is substantially as follows: No molder emi grating from the jurisdiction of one Society to that of the other is permitted to contract his services for a certain time. Upon arriving at the locality of either society, he can report to the nearest Union, and will then be furnished with advice and assistance, and can deposit his card without paying an initiation fee, i. e. if his card is clear from the other society, he can become a member of the society, under whose jurisdiction he intends to reside, by simply taking their obligation, and is then cousidered withdrawn from membership in his former society. This plan, we think, could be adopted with great advantage by all Trades' Unions.

Some feeling has also been manifested in the Dominion, because the workingmen of Canada were not invited to participate in the deliberations of the Industrial Congress; but I can assure you that this feeling is entirely ungrounded. The objects of the Industrial Congress are, to a great extent, to bring a pressure to bear apon the legislative bodies of the country, with a view of preventing the hitherto customary, but highly unjust discrimination in legislation in favor of capitalists, and against workingmen. Now, what weight would the views of the Industrial Congress have, if legislators were informed that the body was composed, in part, of workingmen acknowledge-ing the jurisdiction of sandbut Government? It would be equally inoperative concerning the Cauadian Parliament, if that body understood that the Congress contained a large number of citizens of the United States. For these and other cogent reasons it was deemed advisable make the body an international one. But, fellow workingmen, you may rest assured that the hearts of thousands of American workingmen beat in unison with yours, and bid you a hearty God speed in your under-

Hoping that you will succeed in inaugurating a movement that will unite all the work-ingmen of the Dominion under one head, that the most friendly relations may exist between the body formed by you and the Industrial Congress of the United State, and assuring you

of our deep sympathy I remain,
Yours, in the cause of labor's redemption, ROBERT SCHILLING, Prest. Ind. Congress, U. S.

Communications were also received-From W. H. Little, Chronicle office, Quebee, relative to the convention of the Congress, and regretting that Typographical Union, No 160, Quebec, was unable to send a delegate, owing to a lack of pecuniary resources.

From Chas, M. King, K. O. S. C. Barrie, to a similar effect.

diam't. From the Secretary of Typographical Union. 145. Montreal, expressing approval of the Convention and willingness to send a delegate.

A number of other communications from different unions in the Dominion were read, all expressing approval of the objects sought to be

gained by the Congress.
From John Hague, Rômain Buildings,
Toronto, suggesting the establishment of workingmen's clubs.

and most confusional lines. Mr. Wm. Joyce seconded by J. W. Levesley,

moved:

That it is essential to the recognition and it resolved, that the workingment in Congress establishment of the just and, equitable rights assembled call on their representatives to use their workingmen of this country that they of which we complain."

The report was received.

signands wind those voit who table and on

view, it is the opinion of this Congress that a workingman's platform should be put before the industrial classes of the country, and that the President do appoint a committee to draw up such platform."

In moving the foregoing resolution, Mr.

Joyce said that the one great question in his mind was, how shall the social and moral elevation of the working classes be best accomplished? True, a ready answer may be given by securing the united action of all branches of industry, skilled and unskilled, on this great issue. But that was the great sticking point. Were the working masses as united as either of the great political Parties of the day, then success would be certain. Lock-outs, strikes, etc., with their concomitant evils, would happily be a thing of the past; for they should send their own representatives to the National Parliament, there to demand and get justice ! But ere they could reach this acme of their desires the people must have thorough training. The general who takes a poorly drilled and equipped army into the field against an enemy perfect in all that appertains to war, is foolish indeed, and but invites defeat. And the same parallel will hold good with work-To the Trades' Congress of the Dominion of ingmen. They have their Unions 'tis true but they are scattered, weak, and disconnected. This Congress of Labor was a stride in the right direction. They must drill their army to fight manfully at the great battleground—the polls—and teach the enemy that election funds are of no avail against men determined not to sell their birthright for dollars. It had been whispered in his ear: "Look out for anything like Communism or the attempt to make a political machine of this Congress." Well, he thought this Canada of ours could get along without the Commune as can any other free country where the masses are not goaded into desperation by the despotic acts of their rulers. If they would continue to send men to Parliament whose only objects were the exaltation of their Party and the furtherance of their achemes of selfaggrandizement, the workingmen have only themselves to blame. As for politics he went following adopted :heart and soul for the workingm n's ticket, knowing neither Reformer nor Conservative, and would vote only for that man who pledges himself to support any measure brought forward for the amelioration of the

> Mr. O'Donohue, who supported the resolution, dwelt at some length upon the importance of having a workingman's platform independent of Party politics. Until this was established the interests of the industrial classes would invariably be neglected... As it was, they often found men willing to make numberless promises to the workingmen, in order to secure a seat in Parliament, which were as readily forgotten so soon as their election was made certain.

toiling masses, and would watch that he fulfil

his pledge.

After further discussion, the resolution was referred to the committee on Legislation.

PRISON LABOR.

The Committee on Prison Labor brought up a partial report on the question as follows:

"In undertaking to prepare a report on a juestion of such vast magnitude as that of Prison Labor, your Committee found that the time at their disposal would not admit of their entering as fully into the question as they would desire. We would therefore beg leave to present to your Honorable Body, a few of the most glaring evils arising out of this most iniquitous system, namely the contract system. In the first place we notice the action of the Inspector of Prisons in this matter. In inspecting the prisons of our Provinces, it becomes apparent to all that he has not taken into consideration the best means of ameliorating the condition of the criminal without conflicting with the heat interests of the tari-ous branches of industry. It would seem that the view he took of this great question was simply to make the prisoner self sustaining during the time of his incorceration, not for a moment thinking of the great cost of bringing to justice and convicting law-breakers. By and speculator to step in and realize a hand-some margin. We, the mechanics of Canada, do hereby protest against the employment of convicts in any other capacity than that o hewers of wood and drawers of water. further think the present system of punishing crime to be entirely wrong, as in a great measure placing a premium on crime, which system unscrupulous men are not slow in taking advantage of for the aggrandisement of their own pockets and to the detriment of the honest

The report was received, and time granted the Committee to complete it.

CHRAP AND IMPORTED LABOR.

The Committee appointed to: consider this question reported as follows:

"Whereas the agricultural and national prosperity of, a country depends upon the following conditions—the freedom of its citizens, a proper appreciation of the comforts of life, and a disposition to secure a portion of the same; and whereas any attempt made by monopoly or capital to lower the condition of man in the social scale by depriving him of a fair proportion and equitable share of the pro-duct of his labor, engenders in the mind of the workman a natural spirit of enmity to those who by first diminishing and then destroying his limited means of support, compel him to relinquish those simple but neces ments which are always found co-existent with intelligence and refinement, your Committee would recommend that this Congress condemn the practice of importing labor into this country, that is so say making a contract in a foreign country for less wages than are actually paid here; and your Committee also condemnthe practice of the Government in paying a premium to persons so engaged; therefore, be it resolved, that the workingmen in Congress assembled call on their representatives to use

ារ៉ាស់ក្រី ម៉ើសនេះ ស្ត្រប្រជាជ្រាស់ក្រុម ។ ប្រើបារម្ភាស់ស្រាប់រំបែល ស្រាប់ក្រុម មិន ស្រា

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Congress went into Committee of the Whole on the continuation of the report of the Committee on the Constitution and Rules, and adopted the following articles, in addition to those published above.

ARTICLE V.-REVENUE.

SEC. 1. The Revenue of the Union shall be derived as follows :- For issuing charters to subordinate unions, \$5 each. Each subordinate union shall pay a quarterly assessment of five cents for each member on their books at the end of the term, such assessment to be paid to the Treasurer of the Union upon the presentation of the quarterly account.

SEC. 2. Other Unions represented at the annual Congress shall pay three conts per member per annum.

SEC. 3. All moneys sent as revenue, or for special purposes to the Union shall be sent by draft, express or post office order, in the legal currency of the country.

ART. VI.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

SEC. 1 .- Whenever the President of the Union has been officially notified of the existence of a difficulty between labor and capital, which has resulted in a strike or lockout, and has evidence that the labor interest has endeavored, by arbitration, to settle such difficulty, it shall be his duty, if assistance be required, to lay the facts by circular before the subordinate unions and various trades unions of the Dominion, calling upon them for pecuniary assistance sufficient to sustain the labor so striking or on lock out. The President in all such cases shall designate the person or persons to whom the money shall be sent, so that the assistance given may promptly reach those for whom it is intended.

The Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the Congress re-assembling at two o'clock, the matter of discussing the articles of Constitution was again taken up, and the

ART. VII.—SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

SEC. 1. Any union composed of at least thirteen workingmen, who are not under expulsion, rejection, or suspension in any existing labor organization, and have no existing chartered organization in their respective trades or calling, who may organize for mutual protection and benefit, and acknowledging the jurisdiction of this Union, shall be entitled to a charter for the same upon application being made through their respective District Committee, upon payment of the usual charter fee. This article shall not be construed to mean that the thirteen persons shall be of any one trade or calling. The County or District Committee shall always instruct a sufficient number of any trade who may apply for a charter from this body to secure such charter from their own trade, if such trade is chartered.

All members of this Union shall take this obligation :- "I, ---, of my own free will and accord, upon my honor and truthfulness as a man, do solemnly assert that it is of my own free choice and desire to become a member of this Labor Union of Canada, and I further declare upon my honor that I am not rejected, expelled from, or suspended by, any existing trades' organization, and that I will do all in my power to advance the aims and objects of this Union, in advancing the interests and elevating the condition of labor, and that I will use every means in my power, consistent with honor and integrity, to spread this Union and make its influence felt, through out the Dominion of Canada."

SEC. 2. Any subordinate unions failing to pay their assessments or to send delegates for two annual sessions, shall have their charters declared null and void by the President of the Labor Union.

SEC. 3. A subordinate union having a grievance in any branch of labor represented in such Union shall try every honorable means to settle the difficulty between the employed and employer peacefully, and if that cannot be effected to forwith report the case with evidence connected therewith to the President of the Canadian Labor Union, who shall take immediate steps to render pecuniary aid where aid is called for, in compliance with the con-

SEC. 4. The subordinate unions of the League shall be designated by numbers to take precedence by emiority....

SEC. 5. All revenue derived from whatever ource shall be held subject,: first, to the payment of all dues to the Dominion Union; second, to the payment of the current expenses of the subordinate union; third, to the payment of relief and benefits.

SEC. 6. Strict adherence to Constitution, laws and usages prescribed by the Canadian Labor League shall be exacted by the Presi dent throughout the entire organization.

SEC. 7. Subordinate Unions shall have the power to adopt further rules and regulations so long as they do not conflict with this constitution.

SEC. 8. All subordinate Leagues may adopt or reject the benefit feature, except that they shall guarantee to each and every member a respectable funeral in case of death.

ART. VIII.-AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. No alteration or amendments shall be made to the constitution except at a regular annual session of the Canadian Labor Union, and then only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

The eight articles of the Constitution were then adopted as a whole.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Mr. Hewitt in referring to the report of the Committee on "Imported and Cheap Labor," presented in the morning, moved that it be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to amend it by adding a stron the demnation of the system pursued by a strong the cal and Dominion Governments of voting large sums of money for the purpose of bring ing out emigrants to this country. In his opinion the system of assisted emigration was one of legalized robbery. Emigration was legitimate only when not carried on with other people's money. Every person in the country was taxed forty cents to bring out labor from the old country to compete with those here.

Mr. McDuff thought that the views of the previous speakers were most selfish. There were many worthy persons in the old country who could not pay their own passage

Mr. McCormick said that more of the money voted for emigration purposes went into the pockets of the emigration agents and shippers, and hence the great amount of wrong information given to the workman of the old country. One emigration agent stated in a public speech that railway laborers received in Canada fourteen shillings a day. (Laughter.)

A Voice-York shillings?

Mr. McCormick said that pamphlets were also published in England at the present time quoting prices of wood, and provisions that obtained here ten years ago.

Mr. Hewitt thought that every emigrant should work out his own salvation without Government assistance. He objected strongly to paying a tax of forty cents to bring out labor to compete with him.

Mr. McDuff said he still contended that Mr. Hewitt's views were selfish. He begged to move in amendment that the report be adopted.

The question was then put to the vote, and Mr. McDuff's amendment declared cars ried. The report was accordingly adoped unamended.

PRISON LABOR.

The Committee on Prison Labor brought up the conclusion of their report. In refer ring to the agreement between the Ontario Government and the Canada Car Company relative to the enjoyment of convict labor, they considered it to be unjust to give any Company or Corporation power to employ prison labor as injurious to small manufacturers. traders, and mechanics. The contractors for prison labor would be enabled to undersell all competitors in the market. The Committee recommended that the community at large strongly discountenance the contract system.

The report as a whole was accepted. LEGISLATION AND LABOR BUREAUS.

The Committee on Legislation and Labor Bureaus presented their report, which was as

"Your Committee beg leave to report that they have considered the subject matter sub-mitted to them, and would report as follows: That they would recommend that this Congress call for the repeal of that obnoxious appendage to a measure in itself good (the Trades' Union Bill), and known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"Your Committee would also recommend that the influence of this Congress be brought to bear on the Dominion and Local Legislatures of this country for the purpose of bring ing about the enactment of a more stringent Apprenticeship law, so as to secure to the master the services of the youths whom he undertakes to instruct for a reasonable length of time, so that such apprentice may be turn ed upon the world a finished workman, and therefore a credit and benefit to the country at large.

"Your Committee would also urge that the whole united power and influence of the labor of this country be brought to bear on our lawmakers to bring about the abrogation of the contract system in connection with the management of our Dominion and Provincial prisone.

"Your Committee, also, would strongly urge that measures be taken to secure a meas ure for the prevention of the employment of children under ten years of age in factories mills, and other manufacturing establishments where machinery is used. Also, that efforts he used to bring about the enactments of a just and equitable lien law.

"In conclusion, your Committee would recommend that the Dominion Legislature be petitioned to create a Bureau of Labor and Statistics as your Committee believe it would be of incalculable value to the labor of the Dominion."

The report was adopted.

WAYS AND MEANS.

We, your Committee on Ways, Means and Finance, beg leave to report as follows :

We find that the expenses of the present Congress will amount to about \$60, or nearly \$1.50 per delegate from each subordinate union or branch. We would, therefore, recommend that a tax of \$1.50 per delegate to this Congress be levied to meet the current expenses of the same. With regard to the payment of officers of the present session of the Labor Union, we, your committee, would respectfully reccommend that no sum of money be paid to or set apart for such officers—not that we do it because we think they are undeserving of it, but seeing this is, as we hope, the inauguration of a great labor benefit in Canada, and to make the same a success, we respectfully suggest that this Congress economise in every way possible."

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Moved by Wm, Magness, seconded by Mr. J. Hewitt and reselved :-

"That the ONTARIO WORKMAN be recognized as the official organ of the Canadian Labor Union." The second of the remarkable

Later Bridge Committee Com

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

A vote of thanks was passed to the representatives of the press. The Leader was specially mentioned for the full and correct report it gave of the proceedings.

THANKS TO MR. TRIGANNE.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Z. R. Triganne, of the Academy of Music, for a kind invitation to visit his establishment on the evening of the close of their labors.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It was decided to call a second meeting of the Congress at Ottawa, on the 2nd Tuesday in August next.

THANKS TO THE MANAGING COM-MITTEE.

The following was handed in by the visiting Delegates :—

"Toronto, Sept. 25, 1873.

'To the Managing Committee Toronto Trades Assembly.

"GENTLEMEN, -- We, the undesigned, delegates to the First Canadian Labor Congress, annot allow the opportunity to pass without in a special manner testifying their very great pleasure and appreciation of the great pains taken by you to make our stay in Toronto as agrecable as possible, and hereby beg to return our sincere thanks, on behalf both of ourselves and our respective unions, to the members of the Toronto Trades Assembly, as well as the citizens of Toronto at large, with whom we have come in contact during this, our very agreeable sojourn in the Queen City of the West, for their very successful efforts in mak-

ing our stay happy and agreeable.
Wishing them, individually and collectively, overy prosperity, "We remain,

"In fraternity yours,
"D. J. O'Donoghue, David Coleman, Donald "D. J. O'Donoghue, David Coleman, Donald Robertson, John Dodd, Samuel Gregson, Ottawa; Jno. Carroll, St. Catharines; George W. York, St. Catharines; Isaac Hodgins, Hamilton; Thos. McGregor, Hamilton; Wm. Hunter, Cobourg; Wm. O. Edwards, Seaforth; John Calvert, Hamilton; John Dunsheath, Bowmanville; Wm. Magness, St. Catharines; Thomas Brady, London; D. Cang, Hamilton; Thomas Brady, London; D. Craig, Hamilton; Wm. McDougall, Hamilton."

The Congress then adjourned.

THE GENERAL UNION OF CARPENTERS.

We take the following from last month's report.

An arrangement has been made with the builders of Darwin, and the carpenters and joiners, that 49 hours shall be considered a week's working time, payment to:be at the rate of 71d. and hour, to commence the first week in October, 1873. Commen

The strike at Belfast has been settled by arrangement, that the carpenters and joiners shall be paid at the rate of 7d. an hour, any further alterations can be made at the end of six months, by either side giving three month's notice. An umpire to act in any future difficulty.

The carpenters and joiners of Blackburn have obtained an advance of 2s. a week, making the average wages £1 10s. 7d. for a week of 49 hours, in other words the ad-

vance now makes the wages 74d. an hour. In future the average wages of the carpenters and joiners of Lancaster, will be £1 7s. for a week of 54 hours, being an advance of 1s. a week in wages and 14 hours less time.

At Stockport the carpenters and joiners have succeeded in obtaining an advance of half an hour in the rate of wages which will be ± 1 12s. 11d. for a week of $54\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The following appears in the last monthly report, which will be read with interest by all friends of the society :---

FELLOW MEMBERS,-It is highly gratifying to find from the branch returns that the state of trade continues very satisfactory throughout the society. There is but little alteration in the number of members in receipt of sick benefit.

During the past month we have opened new branch in Canada, and the number of our members has increased considerably. In September, 1871, we had 9,673 members; in September, 1872, our number was 10,788. We have now 12,514 members, and we may therefore regard the steady progress the society is making as highly satisfactory.

We trust that in the present season of prosperity our members will not forget the time of depression which we have experienced in the past. We then practically tested the value of our organization; let us now do our best to spread the principles of unity, by practising them in our daily intercourse with our fellow-workmen. Let us teach non-society men that our society, possesses an inherent strength, not merely in accumulated funds, but also in the unity of purpose, the intelligence, and good feeling which characterise its members.

By order of the Council, Joen Thompson, Chairman:

JOHN D. PRIOR, General Secretary. General Office: 53 Grosvenor-st., Charltonon-Medlock, Manchester, Sept. 4th, 1873.

In reply to a letter complaining of the provision of the Trade Unions Act, by which proceedings can only be taken out in the district where the registered office of the union is situated, Mr. Lowe undertaken that the question shall be considered.