

# WINDSOR CONVENTION

Continued from Page Three.

Mr. Draper had been made by Secretary Moore, President Moore said that the same question had been included in the officers' reports at the Hamilton convention last year. Mr. Waters failed to appear at the convention there until the matter had been disposed of by the convention. A large majority having voted against its consideration at that time. Mr. Waters then moved that the question be reconsidered there. But, as explained in this column, he had only to get two men to move and second the resolution out of a total attendance of 900. It was impossible for him to do so and consequently the matter was concluded. In reply to a question as to provision in the constitution for charges against officials in the Trades and Labor Congress, President Moore stated that they could be submitted in the form of a resolution and thus come before the convention.

The discussion on the proportional representation method being employed for the election of officers, which was adjourned to the morning session, was then resumed. Several of the delegates spoke in favor of the non-occurrence resolution of the committee.

Refers to Winnipeg.

J. Simpson, Toronto, then took the floor in defense of the suggestion, specifying a case in Winnipeg, where he had secured with 19,000 votes in his favor, while 19,000 were registered against him, divided among several other candidates. Mr. Simpson stated that he was not a majority representative, but was actually placed in power through a minority. Mr. Simpson claimed that the same question had been raised in a congressional election of officers and, for that reason, he was in favor of the proportional representation system.

A resolution was then placed before the convention suggesting that the clause in the report be brought to the attention of the incoming executive and tabled for a year. Adoption of this resolution was voted by the delegates.

Mr. Simpson, Toronto, following this action by the convention, became involved in a dispute with President Moore as to whether the whole resolution was included in the action. President Moore maintained that it was and, while the question was settled, he vacated the chair. After considerable rather heated discussion, President Moore's view of the matter was maintained.

Standardization of election of officers, contained in the incoming executive and tabled for a year. Adoption of this resolution was voted by the delegates.

Mr. Draper replied that any "amusing themselves" while the vote was being taken. The Quebec convention was wholly in the nature of a contest of colored ballots run out and while paper was necessarily substituted. He also thought only one officer should be elected at a time and that a candidate defeated for one position might want to re-nominate him for another. The non-concurrence resolution was adopted.

Several resolutions dealing with the constitution of the congress were passed without discussion. A recommendation that fees should be increased was defeated.

Prison reform was then brought to the attention of the delegates by J. W. Wilkinson, chairman of the committee on officers' reports. The investigation of the entire penitentiary system, with the disposal of the products of their labor, should be carried out with a labor representative on the commission. Provincial executives were also authorized to take the matter up with provincial authorities and have all jails and prisons investigated.

Mr. Wilkinson said that he believed that the time was ripe for such investigations as, next to the prison system of the Old Country, Canada's was undoubtedly the worst. He thought that such institutions should be employed for the reformation of prisoners and not for punishment, consequently he would move the adoption of the committee's recommendation.

J. C. Waters suggested that prisoners should be paid for useful labor at the same scale of wages paid to free workmen, while E. Robinson, Windsor, thought that prisoners should be included. He also thought they should have boards of complaint and commended the provincial authorities of Ontario for the institution of prison farms.

Mayor McBride, M. L. A., said that remuneration, if given to prisoners, should be paid to their wives and dependents.

Secretary Draper counseled care regarding the question of remuneration of prisoners. He thought the congress should be cautious in suggestions on prison reform and employment of incarcerated men, as action on their part might bring prisoners into competition with free labor. The Trades and Labor Congress was utterly opposed to such a condition of affairs.

President Moore reiterated the warning of Mr. Draper, pointing out that the congress had always been emphatically opposed to convict competition with free labor. He also wished to state that, should any labor member receive appointment to an investigation committee, he should not feel bound by any plank included in the Trades and Labor Congress platform in his consideration of the question. The resolution was adopted with the recommendation of the committee.

Resolutions dealing with police unions, railworkers, and organization and publicity were passed with little discussion.

High Cost of Living.

Peter Leckie, Ottawa, attributed the high cost of living to the inflation of currency and suggested that financial control should be taken out of the hands of private concerns. The recommendation of the committee on the question, which embodied reports showing production costs, was adopted.

Reports from provincial executives of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were adopted without discussion. Similar reports from federations of labor in British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick, as well as reports from fraternal delegates to American Federation of Labor, Women Workers' Congress and reconsideration of the tariff, also excited little comment.

The session, which had been prolonged to complete consideration of officers' reports, adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock.

**FRIDAY'S SESSION.**

Upon resumption of the session this morning, a resolution dealing with regulations governing navigation problems, which had been referred back to the committee for further consideration and deletion of a clause whereby anybody but a union man could sign a ship's articles, was presented by C. J. Atcheson, chairman of the resolution committee. The resolution was deleted and replaced with one which provided for 28 days' service on ships before recognized as a statute month and the resolution was adopted in that form.

A resolution which recommended the prohibition of drug clerks from filling doctors' prescriptions was passed with a proviso that if such a law existed that it be enforced.

A resolution that the convention next year be held in the west was thrown out as the question was covered in the constitution.

Protest against enforcement of the anti-loading law was registered in a vote on the next resolution.

The double platform system for freemen was dealt with when provision was made that 12 hours should constitute a day, 72 hours a week and that no freeman should be on duty for more than 12 consecutive hours, except on change of shift.

An appeal to the convention for assistance in combatting propaganda to entice the pattern makers out of the Pattern Makers' League of North America was referred to the American Federation of Labor.

Further discussion of resolutions was then postponed as the hour for election of officers for the ensuing year had arrived.

**Moore Elected.**

J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver, immediately proposed the re-election of President Moore. President Moore's nomination was enthusiastically received by the convention and he was unanimously re-elected. Cheers and a "liger," and a short demonstration followed the acclamation vote of the convention.

Speaking after the election, Pres-

ident Moore stated that as a result of continual campaign which has been waged against him in some quarters and the open statement in press and public meetings that he had not represented Canada, he was in Canada he was gratified by this public assertion of confidence given by the convention. With this vindication of his conduct by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, he was confident that he could proceed with his work for Canadian labor with renewed zeal.

Nominations for secretary-treasurer were then requested. J. A. McClelland, Montreal, after paying a tribute to P. M. Draper, present incumbent of the position, nominated him for re-election. President Moore called for further nominations for the position, but cries of "that will do" were only "ant-o" was the only reply and nominations were declared closed. President Moore directed the associate secretary to "cast one ballot in favor of P. M. Draper, making his selection unanimous."

Call of "speech, speech," greeted the announcement of the verdict and in reply Mr. Draper stated that, in spite of a campaign of insinuations and innuendoes which had been waged against him, the convention had re-elected him to the office. Mr. Draper declared that he had never authorized any expenditures which were not designed to benefit the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He also stated that in cooperation with President Moore, he had placed the Congress on a sound financial basis during his years of service.

**For Vice-president.**

Nominations for three vice-presidents resulted in the entry of Arthur Martell, Montreal; A. McAndrew, Montreal; H. A. Halford, Hamilton; A. E. Mosher, Ottawa; J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver; A. E. O'Leary, Toronto; Richard Lynch, Montreal; and James Simpson, Toronto.

Measrs. Wilkinson and Lynch withdrew.

Mr. O'Leary, stating that he had been branded as a traitor to the cause of labor in 1919, had since been vindicated in a civil court action when he received a verdict in his favor in a libel suit. He did not intend to accept the nomination.

Mr. Simpson, also declining, declared that his conduct had been vindicated by the continued gift of high offices in Toronto labor organizations.

"Cathartic courts may give adverse decisions against radical labor men," declared Mr. Simpson, "but continual election to high offices is sufficient vindication for me."

Mr. Simpson withdrew his name for election as vice-president.

Following the taking of the ballots, J. W. Wilkinson announced the election of Arthur Martell, 268; A. McAndrew, 339; and H. A. Halford, 322. R. Mosher, Ottawa, the fourth candidate, received 142 votes.

**Delegates Named.**

W. F. Bush, Toronto, was elected fraternal representative to the American Federation of Labor convention which will be held next week in Denver. E. Bancroft, Toronto, the only other nominee, withdrew.

Five delegates—Thomas Izard, Toronto; J. G. Foster, Montreal; F. B. Bannister, Toronto; W. J. White, Vancouver; and Wm. Lodge, Ottawa, were nominated as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, to be held in Great Britain next September. Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Wilkinson declined nomination, while Mr. Lodge, Toronto, was elected. About the same time, J. G. Foster, Montreal, was elected with 293 votes cast in his favor. Thomas Izard, Toronto, received 122.

The election of provincial executives resulted as follows: Ontario—J. Ralph, chairman; D. A. Dear, A. A. Carroll and W. J. Jeffrey.

Quebec—Gus Franco, chairman; A. Bouchard, O. Fleury and A. Belland.

Manitoba—H. J. W. Powers, H. Pickett, B. Robertson and N. McCormick.

Saskatchewan—Jas. Somerville, Angus McKinnon, R. J. Moore and J. A. Regan.

British Columbia—Mr. Woodward, chairman.

Winnipeg was selected by the convention by a vote of 265 to 139. The Union Label Committee presented a motion at the afternoon session, which was adopted.

Salary increases were granted to the president from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year, while the secretary-treasurer's salary was increased to \$2,000.

Fraternal Delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress were also granted increases from \$400 to \$500, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500, respectively.

The increase to the latter resulted in a duel between P. M. Draper and J. C. Waters regarding the expenses of the latter when he was attending the peace conference.

A motion asking for a convention before Jan. 1, 1921, of all industrial organizations to consider the question of economic unity, was accorded a vote of non-concurrence.

Resolutions on the Irish question were then placed before the convention and true to expectation, aroused a storm both in offense and defense. The committee recommended that the stand of the Hamilton convention, the Ireland clause, given the same measure of Home Rule enjoyed by Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, be reiterated, and that a copy of the resolution be submitted to the labor leader in the British House of Commons.

John Thompson, Montreal, moved adoption of one of the resolutions, moved reformation of the committee's recommendation. Declaring that he was an Ulsterman and knew the situation in Ireland, he emphatically denied that the Irish wanted home rule as in Canada. He declared that 80 per cent. of the population was in favor of a republic, and he was before the convention to urge that their desires should be met.

When Mr. Thompson's remarks were illustrated by a map of Ireland, blocked with green to denote Sinn Fein sections and with orange to indicate Unionists. Considerable amusement was occasioned among the delegates when the map was first displayed.

During the Windsor session, stated that he would discuss the Irish question as a member of the British Empire (cheers) and he believed that it was not a question of Ulster interference. He came from Tyrone, the heart of Ulster, and through friends in this country, was kept intimate touch with conditions there.

The press did not give a true reflection of affairs in Ireland, he declared.

"When conscription was enforced in Great Britain, excluding Ireland, dodgers had it over to Ireland to escape service. The United States, when they entered the war, tried the voluntary system and got 13,000 men out of the City of New York, with its population of 5,000,000. Conscription was then enforced in the United States and evaders from that country also went to Ireland, flooding that country with conscripts and off-scourings of the world."

It could not be expected that the Government should step in and force them to work eight hours.

John Bruce, Toronto, declared that the Government was responsible for conditions on the canal and were inactive in investigation. He charged that Sir Adam Beck had defied the Government, and suggested that Beck and the commission should be dismissed now that they had succeeded in "getting themselves in wrong." He also believed that an attempt to throw the blame for conditions on labor was being made in an effort to allow the Government from getting out from under. He thought that the Government should be condemned for the situation.

President Moore stated that, in his opinion, the Hydro Commission should be increased to give labor representation. He thought it would be possible for organized labor to replace the chairman as Beck's time was expiring. Mr. Moore emphatically stated that conditions on the canal were not acceptable to organized labor, even if the men engaged on the work were given the Hydro Electric strike would result. Mr. Moore quoted a letter which he had received from Sir Adam Beck, declaring that business agents were not prevented from interviewing the men. Special police were employed on the work to prevent liquor running and disturbances and business agents had not been threatened. Sir Adam pointed out that business should be transacted with the men at noon or during other hours of duty.

John Noble, Toronto, declared that he would not care if Sir Adam Beck's time was replaced as far as he was concerned, he had never heard of anyone who could talk as much. The vote resulted in condemnation of the government on the action taken in the Chippewa development.

The report of the committee on Immigration concluded the session. In its report the committee recommended the adoption of the report. During its discussion John W. Bruce drew attention to the activities of the British Empire Steel Trust in recruiting labor in Great Britain and elsewhere, and the system under which that corporation is operating.

present constituted permitted employees to fortify themselves and multiply any efforts on the part of workers should a strike be found necessary, the report of the committee was adopted.

The executive were authorized to confer with the Minister of Labor and recommend that chairmen of boards of conciliation should be men with the widest knowledge of economic problems and with qualifications as conciliators. Inclusion of policemen under the Workmen's Compensation Act accident law was recommended in concurrence of a resolution submitted by Montreal Policemen's Federal Labor Union.

Recommendation that the Trades and Labor Congress attempt to have the abolition of individual contracts between the C.P.R. and railway porters, claiming that collective bargaining by such employees is rendered impossible by these contracts, was adopted by the convention.

The question of operation of private detective agencies in supplying strike-breakers and thugs for the express purpose of creating disturbances in facilities where strikes are in progress, thereby discrediting the strikers, caused considerable discussion. H. G. Foster, Hamilton, and J. A. McClelland, Montreal, quoted Halifax strikes as an instance of the action by private detective agencies and the latter attacked the navy-organized British Empire Steel Corporation in that respect. Mr. Varsity, Toronto, spoke of an instance of a strike at Halifax, when a man, 70 years of age, was haled into court and fined for assaulting and beating up a professional prize-fighter in the employ of a detective agency. The resolution was adopted.

**Organization Suggested.**

Suggesting that the Trades and Labor Government employees should be organized, an Edmonton resolution also raised discussion. Delegate Williams, Toronto, charged that, during a strike of civic employees in that city, international members took their jobs after they had gone out on strike. When the strikers finally returned to work, the international men petitioned against them, demanding an increase of \$3 on the gross that they did not strike and were also mechanics. E. Inglis, London, also spoke on the question. A standing vote was taken and the recommendation of the committee, that the executive be empowered to call a convention of such employees, was carried.

Organization of clerical employees and strikers in rubber plants was recommended with very little discussion. Appointment of an inspector at installation of furnaces, measures for forgetting the lives of painters and the necessity for an inspector having a working knowledge of the trade were also adopted by the convention.

**Hydro Criticized.**

Opposition to the action of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in substituting a 10-hour day and 48-hour week in spite of acceptance of the eight-hour day and 44-hour week on the Chippewa development, raised a storm of protest in the House of Commons of the Ontario Legislature were criticized.

James Marsh, Niagara Falls, charged labor members of the Ontario Government with dereliction of duty when they allowed the enforcement of the 10-hour day.

Mayor McBride, M. L. A., Brantford, refuted the charge made by Mr. Marsh, stating that he, as a member of a commission appointed to investigate the situation, had done all that was possible in the interest of labor. He was the sole labor representative on the report, but had been unable to get anything done.

J. Simpson, Toronto, stated that the chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission was autocratic in his dealings with labor. He thought that the Government should force the hand of the commission regarding the eight-hour day principle on all jobs in progress on the canal.

A. Hall, Windsor, said that the Government should act on the eight-hour day, otherwise they will carry the opposition of labor.

**Rollie Explains.**

Hon. Walter Rollie, Minister of Labor and Health, Ontario administration, defended the Ontario Government, asking that labor should not jeopardize the chance of obtaining other beneficial legislation, such as the Mothers' Pension Act, through pressing their demands over the eight-hour day on Chippewa development. Mr. Rollie predicted that Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric Commission would resign should the Government attempt to force their hand on the question. Resignation of the commission would also seriously affect the Government. Mr. Rollie pointed out that laborers on the canal had accepted the 10-hour day and

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James Simpson later replied to the attack. "I am not a Bolsheviki nor is the Toronto Trades and Labor Council Bolsheviki. I was misquoted in a hitler personal attack against Mr. Simpson, calling him 'liar and slanderer,' convicted by 24 of his fellowmen," referring to a recent libel and slander action, in which a heavy damage verdict was given in court to Hevey.

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The Industrial Disputes Act, with regard to compulsory clauses, restraining the right of workers to a strike pending decision of boards of conciliation, was recommended for extension to all industries in a resolution submitted by Carpenters and Joiners of America. The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

Recommendation by the legislative council that the convention again review operations of the act and reach a position that would enable the congress executive to act clearly in the interest of the majority of workers and that the executive be instructed in draft suggestions re amendments to the act for submission to the Government was accepted.

R. Leavitt, Calgary, took exception to the committee's recommendation and also advocated repeal of the act unless the features of compulsory arbitration and forbidding of strikes until after attempts had been made to settle difficulties were removed.

P. Morgan, Toronto, and A. Burton, Hamilton, favored the recommendation of the committee.

President Moore then pointed out that the congress had opposed extension of the act to include war-time industries as a result of an order-in-council. He declared that he thought it advisable to comply with the committee's recommendation of the act as it was the only way in which the act was preferred that the act as at

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# RE-ELECTED SECRETARY-TREASURER.

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John Bruce, Toronto, declared that the Government was responsible for conditions on the canal and were inactive in investigation. He charged that Sir Adam Beck had defied the Government, and suggested that Beck and the commission should be dismissed now that they had succeeded in "getting themselves in wrong." He also believed that an attempt to throw the blame for conditions on labor was being made in an effort to allow the Government from getting out from under. He thought that the Government should be condemned for the situation.

President Moore stated that, in his opinion, the Hydro Commission should be increased to give labor representation. He thought it would be possible for organized labor to replace the chairman as Beck's time was expiring. Mr. Moore emphatically stated that conditions on the canal were not acceptable to organized labor, even if the men engaged on the work were given the Hydro Electric strike would result. Mr. Moore quoted a letter which he had received from Sir Adam Beck, declaring that business agents were not prevented from interviewing the men. Special police were employed on the work to prevent liquor running and disturbances and business agents had not been threatened. Sir Adam pointed out that business should be transacted with the men at noon or during other hours of duty.

John Noble, Toronto, declared that he would not care if Sir Adam Beck's time was replaced as far as he was concerned, he had never heard of anyone who could talk as much. The vote resulted in condemnation of the government on the action taken in the Chippewa development.

The report of the committee on Immigration concluded the session. In its report the committee recommended the adoption of the report. During its discussion John W. Bruce drew attention to the activities of the British Empire Steel Trust in recruiting labor in Great Britain and elsewhere, and the system under which that corporation is operating.

present constituted permitted employees to fortify themselves and multiply any efforts on the part of workers should a strike be found necessary, the report of the committee was adopted.

The executive were authorized to confer with the Minister of Labor and recommend that chairmen of boards of conciliation should be men with the widest knowledge of economic problems and with qualifications as conciliators. Inclusion of policemen under the Workmen's Compensation Act accident law was recommended in concurrence of a resolution submitted by Montreal Policemen's Federal Labor Union.

Recommendation that the Trades and Labor Congress attempt to have the abolition of individual contracts between the C.P.R. and railway porters, claiming that collective bargaining by such employees is rendered impossible by these contracts, was adopted by the convention.

The question of operation of private detective agencies in supplying strike-breakers and thugs for the express purpose of creating disturbances in facilities where strikes are in progress, thereby discrediting the strikers, caused considerable discussion. H. G. Foster, Hamilton, and J. A. McClelland, Montreal, quoted Halifax strikes as an instance of the action by private detective agencies and the latter attacked the navy-organized British Empire Steel Corporation in that respect. Mr. Varsity, Toronto, spoke of an instance of a strike at Halifax, when a man, 70 years of age, was haled into court and fined for assaulting and beating up a professional prize-fighter in the employ of a detective agency. The resolution was adopted.

**Organization Suggested.**

Suggesting that the Trades and Labor Government employees should be organized, an Edmonton resolution also raised discussion. Delegate Williams, Toronto, charged that, during a strike of civic employees in that city, international members took their jobs after they had gone out on strike. When the strikers finally returned to work, the international men petitioned against them, demanding an increase of \$3 on the gross that they did not strike and were also mechanics. E. Inglis, London, also spoke on the question. A standing vote was taken and the recommendation of the committee, that the executive be empowered to call a convention of such employees, was carried.

Organization of clerical employees and strikers in rubber plants was recommended with very little discussion. Appointment of an inspector at installation of furnaces, measures for forgetting the lives of painters and the necessity for an inspector having a working knowledge of the trade were also adopted by the convention.

**Hydro Criticized.**

Opposition to the action of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in substituting a 10-hour day and 48-hour week in spite of acceptance of the eight-hour day and 44-hour week on the Chippewa development, raised a storm of protest in the House of Commons of the Ontario Legislature were criticized.

James Marsh, Niagara Falls, charged labor members of the Ontario Government with dereliction of duty when they allowed the enforcement of the 10-hour day.

Mayor McBride, M. L. A., Brantford, refuted the charge made by Mr. Marsh, stating that he, as a member of a commission appointed to investigate the situation, had done all that was possible in the interest of labor. He was the sole labor representative on the report, but had been unable to get anything done.

J. Simpson, Toronto, stated that the chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission was autocratic in his dealings with labor. He thought that the Government should force the hand of the commission regarding the eight-hour day principle on all jobs in progress on the canal.

A. Hall, Windsor, said that the Government should act on the eight-hour day, otherwise they will carry the opposition of labor.

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The Industrial Disputes Act, with regard to compulsory clauses, restraining the right of workers to a strike pending decision of boards of conciliation, was recommended for extension to all industries in a resolution submitted by Carpenters and Joiners of America. The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

Recommendation by the legislative council that the convention again review operations of the act and reach a position that would enable the congress executive to act clearly in the interest of the majority of workers and that the executive be instructed in draft suggestions re amendments to the act for submission to the Government was accepted.

R. Leavitt, Calgary, took exception to the committee's recommendation and also advocated repeal of the act unless the features of compulsory arbitration and forbidding of strikes until after attempts had been made to settle difficulties were removed.

P. Morgan, Toronto, and A. Burton, Hamilton, favored the recommendation of the committee.

President Moore then pointed out that the congress had opposed extension of the act to include war-time industries as a result of an order-in-council. He declared that he thought it advisable to comply with the committee's recommendation of the act as it was the only way in which the act was preferred that the act as at

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