of a newspaper article.

names that will shine brightly the eternity as friends of the workers

not heretofore been mentioned, the Ear

of Shaftesbury and John Burns. The former, a scion of the aristocracy, fough and won the battles of women and chil

dren in factories and mines; the latter

inionists that convened in this city

THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

arly occupied a place in the growth

for, as early as 1862, there was a labor

union in this city, a branch of the

Printers' Union of California. Ex-

tended mention of this will be made

Within the limits of the presen

space it is impossible to deal fully with

mionism in the Dominion, so it is pro-

posed only to sketch the history of the

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,

now holding its twenty-second conven-

tion in this city. It was in 1873 that

the Toronto Trades Assembly took the

initiative towards a national conven-

tion and, on September 23rd of that

year, John W. Carter, president of the

Toronto body, opened the proceedings

First Trades Congress

come was so admirable in tone, and

expressed so fully the sentiments ani-

mating those responsible for the move-

ment that a portion of it is quoted

"You meet to-day," he said, "to in-

onnection with the labor movement

augurate one of the greatest events in

that has ever taken place in the Do-

minion of Canada. Its significance

may be gathered from the fact that all

the centres of industries have deter-

mined to centralize their energies to

promote the adoption of those laws and

regulations which must be established

for the good and protection of the

laborer. The time has come when

bor must be taken hold of and by the

workingmen dealt with in a prompt

problems touching the moral and social

position of the masses must be solved.

You meet here to speak as with the

voice of one, and what is your opinion

of the great future of the workingman,

both as to his connection with himself.

And I venture to say that the result

of your deliberations at this congress

shall tend to influence the great ruling

nowers, and make them feel that your

this, the first Canadian Labor Congress.

be compelled to admit that we are

honest, earnest and prudent workers."

his fellow, and his country. . .

the Dominion became a nation.

duty is done.

elsewhere.

HOUGH

repealed. The passage of this act caused an immediate accession to the ranks of the unionists. Trade societies sprang into existence on all sides. For the next six months there were strikes whenever employers refused to meet the demands of the workmen. Unfortunately some were accompanied by wiolence and, for a time, many indus trial organizations became intoxicated with their newly found power. Shipping on the northeast coast was temporarily paralyzed, and in Dublin most stringent demands were made on employers.

This rushing to the other extreme could not be without its effect. Before the session of 1825 the employers were thoroughly aroused. Early in the session they moved for a committee of enquiry as to the effect of the recent act. This time the composition of the littee was not left to chance: Hume had no hand in its composition. The

Members Were Selected almost exclusively from the ministeria benches, twelve of the thirty being placemen, and many being representatives of rotten boroughs. All the prominent ministerialists, including the attorney-general, took part in the proceedings. The only representative of the workmen was Joseph Hume.

Huskisson, then premier, regarded the committee as merely a formal preliminary to the introduction of a bill which the shipping interests had drafted. Under it not only trades unions, but even friendly societies would have been impossible. It was intended only to call a few employers and promptly report in favor of the repressive measure already prepared. But Place was able to meet even tactics as much against him as this. Hume was supplied with data to prove exaggerations of employers. Petitions were poured on the committee and both houses of parliament. The passages to the com mittee room were kept carefully crowded by crowds of workmen who insisted on being examined to rebut the accusations of the employers, and way laid individual members to whom they explained their grievances. The unions also took part in the agitation, i marked contrast to their anathy of the year before. Though, with very few exceptions, the workingmen had done nothing to obtain their freedom, they were determined to maintain them.

The net result of the inquiry was, on the whole, satisfactory to the unionists. Impelled by the agitation to hear a certain number of workmen witnesses, the committee was overwhelmed with evidence of the good results of the act of the previous year. The shipowners' bill was abandoned and the House of Commons was recommended to pass a measure which nominally reestablished the general common law rohibition of combinations, but specifically exempted from prosecution as sociations for the purpose of regulating wages and hours of labor. This recommendation made the ship owners furious, but without avail. The ment held to the draft of the commit- was to diminish the supply. Hence the tee. Nothing was secured by those denunciations of strikes were accom-who obtained the committee. Hume panied by an insistence on the limitation induced the ministers to give way on some verbal points and took three For the next ten years an emigration divisions in vain protests against the measures. Place carried the agitation of the large societies. The idea was only to the House of Lords, and retracted abandoned when it was discovered that the concession of

## A Right of Appeal to Quarter Sessions, which afterwards

to Quarter Sessions, which afterwards proved of practical value.

Though the act of 1825 fell short of the measure that was passed in 1824, and afterwards repealed it effected a complex of the measure that was passed in 1824, and afterwards repealed it effected a complex of the could be persuaded to go at all, invariably reappeared at the could be persuaded to go at all the could b and afterwards repealed, it effected a real emancipation. The right of collective bargaining, involving the power to withhold labor from the market by concerted action, was for the first time expressly established. And although many struggles remained to be fought before the legal freedom of

trades union action. Soon after this came the General, ers, plasterers, plumbers, painters and builders' laborers. It stands in history of these trades of a national union, embraces all classes of building op- based their whole policy on the assum eratives, and purporting to extend over the whole country. Its annual confer-had a right to exclude what were termed eratives, and purporting to extend over ence of grand lodge delegates, better known as the "Builders' Parliament." consisted of one representative of each lodge. However it was doomed to failure, by attempting to foist unreason-

Trades Council warranted its early extinction. From 1829 to 1842 trades unions were in a state of transition. Intoxicated by new-ly acquired power, many untenable theoric; were advanced and attempts made to crystalize them into legislation. The proper sphere of unionism was left for the proper sphere of unionism was le various visionary schemes were venti-lated, but gradually the function of trades urions became understood after the bitter disillusionment of failure in

10 00

3

3

by inexperienced hands it must be ad-

mitted that the actions of the General

directions now recognized as wrong. In 1842, laying aside all projects of a social revolution, unionists set themselves resolutely to resist the worst of the legal and industrial oppression from shich they suffered, and slowly built up cieties into federations of national exorganizations which have become integral parts of the struc-

1842. In 1835, when the London composi-

Re-Organizing Their Society, Place had ordained. A series of resolutions in favor of complete freedom don show the citizens of England a of combination was adopted by the brighter and better example; and, casting away the aid to be derived from cunning and brute strength, let us, when we contend with our opponents, employ only the irresistible weapons of truth and reason." The stonemasons' committee cautioned their quietly was the bill smuggled through against the dangerous practice of strik-parliament that the magistrates at a language of the language of know would destroy you."

It was part of this same policy of re stricting the use of the weapon of the strike that the power of declaring war on e employers was, during these years, taken away from the local branches. The records of only two of the great societies remain complete—the ironmould-ers and stonemasons. In both of these a gradual tightening of the control of the entral executive is seen. After 1843, the tonemasons' central committee peremptorily forbade lodges to strike against shops, even if they did not mean to charge the society's funds with strike pay. In 346, the same authority was vested in the executive committee of the iron moulders. "The system," they reported "of allowing disputes to be sanctioned by meetings of our members, generally laboring under some excitement or other, or misled by a plausible letter from the scene of the dispute, is decidedly bad. Our members do not feel that responsibility on these occasions that they should They are liable to be misled. A cleve speech, party feeling, a misreprese tion or a specious letter-all or any of



JOSEPH SIMPSON, TORONTO. Vice-President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

these may involve a shop, or a whole branch, in a dispute, unjustly and pos-sibly without the least chance of obtaining their object." The fact that most of the executive committees were, from 1845 onward, set-ing their face against strikes, did not mply the abandonment of an energetic

trade policy. The leaders of the Better Educated Trades had accepted the axiom that wages must inevitably depend upon the relation of supply and demand in each particular ower to improve their fund became a constant feature of many the comparatively small sums that could be devoted to this purpose produced no visible effect in diminishing surplus labor. Moreover, it was the vigorous

use after a brief trip at the society's expense. The harmless, but ineffective, expedient of emigration was accompanied by the more equivocal plan of closing the trade o newcomers. The constant refrain of trade union organs was "Look to the rule and keep boys back; for this is the foundation of the evil, the secret of our trades unionism was fully secured, no overt attempt has since been made to render illegal the first conditions of the dial on which our society works, and the hope of future generation." (Flint Glass Makers' Magazine, September, 1857.) The printing trades displayed the same spirit. Select com-mittees of the London Society of Com-Trades Union, consisting of the sep-arate organizations of the seven build-ing trades, joiners, masons, bricklay-labor and regulating apprentices. The engineering trades, also, that about this

Trades Union Movement.

"illegal men" from his occupation.
Such was the new spirit that, by 1850, was dominating union ideas. The little clubs and local societies had been generally managed by men working at the various trades, but with the growth of terms on the employers. Guided large national organizations the mere olume of business necessitated the a continent of one of the members to d ote his whole time to the correspond hands a task for which neither his education nor his temperament fitted him. The archives of these societies reveal management and centralized finance Of ship took place in the union world. The casual enthusiast and irresponsible agitator gave place to a class of permanent salaried officials chosen from the rank and file for their superior business capa-

In addition to the daily work of admintent involved the difficult process of constitution making. One union, howeve stitution making. One union, however, the Journeyman Steam Engine and Mature of a modern industrial state. Since that time they have been largely successful in reaching their more limited aims. This success is mainly attributable to the spread of education among the rank and spread of education among the more practical councils and the more practical councils and the more practical councils are spread of education among the rank and spre This success is mainly attributable to the spread of education among the rank and file, and the more practical councils which began, after 1842, to influence the trade union world.

A leading feature of the trade unionist will be a leading feature of the trade unions to the trade union world.

A leading feature of the trade unionist will born, of recently poor but educated that "no member of this association shall born, of recently poor but educated to the gamated Society of Engineers, a "new model" of the utmost importance to trade union history. Probably the most importance to trade union history. Probably

for his task. He was gifted with remarkable eloquence, was astute and con atory in method, and was equally

Successful in Inspiring masses of men with large ideas and in persuading the officials of rival societies to agree with the details of his scheme And though, from the first, he had bee an active mem eborf his union he was a no time its salaried official. He stands therefore, midway between the casual amateur leaders of old time trades unic cials-another striking example of how the right man has arisen at the right time to fight the battle of working men. Trouble had been brewing in variou branches of the engineering trades for some years. The act of 1825 only pre vented prosecutions of associations fo the purpose of regulating wages and hours of labor—all other unions were still unlawful. But, by 1845, the union to which Newton belonged deemed itself strong enough to undertake aggressive tradeaction. It numbered 7,000 members all over the Kingdom and possessed an a ulated reserve fund of \$135,000. Being in this position, both financially and numerically, the delegates at the annual meeting attacked the laborers on machines and systematic overtime by stringent resolutions on which the executive rected to take early action. Within a year a simultaneous attempt was made y many of the branches to enforce thes ules. This action led, at Belfast, Roch dale and other places, to legal proceedings by the employers and the officers of the society, together with over twenty members, found themselves indicted for conspiracy and illegal combination. Nine of them, including Selsby, the general secretary were convicted. The trial secretary, were convicted. The tria caused a great sensation in the trade union world, and tended to draw, closer the rival societies in the engineering The union was finally accomplished

October, 1851, and a united society of 11,000 nembers, each paying a shilling per week into the central fund, was the ng new strength in the amalgama the executive made a determined effort to put an end to systematic over me and piece work; giving an ulti the employers that these things would not be permitted after December 31st. The employers replied by an impus letter in the London Times stat ing that such a movement in any estab ent would be followed in seven day by a general lock-out. An

Offer of Arbitration was made by the men and refused, and

on January 10th, 1852, the masters clos every important engineering establishnent in London and Lancashire The three months' struggle that followed interested the general public more than any previous conflict. Every newspaper discussed the policy of both employers and employed. Though many friends came to the assistance of the mion, its funds soon became exhausted in spite of subscriptions of \$20,000 by the public and \$25,000 by other unions. The masters remained obdurate, insisting not the men's 'terms, but also upon their signing a document forswearing trade men returned to work, but did not carry nise of abandoning Judge Hughes, writing in 1860, de scribes this act of bad faith as "inexcusable." but there is much to be said for he view taken by the amalgamated exthemselves "and every man who unwill-ingly puts his hand to that detestable ent which is forced upon us to be as much destitute of that power of choice pistol were held at his head and he had to choose between death and degrada-

It was the dramatic events of 1852 that made the establishment of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers a turning point in the history of trades unionism The complete victory gained by the em ployers did not, as they had hoped, destroy the union. In fact, the society was never seriously shaken. On the othe hand, the publicity which it gained in the conflict gave it a position of unrivalled supply and demand in each particular class of labor. But it also seemed to them obvious that the only means in the model for all national societies, whilst older organizations found them selves gradually incorporating its leading

Although, as a friendly society great liberty was apparently allowed to loca bodies, as a trades union the association has been from the first highly centralized The great object of the amalgamation was to secure uniformity in trade policy

and to promote the

Equalization of Wages

throughout the country. This society also introduced a new feature regarding its business. The leaders believed in the power of advertisement, and, for many years, it was its regular practice to forward to the press, for publication or re view, all the reports and the more im portant circulars issued to the members This was in direct contrast to the policy of the other national societies. The stone masons' Fortnightly Circular, appearing stitutes the most valuable single record of the trades union movement, was never seen outside branch meeting places. A similar publication by the Bricklayers' Society was only accessible at the local lodges, but the Amalgamated seized every opportunity of writing to the newspapers, and encouraged its officers to de iver lectures about the organization the nad established.

The Amaigamated Engineers doubled their numbers in the ten years that fol-owed the strike, and by 1861 their union had accumulated the unprecedented bal-ance of \$360,000. Efforts were made to onciliate employers. The idea was urge that the unions were not intended. idapted, to damage their interests, bu rather to advance them by elevating the character of their workmen. Councils of conciliation grew in favor as against strikes and lock-outs. House of Comnons committees in 1856 found the opera tives in all trades disposed to support the principle of voluntary submission to aroitration. For a brief period it seemed as if peace was henceforth to prevail ove

But the era of strikes which set in with the contraction of trade in 1857 proved now fallacious had been these hopes. Industrial conflicts arose all over the con try, of which the builders' strike in Lonon in 1859-60 was by far the most im portant in its effect upon the trade union movement. It originated in the growing desire for shorter hours of labor. The demand for a nine hour day in the building trades was first made by the stone masons of Liverpool in 1846, and renewed by those of London in 1853, but in neither case was the claim persisted in. Four years later the movement was revived by the London carpenters, but the reques was met by a decisive refusal. Finally in the autumn of 1858, a joint

of carpenters, masons and bricklayers ad dressed a

Dignified Memorial per day, and that future contracts should be accepted on this basis. This was at first ignored, but finally explicitly reject-

employers or employed, or the qualifica

It was not until February 1860 that the strike ended by the employers withdrawing their objections to the unions. Though the nine hour day was defeated, the principles of trade societies survived and their propaganda went on with renewed enthusiasm. Workmen's societies all over ellows in the London building trades during this great struggle. Their donations in all reached a total of \$125,000, and survivors still remember with emotion the princely contributions of \$5,000 per week, for three successive weeks, given by the Amalgamated Engineers. Following closely upon this strike came the agitation for reform of laws affecting

working men. First and foremost was the Reform Bill, that resulted in the enfranchisement of the town artizan. Many unions became in the corporate capacity members of the National Reform League, and several union leaders became identified with its council. And then came an important amendment to the Master and Servant Act, the credit of which largely belongs to Campbell and Macdonald members of the Glasgow Trades Council If an employer broke a contract only A Civil Remedy lay against him, while a workman wh

acted in the same way could be arrested for a criminal offence and given three months' imprisonment. A single justic of the peace could issue a warrant in the latter instance and hear the case. The only punishment that could be inflicted was imprisonment; there was no altern tive of a fine or damages. Finally, must be added, the sentence of impriso ment was no discharge for a debt, so that a workman was liable to be imprisoned over and over again for the same breach of contract. Early in 1862 a parliamentary return

was obtained showing that the enormounumber of 10,339 cases of breach of con tract of service came before the courts in a single year, but it was not until 1867 a bill was passed that remedied the grossest injustice of the law. The Master and Servant Act of 1867 was the first positive success of trades unions in the legislative field and did much to increase their con fidence in parliamentary agitation.

The next event of historic importance curred in 1869. There had been an unfor some time, and when, during a national working men's conference at Sheffield in 1868, several outrages occurred, a cry arose that the unions were responsible for them. So insistent was the charge that a parliamentary enquiry was held that resulted in their complete vin-dication. It was clearly proved the unions were not responsible for the outrages which were committed by men of no in the Dominion. His address of weleducation or influence, and, according to the commission's report, were a survival of "the barbarous usages of a time when working men felt themselves outside the law, and oppressed by tyranny." "True statesmanship," declared the Times, "will seek neither to augment nor reduce the influence of the unions, but, accepting it as a fact, will give it free scot for legitimate development."

Appended to the majority report wa that of an influential minority, drafted by Frederic Harrison. It laid down in general terms the principles on which all future legislation would proceed. It ad-vocated the removal of all special legislation regarding labor contracts, le, first, that no act should be il legal if committed by a workman unless ecutive. They declared that they held it was equally illegal if committed by themselves "and every man who unwill- any other person; and secondly, that n act by a combination of men should be regarded as criminal if it would not have been criminal in a stugle person. It is not possible here to detail the wonderful is and systematic manner, when the many work performed by Mr. Harrison. The foremost exponent of the effect of statutes gave the unions the benefit of expert professional advice that finally be-

Crystallized Lato Legislation. This complete charter of trade union liberty was for seven years the political programme of the working men's so-

The general election of 1874 proved the on support unless his answers were satisfactory. At this election, also, the Stafford and Thomas Burt for Morpeth. Both were leading officials of the Na-



THOS. A. RICKERT, OF CHICAGO Fraternal Delegate to the Congress From the American Federation of Labor.

ional Union of Miners and have the dis ction of being the first two labor me pers elected to parliament. After a parliamentary inquiry into the whole tion of labor laws in June, 1875, the ecretary introduced two bills for alter ing respectively the civil and law. As amended in committee th pletely satisfied the trade union demands By the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, definite and reasonable limits were set to the application of the law of conspiracy to trade disputes.

It was the Employers' and Workmen Act, replacing the Master and Servant Act of 1867, however, that was the most satisfactory. Henceforth master and ser vant became, as employer and employer two equal parties to a civil contract. In prisonment for breach of engagement was abolished. The legislation of trades unions was completed by the legal recognition of their methods. No act committed by ted by a group of workmen was henceforth punishable unless the same itself was a criminal offence. C bargaining, in short, with all its

Necessary Accompaniments, was, after fifty years of legislative struggle, finally recognized by the law of the land.

With this decisive victory it is deemed A leading feature of the trade unionist revival was a dogged resistance to legal ist, born, of recently poor but educated parents, at Congleton in 1822. After filling various important offices and twice earnest efforts were directed towards discountenancing the disastrous strikes that countenancing the disastrous strikes that the contracts or agreements of that "no memoer of this association shall educated parents, at Congleton in 1822. After filling various important offices and twice entering into unsuccessful contests for the hours of trades unionism. At the St. Catharines meeting of any contributors to the funds of any trades occurred in Great Review of the history of trades unionism. At the St. Catharines meeting of labor trades union or trades society which practices interference with the regulation of any establishment, the hours or terms of labor the contracts or agreements of union influence, but it has been impos-

imously. The resolution read:

cipal and parliamentary, to every man of sound mind and unconvicted of crime or a burden on the country."

a dock laborer, now Right Honorable in name as well as in character, is too well known to need any reference here. Since the time this historical, review closes legislation has been a development, the Hard-times, difficulty of transportation and many other things mitigated against the continuation of the annual events leading up to acknowledgment of principles has been recorded in the fore-going columns. There have been troumeetings and it was not until Decem ber 26th, 188% that the Canadian Labor Congress convened again. No less than forty-five accredited delegates were in blous times since, but nothing of supreme importance. No necessity exists for writ-ing of the Taff Vale decision, the trade attendance. which, received attention during this day may know more of that matter than the writer. Following this article will be congress were: Chinese Immigration. Shortening the Hours of Labor, Assistfound a short review of unionism in Can-ada, but members in the Dominion should not forget the battles that were fought ed European Immigration, Laws Respecting Factories and Affecting Seamen, Property Qualification in Voting, and won in the Mother Country before Manhood Suffrage, the Land Question To keep their memory green was the the Organization of Trades Councils, sole purpose of the foregoing paragraphs. That accomplished, the writer's the Extension of Magistrates' Powers respecting Employees' Wages, the Insolvency Act. Accumulative Vote, Land Grants, Tax Exemptions, Governmen Aid to Colleges, the Abolition of Piece Work, Boards of Arbitration in Labor Disputes, the Organization of Female Labor, Pauper Immigration, the Estabperiods of bloodshed or legislishment of a Lobar Bureau, the Temlative repression like those perance Question, the Torrens System which characterized the early of Land Transfer, the Employers' Liahistory of trades unionism in bility Act, the Factory Act Inspection Great Britain, Canadian annals of the At the conclusion of an evening sitting labor movement show a similar proon the 28th the congress adjoarned "uncess of evolution. In this connection it is interesting to note that Victoria

"That in the opinion of this congress the electoral franchise should be so extended as to give a vote, both muni-

til called to meet again by the Trades

The business of this congress inwise and moderate in your delibera- such cases," and other questions of and in importance is evidenced by th

who are watching your movements at generally. At this meeting A Permanent Organization

zation was decided upon, under the name of the Canadian Labor Union. The preamble to its constitution fully meeting, while the selection of the date explains the objects. What was then was left in the hands of the executive. true is true to-day. The preamble The basis of representation, which had "Whereas the workingmen of the sion, was as follows: Trade Unions Dominion of Canada, in common with and Knights of Labor Assemblies, comthe producers of the world, feel the posed of 200 members and under, one necessity of co-operation and harmoni- delegate; over 200 and under 400, two ous action to secure their mutual in- delegates; over 400, three delegates; terests, just compensation for their Trades and Labor Councils, District toil, and such limitation of the hours of labor as may tend to promote their three delegates. Since 1886 the congress has met anphysical and intellectual well-being. and believing that the causes which

traced to the want of proper organiza- various amendments to the constitution in the various branches of indus- tion every province became a sub-ex-Therefore, to unite the energies of affairs. Socialism cropped in in the all classes of labor in the Dominion of last year mentioned and, until 1896, for the next convention, although Ga Canada for the purpose of guarding sections of the Socialistic Labor party Guelph and Winnipeg extended invita their rights, we . do hereby were entitled to representation. By a tions. enact and adopt the following constitu- vote of 36 to 6, however, at the con-Many subjects were dealt with at the stitution was struck out. Hamilton As has been previously announce first congress. Among them being was the meeting place in 1897, where, formation of a Canadian Labor Pal

putes, cheap and imported labor, legislation, and a labor bureau. Ottawa the scene of

The Second Congress

that convened in committee room No. 6, of the parliament buildings, on August 4th, 1874. Three days were spent in deliberation and action on the subjects of organization, shorter hours of labor, apprenticeship system, contract labor, reciprocity treaty, laws respecting trade unions, criminal law amendment, masters and servants' act, conspiracy law, and on immigration. The title was also changed to that of "The Canadian Labor Congress." while the city of St. Catharines was chosen as

wrought such havoc between 1825 and Newton had exactly the qualities needed labor, the contracts or agreements of union influence, but it has been impos-

convention, when it was passed unan- and six days to a week.

And then came an interregnum cipal supplies. for all public offices.

ed president by acclamation

P. M. DRAPER, OTTAWA. questions affecting the interests of la- Secretary-Treasurer of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

> and Labor Council of Toronto. This authority was not acted upon until 1886, when the Toronto body issued a call over the signature of R. J Whitlow, president. One hundred and nine delegates responded to the roll call at the first formal session and, for the first time, a labor organization outside Toronto, was represented. Assembly

No. 4003 of the Knights of Labor, of Quebec, enjoyed the honor. turning point. Candidates in both the Liberal and Conservative interest were asked questions embodying the legislative claims of labor; and it was made clear not be over-estimated. The future subjects as Manhood Suffrage, Labor ed, and with the result that his elections in the following the did as desired as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the constraints as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and it was made clear as the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and the general elections in the following the claims of labor; and the general elections are the general elections claims of labor; and it was made clear that no candidate would receive trade that no candidate would receive trade a very large extent, upon the identity the Legislatures of the Different Provof relationship between Capital and inces, Amendments to the Municipal throughout Canada, as his record Labor party also first appeared upon the scene, and of its thirteen candidates two ments and feelings when I say that you men, the Publication of Assessment to the executive and others of the elected, Alexander Macdonald for do not meet with a view of infusing a lists in Cities and Towns, the Raising spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction: of the Exemption of Income Tax from you do not meet to create an agitation \$400 to \$800, the Better Enforcement of for supremacy of power, nor to create Existing Factory Laws, the Abolition hostilities between capital and labor— of the Senate Branch of the Parliament but you do meet for the purpose of disseminating the true principles of government Unionism; to foster a spirit of common to regulate the hours of all workers in protherhood throughout the Dominion; the employment of the state, and by jes in Brockville, Berlin, and Stratfor to seek the promotion of those laws all public bodies and companies obtainwhich shall make no distinction of man | ing contracts or concessions from par- | land, B.C., and from Charlottetov as man. . . . . . In conclusion, I liament, and that eight hours be the P.E.I. That the work of the Congress urge upon you the necessity of being maximum time of the working day in

> was effected under the name of the At this congress a permanent organ- Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, and the city of Hamilton selected as the next place of been settled upon at the previous ses-Assemblies and Central Labor Unions.

ment of labor may nearly always be Canada," and, by this time, owing to eight hour day; and independent la

ecutive that took control of provincial gress in Quebec this portion of the con- ises to be the most important yet hel nours of labor, arbitration in labor dis- for the first time, it was decided to will be advocated by the Victoria del convene west of the Great Lakes. And then came the session of 1898 in ceive the united support of represe Winnipeg. Many were doubtful of the tatives from all parts of the provin success of a meeting so far west but There will probably also be an agita the faith of the majority was justified. I tion by the small, but energetic group A large number of delegates were in of Socialist delegates. That their ideas attendance nor was the work done second in importance to that of any previ- | sible ous session. Ralph Smith, representing Present Officers and Committees of the the Miners and Mine Laborers' Protect tive Union of Nanaimo, B. C., who had been vice-president during the previous two years, was elected by acclamation to the office of president, while the city of Montreal was selected for the place of meeting in 1899. At the same session the following subjects were adopted as embodying the concrete Ottawa, re-elected by acclamation. views of organized labor, and were con-

> creted into a Platform of Principles. 1. Free compulsory education.

3. Government inspection of all in

4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works. 5. A minimum living wage, based on ocal conditions. 6. Public ownership of all franchises

such as railways, telegraphs, water. works, lighting, etc. 7. Tax reform, by lessening taxatio industry, and increasing it on land

8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate. 9 Exclusion of Chinese 10. The union label to be placed on Il manufactured goods where practicable, and on all government and muni-

11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops factories, etc 12. Abolition of property qualifications

13. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of micipal wards.

15. Direct legislation through the injtiative and referendum. 16. Prohibition of prison labor in cometition with free labor. Ralph Smith presided at the Congress of 1899 in Montreal and, subse quent to the opening, he was re-elec-

meeting was notable by reason that Fraternal Delegates

from other associations of a similar character were welcomed for the first time. James H. Sullivan represented the American Federation of Labor and W. D. Mahon the Amalgamated Stree Railway Employees of the United States. Ottawa was selected as the place of meeting in September, 1900 There were sixty-eight delegates present at the next session in the Do minion capital. It was during this meeting that Ralph Smith was induced

o enter federal politics. The resolution requesting this step read as follows: "Resolved, that, in view of the im portant nature of the changes made with regard to the recognition of labo interests by parliament, it is the opin on of this Congress that an effor should be made to secure the election of Mr. Ralph Smith, president of this Congress, to a seat in the Dominic House of Commons, in which capacit his services would be of incalculable benefit to the Dominion of Canada, and that, whilst making this resolution, we fully realize the loss his removal from provincial sphere would be, yet w think his abilities should be exercised n the larger field of Dominion politics, and, further be it

"Resolved, That the Congress peti tion the Miners' Union of Nanaimo urging them to take the initiative in securing a seat for Mr. Ralph Smith as an Independent Labor Candidate as well as inducing him to accept the nomination for such; and further be "Resolved. That, in the opinion this Congress, at this period, in the

advance of the labor mo action is in its best interests."\* \*At the time this resolution was passed by the Congress Mr. Ralph Smith was a member of the Provincia Legislature as the representative of Vancouver, B.C. Subsequently to the action of the Congress, and in conform ity therewith, the Miners and Mine Laborers of Nanaimo, B.C., requested Mr. Smith to resign and allow his name to be put in nomination for a seat in the federal House of Common at the general elections in the following age of organized labor, to all labor

Congress.

tary, C. Sivertz, The Congress met at Montreal 1903-2nd term. 1900 and in Barntford, Ont., in 1901. A conspicuous feature of the latter was

the first indication of solid growth There were, besides those repre ing the usual localities, delegates pre ent, for the first time, from labor l Ontario: Nelson, Phoenix and Ros was yearly increasing both in volu tions and enactments, and let those immediate interest to working people striking fact that the official report the "Proceedings" covers no less that 88 large pages printed in small type At this session Mr. Smith was re-eleced president by acclamation for th third time, while Berlin, Ontario, was selected as the meeting place in 1902. At this meeting an interesting re port regarding British Columbia was presented by J. H. Watson, of Van couver, special organizer. The meet ings of 1903, at Brockville, when John A. Flett was elected president, and at Montreal, in 1904, when Alphonse Ver ville received the same honor for the first time, may be passed over with out special mention. Toronto was th scene of last year's gathering. S days were occupied by the session no less than 58 resolutions dealing labor matters being passed. An nually. In 1895 its name was changed the subjects taken up were the u have operated in the past to the detri- to "The Trades and Labor Congress of label; prison made goods; immigrat

> politics. Last, but not least, as fecting Victoria, This City Was Chosen

The Congress now in progress p gates. In this movement they will r will prevail is not thought at all pos

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

President-Alphonse Verville, Mor ille re-elected by acclamation. Vice-President-James Simpson, Tor onto, re-elected by acclamation Secretary-Treasurer- P. M. Drapel Provincial Vice-Presidents and Executive Committees.

Ontario vice-president, Samuel Landers. Hamilton; Executive commit-2. Legal working day of eight hours, tee, W. T. Thompson, Toronto; Hugh

Stevenson, Toro Sarnia. Quebec - Vic Francq, Montreal tee, Geo. Leves

Payette. Montres Montreal. Manitoba-Vicesick. Winnipeg; E. J. Reynolds, I Puttee, Winnnip British Colum A. Goldwell, Vic committee, D. P

E. Kelly, Nelson New Brunswic Prince Edward Isl

dents and execut these provinces Halifax, St. Joh Trades and Labo proved by the ex

Congress. Fraternal Deleg Federation of La Toronto.

> UNIONISM IN VICT

The thirty-eight pose the Victoria Council represent membership of wh a thousand. It is back to 1862, whe union was organi still hale and hear the first president Printers' Union of ed in Victoria fo still an active m graphical Union. Five years after

carpenters and ca the two oldest be chequered career. there has been as terrupted existend It was in 1890 Trades Assembly affliated unions Typographical. ers. Iron Moule James Calvin wa president and Fred secretary. Amo Harry Howard, J J. L. Russel, E. and W. Stewart. was shortly after present one and and Stonecutters Since then almos labor has sent de cil. Some have a ped out, in fact, the fact that at have been grave are all happily many unions who rejoined. Those prosperity of the further accessions present congress the city of Organ Dominion body.

Since 1900 the taries of the V Labor Council, el have been as follo 1900-1st term, pre representing typogr

E. Harrop. 1900—2nd term, son; secretary, J. graphical. 1901-1st term, 1 ery, representing representing tailo McNiven, typograp 1901-2nd term.

representing taile McNiven, typograp 1902-1st term, p representing ship F. W. Patton, ma 1902-2nd term. representing barb Patton, machinis 1903—1st term, den, representin

ters, representing ers; secretary, C 1994—1st term. row, representing well, representing retary, C. Sivertz 1904-2nd term. well, representing retary, C. Sivertz, 1905-1st term well, representing retary, C. Sivertz. 1905-2nd term. well, representing retary, C. Sivertz, 1906-1st term. r

well, representing retary, C. Sivertz, 1906-2nd term. 1 representing street secretary, C. Sivert LETTER OF

Japanese Acknowled butions From Can Famine Ottawa, Sept. 20. ald, ambassador at the Governor-G ter which he recei

ties in the fami

eastern Japan. prefecture. May 20 "The large amo the Canadian gover generous manner corelief of sufferers eastern districts of time to time distri and villages, and the have on each their feeling of de the generous donors of confusion which nost remiss in o beg on behalf of a and villages to exp felt thanks. We l quest that Your Ex enough to convey feelings to the Car

heads of sixteen vill CABINET V

Madrid, Sept. 20. cabinet crisis is re over, although the e disciplinary action ment will take aga Tuy for his pastoral civil marriage law nounced. It is evide faction of the cabine Romanenes, ministrate been victorious. The Cortes has been fixed