

with 4,262 five years previously. Taking one industry alone, mining and quarrying, there was one per 1,000 killed, 130 to 250 per 1,000 temporarily disabled per annum, 120,000 sustained temporary disability every year out of 900,000 employed. Or to put it into military figures, 1,200 killed, 2,000 permanently disabled, 120,000 wounded in the army of industry on the battlefield of toil. In support of this view I find that in a society of miners, with an average of 300,000 members, the cases of disablement ranged from 42,282 in 1900 to 46,174 in 1903. Ranging from 13 per 100 in Northumberland and Durham to 25 per 100 in South Wales. It seemed to him that that condition of affairs ought to be stopped and could be stopped by preventive measures such as those demanded. It could only be stopped, however, by an increase in the Home Office Inspectorate, both male and female, on the principle that prevention was better than cure. He wished to support the hon. gentleman, the member for Berwickshire, in his demand for lady inspectors in connection with workshops. A play was recently written by the wife of the present Colonial Secretary; and he was almost prepared to forgive the idiosyncracies of the right hon. gentleman in connection with Chinese labor, because of the excellent work in the interests of British labor accomplished by his wife. He would advise every hon. member to see "Warp and Wool" when it was resumed. It was the finest picture of overwork ever put on the stage. It was said that Mrs. Lyttelton had exaggerated; but he had never seen a play which visualized a workshop better. He himself went to see it three times. Of the 1,692 cases of illegitimate employment of young persons which were brought to the attention of the Home Office, nearly all of them were connected with dressmakers, milliners, and tailors. It should be remembered that this work was not a matter of international competition. It was a matter in which vanity, fashion, caprice, and demand should be adapted to humane conditions of supply which every decent customer was in favor of if consulted; if they were not, law should intervene to protect the work girls from a heartless and thoughtless minority. This rush was unnecessary, and should be resisted by all. It was merely to provide Lady Gay Spanker with a fifty-guinea dress for Ascot, or to enable some healthy, decent-minded girl to be presented to Her Majesty at a drawing-room, who, to her credit, would not like her garments to be produced under the cruel conditions they often were. The customers did not know how women and girls were making their own shrouds when they made these society dresses. This work prevented the workers leading healthy and comfortable lives, and from having strong, healthy, and numerous families—not too numerous, however. Bricklayers, carpenters, and plasterers had their unions; but the women and girls to whom he was referring had no union. They could be seen in thousands crossing the bridges any morning between seven o'clock and eight o'clock, thinly clothed and thinly fed and working under conditions which were a disgrace. They could not expect ladies to look into these matters; they paid rates and taxes for competent inspectors; and in his opinion there ought to be at least fifty lady inspectors, in order to prevent women and girls being treated in such a scandalous manner. It was no answer to say that inspection and regulation would damage trade. This had been used too often before. He remembered hon. gentlemen stating that the special rules with reference to phosphorus would drive trade out of the country, and would not do any good. But the fact was that in consequence of the efforts of some twelve members, not all of them Labor members, the special rules were put into force, and the result was that the number of poisoning cases fell to less than one-half of what they were. That indicated that they were right in their criticisms and were justified in their rules. Owing to reforms, inspection, and special rules, lead poisoning had dropped from 1,258 in 1899 to 614 cases in 1903,

and white lead from 399 to 109 in the same period. That 614 and 109, respectively, were about 40 per cent. higher than they ought to be, and if some more lady inspectors were turned on in the Potteries the 614 cases of 1903 would be 300 of 1904. Under every head of eight dangerous trades there has been satisfactory and healthy progress. This improvement justifies strong energy and warrants further rigor in enforcing safety, decency and prevention. The next point to which he wished to call attention was the report on physical deterioration. With regard to married women's labor, which he would like to abolish altogether, the report said that the infants were of a miserably debased type in many cases. What was the use of talking of soldiers and sailors of the Empire when the embryonic soldier was described as it was in that report. What was the use of talking of our troops not being up to the standard they ought to be, in the face of that report on physical deterioration. That report pointed out that:

"The employment of mothers in factories was attended by fatal consequences to themselves and their children, and that they would gladly see it diminished or discarded."

When it was realized that 37 per cent. of the total women employed at Blackburn were married, 30 per cent. at Preston, and 33 per cent. at Burnley, it was not to be wondered at that the Physical Deterioration Committee spoke thus of their offspring. The infants are of a miserable, debased type in a large number of cases, whereas in Preston the important point seems to be that the infants should be properly fed, in Burnley it seems as if no amount of nourishment could build up a healthy child. No wonder was it then after this that we found that where the infantile mortality amongst the servant-keeping class was 90 to 120 per 1,000 per annum, it was in places like Blackburn, Burnley, Preston, and Manchester, where mothers were away from home, 200, 250, 300, 374. That was his view. He believed that married labor could be discarded, and if it were the number of women permanently incapacitated from being good mothers, rearing unhealthy children, would be enormously reduced, and in a generation we would undo much of the harm that married woman's labor had imposed on themselves, their offspring, and the country. He asked those members who in the past had tried to prevent special rules being made to deal with lead poisoning to listen to the cases he would now quote. He had a list of cases from Dr. "A" of 177 cases of female lead poisoning; twenty-two of the women had miscarried, there were eighty miscarriages, and twenty-eight had died of convulsions in the first year. Of fifty children born alive twenty had died in the first year, eight in the second, and seven in the third. Fourteen only reached the age of ten years. But worse to him than the babes that died and the cruel treatment of the mothers was the shocking conditions of the survivors. If hon. members wanted to see the survivors, let them go with him or the hon. member for Poplar. Let them go to the industrial schools, the idiot schools, the schools for imbeciles, and to the lunatic asylums, where they would see in their later years the product of the children reared under slum conditions, reared only furtively by mothers who could not be mothers to them because of the labor they had to do in the factories and workshops and the conditions under which they lived. He apologized to the House for giving his view of the situation at such length. He did not happen himself to be a very big man, but he had the good fortune to be fairly strong, but nothing depressed him more when at the County Council than to see asylum after asylum brought under discussion, all containing 18,000 pauper lunatics; asylums filled with people, who, if their mothers, who had not been properly reared themselves, had been able to rear them properly, would have been now pursuing a useful life. This could only be stopped in one way; by taking the women out of the factories, and by preventing boys

and girls from working in the factories for long hours. When these two things had been done they could be provided with good houses, and in this way also the evil of drink would be greatly diminished. In these days, when we were talking of imperial rights and duties, and when these children were wanted to uphold the imperial destiny, he pointed out that the only way in which they could be obtained was by the Home Office taking its courage in both hands and raising its staff of inspectors from 150 to 300, and in many ways, such as he had indicated, of reducing hours, minimizing overwork, raising the age of child labor, and infusing industry with the right social spirit, great good would be done for the improvement of the personal and industrial lot of the people. If they did that they would do more to arrest physical decay than all that had been done, and all that had been said and written during the last century.

9th ANNUAL CONVENTION International Union of Steam Engineers

Labor Temple, Toronto, Sept. 11, 1905.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Bruner at 10.10 a.m., who introduced Mr. P. Gaffney, of Local No. 152, Chairman of the Local Arrangement Committee. Brother Gaffney introduced the following, who welcomed the delegates to Toronto: His Worship, Thos. Urquhart, Mayor of Toronto; Alderman J. J. Graham, Chairman Reception Committee and Legislation Committee, City Council; Jas. Simpson, First-Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and D. A. Carey, President of the Labor Temple Co., Limited, of Toronto, Ont.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read and the delegates seated.

The Committee on Credentials are as follows: S. Bennett, Chairman; Chas. Comery, P. C. Winn, J. K. Lyon, M. J. Crahan.

President Bruner then appointed the following committees:—

Committee on Officers' Report—J. W. Wood, Local No. 2; E. A. Livingston, Local No. 185; Jas. A. Stewart, Local No. 20; Jno. D. Bader, Local No. 5.

Committee on Grievances—Chas. Muendlein, Local No. 13; Fred. Kuebler, Local No. 35; Geo. S. Stroeving, Local No. 71; S. A. Baker, Local No. 3; Henry Ketter, Local No. 177.

Committee on Resolutions—F. A. Schmitz, Local No. 56; M. Comerford, Local No. 36; Jno. D. Lane, Local No. 101; Harry Spicknell, Local No. 8; John W. Houchen, Local No. 99.

Committee on Rules—P. C. Winn, Local 143; J. R. Lyon, Local 18; Chas. Comery, Local 81; M. J. Crahan, Local 16; Samuel Bennett, Local No. 6.

Committee on Law—S. L. Bennett, Local No. 6; P. C. Winn, Local No. 143; J. R. Lyon, Local 18; M. J. Crahan, Local No. 16; Chas. Comery, Local No. 81.

Committee on Rules reported having adopted the same rules as last year, excepting making provision that it would be necessary, in order for a roll call, to have ten delegates call for same.

Delegate Wood, Local No. 2, asked the question, "What will be the sense of this convention if the local instructs the delegates for a unit rule?" The Chair replied, saying, this question has never come before any of our conventions. My personal opinion would be, the convention has nothing to do in enforcing the unit rule. If the delegates violate the unit rule they are responsible to the local. The Committee on Credentials reported that each delegate is entitled to a number of votes; you cannot act upon that.

Delegate Wood stated their local instructed their delegates to cast a unit

vote on all propositions, will the individual vote be recognized? The Chair replied, you cannot hold the Chair responsible. The Chair would rule, the Committee on Credentials has reported through the various names submitted, that the delegates are entitled to so many votes, and the convention is compelled to receive that vote. It says Brother Wood is entitled to 1 2-5 votes.

Delegate Crahan, of Local 16, raised a point of order that it takes away the right of autonomy from each delegate. The Chair replied, that the ruling was, each delegate is entitled to a number of votes as approved by the convention and read by the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

Upon motion the report was received and accepted.

Delegate Wimmel, of Local 18, was appointed Reading Clerk for to-day.

Delegate Pegel, of Local No. 3, was appointed Sergeant-at-arms.

A communication from Local Union No. 6, protesting the acceptance of the vote on the amendments to the constitution, was read.

Delegate Winn, of Local 143, in behalf of the Committee on Law, submitted the reasons for placing this protest before the convention before acting on the votes.

Delegates Enloy, of Local 115; Bennett, Local No. 6; Comerford, Local No. 36, spoke on the subject. Secretary McKee explained the action of the Committee.

The Chair ruled, that the only authority this convention has to take up the amendments to the constitution is, for the committee to make a compilation of the referendum vote and report same to the convention.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, raised to a point of order, under the ruling would the amendments in their present shape be legal and binding on this body?

The Chair replied, the ruling is, this body has nothing further to do with the amending of our constitution, other than to compile the vote of the referendum.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

First Vice-President Comerford in the Chair.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, stated his point of order. President Bruner spoke in support of his ruling.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, asked for a roll call. There being a sufficient number of votes for a roll call, the roll call was granted.

Delegate Bennett, of Local No. 6, asked the question, If we vote to sustain the Chair, where will the amendments go? The Chair decided the amendments would go before the Law Committee.

Delegates Ketter, of Local 177; Wilson, Local 184; Bennett, Local 6; Lynch, Local No. 2, spoke on the subject.

Delegate McCracken, of Local No. 3, raised the point of order that any discussion on an appeal from the decision of the Chair is not in order while the appeal is pending. The Chair replied, the point of order was well taken.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, asked for a question of personal privilege. Question of personal privilege was granted.

Delegate Huddell asked; that inasmuch as there were two conventions convening in the City of Boston, the International Association of Machinists, and the Elevator Constructors, that the General Secretary be instructed to send greetings of this convention to them.

Delegate McConville, of Local 184, asked that the same course be pursued for the convention of the State Working Man's Convention, which is convening at Ithaca, N.Y. On motion the suggestions were complied with, and the Secretary instructed to forward telegrams.

The roll having been called, there were found to be 43 1-6 votes for and 68 1-6 votes against. The Chair is not sustained.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned, to meet again at 1.30 p.m.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.
The convention was called to order at 2.10 p.m. by President Bruner. The