

DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS PROCLAIMS AN UNPRODUCTIVE BODY

35th Annual Convention At Hamilton Elects Straight Trade Unionists To All Its Offices — Moore and Draper Unanimously Acclaimed — One Big Union Sent To Bottomless Pit—Many Resolutions Adopted—Full Report of Proceedings.

The most representative gathering in the history of Organized Labor in the Dominion was held last week when the 35th annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress assembled. Almost 1,000 delegates from all parts of Canada were present, and at all times the sessions were well attended and no opportunity was given the "proletarian" wing to advance their ideas. President Tom Moore had no easy task, and the capable manner in which he conducted the convention won the admiration of all. The convention delivered a knockout or rather a death blow to the One Big Union early in the week, and while attempts were made at different occasions to re-open the question, the chair ruled them out of order. All the resolutions revolutionary in character were defeated, and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress proved conclusively that it was a constructive organization and not a destructive one.

The policy of President Tom Moore and his able secretary, Mr. P. M. Draper, was the right one, and was admirably carried out. The election of officers on Friday afternoon the convention unanimously re-elected these capable officers by acclamation. Vice-President Arthur Martell, the straight trade unionist on the executive committee, was elected to the position of Secretary.

ARTHUR MARTELL

Arthur Martell, of the Hamilton branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was elected to the position of Secretary. He is a member of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress last year, he resigned. Mr. Martell was elected president at the Quebec City convention last year, where he defeated J. C. Waters. He was born in Yorkville, England. He is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. For ten years he has been international general organizer, and upon being elected chief executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress last year, he resigned.

LABOR MAN GOES TO BOARD OF COMMERCE

Mr. James Murdock, of Toronto, Takes Place of Mr. F. A. Acland.

Labor will be represented on the Dominion Board of Commerce. Official announcement was made last night that Mr. James Murdock, of Toronto, had been appointed a member of the board to take the place temporarily filled by Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor. The official announcement says in part: "Mr. Murdock has for many years been an outstanding figure in Canadian labor circles. He took a prominent part in establishing the Canadian Railway Adjustment Board in 1918 which did so much to ensure and maintain harmony and co-operation as between railway companies and their employees. For a year past he has strongly held the line in the war and, both as an individual and as a representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Investigating Committee last Friday, appearing as the second witness for labor. Mr. Gompers was first called to define the issue in the controversy.

LONDON BRICKLAYERS ASKING WAGE INCREASE

It was decided at a meeting of the London Bricklayers and Masons' Association on Wednesday evening, to ask the Peace Conference, Chairman Whitcomb, of the committee on Officers' Reports, to point to a point of order and stated that the report of the committee had been presented the previous day, and adopted, though the matter was not before the house. President Moore rose and said: "The point is well taken." Delegate Waters, however, did not stop talking. He said: "It is an absolute crime that I should be denied a chance of defending myself. I appeal from the decision of the chair." Cries from all parts of the house greeted this remark, and President Tom Moore kept his gavel going until order was restored, and told Delegate Waters to proceed with his report to the British Trades Congress.

During the same session another lively scene occurred when the committee on resolutions reported unfavorably on a resolution to appoint a permanent secretary. To many it was not a question of a permanent secretary but a scheme to oust Secretary Draper from the office. Secretary Draper announced in French and English that if the job was to be made a permanent one, he would not be a contestant for the office, claiming that he would do no more for the Trades Congress if he devoted his entire time to the work. The division of the house was necessary to decide the issue, and the only roll-call vote of the convention was taken. The majority was in favor of the adoption of the committee's report. It is interesting here to note that the Machinists, with three exceptions, voted against the adoption of the committee's report.

London, Ont., Whereas, for years the Metal Polishers' Union of North America, have presented resolutions to past conventions and have secured passage thereof, but up to the present have not obtained any efficient results; and whereas, it is a well-known fact that the death rate from pulmonary diseases is on the increase among members of our craft, owing to the indifferent enforcement of the blower laws; and whereas we believe that the various states of the U.S.A. have adopted laws which appear to be the only efficient means of enforcing the blower laws, by the appointment of practical metal polishers as inspectors, he it resolved, that this congress place itself on record as being in favor of uniform blower laws, and of the process of manufacturing employing the use of abrasives, particularly in Ontario; and he it further resolved, that this congress instruct its provincial executives to urge upon provincial cabinets the absolute necessity of appointing practical metal polishers as blower inspectors.

By Toronto Typographical Union, No. 11. Whereas, by the provisions of the Canadian Copyright Act, the printers in Canada do not have the advantages of printers in the United States in printing books for their own use, and in the printing of their books for sale in the United States or in Great Britain; the Canadian printer, therefore, being deprived of that class of work; therefore, he it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada be requested to urge the Dominion Government to have a clause inserted in the Copyright Act giving to Canadian printers equal protection to that afforded to printers in the United States by their legislation; and at the same time safeguarding the interests of Canadian authors and composers.

The congress stood in silence for one minute in deference to the late Allan Stubbins, who was pointed out, had been one of Labor's greatest and most enthusiastic champions. The officers' report was then presented, extracts of which were printed in these columns last week. The main business did not get underway until the latter part of the afternoon session. Home Rule for Ireland was one of the several topics that came in for a fiery discussion, and the question of what is to be done with the defaulter was a close second. Property qualifications for men running for public office also came up for discussion. President Tom Moore presided.

The following resolution was read respecting home rule in Ireland: Resolved, by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, that we are in favor of the granting of a full measure of home rule for Ireland. The world war just ended was fought and won on the great principle of self-determination, and we don't see why Ireland has not got her liberty long ago. She is pleading for local autonomy. By the Dominion Government, and I would propose that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

This was changed by the committee on resolutions to read in lieu of the full measure of home rule for Ireland, a measure of home rule equal to that enjoyed by Canada. A number of resolutions were also adopted, and the following were the most important: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

The following resolution was next read: Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the British Government, and to the United States of America, soliciting money on behalf of liberating that dear little Isle in the Western ocean.

RAILROAD MEN

Tenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

During the past week delegates representing the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees from all parts of Canada have been in session at Ottawa for their tenth annual convention. The convention opened on Monday and will in session at the time of this issue. At Monday afternoon session the Grand President of the Grand Division, Mr. A. K. Mosher, of Ottawa, delivered his opening address. The address was marked by a thorough disavowal of the One Big Union movement, and a recommendation that the Brotherhood should take an active part in labor politics.

The Grand President, after reviewing the events of the past year, stated that the question of the movement, discouraging any tendency among railwaymen toward it. He recommended that the Brotherhood appoint a legislative committee to deal with questions that affected the organization in the Federal Legislature, and suggested that local divisions appoint similar committees to represent them where needed at the Provincial Legislatures.

Mr. Mosher thought that the Brotherhood should have a more active interest in labor politics. He put the question of the "color line," which was turned down by the convention, and suggested that the local divisions appoint similar committees to represent them where needed at the Provincial Legislatures.

That an amendment be made to the Merchant Shipping Act of Canada so that the year minimum would be eliminated and masters, mates, pilots, etc., of the merchant marine of Canada be given more protection and more liberty, as well as the right to appeal to the admiralty court in cases of accident, etc., was a resolution submitted by the Montreal division. Masters and redrafted by the resolutions committee. The resolution called for a master mariner to be a member of any court of inquiry, and pointed to look into accidents and fix the blame for them. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The following resolution, which Chairman Fred Bancroft declared was one of the most important resolutions to be dealt with, was submitted, but the chairman stated that as there were about a dozen other resolutions relating to the same subject, the resolutions committee would take up the matter at a later date.

By Saskatchewan Trades and Labor Council, whereas there is organized agitation for the reduction of the tariff of the tariff with the evident aim of establishing free trade as a fiscal policy in Canada; and whereas, the political parties in Canada believe that it is quite clear that at each election for years to come the question of the tariff will be made the focus of political contention; whereas the effects of this political situation have been and evidently will be, to throw thousands of our people out of work, and to precede each election time; and whereas many trades are threatened with extinction because of the agitation for the free trade policy, because we would be flooded with goods of foreign manufacture, made by foreign workers, at prices so low that we would be unable to compete with them; and whereas, if the present policy of protection be maintained the present system permits the unscrupulous manufacturer to take advantage of the tariff with exorbitant prices; therefore, he it resolved, that we urge upon the Government to establish a permanent tariff commission, or department, which should be made up of one of its members, to advise with the Government on all tariff questions in the future, so that, as far as possible, the tariff should be moved from politics upon a non-partisan, scientific and business basis to the end that labor may not be made to suffer from political party-gley in the future; and be it further resolved, that we shall continually agitate for, and demand, the establishment of an advisory scientific commission.

The committee on officers' reports made an interim report, which was read and approved. The committee recommended that the preamble of the report be adopted as read and that the resolutions be adopted in the order in which they were presented. The report was taken up clause by clause. G. W. Wilkinson, secretary of the committee, presented the report.

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

The secretary viewed anything that the president or congress might do as assisting in establishing returned soldiers as justifiable and commendable. "Returned soldiers are nothing more nor less than our own boys," he said, "and it is our duty to take their place among their fellow citizens."

Ottawa Workmen's Standard Bearers in Coming Provincial Election.

For years the need of labor representation in the various public offices has been felt by the workers throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Ottawa is no exception, and when a special committee of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council was appointed to study the matter took a definite form. This committee went to considerable pains in the preparing of a platform that would be acceptable to the workers of the Capital City, and even then some flaws were found in it, but the chief object was to get labor representation in the Ontario Legislature, and this can only happen if the workers of the city-organized and unorganized—stand behind labor's standard-bearers.

On Monday night a mass meeting was held in St. Anne's Hall, where some 100 workers were present, representing almost every trade in the city, gathered. At the opening of the meeting some little differences were experienced, but before the meeting closed all the delegates united and unanimously acclaimed the two labor candidates. They are: For Ottawa West—John Cameron. For Ottawa East—Frank La Fortune.

Both were elected by acclamation, the other candidates withdrawing. Mr. M. Kavanagh presided, with Mr. Paterson as secretary, assisted by Mr. Pat Green in translating the business for the benefit of French-speaking delegates.

As soon as the meeting got under way the platform was read, and a motion put before the meeting to adopt it. This was opposed by several French delegates who held that they did not like the platform, because it contained clauses contrary to their ideas of protection for the French language.

Mr. Green anticipated this opposition when he pointed out that two clauses had been eliminated from it for the protection of our French-Canadian brethren. The platform was then adopted, and before many had been submitted Delegates E. Leach and George Patterson, who were nominated for West Ottawa, he struck off because Mr. Lodge was absent. This brought more hot talk, but on a vote the motion was carried and Mr. Lodge who had not returned from the Hamilton Labor Congress, was elected to the office of candidates. The nominations were as follows:

West Ottawa: John Cameron, nominated by Delegates E. Leach and Ballard; William Lodge, nominated by Delegates Pat Green and Carson; Freeman Rowe, nominated by Delegates E. Leach and W. E. Billings; Pat Green, nominated by Delegates Patterson and Saunders; John Maloney, nominated by Delegates W. J. McEwan and Jardine; and Dan McCann, nominated by Delegates Cote and Smith.

East Ottawa: Frank La Fortune, nominated by Delegates Urie Bonhomme and Pat Green; Pat Green, nominated by Delegates L. A. Ashe and Fern O'Brien; William McEwan, nominated by Delegates Leckie and Jardine; James Gerty, nominated by Delegates O. Evans and S. McNab; O. Lacombe, nominated by A. Aubry and G. E. Mueick.

All withdrew in East Ottawa, and all but Mr. Cameron and Mr. Rowe in West Ottawa. When it came his turn to speak, Mr. Rowe announced that he also would withdraw in favor of Mr. Cameron.

Asked by Mr. Green and several other delegates to reconsider his decision, Mr. La Fortune made a speech in which he moved that he withdraw with an address in English, accepting the nomination, but warning the delegates that they must do some mighty hard work and try their best to elect him.

The reason other candidates had not wanted to bring in a motion was that they were not satisfied with the platform. He wasn't satisfied himself, but his idea was to elect some men, and then carefully build a platform to which all could subscribe.

THE REAL ISSUE IN U. S. STEEL STRIKE.

The right of the employes to have some voice in determining conditions in the plant which they work is the paramount issue in the strike of the steel workers. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Investigating Committee last Friday, appearing as the second witness for labor. Mr. Gompers was first called to define the issue in the controversy.

The right to be heard is what the steel workers are asking above all else. It is the right to be heard in the plant which they work through their own representatives, to have some voice in determining conditions under which they work.

The right of workers to association has been denied—denied with all the force of the influence and wealth of the Steel Corporation—denied by brutal and unwarrantable means.

It has been said that most of the men taking part in this strike are of foreign birth, and not naturalized citizens. That may be and no doubt is true. The largest proportion of the Steel Corporation's employes are of foreign birth, but these men were brought here by the company.

There was for years a systematic effort to bring in these men from Europe. That was a systematic effort to eliminate Americans. They have a harvest to reap now.