Coast to Coast.

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"REDS" SECURE NO SYMPATHY AT WINDSOR

TRADES CONGRESS CONDEMNS THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT FOR ITS ACTION IN CHIPPAWA STRIKE

O'Leary, Miss Susan
Dept. of Labor
Employment
Sep21

President Tom Moore Says Labor's Position Quite Plainly—Will Not Forsake Principle For Political Group—Espionage System On a Public Owned Utility Will Not Be Tolerated.

Much has been written and spoken in regard to the work on the Chippawa Canal. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in annual session assembled at Windsor last week took it into consideration and the whole question was discussed. The Niagara Federation of Labor brought in a resolution in which they reiterated their stand on the eight-hour work day and condemned the actions of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario and the Ontario Government for their actions in respect to this public owned utility.

General Organizer James T. Marsh, of the United Carpenters and Joiners, opened the debate on the question and reviewed the situation from the outset of the trouble early last spring up to the present time. He was critical of the inactivity of most of the members of the Labor group in the Ontario Legislature and especially the Minister of Labor. Mayor M. M. McBride, a member of the Labor group in the Legislature, told of his part in the dispute and of his efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement. Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor, who was also a delegate to the convention, made a pitiful appeal on behalf of the Government. John W. Bruce, general organizer of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' International Union, was severe in his criticism of the chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

President Tom Moore took a part in the debate and stated quite frankly that the workers would not forsake the principles for which they have striven years to establish, and said: "If it were a question of the resignation of the Labor group or the destruction of conditions established by the workers after years of struggle, then let us have the resignations." He stated that when the report of the introduction of an espionage system of the Chippawa canal was brought to his attention, he took up the matter with the chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission. The following correspondence passed between President Moore and Sir Adam Beck. In reading Sir Adam Beck's letter it will be well to remember that the Chippawa development work is spread over a very large area and business agents and representatives of the workers have about 15 minutes each day, during the noon hour, to consult with the men on the work.

Ottawa, Ont., August 19, 1920.

Sir Adam Beck,
Chairman, Hydro Electric Commission,
University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—When discussing the terms of settlement of the strike on the Chippawa Development work along with Mr. John Flett, Hamilton, Mr. J. B. McSween, Niagara Falls, Mayor McBride, Brantford, and Mr. Jos. Gibbons, Toronto, continued emphasis was laid on the fact that the Hydro Electric Commission had no desire to oppose organized labor or to do anything unreasonable towards it.

You will remember that the final terms offered by the Commission, were not considered satisfactory by the representatives of labor who were present but in the interests of public harmony and in order that Labor's attitude towards public ownership should not be misunderstood those directly representing the men on that occasion, that is Mr. Flett, Mr. McSween along with Mayor McBride, promised to return to Niagara Falls and place your offer before the men involved in the most favorable manner. This part of the agreement was faithfully carried out with the result that the men returned to work.

Several times during the discussions mention was made by you of unreasonable actions on the part of labor representatives in holding "soap box" meetings on the Hydro job during hours of work. When pressed to name a definite case both you and Mr. Acres gave us to understand thoroughly that you thought the statement was exaggerated and that no such thing had really occurred. The right of the men's representatives to visit the work for organization purposes, provided that there was no undue interference, by groups of men being gathered together, during working hours, was also discussed, it being finally mutually agreed that if the men returned to work that prior relationship where the representatives of the organized workers were recognized and conferred with would be re-established. This part of the general understanding is not being carried out by those in charge of the work on the Chippawa Development. I am informed by general representatives of the organized workers that they are now prohibited from even entering on to the work to see what men are employed or to converse with any of their members in any manner. This action can only be taken to mean one thing, and that is that your Commission have definitely decided on a policy of stamping out organization of the workers on this job and to prevent any possibility of collective bargaining through representatives chosen by the men themselves.

I am further informed that to carry out this policy your Commission are expending money in the maintenance of a special police force. These are the tactics employed years ago by such companies as the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the Rockefeller interests in the Colorado District and before that the Carnegie interests in the deplorable Homestead strike. We also find that the new Empire Steel Corporation and some of its subsidiaries are re-establishing this system and it is with more than regret that we hear of a publicly owned utility, supposedly operated for the benefit of all the people of the province, expending tax payers money (many of whom are trade unionists) for the establishment of such a system. Frankly speaking, I do not believe that even the powers of the Hydro Electric Commission can break up organized labor either in the Niagara peninsula or any part of this province, but I do know that if the present policy is continued it will ultimately lead to very serious conflict.

In the name of common sense I appeal to you, as chairman of the commission, at this time to carefully review the steps that are being taken towards organized labor on this work and to immediately use your power and influence to the end that organized workers shall be given ordinary privileges to establish and carry on their organization in the usual manner and without undue interference from your commission.

There has been no destruction of property and during the inquiry there was no charge made of loss of material by theft. Therefore the establishment of the new police force is entirely uncalled for in our estimation.

The entire labor movement is seriously perturbed over this recent development on the Hydro Electric Power Commission works, and as our convention meets in Windsor in about three weeks' time, when the entire subject will be thoroughly aired and discussed, I desire to be in a position to have an authoritative statement from you as to what the position of the commission really is, and also desire that any statement made should be backed up by actions to show that it really is the policy of the commission. Yours truly, Tom Moore, President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

August 30th 1920

Tom Moore, Esq., President,
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Mr. Moore:—In further reference to yours of August 19th, I find upon inquiry that the report you have received to the effect that the Commission are employing a special police force to keep the business agents of the unions off the Niagara work is quite incorrect.

We are maintaining only our normal force at night and day watchmen on this work, and the practice is to swear these men in as special constables for the two-fold purpose of handling disorderly or law-breaking individuals on the work and for checking the traffic in liquor, and it requires constant watchfulness especially in the foreign camps.

My information is plainly to the effect that no watchman in the employ of the Commission has ever threatened a business agent with arrest, either under instructions or upon his own initiative.

In connection with this situation, I believe I am right in the contention that nobody should be allowed on this work unaccompanied during working hours, who is not actually employed by the Commission and who is not working on the job. The principle is entirely general and applies to business agents, salesmen, canvassers, etc., and it is necessary in the interests of personal safety, if nothing else.

As to business agents in particular, they have been advised that if they have business with any employe on the Hydro work they are free to do business with him at noonhour or at any interval shift hour. All they are requested to do is to give the clerk in the General Superintendent's office reasonable notice as to the time they wish to visit the work, whether it be noonhour or at some other off-time, and our watchmen will be instructed to "pass him in" when he appears. There will be no attempt at espionage while such individual is on the work and the only additional function of the watchman will be to report to the General Superintendent if any business agent on duty abuses his privileges and does not leave the premises by the time work has been resumed. Several of the local business agents have taken advantage in this respect, and I understand that it is mutually satisfactory.

I hope you will accept the above explanation as one covering the true state of affairs, in connection with the situation, and that you will appreciate the fact that the urgency of the work in hand at Niagara requires strict attention to business during working hours. Yours very truly, A. Beck. Chairman Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario.

HAMILTON TRADES COUNCIL WILL NOT FOLLOW MONTREAL'S LEAD.

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council last night decided to form a co-operative association for the purchase of coal. The commodity will be purchased direct from the mines in Pennsylvania.

Discussing the matter with trades council delegates at Hamilton, your correspondent learned that chances were mighty slim for the Montreal example to be emulated by the central labor union. For one thing, they do not think coal could be secured.

THE SCRAP HEAP!

Drawn exclusively for the Canadian Labor Press by our own cartoonist.

STRIKE TIME LOSS IN AUGUST REDUCED

Fewer Strikes Last Month Than Year Ago.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was less during August, 1920, than during July, 1920, or August, 1919, says the current issue of the Labor Gazette. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 22 strikes, involving about 4,812 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 79,482 working days, as compared with 49 strikes, 6,734 workpeople and 80,221 working days in July, 1920; and 46 strikes, 24,511 workpeople and 365,052 working days in August, 1919. On August 1 there were on record 14 strikes, affecting 1,009 workpeople. Nine strikes were reported as having commenced during August, as compared with 20 in July. Four of the strikes commencing prior to August and four of those commencing during August were reported terminated, leaving 15 strikes involving about 744 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

DON'T LIKE 8-HOUR REPORT OF U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU.

The National Industrial Conference Board does not like the eight-hour report recently issued by the United States public health service, and which stated that its investigation of a ten-hour and an eight-hour plant showed that the eight-hour system is the best. The National Industrial Conference Board represents a score of employers' associations. It has issued statements to the effect that a 54-hour week is just about a normal week day.

The public health service report is naturally resented by the employers' investigators, who talk about "unscientific statements."

The board's insistence for "scientific" statements was not maintained in its recent probe of the cost of living for wage earners in the mill town of Lawrence, Mass. The investigators stated that the minimum standard for a family of five—father, mother and three children under 14 years of age—calls for three tons of coal a year.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS SHOW LARGE INCREASE.

Although the grand total of Canadian trade for the five months of the fiscal year which ended on August 31 shows an increase of $202,329,835, as compared with the corresponding period in 1919, the value of Canadian merchandise exported declined by over twenty millions. The grand total of Canadian trade for the five month period of the present year was $1,063,353,170, while in 1919 it was $861,023,335. The total value of Canadian exports during the five months this year was $454,390,487, and during the five months in 1919 it amounted to $474,448,659, being a decrease for this year of $20,058,202. Duty collected on imports this year has already reached the figure of $90,351,955, as against $67,046,584 a year ago, an increase of $23,305,371.

BRITISH LABOR FORMS A GENERAL COUNCIL.

By a large majority on a card vote the British Trades Union Congress recently decided to replace the Parliamentary Committee, which had hitherto managed national Labor affairs, by a Labor general staff or "general council representing every district industry affiliated with the Congress."

O. B. U. PASSING PHASE OF LABOR MOVEMENT

Senator Robertson Says Legitimate Labor Workers' Anchor.

Senator Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labor for Canada and member of the Tariff Commission, predicted in Winnipeg this week that the One Big Union was only a passing phase in the Labor movement.

"The war," he said, "quite naturally brought dissatisfaction, and for the time, revolutionaries appear to be in the ascendancy, but this is a passing phase. As the world reverts to normal habits of thinking and living, extremists lose strength and cease to flourish. The One Big Union is one of these passing phases and will not last.

"The legitimate Labor movement," declared the Senator, "is an anchor to steady the workman from the waves of radicalism, which from time to time seek to wreck all that has been accomplished by way of constructive permanent improvement."

TELEGRAPHERS ARE GRANTED INCREASES

Two Reports Filed in Dispute of Canadian Press Operators.

The Board of Conciliation which has been inquiring into the dispute between the Canadian Press, Limited, and the press telegraph operators in its employ, has presented to the Department of Labor at Ottawa, its findings in the shape of a majority and minority report, the former being signed by Judge Gunn, chairman, and agreed to by E. Norman Smith, representing the company, and the latter being signed by David Campbell, representing the men.

General agreement was reported in regard to conditions of employment, division of opinion being confined to the new scale of wages. The majority report recommends a flat increase of five dollars per week for every telegrapher in the service, making the new scale of wages as follows:

Bureau operators: Day, $50 per week; night, $51 per week.

Line operators, Maritime, days, $42 per week; Maritime, night, $43 per week; Ontario and Quebec, days, $45 per week; night, $46 per week; Western, day, $46 per week; night, $47 per week.

An increase in the basis of calculating overtime was agreed upon unanimously.

Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the men, recommends that the new scale of wages shall be that demanded by the men, ranging from $52.50 to $57.50 per week, without any distinction as to locality.

COAL MINERS CAN IN NO WAY BE BLAMED FOR THE COAL SHORTAGE

50,000,000 Tons More Bituminous Coal Dug in 1920 Than in 1919—What Has Become Of It?—Something Wrong With Its Distribution.

Coal miners cannot be held responsible for any shortage of coal that may occur, Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, said. "Everybody is howling for coal and everybody seems to be jumping on the miners because there is said to be a coal shortage," Mr. Searles said. "Newspapers and everybody else are saying that the trouble is with the miners. They say if the miners would work there would be plenty of coal but that they will not work. Now, let's see about it. The report of the United States Geological Survey dated September 4, shows that in 1919 up to August 28, the miners of this country dug 297,713,000 tons of bituminous coal. In 1920, up to August 28, they dug 347,406,000 tons of bituminous coal. The miners dug 50,000,000 tons more bituminous coal in 1920, up to August 28, than they dug in 1919. And yet the people are complaining about a coal shortage. On all sides we hear people say they have no coal for the winter. What has become of this 50,000,000 tons excess over last year? Where is it? Why is it that the people have no coal? There was not much difficulty about the coal supply in 1919 when the production was 50,000,000 tons less than the production this year up to August 28. Then why should there be any trouble about the coal supply this year?. The only exception in 1919 was the short time that the coal strike was in progress. When one stops to think about the situation he cannot help but feel that there is something wrong in the distribution of coal. If a coal shortage hits the American public this year it will not be the fault of the miners, for they have produced 50,000 tons more soft coal than last year.

"The hard coal miners produced 2,000,000 tons more coal this year than last year.

"To those who are in the habit of placing all blame on the miners for everything that goes wrong in the coal industry I might call attention to the following statement from the report of the Geological Survey for September 4:

"'In spite of labor disturbances, transportation disability in one form or another, remained the dominant factor limiting production, far outweighing all other causes of loss combined.'

"'But in spite of all of the drawbacks, including car shortage, labor shortage and everything else, the miners have given the public 50,000,000 tons more coal this year than last year. Surely no one can truthfully say that the miners are responsible for any coal shortage that may occur.'"

WINDSOR CONVENTION PROVES TO BE A REAL CONSTRUCTIVE ONE AND MOST PROGRESSIVE POLICIES FORMULATED

Second Largest in Matter Of Attendance—Much Work Transacted—"Destructive Elements" Wilt On First Day—Toronto "Red" Resolutions Met Expected Defeat—Moore and Draper With Other Members of the Progressive Administration Re-elected—Winnipeg to House Next Session—Congress Remains a Purely Legislative Body.

Political opportunists, direct actionists, syndicalists, anarchists, communists, bolshevists, one big unionists, socialists, nor any of the other ists except trade unionists failed to create an impression at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which met last week at Windsor. Canadian workers decided that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada should remain a legislative body and that it would continue to do in the future what it has done in the past, namely, seek legislation for the workers of this great Dominion and protect the interests of wage earners at all times and at all costs. There were some of the delegates that were of the opinion that the Congress should be tolerant with the Ontario Government, because of the fact that Labor formed a part of it. However, when the true state of affairs were made known the convention in almost unanimous voice condemned the Drury Government for its action in the Chippawa development work and also condemned the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, a creation of the Government.

Much of the time of the convention was occupied in the discussion of political action but as we have stated previously the Trades and Labor Congress will remain the legislative mouthpiece of the international trades union movement in the Dominion of Canada.

Many important questions were discussed and concrete policies formulated. We believe that the present officials are armed with the most progressive policies in the history of the movement in Canada.

The much heralded opposition from the "destructive" forces of Toronto, failed to develop and wilted on the first day.

In attendance the convention, while not as large as the Hamilton convention, was the second largest in the history of the movement.

That the workers in Canada have faith in their accredited representatives is evidenced by the fact that President Tom Moore and Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper were elected by acclamation and executive board members, Martell, Halford and McAndrews' were elected by large and substantial majorities.

The committee of the Border Cities Trades and Labor Council did everything in its power to make life as comfortable as possible for the large assembly. Hotel accommodation is not the best in Windsor but this will be remedied before long and the Border City will be one of the most important industrial centres in Canada in a very short time.

A summary of the proceedings follows:

Monday's Session.

F. J. Clancy, president of the Border Cities Trades and Labor Council opened the session on Monday morning. Briefly he welcomed the delegates to the Border Cities and expressed the hope that they would have a pleasant time and that their deliberations in Windsor would be productive of much good.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor E. B. Winter, who extended the freedom of the city to the visitors; Col. Walter M. McGregor, president of the Border Chamber of Commerce in behalf of that organization and by W. C. Kennedy, M.P., for South Essex.

The address of Hon. Walter R. Rollo, M.L.A., Minister of Labor and Health in the Ontario Government, was the feature of the opening session.

A fair chance for the Farmer-Labor Government was the appeal made by Mr. Rollo to the delegates when discussing the success of the new groups elected at the polls last October.

"All I ask you to do is to give this Government a chance," he said. "Ever since you were born you have been tolerating the two old political parties and you cannot expect the new administration to accomplish everything desirable in a few months or even a few years. The Government is endeavoring to do the greatest good for the greatest number of people. It is sympathetic towards labor but while composed of two groups—U.F.O. and Labor—the Government endeavors to keep always in mind that it must legislate for all the people of this great province."

Mr. Rollo intimated that as he was a delegate to the convention he did not intend to make any official statements in regard to Government policy though it was his intention to discuss the political situation which had developed in the province briefly.

The Trades Congress of Canada, the Minister stated was interested in having legislation passed which would benefit the working man and while it had been the practice in the past to send deputations to the Government urging upon it the desirability of certain reforms, last year the United Farmers of Ontario and the Independent Labor party decided to change this procedure somewhat. They were so successful at the polls that the two groups were called upon to form a Farmer-Labor Government which had undertaken the tremendous task of administering the affairs of the province and has acquitted itself so well as to receive commendation from the press of the province with few exceptions.

In referring to the record of the Drury administration, Mr. Rollo stated that it had been responsible for placing more legislation upon the statute books of the province which would benefit the workingman than all the other Governments of the past and while the new laws would not come into effect until the first of next month he felt sure that they would prove highly beneficial.

Tells of Difficulty.

In speaking of the difficulties which the new administration had been called upon to face, the minister described the harmonious relations which had existed between the two groups forming the government as most gratifying.

The policy of the government, he said, was a square deal to all classes of the community. While the government was naturally especially sympathetic towards labor it was showing the financial and manufacturing interests of the country greater consideration than had ever been shown the farmers or labor men of the province in the days of party government.

Mr. Rollo denied that the big interests had endeavored to lobby members of the Drury administration and stated that the only instance of this kind which had come to his attention was the endeavors made by the C.P.R. to have the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act rejected.

In concluding the minister of labor referred to his own appointment to the newly created portfolio of labor and health. He gave a great deal of the credit for the success of the Independent Labor Party in Ontario to the support accorded that organization by the Canadian Trades Congress.

"We can never get anywhere by fighting amongst ourselves," he said. "We must fight the financial and other inimical interests as well as most of the newspapers of the country and the only way to do it successfully is by maintaining a united front." He quoted Samuel Gompers to the effect that the only ones who could wreck the trades union movement were the members themselves.

Opens Congress.

The congress was officially declared open for business by President Tom Moore at the close of an eloquent address, in which he expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended to the delegates by President F. J. Clancy of the Border Cities' trades and labor council, Mayor Winter, W. C. Kennedy, M.P., and Col. Walter McGregor.

He briefly outlined some of the work which had been accomplished by the executive of the organization since the last convention and stated that the record of the officers was before the delegates to be passed upon by them.

In dealing with the general situation, President Moore expressed the opinion that there would always be labor problems demanding attention, and the man who professed to have an antidote for all the ills of society should not be taken any more seriously than the quack doctor who used to stand upon the market square under a flaring light and sell pills which he claimed would cure all the ailments which afflicted humanity.

President Moore announced the following appointments:

Committee on Resolutions — Jas. Marsh, Niagara Falls, Chairman; Thos. McPherson, Guelph; Ernest Robinson, Winnipeg; Omar Fleury, Quebec; Z. Lesperance, Montreal; Silby Barrett, Glace Bay, and Jas. J. Ralph, Toronto.

Committee on Credentials—John W. Bruce, Toronto, Chairman; J. T. Foster, Montreal; J. P. McKay, Windsor; E. Dion, Quebec; Geo. O'Neil, Moncton; Wm. Watson, Moose Jaw; Wm. Lodge, Ottawa.

Committee on Officers' Reports—J. W. Wilkinson, Edmonton; Wm. McCormick, Winnipeg; Frank Lafortune, Ottawa; Robert Lord, Montreal; Fred Molyneux, Hamilton; Mayor M. McBride, Brantford; Fred A. Campbell, St. John, N.B.; A. Bouchard, Montreal; A. Munroe, Toronto; M. Ducharme, Sorel; Frank Morgan, Toronto; John Rowland, St. Thomas; Alf. Carroll, Windsor; M. D. Coolen, Halifax.

Committee on Union Labels—Jas. Sullivan, Hamilton; H. Gainey, Peterboro; C. Bonette, St. Hyacinthe; Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton; Arthur C. Pike, Victoria; Mrs. Emma Overs, Windsor; E. D. Quinn, Calgary; Jas. Watt, Toronto; M. Alarie, Toronto; Joe Marks, Toronto.

Committee on Constitution and Law—Chas. I. Atchison, Hamilton; Pat. Woods, Winnipeg; Alphetus Mathieu, Montreal; H. J. Hamilton, Toronto; Donald Dear, Ottawa; Donald H. Wright, London; Wm. Davidson, New Denver; Thos. I. Scott, Stellarton; Jos. Gauthier, Montreal.

Committee on Ways and Means—Louis Beloin, Montreal; W. R. Buck, Kingston; Jas. Lockwood, Sault Ste. Marie; A. Cummins, London; Steve Welheuser, Kitchener; Adam C. Hay, Ottawa; M. J. Murphy, Halifax.

Committee on Audit—D. W. Kennedy, Niagara Falls; Geo. L. Myland, Toronto; C. Hamelin, Montreal; J. Sutherland, Toronto; R. Livett, Calgary; P. D. Ayer, Moncton; Sam Zuana, Hull.

Committee on Immigration—Jas. Somerville, Moose Jaw; Wm. Tite, London; Walter Brown, Toronto; J. E. Archer, Hamilton; H. J. W. Powers, Winnipeg; J. J. Chisholm, Inverness; Frank McNanna, Vancouver.

Committee on Rules and Order—J. A. McClelland, Montreal; Walter R. Rollo, Hamilton; R. H. Hessel, London.

Chairman Bruce of the Credential Committee reported for that committee, announcing that 526 credentials had been approved and delegates seated.

"It is fitting," said President Tom Moore in his address introducing Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, at the afternoon session, "that the Prime Minister of this Dominion should come here and meet face to face the men who are passing these resolutions, that he may probably gain some of the inspiration which we enjoy, and that he may probably outline his policy in regard to labor.

"It is easy to mistake the meaning of the written word, but it is more difficult to misunderstand the word spoken face to face. I venture to say that most of our labor troubles are due to the fact that employers refuse to meet the employes face to face and discuss the matters in dispute, preferring rather to rely on written pages.

"No one has fought harder for freedom of expression than the labor men of this Dominion, and they are the quickest to be in sympathy with that principle, even in those who do not entirely agree with us. Mr. Premier, you are to feel free to say anything you wish upon this platform; not merely platitudes. Those who are prepared to give blows must be also prepared to receive them; and I think I can promise you a respectful hearing, regardless of whether or not this gathering entirely agrees with you on all points.

"Individual initiative, individual effort and individual reward must remain the principles upon which the Canadian people rely if the nation is to enjoy prosperity and progress," said Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, in the course of an address.

The Premier reviewed the labor situation in Canada, and paid a tribute to the services of Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor in the Federal Government. He expressed the opinion that Canadian industries must continue to receive a measure of protection, and that any other policy would, in the end, affect the workmen of the country adversely.

Individual Reward.

"There may be some who are of the opinion that we should adopt in this country some communistic

Continued on Page Three

Gets Acclamation.

TOM MOORE, who was re-elected President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada by acclamation, at the Windsor convention last week. Despite the insidious campaign President Moore, Secretary - Treasurer Draper, and the other members of the Executive Council have the full confidence of the rank and file of the International Trades Union movement as evidenced by their re-election.

Convention News Is of Primary Importance.

Many of the weekly features of the Canadian Labor Press do not appear this week. We are of the opinion that our readers are anxious to have a full review of the business transacted at the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress. With this in view we have endeavored to give to our readers as full a report as possible. In doing so, however, we have been obliged to hold over much important news and many of our weekly features have been crowded out. However, the convention proceedings will no doubt make interesting reading and some idea of the magnitude of the work of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada may be gleaned by an indulgence in the policies formulated.—EDITOR.