

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NINTH ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS
OF CANADA,
HELD IN MONTREAL, QUE.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1893.



TORONTO:
Miller & Soole, Printers, 14 King Street West.
1893.

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS, 1893-94.

PRESIDENT :

GEORGE T. BEALES, TORONTO, ONT.
442 WELLESLEY STREET.

VICE-PRESIDENT :

PATRICK J. JOBIN, QUEBEC, QUE.
116 SCOTT STREET.

SECRETARY-TREASURER :

GEORGE W. DOWER, TORONTO, ONT.
11 LOUISA STREET.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

Ontario.

ALEX. R. MACDONALD,
Balmoral Hotel, Elgin St., Ottawa.
DAVID A. CAREY,
95 Markham Street, Toronto.
ROBERT GLOCKLING,
114 William Street, Toronto.

Quebec.

J. B. ST. LAURENT,
108 Kirouas St., St. Sauveur, Quebec.
JOSEPH LAMARCHE,
1453 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
NAPOLEON PAGE,
Spectator Office, Hull.

PROCEEDINGS.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER,

MONTREAL, Sept. 5th, 1893.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was called to order at 10 a.m. by Mr. Louis Z. Boudreau, President of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, and introduced His Worship, Mayor Desjardins, who briefly welcomed the delegates to the city. He said the Congress was here to discuss questions in which all citizens were interested. He was a believer in equity and justice and happiness, and if union could bring about these, then they should all be in favor of union. It was impossible to prevent suffering, but it was the duty of men to improve their condition so that they might escape from injustice, and concluded by paying a high tribute to labor.

Ald. Prefontaine, in a few words, extended a hearty welcome to the visiting delegates and presented Mr. Beales with a handsome bouquet.

President Beales in reply thanked the Mayor and Aldermen for their flattering reception. The labor organizations, he said, had always recognized the identity of interests existing between capital and labor. The labor movement, however, had to pass through various stages; had, in its transition state, been misrepresented not only by the press but others, until a full measure of recognition had been accorded its promoters. They had not come to Montreal to destroy business or to tear up its streets—were in fact just as considerate and went as slowly as any one; all they asked was that the reforms desired receive such consideration as the capitalistic classes were always sure to command.

The President appointed as a Committee on Credentials, Messrs. T. St. Pierre of Montreal, Joseph Lepage of Montreal, and J. E. Bouchard of Quebec.

The Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order at 2.30 p.m. in Carnival Hall, 1511 Notre Dame Street, by President Beales.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Credential Committee has examined the credentials from 55 organizations comprising 75 delegates, and recommend that the following delegates have the floor and privileges of this Congress, their credentials being properly signed by the officers of their several organizations:

Montreal Trades and Labor Council	JOSEPH LEPAGE, R. KEYS, MICHAEL CAMPEAU.
Ottawa Trades and Labor Council	J. S. LEGGE, A. R. MACDONALD, A. RENAUD.
Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council	PATRICK J. JOBIN, FRANCIS SCHRYBURT. J. E. BOUCHARD,
Toronto Trades and Labor Council	T. W. BANTON, D. J. O'DONOGHUE, R. GLOCKLING.

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

District Assembly, No. 6, Ottawa	J. W. PATTERSON.
District Assembly, No. 18, Montreal	RICHARD KERRIGAN, JOHN BRENNAN, WILLIAM DARLINGTON.
District Assembly, No. 19, Montreal	J. A. RODIER, JOS. LAMARCHE, E. HOULE.
District Assembly, No. 20, Quebec	FREDERIC DESJARDINS, ED. JACKSON,
District Assembly, No. 125, Toronto	D. A. CAREY.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58, Montreal	A. GARIEPY, ARTHUR PEPIN, JOSEPH LAROCQUE.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 226, Montreal	GEO. S. WARE.
Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102	THOMAS BOUCHER. PATRICK M. DRAPER.
Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, Montreal	T. ST. PIERRE.
Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302	FELIX MAROIS.
L'Union Secourable des Cordonniers, Machinistes de Quebec	GEORGE MAROIS.
(Machine Shoeworkers)	J. A. LANGLOIS.
Shoeworkers' Union, No. 77, Toronto	JAMES HEWITSON.
Shoeworkers' Union, No. 81, Hamilton	T. S. SHIELDS.
Builders Laborers' Union, Toronto	GEO. T. BEALES.
Builders Laborers' Union, Ottawa	JOSEPH GALES.
Stonecutters' Union, Toronto	WILLIAM STRACHAN.
Bakers' Union, No. 1, Toronto	WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Carriage Makers Union, Montreal	DELPHIS ROCHON.
Machinists' Association, Victoria Lodge, No. 111, Montreal	DAVID LAMOUREUX.
Asso. des Bouches de Montreal (Butchers' Association)	JOSEPH DENIS. FERD. BAYARD.
Order of Railway Conductors, Stadacona Division, Quebec	MAXIME VALLA.
Machine Woodworkers' Union, Ottawa	E. P. McGRATH.
L.A. 44, Montreal, (Tailors)	DAVID RANDOLPH.
L.A. 696, Prescott	WARD S. PLUMB.
L.A. 849, Montreal, (Garment Cutters)	A. E. RENAUD.
L.A. 1007, Sillery, Que., (Sillery)	GEO. PHILLIPS, J. B. ST. LAURENT.
L.A. 1711, Montreal, (Black Diamond)	SARSFIELD FITZPATRICK, JOHN KEEGAN, SAMUEL DEVERS.
L.A. 2055, St. Catharines, (Fidelity)	LOUIS RENO.
L.A. 2436, Montreal, (Dominion)	J. H. DODD.
L.A. 2966, Ottawa, (Chaudiere)	TERRENCE McGUIRE.
L.A. 3484, Montreal, (Ville Marie)	GEO. S. WARREN.
L.A. 3852, Montreal, (Progress)	JOSEPH P. CLARK.
L.A. 3965, Montreal, (Maple Leaf)	WM. SNOW.
L.A. 4003, Quebec, (Montgomery)	LA FORCE LANGEVIN.
L.A. 5178, Montreal, (Hochelaga)	AUGUSTE CHAREST.
L.A. 5204, Montreal, (Mount Royal)	JOSEPH LAPOINT.
L.A. 6023, Montreal, (Co-operative)	AMEDEE BLONDIN.
L.A. 7528, Montreal, (River Front)	LAWRENCE CALLAGHAN.
L.A. 10061, Quebec, (Mechanics)	EDWARD LITTLE.
L.A. 555, Montreal, (Electric)	PIERRE DROLET.
L.A. 1034, Ottawa, (Ottawa)	ALFRED THERIAULT.
L.A. 2806, Ottawa, (Commercial)	J. GEO. KILT.
L.A. 3724, Hull, (Hull)	NAPOLÉON PAGE.
L.A. 5222, Ottawa, (Capital)	E. A. CONNELL.

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L.A. 6292, Montreal, (Unity).....MICHAEL BIRMINGHAM.
L.A. 882, Montreal, (La Canadienne).....JOS. LETOURNEAU.
L.A. 4977, Montreal, (Montcalm)A. T. LEPINE.
L.A. 7906, Montreal, (Grande Hermine) ... LOUIS COMMANDEUR.
L.A. 7814, Toronto, (Victor Hugo).....A. W. WRIGHT.
L.A. 1525 Montreal, (Carters)..... JOHN McMULLIN.

Respectfully submitted,

T. ST. PIERRE.
JOSEPH LEPAGE.
J. E. BOUCHARD.

On motion Mr. T. St. Pierre of Montreal was appointed French Secretary and translator.

President Beales presented the following address:—

To the Delegates to the Ninth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

FELLOW DELEGATES:—As President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, I am allowed the privilege and pleasure of welcoming you individually and collectively to this the Ninth Annual Session of that body. It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you that the many vital interests of those you are sent here to represent demand your most serious and most intelligent consideration. In the doing of which I am also assured, in the light of experience of your past actions, that while giving all consideration to questions individually concerning your constituents, the best interests of all other classes of the community will receive equitable attention.

In looking over the field of labor at home and abroad I feel safe in assuming that we have cause for congratulation. Our movement in Europe, especially in England, has, during the past year, made many strides in the direction of those reforms so necessary to the happiness and contentment of a people. We in Canada have not, I regret to say, made the progress I would wish. For this there are doubtless many causes, but speaking for Ontario, the chief cause undoubtedly arises from the exodus from our shore for the republic to the south of us of our members, who have failed, owing to depression in trade, to find work. Still we must not feel depressed or disheartened. The influence of the organized workers is no mean factor in public affairs, whether federal, provincial or municipal; the work goes bravely on despite all difficulties. Let me beseech you then on your return to your different constituencies to renew your efforts among your fellows and to make every exertion to infuse new vitality into our grand humanitarian movement.

During the past year your Ontario Executive have been in consultation with the representatives of the various Farmers' organizations of that Province. The importance of this movement cannot, in my estimation, be over estimated. The interests of the farmer as relating to the encroachments of monopolistic tendencies in our commercial system are identical with the artisans of our cities. This movement I would seriously commend to your most serious consideration, and any action on your part that will tend to harmonious alliance with the farmer and city artisan will, I feel, be hailed with delight and hope by organized labor throughout the length and breadth of our Dominion. The details of the work between the farmers of Ontario and labor representatives will be found in the report of your Executive Committee now in your hands.

Many important questions will be submitted to you for your consideration. I would recommend that you consider the advisability of petitioning the Dominion Government to remove from the present system in Post Office Savings Banks the three days' notice required in withdrawing deposits. I am of the opinion that the removal of this restriction will induce to a greater extent the savings of the workers and revert the current of savings from private to Government banks, thus giving greater security to the depositor.

I am in receipt of copies of the *Wage Earner*, issued under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa; also *The Workman*, published in St. John, N.B., in the interests of organized labor of these cities. It is pleasing to know that the labor press to this extent at least exists in Canada; it is to be regretted there is not more. It is much

to be deplored that lack of interest on the part of the workers has forced out of the market that sturdy advocate of labor's interests *The Montreal Echo*. I hail the day when the interest and support of the workers will have so obtained that every city in our Dominion will boast of a purely labor journal; such a time will then have come when the removal of what are now difficulties will be rendered comparatively easy by reason of the absence of the influences of a capitalistic and misrepresenting press.

You have also the report of your Secretary-Treasurer, giving you the details of the disposition of your funds. You will find every consideration has been given by that officer to rigid economy consistent with the requirements of his office.

I beg to express my appreciation and thanks for the efficient manner in which your officers have performed their various duties.

In conclusion and with a full consciousness of the beneficial results that should and I have no doubt will ensue from your deliberations, and commending you to the guidance of a Divine Providence, and with every reliance on your wisdom and judgment.

I now declare the Ninth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada open for the despatch of such business as shall come before it in harmony with its principles and Constitution.

GEO. T. BEALES,

President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Executive Committee presented the following report:—

To the Delegates to the Ninth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Executive Committee beg to submit herewith for your information the following Report:

Your Committee cannot congratulate the delegates on the progress of the labor movement or on the enactment of laws beneficial to wage-earners during the past year by the Dominion Parliament. Nothing of importance to our members was introduced in the House of Commons with the single exception of a Bill making eight hours a legal day's work for all government employees and those employed by government contractors, but the Bill did not become law during the session.

On March 16th, Mr. Beales, President of the Congress, accompanied by several members of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council, waited on the members of the Government and laid before them the various matters passed on at the last session. The most important subjects to this body touched upon was the Chinese question in its relation to immigration of this undesirable class to the Pacific province of British Columbia. During the interview, Sir John Thompson, on behalf of the Government, denied the statements of our representatives on this question, the honorable gentleman stating that from information in the possession of the Government, our contentions that the influx of Chinese on the western coast was a menace to white labor was not borne out by the facts. Your Secretary was instructed to write the Trades Councils of Vancouver and Victoria asking them to procure facts and evidence proving the stand taken by the Congress on this question for some years back. Both Trades Councils took the matter up, and in a short time documents were received from Vancouver, but up to the present Victoria has not complied with your Committee's request. The documents in our possession are herewith laid before the Congress.

In connection with this question, and to show the feeling prevailing against the employment of Chinese in British Columbia, the following resolution was introduced in the Victoria City Council on June 19th last: "That a clause be inserted in all specifications for civic contracts that no Chinese labor be employed, nor any material used in the manufacture of which Chinese labor has been employed." The resolution, after a heated discussion, was carried by a fair majority.

Early in the year a petition requesting the Dominion Government to pass an Act providing for a system of grouped constituencies and cumulative voting was forwarded to the various organizations in the Dominion for individual signatures. Your Committee regret to say that only eleven petitions, containing 264 names, were returned and presented

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to the House of Commons, not a very good showing for the large number of organized workmen in the country.

Petitions were also issued by your Committee, for presentation to the House of Commons, praying for the passage of the following laws :

Prohibiting the unrestricted importation of alien labor under contract to work in Canada.

Prohibiting the admission of Chinese into the Dominion.

For the passage of an Act providing for the introduction of the system known as the initiative and referendum.

These petitions evidently shared the same fate as that in reference to cumulative voting, as less than forty reached the House of Commons.

According to instructions from last session of Congress circulars containing the resolution *re* Single Tax, introduced by Mr. Jury ; and Independence of Canada, introduced by Mr. St. Pierre (see pages 27 and 31 of last year's report), were forwarded to all organizations, but up to the present time no acknowledgement has been received of the action taken thereon. But it is likely delegates to this session will have instructions how to act in the event of those resolutions being introduced.

Your Committee regret to state that the courtesy of receiving copies of Bills and parliamentary papers from the Government was not granted this year, for what reason your Committee cannot say.

The following report is presented by the Legislative Committee of the Province of Quebec :

Your Committee did not deem it expedient to submit to the Provincial Government, at its last session, any of the measures adopted by this Congress at its last meeting, because of the fact that it was publicly announced that the session would be devoted solely to the most pressing provincial business.

Unfortunately the reforms asked for by us are not recognized by our legislators as either pressing or urgent.

Under the circumstances we deemed it inadvisable to incur any expenditure either in the printing or forwarding of petitions, morally certain that no practical result was attainable.

The only attempt at reform legislation made by the Provincial Government during the last session was an unmeaning amendment to the Factory Act of 1885.

Your Committee, nevertheless, did all in its power to assist the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal in its efforts to obtain the reform approved of by this Congress regarding the financial qualification of civic representatives in that city.

They may also add that their efforts, united with those of the Trades Council of Montreal, have succeeded in considerably advancing this question, as the city council has adopted in principle the abolition of financial qualification for civic representatives and the city charter will, we hope, be shortly so amended as to remove this iniquitous law from the statute books.

Your Committee also desire to report that they gave all the assistance in their power to the labor organizations of Hull in opposing certain amendments asked for by that municipality to its charter, and they have much pleasure in stating that in this instance they were successful, although they regret their lack of success in the prison labor question, when they earned from the Citizens' Committee of Montreal a vote of thanks for their efforts.

They desire to add that civic reforms are proceeding slowly but none the less surely in the City of Quebec, as the united efforts of your Committee, added to those of the Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council, are devoted to educating public opinion in that city to the absolute necessity thereof.

The following report is presented by the Legislative Committee of the Province of Ontario :

Your Committee beg to report that on several occasions interviews were had with the members of the Government when the various matters passed upon at the last session

were laid before them. The most important questions touched upon were the amending of the Lien Act, the amending of the Insurance Corporations' Act, and the passage of an Act making compulsory the payment of wages weekly. This matter was referred to your Committee by the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, but on the statement by the Attorney-General that the Government did not see their way clear to the introduction of such a Bill at that session the question was left in abeyance for the present.

Among the large number of Bills passed upon only three were of interest to this Congress, viz :

Amending the Lien Act, entitled An Act to Further Facilitate the Enforcement of the Just Rights of Wage-Earners and Sub-Contractors.

An Act respecting the Insurance Law. [This Act exempts trades unions and labor organizations from the provisions of The Insurance Corporations' Act, 1892, if they so desire.]

An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. [This Bill withdraws from agricultural laborers, husbandmen, gardeners or fruit growers all the benefits heretofore enjoyed by that class under the said Compensation for Injuries Act.]

During the month of April your Committee decided to take part in a joint meeting of representatives from the Patrons of Industry, the Dominion Grange, D. A. No. 125, K. of L., Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and the Social Problems Conference. The meeting was held on April 12th, and was attended by the following :

Patrons of Industry—Messrs. A. C. Mallory of Warkworth, and A. Gifford of Meaford. Dominion Grange—Henry Clendenning of Marilla, and P. Heptinstall of Fordwich. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—G. T. Beales and A. F. Jury. D. A. No. 125, K. of L.—R. Glockling and D. A. Carey. Toronto Trades and Labor Council—T. W. Banton and F. C. Cribben. Social Problems Conference—T. E. Titus.

After discussing the various subjects brought up, the following planks in the platform were agreed to by those present :

The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.

Purity of administration and absolute independence of parliament.

Rigid economy in every department of the public service.

Simplification of the laws and general reduction in the machinery of government.

The abolition of the Canadian Senate.

Effectual legislation that will protect labor and the results of labor from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the article produced by such combinations or monopolies.

Prohibition of the bonusing of railways by government grant as contrary to the public interest.

Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.

Several other matters were left over for a future meeting, and your Committee would recommend that the incoming Ontario Committee be authorized to continue in the conference.

Your Committee would draw the attention of delegates present and members of organized labor throughout the Dominion to the various new ventures in the field of labor papers since our last meeting. *The Workman*, published at St. John, N.B., is a paper worthy the support of every man who works for wages, and the *Industrial Banner*, published under the auspices of the London Trades and Labor Council, is one that will prove of great advantage in assisting organized labor in that section of Ontario. Last but not least is the *Free Lance*, soon to be issued in the interest of labor in the Dominion capital.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed.)

GEO. T. BEALES, *Chairman.*

P. J. JOBIN.

ROBT. GLOCKLING.

A. F. JURY.

DAVID A. CAREY.

DELPHIS MARSAN.

J. A. RODIER.

R. KEYS.

GEO. W. DOWER, *Secretary.*

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Darlington, and resolved
That the President's Address and the Report of the Executive Committee be referred to a Special Committee of three.
The President appointed Messrs. Warren of Montreal, Macdonald of Ottawa, and Plumb of Prescott, as such committee.
The Secretary-Treasurer presented his annual statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the past year, as follows:—

Balance on hand at last audit	\$54 84
Receipts for year from per capita tax	415 34
	<u>470 18</u>
Expenditure (general)	355 02
“ (Executive Committee)	24 60
	<u>379 62</u>
Balance on hand	90 56
	<u>\$470 18</u>

On motion the Financial Statement was referred to a Committee on Audit.
Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue,
That this Congress meets on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday for the transaction of whatever business may be brought before it.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Gariepy,
That the Congress be in session from 8 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 5 p.m. each day unless otherwise ordered.
On a vote the amendment was carried.
Moved by Mr. Rodier, seconded by Mr. Pepin,
That the Congress accept the invitation of the City Council, tendered by the Reception Committee, to a sail through the Canal and down the Rapids on Thursday.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Fitzpatrick.
That the invitation just tendered be declined with thanks owing to lack of time.
On a vote the motion was carried.
The President then appointed the following standing committees:—
Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions.—Messrs. Lamarche of Montreal, Banton of Toronto, Patterson of Ottawa, Little of Quebec, and Campeau of Montreal.
Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Keys of Montreal, Strachan of Toronto, and Langevin of Quebec.
Committee on Audit.—Messrs. Legge of Ottawa, Kerrigan of Montreal, and Shields of Hamilton.
The Congress then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1893.

Congress was called to order by President Beales at 8.15 a.m.
A communication was read from Vancouver, B.C., Trades and Labor Council.
Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved
That the communication from Vancouver, B.C., Trades and Labor Council just read, be received and referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Patterson of Ottawa, Lamarche of Montreal, Jobin of Quebec, the mover and seconder; said committee to consider and report a resolution thereon at as early a date as possible.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Phillips, and resolved

That the election of officers of this Congress be the order of business for three o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 8th instant.

The Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions presented a report as follows:—

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions begs leave to report that it has organized by the election of T. W. Banton as Chairman, and Joseph Lamarche as Secretary.

Your Committee recommends that the resolutions referred to it be dealt with in the following order:—

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Keys,

That this Congress is in favor of the reduction of the salary of the High Commissioner to England to \$1000 per year, and that all expenses be paid out of same.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

That the Government be requested to abolish the office of Canadian High Commissioner to England.

On a vote being taken the amendment was carried.

Moved by Mr. Schryburt, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

Whereas, free and public libraries existed in Quebec under the control of the Provincial Government; and whereas these libraries were very useful for the advancement of the workingmen; be it therefore resolved, That the Government of Quebec be requested by this Congress to re-establish these libraries, especially in the cities of the Province.

The motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That this Congress is of opinion that the first Monday of September, in each year, should be made a statutory public holiday, to be known as Labor Day, and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to take the necessary steps to bring the matter before the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Moved by Mr. Rodier, seconded by Mr. Lamarche, and resolved,

That the Legislature of Quebec be requested to amend the "David Act" by striking out the word "workingman" and substituting the word "wage-earner" therefor.

Moved by Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Callaghan, and resolved

That this Congress petition the Dominion Parliament for the establishment of a two cent passenger rate per mile on all railroads in the Dominion.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. Strachan,

That the Executive Committee of this Congress be instructed to urge upon the Government the justice of making the following changes in the Municipal Law of the Provinces:

1st The adoption of manhood suffrage in Municipal Elections.

2nd. That the first day of January in each year, when not a Sunday, be declared the legal day on which the annual municipal elections are to be held.

3rd. That in all elections, whether Federal, Provincial or Municipal, the hours of polling extend to eight o'clock p.m., and that polling day be declared a legal holiday.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Fitzpatrick,

That the words "when not a Sunday" be struck out of the second clause of the above.

On a vote the amendment was declared lost and the main motion carried.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Glockling,

That this Trades and Labor Congress, composed of regularly elected and credentialed delegates of bona fide labor organizations throughout Canada, having a knowledge that for years past, and at the present time, the labor market of the Dominion has been and is constantly overcrowded in all its branches, mechanical and manual; be it therefore Resolved, that the expenditure of any public money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting, bonusing, encouraging or decoying emigrants of either or both the classes mentioned, adult or juvenile, from abroad to Canada is unnecessary and unjustifiable under such circumstances;

Be it Resolved further, that as a consequence of the existence of such a condition of the labor market in the Dominion of Canada, the existing unjust and misleading system of Dominion immigration, as well as like expenditure on the part of all the Provinces except British Columbia, should be abolished, and only those possessed of financial wealth should be encouraged to the country;

Be it Resolved still further, that it be an instruction to the Executive or Parliamentary Committee of this Congress to prepare and present to the Hon. the Minister of Interior and Immigration for Canada and the several Emigration Bureaus of the Provinces, a duly certified copy of this resolution, and that they press upon their attention the great importance of this subject to workingmen; also that a certified copy of the same be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, for such action as to him may seem most desirable.

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PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

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Moved in amendment by Mr. Connell, seconded by Mr. Page.

That the question be postponed until Thursday Morning.

After discussion by Messrs. O'Donoghue, Connell, Kerrigan, Glockling, Clarke, Strachan, Jobin and Schryburt, the amendment was declared lost and the motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That members be allowed to speak only once on each question, except the mover and seconder, and the time not to exceed five minutes.

The consideration of resolutions submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was resumed.

Moved by Mr. Rodier, seconded by Mr. Lapage.

That the text books used in the schools of the province be uniform and subject to the approval of the Council of Public Instruction.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Felix Marois,

That the following words be added after the word instruction: "And that the said Council of Public Instruction be elected by the people, and that the whole system be placed under a responsible Minister of the Crown as a separate department."

The amendment was carried and the motion as amended was then adopted.

Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Keegan, and resolved

That all railway, telephone and telegraph lines should be owned and controlled by the Federal Government; and all gas and electric light, waterworks, ferry and street railway lines should be owned by the municipality in which they are situated.

Moved by Mr. Campeau, seconded by Mr. Charest.

Whereas, according to the existing laws it is extremely difficult for a workingman to secure justice before the court; Be it therefore resolved, that this Congress petition the proper authorities to secure a more speedy and less expensive mode of procedure in all suits concerning wages.

The motion was carried.

The Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Beales at 1.45 p.m.

The Special Committee on the President's address and Executive Committee's report presented the following report:—

MONTREAL, Sept. 6th, 1893.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—We your Committee beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the President's address, and heartily concur with his suggestions and recommendations.

Should the recommendation *re* the abolition of the three days necessary for the withdrawals of the Post Office Savings Bank deposits, be approved by the Congress, we would recommend that the incoming Executive strongly urge the Federal Government to make the change.

We particularly concur in the regret expressed by the President *re* the lack of encouragement given to the labor press of Canada, and would recommend that a general appeal be made to the secretaries of all labor organizations to support and urge the general public to support the papers favorable to the cause we hold so dear.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WARREN.

WARD S. PLUMB.

ALEX. R. MACDONALD.

The report was received and adopted.

The consideration of Resolutions submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was resumed.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That this Congress hereby records its opinion that an eight hour work day is desirable, and that such day can best be secured by Act of Parliament.

Moved by Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Carey, and resolved

That this Congress petition the Dominion Government to adopt a system of state insurance, the same to be directly connected with the Post Office Savings Department.

Moved by Mr. Campeau, seconded by Mr. Charest,

Whereas, on certain work dynamite is frequently used, and accidents often occur through the ignorance of those using the explosives; be it therefore resolved that this Congress petition the authorities to have all persons prohibited from using dynamite without being provided with a certificate of competency given by an inspector to be appointed by the Government.

The motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Schryburt, and resolved

That the Provincial Government be petitioned to pass a Workingmen's Lien Act, granting to workingmen a first lien on the products of their labor.

Moved by Mr. Lamarche, seconded by Mr. Rodier, and resolved

That the government of Quebec be petitioned to adopt a law abolishing the Legislative Council.

Moved by Mr. St. Laurent, seconded by Mr. Phillips.

That the Legislature of Quebec be petitioned to amend the municipal code so as to secure a secret ballot, as now used in parliamentary elections.

Moved by Mr. Lamarche, seconded by Mr. Warren, and resolved

That the Government of Quebec be petitioned to amend the Factories' Act so as to prohibit the employment of children who are unable to read and write, except in the case of deaf and dumb children.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Boucher,

That on account of the industrial crisis in the United States; on account of the possibility of affecting (either in a good or bad way) the condition of labor men by legislation, this Congress would submit that our statesmen should see that nothing should be done which would in any way create a perturbation in our industry; and that they should also see that national labor should be protected against foreign labor, as for example, in the case of the lumber trade with the United States, which, by the fact of the logs being exported from Canada and manufactured by our neighbors, deprive our laborers of all this labor; be it therefore resolved, that this Congress is of opinion that as to what especially relates to the lumber trade, the exportation of saw logs on which should be levied a tax which would prevent or diminish as much as possible this exportation.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Patterson,

That the above motion be referred to the incoming Executive Committee.

The amendment was carried.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That this Congress is strongly in favor of the principle of compulsory arbitration in the event of strikes and lockouts and that the Dominion Government be petitioned to pass an Act appointing Boards of Arbitration, and that in the event of one of the parties to a dispute appealing to the Arbitration Board the other parties shall be compelled to submit their case for settlement of the dispute.

The copies of the Executive Committee's Report and President's Address, printed in French, not bearing the label of the International Typographical Union, a long discussion ensued on the question, when it was moved by Mr. Kerrigan, seconded by Mr. Boucher,

That the copies of the Executive Committee's Report and President's Address, printed in French, be referred back for the purpose of having the union label placed thereon.

After explanations having been made by several delegates, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Lamarche, seconded by Mr. St. Laurent,

That this Congress is perfectly satisfied with what has been done by the Committee concerning the printing of the Executive Committee's Report and President's Address.

The amendment was carried.

The consideration of resolutions submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was resumed.

Moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of this Congress to urge by letter or deputation upon the Minister of Public Works and the Premier, the advisability, from an organized labor standpoint, of having a clause inserted in all specifications for public works, compelling the contractor to pay the local union rate of wages and observe the local hours of labor prevailing in the locality in which such public works is being performed.

Moved by Mr. Campeau, seconded by Mr. Drolet, and resolved

That this Congress expresses the desire to have the Senate of Canada abolished.

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Moved by Mr. Brennan, seconded by Mr. Desjardins, and resolved

That in the opinion of this Congress, compulsory voting should be substituted for the system now prevailing.

Moved by Mr. Kilt, seconded by Mr. Patterson, and resolved

That whereas, the shortening of the hours of labor is one of the cardinal principles of labor organizations; and whereas, the thousands of men and women who are compelled to earn their living in the mercantile houses of this Dominion, are by reason of the extremely long hours in which they have to labor, debarred from joining the ranks of our organizations to the extent that otherwise they would, the joining of which would place them in a position to secure many advantages and privileges which they cannot in their present unorganized condition expect to obtain; and whereas, the Provincial Government of Ontario has placed on its statute books an Act, entitled the "Shops Regulation Act" which provides that in any municipality where three-fourths of the merchants in any particular branch of business petition the Municipal Council to have the stores of their particular line closed at 6 p.m. each evening excepting Saturday and the eve of Public Holidays, said Municipal Council shall pass a by-law to that effect; and it is also provided that upon the petition of one third of said merchants the said by-law may be repealed; and whereas, the said Act should be amended so that the same number of signatures would be required to repeal as is required to have the by-law passed; and whereas, L. A. 2805, (Clerks) have secured the Early Closing By Law in Ottawa and feel that their best interests are constantly in jeopardy unless the law becomes more generally operative and would therefore ask that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of this Congress to take up this question and have the Ontario Act amended as above, and also that said Executive Committee take steps to have a similar act passed in the Province of Quebec.

Moved by Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Larocque, and resolved

That this Congress approves of the action of the Cigarmakers in their demand to the Government not to change the existing excise tax on cigars, for the purpose of imposing a higher tax on leaf tobacco.

Moved by Mr. Houle, seconded by Mr. Renaud, (Montreal),

That this Congress request the Government to appoint an Inspector to visit the sweating shops and compel the proprietors to keep their establishments in accordance with the existing sanitary regulations.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. A. J. McDonald,

That in the opinion of this Congress the system of sweating shops should be abolished by law.

The amendment was carried.

Moved by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Drolet, and resolved

That owing to the system existing in the City of Montreal in employing children under 14 years of age on public works for the corporation by contractors in handling brick and stone and other kinds of work; and said system being injurious not alone to the health of the children but detriment to our workmen who are employed in that line of labor, we therefore petition the Corporation and Provincial Government to adopt laws to put a stop to this injurious system.

Moved by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, and resolved

That with respect to the rights of labor we affirm the following:

The earth, with its lands, forests, mines and other natural opportunities, is the gift of nature, not to a part but to the whole of humanity.

Whilst men have an unquestionable right to charge for the crops they raise, the houses they build, the services they render, we denounce as utterly unjust that any man should be allowed to charge for the land and other natural gifts that he never made.

The value that accrues to land from the presence and concentration of population should not go to the enrichment of speculators and collectors of ground rent, but should be applied to public purposes.

To impose taxes on improvements is to discourage the beneficent use of capital in the employment of labor and enrichment of the country, whilst encouraging its use injuriously in speculation and monopoly.

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge the Provincial Governments to grant municipalities the power to remove all taxes from the products of industry.

And be it resolved further that we urge upon the Dominion Government the removal of all duties and imposts levied on the products of industry, either imported or manufactured in the country, except such as are levied with a view to restricting the use and consumption of any article or product held to be injurious, and the substitution therefor, as a means of raising the revenue required for the government of the country, of a single tax on land and natural opportunities.

The Congress adjourned at 5 p.m.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7th, 1893.

The Congress was called to order by President Beales at 8.30 a.m.

The Committee on Audit presented the following report, which, on motion, was received and adopted:—

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada :—

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Audit Committee, have carefully examined the accounts of receipts and expenditures and the vouchers for the same, and find the financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer, presented to this Congress, correct in every particular and that the financial records are carefully and systematically kept.

Receipts for past year.....	\$470 18
Total expenditure.....	379 62

Balance on hand.....	90 56
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All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. S. LEGGE,
R. KERRIGAN,
T. S. SHIELDS,

The Committee on Ways and Means presented the following report, which on motion was received and adopted :—

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Ways and Means beg to submit the following report :—

1st. We recommend that the per capita to be levied for the maintenance of this Congress for the following year be ordered at eight cents.

2nd. We recommend that Secretary Dower receive the sum of \$75.00 for his services the past year and at this session, also that the Assistant-Secretary receive the sum of \$10.00 for his services at this Session.

3rd. We recommend that the Assistant-Secretary, T. St. Pierre, be empowered to have the revision and translation of the Report of this Session done at a cost not to exceed \$25.00

4th. We recommend that the Secretary be instructed to procure 1500 copies of the Report printed in English and 500 printed in French.

5th. We would also recommend that all printing done in future for this Congress bear the imprint of the union label and if it does not bear the said imprint the Executive Committee have power to refuse payment for same.

Respectfully submitted,

REDMOND KEYS.
WM. STRACHAN.
H. L. LANGEVIN.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Legge, and resolved

That the President appoint a Committee of three on thanks.

Messrs. McGuire of Ottawa, Glockling of Toronto, and Jackson of Quebec, were appointed as such Committee.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That all resolutions be handed in before 9 a.m. on Friday.

Moved by Mr. Rodier, seconded by Mr. Legge, and resolved

That the Congress adjourn at 9.30 a.m. to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Darlington, and resolved

That when the Congress meets this afternoon it be in Knights of Labor Hall, Craig Street.

The consideration of resolutions submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was resumed.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Keys,

That this Congress is in favor of State Socialism, and will not be satisfied with anything less.

On motion of Mr. Rodier, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, the resolution was tabled.

Moved by Mr. Charest, seconded by Mr. Blondin, and resolved

That the Government of Quebec be petitioned to pass a Compensation for Injuries to Workman Act similar to that which exists in Ontario.

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Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That the Provincial Legislatures of the Dominion be petitioned to appoint female factory inspectors.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. Banton, and resolved

That the Ontario Legislature be petitioned to repeal the amendments to the Landlord and Tenant Act, and that it be an instruction to the incoming Executive Committee of this Congress to interview the members of the Government in furtherance of this object.

The Congress adjourned at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of accepting the invitation of His Worship the Mayor and Council of Montreal to an excursion and luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order in Knights of Labor Hall, 662½ Craig Street, by President Beales, at 3.15 p.m.

Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Darlington, as an amendment to the Constitution,

1st. That after the words "Knights of Labor," (Art. II., Sec. 1), the following words be inserted: "Patrons of Industry, Grangers, and the Single Tax Associations."

2nd. That after the word "delegate," (line 7, Art. II., Sec. 2), the following words be inserted: "Patrons of Industry, Grangers, and the Single Tax Associations shall be entitled to not more than three delegates each."

The Congress adjourned at 5 p.m.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8th; 1893.

The Congress was called to order by President Beales at 8.15 a.m.

President Beales announced that the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Messrs. Carey of Toronto and Connell of Ottawa received invitations the previous evening to attend the ball in honor of Captain Bailey and Officers of the Warship Mohawk, but owing to prior engagements could not attend. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of same and return thanks for courtesy extended.

The consideration of resolutions submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was resumed.

Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Little,

Whereas, this Congress having placed itself on record from time to time in favor of abolishing the contract system on all Government works; and whereas, the Dominion Government having established a Government Printing and Binding Bureau; therefore be it resolved, that for the purpose of ensuring the economic and general success of that institution this Congress urge on the Government the appointment of a practical mechanic as Superintendent; therefore be it further resolved, that the Parliamentary Committee of this Congress be instructed to bring this matter before the Government at its earliest convenience.

The motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. Renaud, (Ottawa), seconded by Mr. Felix Marois,

Resolved, that this Congress deplore the unjust manner in which they use the printers who are employed in the Government Bureau, in suspending the printers while the civil servants are on their holidays, and, consequently, cannot furnish copy, and by this fact causes the loss of employment for months; and be it further resolved, that the custom of the trade prevail in that those last employed should be first discharged, competency being always considered.

The motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. Banton, and resolved

That in the opinion of this Congress, the right to exercise the franchise on the same qualification as that under which men may vote, should be extended to women; and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of this Congress to urge the matter upon the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

Whereas, it has been shown, by the experience of recent elections in the Province of Ontario, especially in cities, that the clauses of the Assessment Act intended to provide for the placing on the rolls of those entitled to be voters under the Manhood Suffrage Act are totally inadequate to effect the objects sought; and

Whereas such failure of these clauses has the affect of disfranchising many workingmen through no fault of their own; therefore be it resolved

That this Congress urge on the Ontario Legislature the advisability of replacing the present unworkable method of preparing the voters' lists for Provincial and Municipal purposes by a simple system of registration; that petitions in favor of such a change in the law be prepared and forwarded, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to take all possible steps to have this reform effected.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, and resolved

That this Congress petition the Provincial Legislature to abolish property qualifications for the holding of municipal office.

Moved by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Banton, and resolved

That a standing committee from this Congress be appointed to act with a like committee of Patrons of Industry for the purpose of considering the advisability and devising a scheme for a union of the labor forces (rural and urban) in Canada for the purpose of resisting domination of wealth, to establish justice among men irrespective of their circumstance in life, and to advance the interests of the whole of our citizens by checking and finally abolishing the extortions and frauds in industrial operations permitted and largely sanctioned by our laws; said committee to consist of Messrs. Rodier and Darlington of Montreal, Jobin and Little of Quebec, and Glockling, Carey and Banton of Toronto.

Moved by Mr. Little, seconded by Mr. Campeau, and resolved

That the Dominion Government be requested to reduce the rate of Postage to two cents for all parts of the Dominion, and to one cent in all cities in the Dominion.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. Banton, and resolved

That this Congress recommends to the Federal and Provincial Governments, and also to Municipalities and School Boards, that they give all contracts for printing, binding, and other supplies to firms where the recognized standard rates of wages are paid, pending the establishments of printing bureaus, giving the preference to such as recognize organizations among their employees; and further resolved, that in view of the fact that the present contract for the supply of School Books in the Province of Ontario will soon expire it be an instruction to the Ontario Executive to make every effort to have the Ontario Government establish such printing bureau for the production of School Books in lieu of entering into another contract for the same.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Carey, and resolved

Whereas, the masses are interested in and bear their portion of the expenditure of all Municipal Moneys; therefore be it resolved that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to petition the Legislatures of the Provinces to so alter or amend the Municipal Act of the various Provinces as to allow the entire electorate of municipalities to vote on all money by-laws.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That this Congress, while fully recognizing the importance to all wage-earners of continuous and persistent endeavors to place upon the statute books of this country all those measures of political reform which have hitherto engaged the attention of labor reformers; yet this Congress is strongly of opinion that it is desirable that some effort be made to inaugurate social reforms of a radical nature, and would recommend to all affiliated bodies the desirability of taking some practical step in the direction of co-operation, both productive and distributive, and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of this Congress to take this matter into their consideration and to endeavor to interest the Provincial and Municipal Governments in this question.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Carey,

That this Congress is in favor of the system known as the "Initiative and Referendum," in matters of legislation. That it be an instruction to the Executive Board to have prepared petitions to be signed by organized labor bodies and forwarded to the Federal and Provincial Governments, with a view to secure such changes in our system of government as will enable the people to directly initiate and control legislation, by the adoption of

1st. The initiative, by which the voters of any Municipality, Province, or the Dominion may demand the submission of a new law or the alteration or abolition of any existing law within the jurisdiction of the body to whom the demand is presented. Upon the demand being presented it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council, Legislative Assembly or Dominion Parliament, as the case may be, to prepare an Act in accordance with the terms of the demand and submit to the popular vote for approval or rejection. If approval it forthwith becomes law.

2nd. The Referendum, a provision by which all enactments of a general nature do not become law until three months after they have been passed by the representative body. During those three months the voters may demand that the measure be submitted to the popular vote.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Kerrigan, seconded by Mr. Keys,

And that it be an instruction to the Executive of this Congress that they submit to the popular vote of each organization affiliated with this Congress the following questions, viz.: (1) Are you in favor of the present industrial system? (2) Are you in favor of the so-called co-operative system of productive distribution and exchange? (3) Are you in favor of the communistic system of government? (4) Have you any other system better than the above to suggest?

The amendment was carried, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Banton, seconded by Mr. Glockling,

That owing to the great conflict of opinion as to the political future of this country, this Congress petition the Dominion Government to submit to a popular vote the following questions:

The maintenance of our present Colonial status; Imperial Federation; Canadian Independence; Political Union with the United States.

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Moved in amendment by Mr. St. Pierre, seconded by Mr. Keys,

That all after the word "that" in the foregoing be struck out and the following be inserted in lieu thereof: "While we reaffirm our request to the Dominion Parliament to submit to a popular vote the following questions: The maintenance of our present colonial status; Imperial Federation; Canadian Independence and Political Union with the United States; in the meanwhile we express our conviction that the Independence of Canada is the most desirable solution of our national future."

On a vote the amendment was lost, and the motion carried by 29 to 17.

The discussion was resumed on the amendment to the Constitution *re* Patrons of Industry, Grangers and Single Tax Association.

The Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Beales at 1.20 p.m.

Discussion was resumed on the amendment to the Constitution, when it was moved in amendment by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue,

That the resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be an instruction to the Secretary of this Congress to have printed in French and English copies of the same and forwarded to the various bodies in affiliation with this Congress, with instructions to said bodies to have a vote taken upon the same and forwarded to him at a date enabling him to present result of same to this Congress at its session in 1894.

The amendment was carried.

Moved by Mr. Birmingham, seconded by Mr. Keegan, and resolved

That this Congress demand of the Provincial Government of Quebec a yearly report of the Factory Inspectors of the Province, giving account of all factories visited by them; the state of such factories; the hours worked in each per day, and the number of children working in them under fourteen years of age. The said report to be printed in French and English, and 1000 copies of each yearly report to be given to the Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal and the Hull Trades and Labor Council, whereby the public at large can have access to them.

Moved by Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Schryburt, and resolved

That all accidents be reported to the Factory Inspectors within forty-eight hours after occurrence.

Moved by Mr. Little, seconded by Mr. Jobin, and resolved

That the Factory Act of the Province of Quebec be so amended as to extend the time for prosecution under said Act from two to six months; and also that Section 3048 be amended by inserting after the word "Inspector" the words "of person or association of persons."

Moved by Mr. Charest, seconded by Mr. Rodier, and resolved,

That the Government be petitioned to adopt regulations to prevent women and children in factories from carrying or dragging loads exceeding in weight for children of fourteen years, twenty-five pounds, and for women, forty pounds; and that women be prohibited from drawing trucks in factories.

The hour of 2 o'clock having been set apart for the election of officers, the President appointed Messrs. Kerrigan of Montreal, Drolet of Montreal, and Phillips of Quebec, as Scrutineers.

For President—

Geo. T. Beales of Toronto, by acclamation.

For Vice-President—

Patrick J. Jobin of Quebec, by acclamation.

For Secretary-Treasurer—

Geo. W. Dower of Toronto, by acclamation.

Legislative Committee for Ontario—

Alexander R. Macdonald of Ottawa.....Acclamation.

David A. Carey of Toronto.....Acclamation.

Robert Glockling of Toronto.....Acclamation.

Legislative Committee for Quebec—

J. B. St. Laurent of Quebec.....31

Joseph Lamarche of Montreal.....31

Napoleon Page of Hull.....26

The Congress adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

EVENING SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Beales at 8 p.m.

The selection of next place of meeting was then proceeded with, and Cornwall, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Hull, Que., Vancouver, B. C., St. John, N. B., Kingston, Ont., Halifax, N. S., and Prescott, Ont., were placed in nomination. The vote resulted as follows:—

Cornwall.....	12
Ottawa.....	17
Hull.....	4
Vancouver.....	1
St. John.....	2
Kingston.....	8
Halifax.....	1
Prescott.....	1

On the second ballot Ottawa was selected on the following vote:—

Cornwall.....	20
Ottawa.....	25
Hull.....	1
Vancouver.....	0
St. John.....	1
Kingston.....	2
Halifax.....	0
Prescott.....	0

The Special Committee on Communication from the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, B. C., presented the following report:—

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, B. C., beg leave to submit the same for insertion in full in the official Report of your proceedings, and is as follows:—

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 29th, 1893.

GEO. W. DOWER, Esq., *Secretary Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:*

DEAR SIR,—At the last regular meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council a Committee was authorized to send a letter to your body in lieu of a delegate, at the same time understanding that reforms are not the work of a day but that victory depends entirely upon unceasing perseverance, and that the battle in the great social problem is an uphill one, we send greetings and hope your deliberations will be crowned with success.

The Chinese question is still alive, but progressing very slowly. We expect little or no effective anti-Chinese legislation as long as the present Government holds the reins of power. Although possessed of the fullest reasons both the local and the federal administrations refuse to protect the toilers of our race from that invasion of Oriental rivals now known so well. Remembering that "none are so blind as those who will not see" how can anybody expect the much needed legislation in this direction while those highest in authority at Ottawa remain hand-in-glove with the very individuals who have everything to do with the dumping of the obnoxious vermin on our soil. It is astonishing how the majority of travellers and persons of means who visit this Province (including members of Parliament) are duped and deceived respecting the cause of anti-Chinese agitation. They arrive and depart with the best available means of transportation, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries the world can afford; they drive in carriages around the park and through the streets, and perhaps not one in twenty of them ever enter a Chinese hovel. Nine-tenths of those who travel through Vancouver, both eastward bound and westward bound, are in more or less affluent circumstances, and move on a higher plane of life than the generality of working people are able to do. Thus they cannot possibly come in contact with the habits and customs of the lower grade of Chinese, and these embrace the greater proportion of the Mongolians that are brought to this country. Visitors of the class mentioned above, during the course of their travels, may meet and, to a certain extent

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mingle with tyhees, mandarins, gorunors, officers of the crown, and others occupying high positions, but owing to their social standing it would be *infra dignitatis* to make friends or even acquaintances among the class of Chinese that are emptied upon the shores of the Dominion by every steamer from the Orient that enters a British Columbia port. Hence, an amount of ignorance prevails regarding the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" for which the "heathen Chinese is peculiar," that would be simply astounding did we in this Province not know from actual observation that such travelers either cannot or will not—more likely the latter—take the trouble to ascertain the facts. These people, who are generally regarded as belonging to the cultured classes, on returning to their respective homes, instead of telling inquirers that they know nothing at all about the anti-Chinese movement, and that they never put themselves about in the slightest to learn anything authentic concerning it, deliberately mislead the public with their remarks. A reason for this in many cases, is found in the fact that many of the travelers are indirectly—and many directly—interested in the transportation of these Asiatics. Of course a natural result is that the working classes here and in other places, where the movement against the Chinese is being carried on, are discontented and consequently are said to be under the thumbs of mischievous agitators. Since the establishment by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. of the line of steamers to China, each of that Company's vessels has brought from across the Pacific more Mongolians than any single ship carried from the shores of Spain, Portugal, France or England of Caucasians in early days to lay the foundation of what is now the United States of America. Besides the arrival in the country of the allotted number by tonage, according to law, the vessels are allowed to bring in bond as many more Mongolians as is seen fit. Chinese are prohibited doing city corporation work, but, by a very small majority in the Assembly, they are permitted to do so on Provincial public works. It is expected, however, at the next session of the Legislature that possibly this will be done away with as well as their working in mines. Only a small minority of the population oppose anti-Chinese legislation. At last Oriental cheap labor is causing tradesmen and merchants, generally foremost in reducing wages, with no uncertain sound to complain most bitterly of hard times; the boomerang of cheap labor will surely one day recoil on the head of the thrower. The ways and means of living of this undesirable class of emigrants are now so well known to your august body that it is unnecessary to dilate at length in this letter regarding them. Suffice to say that the Mongolians as a race will never assimilate with the Caucasians either in civilization or citizenship; for it is hardly possible to elevate the former to the level of the latter. In this connection it would not perhaps be amiss to quote from a report which appeared in the Vancouver *World* of the 14th inst. At a citizens luncheon given in honor of Hon. Edmund Barton, Q. C., Attorney-General for New South Wales, who sailed by the *Miwera*, Mr. F. W. Ward, of the new Canadian-Australian steamship line, replying at length to a toast, remarked:

"... The Australians were full of hopefulness and enterprise. . . . Few people between the ages of 10 and 21 years were uneducated. It cost the colony some \$10,000,000 a year to educate the young. . . . The colonies did not want an illiterate, unintelligent immigration. This was why they excluded the Chinese, and other undesirable classes were not acceptable citizens. A desirable class it was impossible to get too fast—a class who would in a brief time attain the full stature of citizenship.

"Hon. Mr. Barton—The Chinese do not wish to become citizens. They do not come to stay. (Applause)."

(Mr. Ward continued his speech for free trade.)

The labor movement in British Columbia is growing and in all probability its voice will be heard with effect in the near future. Even Indians are taking to Unionism. The wage-workers make up three-fourths of the total vote of the Province. A cosmopolitan people, divided into two class distinctions, equally intelligent and industrious, make up the population—one the employing element, or middle men, who boast of a sort of cod-fish aristocracy, representing capital; the other the fellows who live to work and work to live, representing the labor element. To a very large extent foreign capital is depended upon in this Province (and in this respect the financial depression of the United States is being felt considerably here), therefore the real capitalist stands outside the pale of industry, though it is intensely interested, especially when conflicts arise. Comparatively few employers work entirely on their own capital, and this rule applies to joint stock

companies, and in those cases the employer and the capitalist are one. Some employers, especially those who operate struggling businesses, have very little money of their own, but work largely on credit. A majority of the employers run small concerns. Capital is hard at work now, with both hands and brains, and under our present social system it is laying a foundation second to none in the monopoly of land, it is encroaching on the public interests in a way that augurs no good to the wage-earner. Under the existing force of circumstances the "hewer of wood and drawer of water," with all the skill and muscle of yore, are hard at work, pulling and tugging away against the tide of keen competition for their existence as is the case elsewhere, and as the current of affairs reduces wages, the tug of war begins between employer and employed. Of late labor in this respect has been disturbed and agitated somewhat. This has also been so with the shorter hours movement. The nine-hour day has been generally observed throughout the Province, but in certain sections the ten hour day is the rule for unskilled and unorganized workmen. At present there is a feeling of unrest gaining ground in the minds of the rank and file of the laboring classes with the respect to the very ardent defender of interests too conservative, the opponents of trades unions and patrons of Chinese cheap labor. The resources of this Province in the rural districts are undeveloped and a great necessity still exists for ranchers of moderate means (which many have not) and who have a knowledge of stock breeding, grain raising, and fruit growing, either separately or collectively, and this need will remain as long as our present local and federal land laws and trade policies of taxation exist. For an instance: the population of the Province is about 100,000; the amount of rural land owned privately in a few districts is 868,476 acres, of which 79,267 acres are used for pastoral and agricultural purposes. The foreign emigrant, agitated by the social inequalities of fortune in the land whence he came, may scour the whole Province with impunity to find the least public manifestation of discontent and envy. He finds that luxury and comfort are fairly well displayed for a new country, as well as a fair amount of uncomplaining wretchedness as yet. In this connection it might be well to mention that at the last session of the Provincial House of Assembly in Victoria a measure, modelled after similar enactments now in vogue in England, Australia and in several of the United States, was passed entitled, "An Act to provide for a bureau of labor statistics, and also of councils of conciliation and of arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes." The face value of this Act appears good, and is doubtless intended to benefit the working classes, seeing that it provides for arbitration in the settlement of disputes between employers and employed, but the general opinion among the wage-earners is that it is like several other enactments for the solution of the vexed question and only reaches the first mile stone on the road that leads to the goal which all should strive to win. The labor organizations of Vancouver, however, have decided to give the Act a fair trial and do their utmost to have it so amended ultimately that it will be a credit both to the Government and the people. On the 18th instant the following sentences appeared in the statisticians report to the Trades Council:—

"Trade reports from many cities and towns along the coast advise workingmen of all classes to keep away, as many men are out of employment in all lines of trade. By the daily increasing large numbers of idle workmen here and elsewhere on the coast, all doubt is removed that Vancouver, and British Columbia generally, must face the unemployed problem, the vital concern of organized labor, as it is being met in other places on the Continent. When you ask: 'How's work?' many workmen around the city will reply: 'pretty slack,' 'very dull,' 'dead,' or 'I haven't done a tap in a month,' etc. The reason ascribed for the whole situation, summed up briefly, show that what affects employment across the border on the coast (though as a rule skilled labor is not so well paid here) also affects this side of the line, by regulating, in not a small way, the supply and demand of labor. One principal reason advanced for being out of work by not a few is the geographical situation of the place. For instance, a person unemployed endeavors to find a situation elsewhere. In the east, within a day, he can reach one of a score of as large, or even larger, places, where times may be better. Here it takes about a week, and close upon \$50 must be spent to reach a place of any consequence; and idle men, looking for work, as a rule, have not that sum in reserve. The reports from local trades are discouraging, with no better prospects. Many workmen of the building trades, resident in Vancouver, are engaged outside the city elsewhere in the Province. The only

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work of any importance being done here at present is that of the city corporation on the streets, and that is far advanced."

Since the meeting of your body last year this Council has expressed itself upon the following issues:—

"It is believed that the matter of preventing the crews of foreign vessels working ashore, thus depriving resident longshoremen of their means of livelihood, would be accomplished by the Government enacting as a law, the Taylor contract alien labor bill, 1892." This question vitally concerns these ports, as a captain of a foreign ship is permitted to step in and use his crew as a club to beat the stevedores in case of trouble.

"The passing of a resolution opposed to the granting by the city corporation of a \$300,000 bonus to the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway." However, the necessary majority of property owners decided to make the city pay it, and that is what Vancouver is doing now on the instalment plan.

"The opposing, by a resolution, of establishing or enlarging the Dominion army, whether as a militia or volunteer corps, or any class or grade of arms, and disapproving of a movement in Vancouver to establish and equip a battalion of volunteer rifle men, which would entail an unnecessary and uncalled for expense."

"A resolution was passed demanding that the present property qualifications of voters on all Vancouver money by-laws be reduced from \$500 to \$200."

"A resolution opposed to the city guaranteeing the interest on \$400,000 worth of bonds of the Vancouver Electric Street Railway and Light Co. was carried. The City Council submitted a by-law for that purpose to the people which was defeated by a large majority."

At a public meeting held last month the grievances, as set forth by the Fraser River fishermen connected with the late strike, resulted in the passing of the two following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this meeting held in Vancouver, July 22, 1893, condemn the action of Messrs. Devlin and Lomas, Indian agents, and other Provincial servants, for interfering with the Indians and others in trying to intimidate them by using their influence as officials to induce them to work for starvation wages.

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that the number of fishing licenses granted to the canneries should be greatly reduced and that all licenses illegally granted to Japanese and canneries which are such in name only, should be immediately cancelled and that the Dominion Government should give the petition of the Fraser River Fishermen's Association, which has been so largely signed, its immediate attention.

Also a copy of a petition addressed to the Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is herewith enclosed.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the council.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. BARTLEY, *Statistician V. T. and L. C.*

PETITION.

To the Honorable C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

We, the undersigned, being true and loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and residents of the Province of British Columbia, beg to call your attention to the *great evil* which has befallen this Province through the importation of Oriental labor; also to the shameful manner in which the present system of granting licenses is being used to the detriment of those depending on the fishing industry for a livelihood.

Thousands of dollars are being annually expended throughout the Eastern Provinces and Europe in advertising "in glowing terms" the fishing industry of this Province, showing what an independant living can be made by one emigrating to British Columbia and adopting this means of livelihood. Hundreds of families are breaking up comfortable homes, and in many cases spending their last dollar, with the belief that they shall still better their condition in life by emigrating to share in the "golden harvest" promised them on the banks of the Fraser and other streams in British Columbia. But sad is their lot on arrival here to find principally Japanese and Chinese labor employed. What is left for them to do? Cross the border and take their chances on streams where Japanese labor is excluded, or remain here and live a life of misery well nigh to starvation.

We appeal to you for justice. Have not the whites and native Indians the first right to the resources of our rivers? Slowly but surely are they being driven from our rivers and deprived of their just rights by hundreds of Japanese who are arriving by every ship from the Orient and being immediately employed by the canning companies. The outcome of this, as regards the future of our Province, is simply appalling to look forward to.

The Japanese and Chinese are mostly young men, and, in a great number of cases, have wives and children in the Orient whom they are supporting. They spend nothing in this country but for the bare necessities of life, which, with them, are small indeed. They make no improvement whatever, and no matter how much money they make they continue to live in the same hovels, sending all their money home to their own country, which, at heart, they have never given up, although they take the oath of allegiance to suit their own ends, and when the salmon give out they shall return to it, leaving the surrounding country in the same state as it was on discovery of the river.

Whereas, on the other hand, if our rights and white labor are protected, numerous families would embark in this business, fathers becoming fishermen, the families securing employment in the canneries, homes be made along the river, with small farms surrounding them which would be worked during the times when the fish do not run, and becoming permanent settlers, educating their children for a moral and industrious life, instead of barren shores when the salmon are no more. These would be prosperous settlements, surrounded by farms sufficient to keep them by supplying the near cities, which, by that time, shall have become wealthy and prominent. All this shall be brought about if our rights are protected. But, under the present system of licensing, all is impossible.

The Japanese, on arrival, immediately secure licenses by deceiving the Government as to the time of their residence in this country, in which deception they are helped by the canning companies. They are then supplied with boats and nets, and those who have not been able to secure licenses are supplied with them by the canning companies, who, through the medium of Japanese bosses, keep them in a condition of absolute serfdom, living in shacks and scows on the river front. In many cases from fifteen to twenty live in one room. They also force them to buy all supplies from stores controlled by the companies, and in this manner depriving them of their privilege of buying where they can buy to the best advantage. In this matter the canning companies are greatly injuring the general trade.

Under the present license system the salmon canning companies are entitled to twenty licenses on each building or factory. The outcome of this is that many have erected frame buildings in which there is no machinery, and they in no way are benefited by these buildings, outside of the extra twenty licenses secured by the building of them; also in more than one case they are preparing to operate a small amount of machinery in an adjoining building with the boiler already used in the cannery proper; this also is being done to secure an extra twenty licenses. Anyone putting up the sign, "Fish for Sale" has a chance of securing ten licenses. These, in some cases, are also controlled by the syndicates; and in other cases licenses so procured are being used for the purpose of supplying fish for the canneries; these people are also employing Japanese by day labor.

It is a well known fact that during the big run of the Sockeye salmon, twenty boats are quite sufficient to supply each cannery with more fish than they can put up, and it is customary to stop all boats over that number, as the fish are useless if not put up inside of thirty-six hours. With these Japanese at their command, with whom they have contracted for fish at a smaller price than they would offer white men by day labor, they shall have no need for any fish caught by the white man or the Indian. The white people shall only be employed before and after the big runs.

During the slack years there was little more than the amount paid for the license made, and now mostly all the fishermen are in debt, so the outlook for this year, owing to the disregard in which the white fisherman's license is held, is something terrible to look forward to. The cannery man is the only one who has a privileged license. The white fisherman's license is of no use to him whatever.

We beg to call your attention to the way in which the Japanese are working on the one license. They are making three shifts of eight hours the Japanese being so much alike in the eyes of the white people that it is almost impossible to find out who the real owner of the license is. Therefore one license with them is equal to six white men's licenses. The Japanese boats are never off the river, only at such times as they are changing men.

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We also call your attention to the great amount of money spent annually at the salmon hatcheries. This money is raised by taxation of white labor, but the benefit derived from the hatcheries is reaped by Chinese and Japanese.

We beg and pray that we shall receive our just rights, and that something be done at once with this matter. To save trouble on our rivers by desperate men whose rights are being trampled under foot to satisfy the greed of monopolists, we request that the following system of licensing be adopted:—

1. That no Japanese be granted a license.
2. That no individual or fish dealer shall be granted more than one license; and that the number of licenses now granted to the canning companies be greatly reduced.
3. That no one but the person procuring said license be allowed to fish on said license.
4. That the price for one fishing license shall be five dollars (\$5) per year in all parts of the Province.
5. That any man properly qualified be granted a license.

Your Committee, having carefully considered the several matters therein referred to, submit:—

That while the Congress is on record in opposition to the Chinese immigration to Canada yet it is recommended that in the opinion of this Congress the landing in Canada of Chinese should be totally prohibited, or, failing this, that a per capita tax of \$100, registration and other requisite restrictions be imposed on all Chinese and Japanese hereafter landing in Canada.

Your Committee are much pleased in finding that the Indian population of British Columbia are evincing kindly feelings towards and are becoming members of labor organizations.

Your body will hear with pleasure that organization in the ranks of all workers for wages in British Columbia is making steady progress and that the nine-hour work day is the system generally prevailing in that country.

Your Committee are pleased to note that legislation in British Columbia has provided for Bureaus of Labor Statistics and Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Respecting the question of the crews of foreign vessels landing and working ashore to the disadvantage of the citizens, and the belief in a law similar to that contemplated by the Taylor Bill.

Your Committee are constrained to hazard the opinion that a law similar to that referred to would be inoperative in such a case, owing to international laws and the provisions of the British Merchants' Shipping Act, and believe that only through organization can the evil complained of be practically and efficiently counteracted and restrained as in the case of the Ship Laborers organization in the city of Quebec.

Your Committee recommend that the adoption of this Report be a condemnation of all measures involving the expenditure of public moneys for any military purpose.

Your Committee point to the fact that, contrary to the ground taken by our Vancouver brothers, this Congress is on record in favor of the whole electorate having a vote on all money by-laws, and would recommend like action by all labor organizations in Canada.

Your Committee, in this connection, take occasion to recommend that all Trades Councils and District Assemblies in Canada elect or appoint Parliamentary or other Committees to act in accord, as far as circumstances will permit, with this body, through its Executive and Secretary, in respect of such matters and subjects as are of common interest to the labor cause.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. PATTERSON.
R. GLOCKLING.
JOS. LAMARCHE.
P. J. JOBIN.
D. J. O'DONOGHUE.

Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

The Committee on Thanks presented the following report, which on motion was received and adopted :—

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada :

Gentlemen,—Your Special Committee appointed to draft resolutions of Thanks beg leave to present the following report :—

1st. That the hearty thanks of this Congress be and are hereby cordially tendered the official Reception Committee of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal for the kind manner in which the Delegates were received and entertained, and also for procuring suitable halls.

2nd. That the thanks of this Congress be herewith tendered to His Worship Mayor Desjardins and the Corporation of this City for their many acts of kindness, particularly their providing a steamer for the purpose of giving the delegates a very enjoyable excursion up the Lachine Canal and the run down the Rapids, and the sumptuous spread given the delegates on board, on behalf of the citizens.

3rd. That the thanks of this Congress are due and are herewith tendered to the press, for the reports published from day to day of the proceedings of this Congress.

4th. We also recommend that the thanks of your body be tendered to Messrs. Winne & Peavey, of the Albion Hotel for courtesies extended to visiting delegates.

5th. That this Congress tender herewith their hearty thanks to the retiring Officers for the impartial manner in which they discharged their duties during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. McGUIKE,
R. GLOCKLING,
ED. JACKSON,

The consideration of resolutions submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was resumed.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. Banton, and resolved

That provision should be made under the Ontario Factory Act that all rules and regulations formulated by employers for the governing of their employees while in their employ, should first be submitted to the Attorney-General's Department, in order that such rules and regulations shall comply with the regulations of the law.

Moved by Mr. Charest, seconded by Mr. Drolet, and resolved

That articles 3024 of the Factories Act be amended so that the words "as far as possible," be replaced by the words "that it shall be compulsory to have protective apparatus to prevent accidents in factories."

Moved by Mr. Charest, seconded by Mr. Blondin, and resolved.

That the Factories' Act be amended so as to give further powers to the Inspector concerning the children employed in manufacturies when there is doubt as to whether they have attained the age of 14 years, and that in the future birth certificates or sworn declarations by the parents or guardians of the children be kept on file in the factories to dispel all doubt as to the reports of parents who wish to set their children to work before they have attained the age required by law.

Moved by Mr. Bouchard, seconded by Mr. Jobin, and resolved

That the Legislature of Quebec be petitioned to facilitate the incorporation of workingmen's unions and benevolent associations

Moved by Mr. Drolet, seconded by Mr. Warren, and resolved

That the Provincial Governments be petitioned to appoint electric inspectors for works and apparatuses.

Moved by Mr. Devers, seconded by Mr. Callaghan, and resolved

That this Congress hears with regret that the duties of the office of Inspector of gear and tackle have been neglected, to the serious injury and loss of life of workmen; therefore, we call for the immediate appointment of thoroughly competent and efficient officer or officers who shall devote their entire time to the duties of the office, and that this resolution be referred to the Executive Committee of the Congress to act thereon at their earliest convenience.

Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved

That in the opinion of this Congress a label should be placed on all union made goods so as to enable the public to distinguish between fair made goods and non union or prison labor, believing such action would be in the interest of organized labor.

Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Darlington, and resolved

That the Executive Committee for the province of Quebec be instructed to petition the Provincial Legislature to have the Stephens Bill introduced, viz., abolishing the seizure of wages made law, as being a step in the direction of the abolition of the credit system.

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Moved by Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Schyrburt, and resolved
That the Provincial Government of Quebec be petitioned to pass an act rendering illegal the sub contract system.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Snow, and resolved
That this Congress petition the Quebec Legislature to pass an act abolishing all leases on houses of a rental of a less sum than \$150 per year, and that any lease or contract to the contrary shall be null and void.

Moved by Mr. Rodier, seconded by Mr. Lepage.
That the Government of Quebec be petitioned to adopt a system of free and compulsory education.
Moved in amendment by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Campeau.
That all after the word "that" in the original motion be expunged and the following substituted :
"The Government be petitioned to maintain and continue the present night-school system in the Province of Quebec ; and further, that we also favor free education in all schools."

On a vote the amendment was declared lost.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Little,
That the word "Compulsory" be struck out.
The amendment was carried, and the motion as amended was adopted.
Moved by Mr. Charest, seconded by Mr. Rodier, and resolved
That the Government be petitioned to appoint in each large centre of Canada an inspector of scaffolding in order to prevent a large number of accidents among workmen employed in the building trades.

Moved by Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Little, and resolved
That this Congress condemn the barbarous and inhuman law known as the Master and Servants Act, as applied in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and which permits a brutal employer to assault and inflict bodily punishment without affording any legal protection to the servant.

Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. McGuire, and resolved
Whereas, the efforts of D. A. No. 6, to shorten the hours of labor in the lumber mills of the Ottawa district to 10 hours per day having proved futile, every effort to arbitrate or compromise having been absolutely refused ; therefore, be it resolved, that it be a particular request to delegates to bring this matter before their respective organizations, and ask them to support D. A. No. 6, in any action they may take.

Moved by Mr. McGuire, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, and resolved
That the Ontario Legislature be petitioned to reduce the qualifications of voters from \$400 to \$200 in cities in that Province.

Moved by Mr. Kerrigan, seconded by Mr. Keys, and resolved
Whereas, the total capital of nearly all the Banks of Canada does not exceed the sum of 75 millions of dollars, and inasmuch as the Government of this Dominion has already established the precedent of supplying paper money to the people of this Dominion ; therefore, be it resolved that we petition the Dominion Government to issue paper money to the extent of half of its resources and to revoke the charter of every bank in Canada.

Moved by Mr. Kerrigan, seconded by Mr. Keys, and resolved
Whereas, the use of precious metals has proved to be the bane of the small producer or trader ; therefore be it resolved, that we call upon the Dominion Government to demonitize both gold and silver, thereby enabling the people of this country to settle their international remittances much more effectively.

Moved by Mr. McDonald (Cornwall), seconded by Mr. Darlington,
That the incoming Executive Committee be and they are hereby instructed to press upon the Dominion Government the advisability of making the following changes in the tariff, co-operating with the Grand Officers of the Patrons of Industry in urging the same, viz. : that coal oil, binder twine, wire for fencing, and agricultural implements be placed upon the free list.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Kerrigan,
That the Congress pronounce in favor of free trade.
The amendment was carried.
Moved by Mr. Dodd, seconded by Mr. Keys, and resolved
That we request the Provincial Governments to form a schedule of prices governing the sale of drugs
X Moved by Mr. Theriault, seconded by Mr. Gales, and resolved
That this Congress petition the Provincial Governments to prohibit the manufacture of tinware in any private reformatory or like institution, receiving grants from the Provincial treasury, or prison under their control.

Moved by Mr. Charest, seconded by Mr. Warren, and resolved
That the Federal Government be petitioned to recommend to railway companies to pave their yards where shunting is done ; by doing so many accidents will be prevented to shunters and brakemen, such paving having been already done in many parts of the United States.

Moved by Mr. Campeau, seconded by Mr. Rochon, and resolved

Whereat this Congress has, during the present session, adopted several resolutions tending to improve the condition of the laboring class, through the governments, and whereas many of these resolutions were passed at previous sessions and now remain as a dead letter; therefore be it resolved, that this Congress pledge itself, individually and in the name of all the bodies it represents, to fight by all legal means every authority that will refuse or delay in granting us justice.

In concluding our work, we the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions, begs to recommend that the Congress record its approval of, and its concurrence in, all acts done and measures passed upon at previous Sessions of the Congress, not dealt with in detail at the present Session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. BANTON, *Chairman.*
J. W. PATTERSON.
EDWARD LITTLE.
M. A. CAMPEAU.
JOS. LAMARQUE, *Secretary.*

There being no further business the Congress adjourned at 1.25 a.m. on Saturday, to meet in the city of Ottawa, on a date to be selected by the Executive Committee.

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ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AND NAMES OF DELEGATES.

ORGANIZATION.	DELEGATES.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
Montreal Trades and Labor Council	{ JOSEPH LEPAGE	P. C. Chatel, 127 1/2 St. Lawrence St.
Ottawa Trades and Labor Council	{ R. KEYS	
Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council	{ MICHAEL CAMPEAU	
Toronto Trades and Labor Council	{ J. S. LEGGE	
District Assembly, No. 6, Ottawa	{ A. K. MACDONALD	P. G. McCann, Labor Hall, George Street.
District Assembly, No. 18, Montreal	{ A. KENAUD	
District Assembly, No. 19, Montreal	{ PATRICK J. JOHIN	P. J. Jobin, 116 Scott Street.
District Assembly, No. 20, Quebec	{ FRANCIS SCHRYBURN	
District Assembly, No. 25, Toronto	{ J. E. BOUCHARD	
District Assembly, No. 26, Montreal	{ T. W. BANTON	T. W. Banton, Box 582.
District Assembly, No. 27, Toronto	{ D. J. O'DONOGHUE	J. Geo. Kilts, 477 Cumberland Street.
District Assembly, No. 28, Montreal	{ R. GLOCKLING	Richard J. Kerrigan, 64 Foundling Street.
District Assembly, No. 29, Montreal	{ J. W. PATTERSON	
District Assembly, No. 30, Quebec	{ RICHARD KERRIGAN	
District Assembly, No. 31, Toronto	{ JOHN BRENNAN	
District Assembly, No. 32, Montreal	{ WILLIAM DARLINGTON	
District Assembly, No. 33, Toronto	{ J. A. RODIER	
District Assembly, No. 34, Montreal	{ J. A. LAMARCHE	
District Assembly, No. 35, Quebec	{ E. HOULE	
District Assembly, No. 36, Toronto	{ FREDERIC DESJARDINS	
District Assembly, No. 37, Montreal	{ E. D. JACKSON	
District Assembly, No. 38, Toronto	{ D. A. CAREY	
District Assembly, No. 39, Montreal	{ A. GARIEPY	
District Assembly, No. 40, Montreal	{ ARTHUR PEPIN	
District Assembly, No. 41, Montreal	{ JOSEPH LAROCQUE	
District Assembly, No. 42, Montreal	{ GEO. S. WARE	
District Assembly, No. 43, Montreal	{ THOMAS BOUCHER	
District Assembly, No. 44, Montreal	{ PATRICK M. DRAPER	
District Assembly, No. 45, Montreal	{ T. ST. PIERRE	
District Assembly, No. 46, Montreal	{ FELIX MAROIS	
District Assembly, No. 47, Montreal	{ GEORGE MAROIS	
District Assembly, No. 48, Montreal	{ J. A. LANGLOIS	
District Assembly, No. 49, Montreal	{ JAMES HEWITSON	
District Assembly, No. 50, Montreal	{ T. S. SHIELDS	
District Assembly, No. 51, Montreal	{ GEO. T. BEALES	
District Assembly, No. 52, Montreal	{ JOSEPH GALES	
District Assembly, No. 53, Montreal	{ WILLIAM STRACHAN	
District Assembly, No. 54, Montreal	{ WILLIAM WRIGHT	
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Shoeworkers' Union, No. 77, Toronto
 Shoeworkers' Union, No. 81, Hamilton
 Builders Laborers' Union, Toronto
 Builders Laborers' Union, Ottawa
 Stonecutters' Union, Toronto
 Packers' Union, No. 1, Toronto

(J. A. LANGLOIS
 JAMES HEWITSON.
 T. S. SHIELDS
 GEO. T. BEALES
 JOSEPH GALES
 WILLIAM STRACHAN
 WILLIAM WRIGHT

Geo. Marinos, 201 Aqueduc Street, St. Sauveur.
 John Pollock, 118 Victor Avenue.
 Albert W. Whitby, 32 Albert Road,
 H. T. Benson, 141 Amelia Street.
 Thos. Ryan, Labor Hall, George Street.
 J. R. Worsdall, 69 Clinton Street.
 Herbert H. Lawlor, 86 Scollard Street.

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AND NAMES OF DELEGATES.

ORGANIZATION.	D. LEGATES.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
Carriage Makers Union, Montreal	DELPHIS ROCHON.	Amele Guindon, Montreal P.O.
Machinists' Association, Victoria Lodge, No. 111, Montreal.	DAVID LAMOUREUX.	William H. King, 16 Champlain Street.
Asso. des Bouches de Montreal (Butchers' Association).	JOSEPH DENIS.	M. Charbonneau, Montreal P.O.
Order of Railway Conductors, Stadacona Division, Quebec.	FERD. BAYARD.	Eugene McKenna, 16 St. Famille Street.
Machine Woodworkers' Union, Ottawa	MAXIME VALLA.	J. H. Murphy, Labor Hall, George Street.
L.A. 44, Montreal, (Tailors)	E. P. McGRATH	Frank David, 363 Cadieux.
L.A. 696, Prescott	DAVID RANDOLPH.	John J. Coard, Box 12.
L.A. 849, Montreal, (Garment Cutters)	WARD S. PLUMB.	A. E. Renaud, 1516 St. Catharines Street.
L.A. 1007, Sillery, Que., (Sillery)	A. E. RENAULT.	Elzear Julien, Sillery P.O., Que.
L.A. 1711, Montreal, (Black Diamond)	GEO. PHILLIPS.	John Dodd, 706 Lagauchetiere Street.
L.A. 2056, St. Catharines, (Fidelity)	J. B. ST. LAURENT.	A. V. Staats, Box 885.
L.A. 2436, Montreal, (Dominion)	SARFIELD FITZPATRICK	Stanley Metcalfe, 63 St. Antoine Street.
L.A. 2966, Ottawa, (Chaudiere)	JOHN KEEGAN.	Matthew Murphy, 38 Earnest Street.
L.A. 3484, Montreal, (Ville Marie)	SAMUEL DEVERS.	P. C. Chatel, 127 1/2 St. Lawrence Street.
L.A. 3852, Montreal, (Progress)	LOUIS RENO.	Bernard Feeney, 40 Grand Trunk St.
L.A. 3965, Montreal, (Maple Leaf)	J. H. DODD.	M. Snow, Box 1635.
L.A. 4003, Quebec, (Montgomery)	TERRENCE MCGUIRE.	Edward O'Connor, 395 Champlain.
L.A. 5178, Montreal, (Hochelaga)	GEO. S. WARREN.	G. Bernard, 334 Notre Dame Street.
L.A. 5204, Montreal, (Mount Royal)	JOSEPH P. CLARK.	M. A. Campeau, Montreal P.O.
L.A. 6023, Montreal, (Co-operative)	WM. SNOW	H. Clement, Montreal P.O.
L.A. 7628, Montreal, (River Front)	LAURCE LANGEVIN.	Joseph Warren, 1581 Princess Street.
L.A. 10061, Quebec, (Mechanics)	AUGUSTE CHAREST.	Edward Little, Quebec P.O.
L.A. 555, Montreal, (Electric)	JOSEPH LAPOINTE.	J. Larocque, Montreal P.O.
L.A. 1034, Ottawa, (Ottawa)	AMEDEE BLONDIN.	Thos. Enright, Labor Hall, George Street.
L.A. 2806, Ottawa, (Commercial)	LAWRENCE CALLAGHAN.	Frederick A. Kells, Labor Hall, George Street.
L.A. 3724, Hull, (Hull)	EDWARD DROLET.	Patrick Burke, Hull.
L.A. 5222, Ottawa, (Capital)	PIERRE DROLET.	John Brady, Labor Hall, George Street.
L.A. 6292, Montreal, (Unity)	ALFRED THERIAULT.	Robt. Jones, 14 Champlain Street.
L.A. 832, Montreal, (La Canadienne)	J. GEO. KILT.	Frank L'Heureux, Ville Marie Hall.
L.A. 4077, Montreal, (Montcalm)	E. A. CONNELL.	Louis Bonneau, Montreal P.O.
L.A. 7006, Montreal, (Grande Hermine)	MICHAEL BIRMINGHAM.	Honore Gravel, 129 Marie Avenue.
L.A. 7814, Toronto, (Victor Hugo)	JOS. LETOURNEAU.	Geo. A. Howell, Grip Office.
L.A. 525, Montreal, (Carters)	A. T. LEPINE.	James Byrne, 29 Eleanor Street.
	A. W. WRIGHT.	
	JOHN McMULLIN.	

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1.—The name of this organization shall be the "Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

SECTION 2.—Its objects shall be to unite all the labor organizations of the Dominion, so as to secure the repeal of existing laws, the enactment of new laws or amendments to the existing statutes in the interest of wage-earners, to formulate and discuss all subjects pertinent to the cause of labor, and to further, by every honorable means, the welfare of the working classes.

ARTICLE II.

REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1.—The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Trades Councils, Central Labor Unions, Trades Unions, and State, District, and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the Dominion of Canada.

SECTION 2.—The basis of representation shall be as follows: Trades Unions and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trades Councils, Central Labor Unions, National Trades Unions, and Provincial and District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, three delegates each. Two or more Trades Unions or Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite to send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent at least six months prior to and at time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions or assemblies from combining to send one representative who is a member of one of such unions or assemblies.

SECTION 3.—All delegates will be required to produce credentials signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent, and bearing the seal of the same where such exists. Where two or more organizations, have united to send a delegate, as provided by Section 2, his credentials must bear the signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of such organizations, and also the seals of the same, where such exist.

SECTION 4.—Notice of the election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Congress at least ten days before the date of meeting of said Congress. Credentials must be made out on duplicate forms furnished by the Secretary of the Congress—one to be forwarded to said Secretary, and the other presented at the meeting to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1.—The Congress shall meet annually, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at each session; provided that it shall be in the power of the Congress, at any session, to decide by a majority vote not to meet for two years.

ARTICLE IV.

EXPENSES.

SECTION 1.—The expenses of this Congress shall be met by a per capita tax on the membership of the organization represented at its sessions, and such other organizations

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CONSTITUTION.

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as may signify their willingness to contribute to its funds, the rate per capita to be determined at each session of the Congress, but in no case to exceed ten cents per annum.

SECTION 2.—This per capita tax shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer in two equal instalments, due and payable on or before the 15th of November and the 15th of May in each year.

SECTION 3.—All organizations which have not contributed to the income of the Congress during the last past year, and wishing to be represented by delegates at any Annual Session, will be required to pay to the Secretary-Treasurer the amount of one half-year per capita in advance, the same to count as the instalment due and payable on the 15th of November ensuing.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—The officers of this Congress shall be a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer.

SECTION 2.—There shall also be elected a Parliamentary Committee of six, three from the Province of Ontario and three from the Province of Quebec.

SECTION 3.—The Congress at any session may by a majority vote elect three additional members to the Parliamentary Committee from any or every other Province of the Dominion.

SECTION 4.—The Executive Committee of the Congress shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and the General Parliamentary Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Committee, shall call the Executive Committee for business at his discretion, or upon requisition of three members of it, and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the province of a presiding officer of a deliberate body.

SECTION 2.—The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence or resignation of that officer.

SECTION 3.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the Congress, and shall at the close of each session, prepare and have printed a report, which shall contain a record of the business transacted; he shall receive all money payable to the Congress, giving his receipt for the same, and shall expend it in payment of the just debts of the Congress; shall issue to all labor organizations in the Dominion, so far as he may be able, circulars notifying them of the sessions of the Congress, together with blank forms of credential, at least six weeks prior to the date on which it is to meet, and shall arrange for reduced railway fares for delegates and forward to all of whose election he may have notification, the certificates which will enable them to obtain the same.

SECTION 4.—The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, at such time and place as he may select, and shall act for the Congress during the intervals between its sessions; they shall watch the Provincial Legislatures and Dominion Parliament as to all measures and matters before these bodies which may specially affect the interests of labor, and shall as far as possible endeavour to further the legislation decided on by the Congress at each session, or such other legislation as shall by them be deemed advisable. They may appoint one or more of their number, if the revenue of the Congress will permit, to attend the Provincial Legislatures or Dominion Parliament, and press for legislation in the interest of wage earners, or act in conjunction with the delegates of any other organization to that end.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1.—This Constitution or any of its clauses may be amended at any regular meeting of Congress, one day's notice being given, on a majority vote of delegates present.

L. A. 42, TORONTO	1	44
L. A. 10061, Quebec	8	56
Typographical Union, No. 102, Ottawa	8	00
L. A. 5222, Ottawa (2 instal.)	2	00

