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Proceedings of the
Sixteenth Annual
Session of the

Trades and Labor
Congress of
Canada

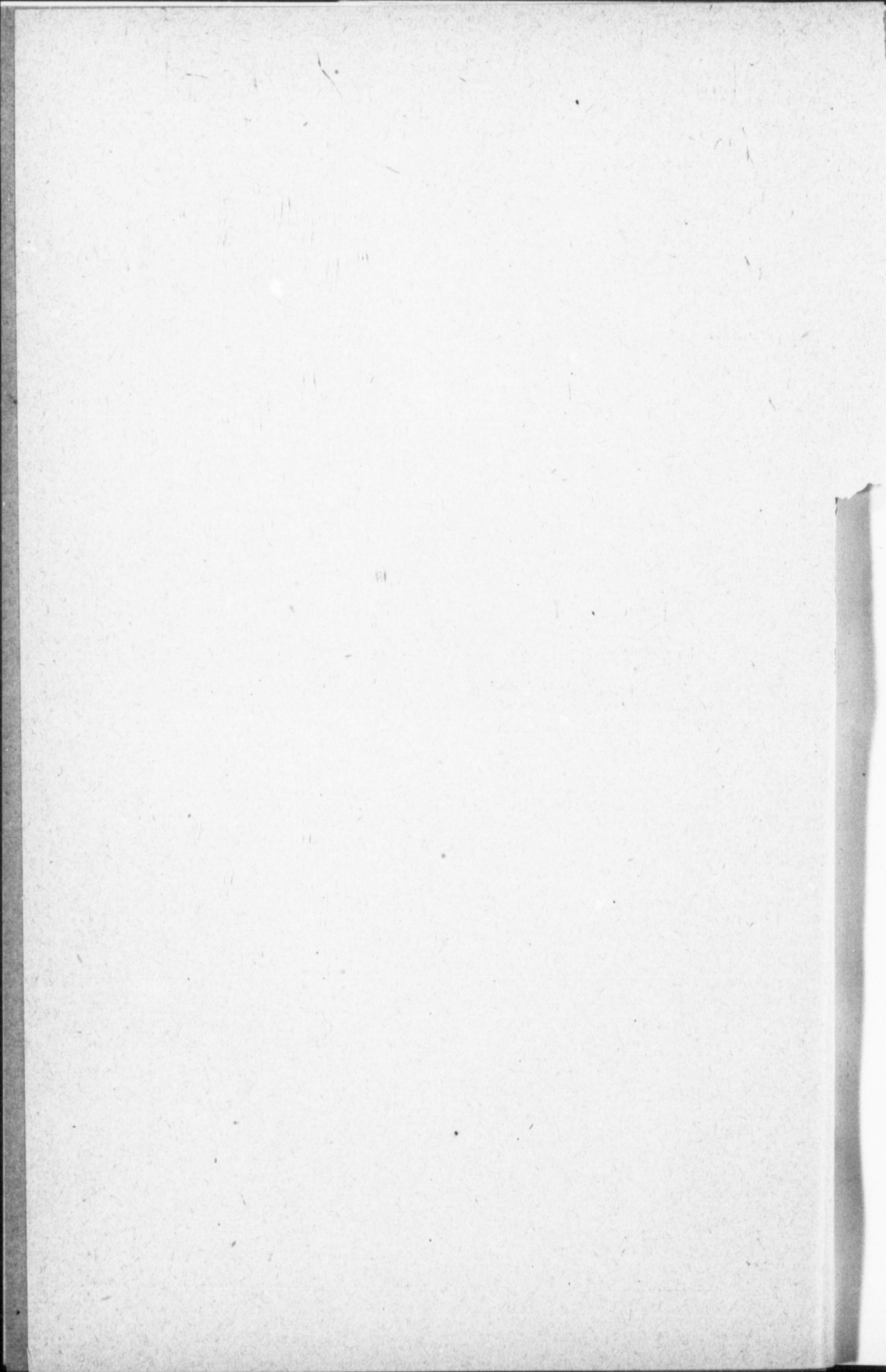
Held at Ottawa, Ont.
Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, September
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 1900

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TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 19TH, 20TH, 21ST, AND 22ND, 1900

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

Trades and Labor Congress

OF CANADA



HELD AT OTTAWA, ONT.

ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.



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OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

1900-1901.

President—RALPH SMITH, M.P.P. Box 392, Nanaimo, B.C.
Vice-President—JOHN A. FLETT 414 Bay St. North, Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. DRAPER 93 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont.

Executive Committee for New Brunswick.

DAVID McMANUS, *Vice Pres.* . . Moncton | W. H. COATES, St. John
MURRAY FLEMING, . . . , . Moncton | THOS. KILLEN, St. John

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ARTHUR MAROIS Quebec | J. A. RODIER Montreal

Executive Committee for Ontario.

CHAS. MARCH, *Vice Pres.* . . . Toronto | HENRY OBERMEYER Hamilton
J. C. REYNOLDS Ottawa | WM. HENDERSON Toronto

Executive Committee for Manitoba.

JOHN T. MORTIMER, *Vice Pres.* Winnipeg | JOHN APPLETON Winnipeg
A. W. PUTTEE Winnipeg | THOMAS CHING Winnipeg

Executive Committee for British Columbia.

JAMES WILKS, *Vice Pres.* . . . Nelson | GEO. BARTLEY, Vancouver
J. B. McLAREN Rossland | THOS. TWIGG Victoria

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours, and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, water-works, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of Chinese.

10. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods were practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.

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

12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.

13. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

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

15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.

16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

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PROCEEDINGS.

ST. JOHN'S HALL,

OTTAWA, September 18th, 1900.

The Sixteenth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was called to order at 10.30 a.m. by Mr. A. J. Kelly, President of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa.

His Worship, Mayor Payment, in a short speech, welcomed the delegates to the Capital of the Dominion, and in conclusion kindly granted them the freedom of the city.

Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier followed, and also extended a kindly welcome to Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Mulock spoke for a few moments on the question of labor, and concluded by presenting the President with the first copy of the *Labor Gazette*, and copies of the regulations in regard to the sweating system and the fair wages resolution.

President Smith responded in a graceful speech, expressing the heartiest appreciation of such a warm welcome to the capital city of Canada. He approved of bringing the leaders of public opinion in direct contact with the leaders of labor. In Canada to-day the labor movement had to some extent laid a permanent and intelligent basis. It was laid on fairness and justice, and the demands must be met and considered by public men. He would say to the law-makers that it was to them they looked for the amelioration of labor conditions. He would not deprecate the individual efforts of labor men, nor the influence of labor bodies, they must remember that their influence with the law-makers depended upon the character of the individual labor man. Mr. Smith concluded his remarks by reading a telegram that Mr. A. W. Puttee had been unanimously nominated as labor candidate in Winnipeg.

On motion the President appointed as a Committee on Credentials Messrs. Arthur Marois, of Quebec; A. Garipey, of Montreal; Charles March, of Toronto; A. J. Kelly, of Ottawa; Henry Obermeyer, of Hamilton; John T. Mortimer, of Winnipeg, and W. J. Reid, of Brantford.

Moved by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved, That the congratulations of this Congress be tendered to Mr. Puttee on his unanimous selection as the Labor candidate for Parliament.

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

Moved by Mr. Flett, seconded by Mr. Mortimer, and resolved,

That this Congress extends fraternal greetings to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now in session at Scranton, Pa.

Mr. W. D. Mahon, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, was then introduced and delivered a stirring speech, bearing to the Canadian workingmen the fraternal greeting of his brothers across the line. Mr. Mahon was, on motion, granted the full privileges of the Congress.

Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Congress was called to order at 3. p.m.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report :

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

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report as follows : We have examined the credentials of the following and certify to their right to a seat at this Congress :

TRADES COUNCILS.

Montreal Federated Trades Council	F. ROBERGE. J. A. RODIER. JOS. RIVET.
Quebec Trades and Labor Council.....	ARTHUR MAROIS. JOHN C. SCOTT.
Toronto Trades and Labor Council	CHAS. MARCH. D. A. CAREV. J. H. HUDDLESTON.
Hamilton Trades and Labor Council	JOHN A. FLETT. HENRY OBERMEYER.
Ottawa Trades and Labor Association	P. M. DRAPER. A. J. KELLY. W. ALEX. VICKERY.
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council	JOHN T. MORTIMER.
Montreal Central Trades and Labor Council	J. S. FITZPATRICK. L. PINE. DELPHIS VARDON.
London Trades and Labor Council.....	JOSEPH T. MARKS.
Brantford Trades and Labor Council	W. J. REID.
Toronto Printing Trades Council.....	WM. HENDERSON.

FRATERNAL DELEGATE.

American Federation of Labor.....	W. D. MAHON.
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DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES.

D.A. No. 18, K. of L., Montreal	V. DUBREIL. N. GUREAU. J. LABELLE.
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FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

Intercolonial Federal Union, No. 1, Moncton	DAVID McMANUS.
P. E. I. Federal Union, Charlottetown	M. S. RIGGS.

TRADES UNIONS.

Nanaimo Miners Union.....	RALPH SMITH.
Montreal Cigarmaker's Union	A. GARIEPY. W. MENARD. U. VIEU.
International Association of Machinists, Vancouver	WILL MacLEAN.
International Association of Machinists, No. 111, Montreal.....	GEO. C. BLACK.
International Association of Machinists, No. 224, Montreal.....	W. T. BARLEY.

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PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

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Iron Molders Union, No. 280, Ottawa	V. H. ANNABLE.
Iron Molders Union, No. 197, Brockville	HERBERT BURNHAM.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Ottawa	F. W. PRODRICK.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Ottawa	THOS. A. WOOD.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto	JOHN H. KENNEDY.
Builders Laborers Union, Ottawa	H. BOURKE.
Winnipeg Typographical Union	JOHN APPLETON.
Toronto Typographical Union	WM. POWELL.
Ottawa Typographical Union	J. C. REYNOLDS.
	GEO. BEAUREGARD.
	J. A. MURPHY.
London Typographical Union	FRANK PLANT.
Montreal Typographical Union	J. F. O'CALLAGHAN.
Jacques Cartier Typographical Union	URBAIN LAFONTAINE.
	G. C. PAQUIN.
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Toronto	R. GLOCKLING.
Ottawa Printing Pressmen's Union	ALFRED J. LARDEN.
Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, Toronto	J. H. PICKLES.
Coopers Union, Montreal	E. HOWARD.
Metal Polishers, P. B. W. Union, Montreal	J. H. DODD.
Painters and Decorators Union, Ottawa	SAM KELLY.
Stone Cutters Union, Montreal	A. LATRIELLE.
Bricklayers Union, Ottawa	HENRY McCULLOUGH.
Stonemasons Union, Ottawa	ALEX. R. MACDONALD.

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES, K. OF L.

Local Assembly, No. 2436, Montreal	RICHARD LEE.
Local Assembly, No. 713, Quebec	F. X. TREPANIER.
Local Assembly, No. 3227, Montreal	FELIX BROGGIE.
Local Assembly, No. 2305, Toronto	D. J. O'DONOGHUE.
Local Assembly, No. 10061, Quebec	P. J. JOBIN.
Local Assembly, No. 2311, Montreal	J. M. PARADIS.
	N. TRUDEL.
Local Assembly, No. 1711, Montreal	HENRY McCAMLEY.
Local Assembly, No. 1502, Montreal	J. B. PASENAULT.
Local Assembly, No. 1959, Montreal	M. L. LAHAIL.
Local Assembly, No. 6269, Montreal	T. RODWELL.

The credentials presented from Edward Williams, from the Journeymen Tailors of Hamilton, was not accepted, the reason being that Mr. Williams is not qualified to represent that body, not being a member, nor following the trade of a tailor.

That application of Canadian Socialist League be referred to the Congress, with a recommendation that its delegate, G. Weston Wrigley, be seated.

A. GARIEPY, *Chairman.*
 JOHN T. MORTIMER.
 W. J. REID.
 CHAS. MARCH.
 HENRY OBERMEYER, *Secretary.*

On motion to adopt the report the President ruled that the clause referring to the credential from the Canadian Socialist League necessitated the amendment of the Constitution and required one day's notice. With this exception the report was adopted and the delegates seated.

On motion Mr. A. Gariepy, of Montreal, was appointed translator.

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

That each speaker while debating a question at the sessions of this Congress be allowed 10 minutes. The mover to have 15 minutes.

Moved by Mr. Vickery, seconded by Mr. Prodrick, and resolved,

That the hours of the Congress be from 9-12 to 2-5 o'clock each day.

The following communication was read :

MONCTON, N.B., Sept. 15th, 1900.

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

At a special meeting of the Intercolonial Federal Trades Union, No. 1, held on above date, the following resolution was carried unanimously :

"Resolved, that the Secretary of this Union be authorized to communicate with the Trades and Labor Congress in session at Ottawa, asking them to take immediate action with the Minister of Railways, either in person or by telegram, asking that no member of the Federal Trades and Labor Union be dismissed without a fair and impartial investigation, and that the two brothers just dismissed, viz : Murray Fleming and Allan McDonald be given an investigation as soon as possible, and that said dismissal be cancelled until such investigation be given them and they be proved innocent or guilty."

J. S. BRADBURY, *Secretary.*

On motion to adopt it was moved in amendment, "That a Special Committee of three be appointed to forthwith interview the Minister." The motion was carried, and the President appointed Messrs. Appleton of Winnipeg, McManus of Moncton, and Fitzpatrick of Montreal, as such Committee.

The President appointed the following Standing Committees :

Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions—John C. Scott of Quebec, William Powell of Toronto, John T. Mortimer of Winnipeg, James Wilks of Nelson, B.C., A. Garipey of Montreal, P. M. Draper of Ottawa, David McManus of Moncton, M. S. Riggs of Charlottetown, J. F. O'Callaghan of Montreal.

Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee Reports—D. A. Carey of Toronto, W. T. Barley of Montreal, T. A. Woods of Ottawa, J. H. Pickles of Toronto, V. Dubreil of Montreal.

Committee on Ways and Means—Charles March of Toronto, John Appleton of Winnipeg, U. Vieu of Montreal, A. J. Kelly of Ottawa, W. J. Reid of Brantford.

Committee on Audit—W. A. Vickery of Ottawa, J. A. Rodier of Montreal, A. R. Macdonald of Ottawa.

The President then presented his annual address as follows :

Officers and Members of the Sixteenth Annual Sessions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada :

FELLOW WORKERS,—It gives me much pleasure to again meet the representatives of the several labor organizations of this broad Dominion at this, the Sixteenth Annual Session of our Congress.

In giving a short review of the work done during the past year, I must say that we are again taught the necessity for determined and persistent effort, as the work of the amelioration of the masses is not brought about by any other method than the continuous but slow evolution that always characterizes the principle of every true and permanent reform, and it is important that this fact should be known to us, lest we become discour

aged by a mistaken notion that because the remedy is not immediate our work is not successful.

I am more than ever convinced that this body is exercising an influence for good which is permanent and far-reaching, and in my opinion this result is accomplished entirely by the amount of intelligence and fairness with which we make our demands; we ought to remember that the eyes of the world are upon us, some expecting, yea, hoping, that we will adopt methods that will not receive the sanction of the intelligent public and thus deter the progress of our work.

The economist and the statesman especially are watching us, they are passing judgment on our methods, and I desire to remind you that they will judge the great movement of Trades Unionism, not by its results in improving the position of any particular section of workmen at any particular time, but by its effects on the permanent efficiency of the nation.

If any of the methods of our Trades Unionism result in the choice of less efficient factors of production than would otherwise have been used; if they compel the adoption of a lower type of organization than would have prevailed without them; and especially if they tend to lessen the capacity or degrade the character of either manual or brain workers, that part of Trades Unionism, however advantageous it may seem to particular sections of workmen, will stand condemned.

But if it promotes the selection of the most efficient factors of production, whether capital, brain or labor; and brings these factors into a better organization, thereby increasing the activities and improving the character of all, it must then be approved of by these critics; this is what we claim for it and are trying constantly to demonstrate in every effort of the great movement.

This Congress is the National Union of Canada, and if it did nothing more than bring together once a year the representatives of labor from every part of the Dominion it would be worth the cost, but it has done and is doing more than this, as I will shortly point out; just here, however, allow me to say that if any method can be adopted to extend the influence and usefulness of the National Union it would be wise to do so; this, in my opinion, should be a matter for discussion, so that we might arrive at some general agreement as to the importance of extending the work of the Congress. I consider, however, that we are making steady growth, and the fruits of our work are to be seen more and more by the introduction of a few very important principles already operated by the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Mulock's resolution determining that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses arising out of subletting of the same, and to secure the payment of standard wages of the district where the work is carried on is very satisfactory, and for the carrying out of this resolution the Government have shown their good faith by appointing our respected friend D. J. O'Donoghue, the commissioner to see to the enforcement of this matter. We are aware also that the Government has passed a Conciliation and Arbitration Act, a step at least in the direction of labor reform, and associated with this bill is provision for the registration of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, and the monthly publication of a Labor Gazette, which will contain matters of supreme importance to the labor movement, and whilst it does not go the distance that many would desire, it is our duty as honest men to appreciate the step taken, as it undoubtedly is the initiation of a principle, that experience and new conditions will amend in a very short time.

Again we have the fact that the Government gave its hearty approval to the Union Label Bill—in fact, twice the House of Commons has supported this measure and twice an irresponsible body has rejected the same. The Government has shown its disposition again with regard to the Alien Labor Bill, the form of this legislation is not by any means what we desire, yet the Government has shown a desire to assist us in British Columbia by sending out a commissioner to investigate our grievances with regard to the application of this measure. One thing more which gives great satisfaction is the recognition of our own men in the carrying out of these matters in the interests of labor. For immigration work, we had the appointment of Mr. Alf. Jury; for enforcing the fair wage resolution we had the appointment of our old friend, D. J. O'Donoghue; and for the settlement of labor disputes in British Columbia we had the appointment of Mr. Bremner, a gentleman whose character and moderation is a complete guarantee that labor will not

be disgraced by foolhardy actions but assisted immensely by his reasonable firmness in dealing with disputed matters. The election of Mr. Puttee for the City of Winnipeg as a labor representative was a delightful achievement, and has already resulted in good to the labor cause. The old-time question and grievance has received some recognition at the hands of the Government. I mean the Chinese Immigration Question. As you are aware, they have increased the tax on these people from fifty to one hundred dollars. I do not think this will accomplish much good, but will serve only to increase the bonds of these Chinese whose admission fee is paid by the Chinese Companies, and as this has to be returned out of their wages it only results in enslaving them for a longer period. I understand, however, that the Government intends to form a commission to inquire into this question thoroughly this fall, which will result in our official presentment of the facts of this matter, which may be, and certainly ought to be remedied after the real facts and conditions are presented to the Government; it is our duty however to keep pegging away until the remedy is applied. This is what we must do with all our grievances, yet I think the members of this Congress will agree with me that if the future sessions of the Dominion Parliament continue the good work as they have done this last two sessions we will be very much nearer the goal we are striving for,

The matter of independent labor representation will have to be finally settled at this session of the Congress. I do not propose in this address to say much about it, as I am certain the delegates will be quite prepared to discuss and decide upon the question.

I am sorry to remind you again of the existence of a few serious labor strikes during this year, and again we are especially reminded of one difficulty which has lasted for a period of 18 months, I refer to the London Tramway strike, and so far as I have been able to follow the affair it has done credit to the members of the union, as they have certainly had the moral support of the people in their struggle.

Recently we have had a strike on the Western section of the C. P. R. which, I was glad to notice, had the entire support of the public who were acquainted with the facts and which, I am happy to say, has terminated favorably to the men's demands.

We have also had a very serious strike on the Fraser River in connection with the fishing industry, and although the original demands of the union fishermen were not conceded, yet, through the interposition of the Labor Commissioner, Mr. Bremner, a reasonably good settlement was arrived at. In connection with this particular industry I expect the British Columbia delegates will lay before you important resolutions to present to the Dominion authorities affecting existing evils.

I hope the deliberations of this Congress will be carefully thought out and presented with good feeling towards each other.

In conclusion I desire to thank the members of the Congress for electing me to the honorable position of President for two years, and although I have not been in a position to assist your Executive officers to the extent that I would have liked, I have nevertheless endeavored to bring my influence to bear upon certain of the authorities with beneficial results.

Hoping that the work of this Congress will be abundantly successful, I am, gentlemen, Yours obediently,

RALPH SMITH, *President.*

The Secretary presented the report of the General Executive Committee and of the Committees of the Province of Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec and British Columbia, as follows:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

GENTLEMEN,—Your Executive Committee beg to submit the following report:—

Immediately after the adjournment of last session all resolutions bearing on Federal affairs were forwarded to ministers of the various departments having control over same.

On March 19th a deputation from the Executive Committee, accompanied by A. W. Puttee, M.P., for Winnipeg, and Mr. E. P. Bremner, representative of the Western Federation of Miners, waited on Sir Wilfred Laurier and laid before him the various questions of interest to the wage-earner. The deputation was cordially received and attentively listened to.

During the past session several bills and resolutions in the interest of the wage-earner were introduced and passed, the principal one being the following resolution introduced by Hon. Wm. Mulock, and amended by Mr. Clarke, M.P. for West Toronto, and Mr. Campbell, M.P. for Kent :

That it be Resolved, "That all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto. It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all work aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

And on the amendment of Mr. Clarke thereto, to add the following words to the main motion : "and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties hereafter performing services for the Government."

And on the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Campbell, That all the words after the word "That" in the amendment be struck out, and the following words be added to the main motion : "it is not expedient to mix with this proposal the salaries of those employed in the public departments of the Government."

This resolution was adopted on July 17th, but before its passage the principle was put in operation by the appointment of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the long standing delegates to the Congress, to carry out the provisions of the resolution. It is conceded on all sides that no better selection could be made for the position than that of Mr. O'Donoghue.

"An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical industrial information," also introduced by Hon. Mr. Mulock, passed the House and Senate, and is now in operation, the Labor Gazette authorized under the Act appearing on or about the 15th of September.

"An Act respecting and restricting Chinese immigration," introduced by the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, became law. This bill provides for the increase of the present tax of \$50 per head on Chinese to \$100, the same to be in force on and after January 1st, 1901. The Right Hon. Premier also stated on the floor of the House that the Government would appoint a commission to investigate the whole question of Chinese immigration and its evils.

Early in the session the bill to amend the Trades Marks and Designs Act was again introduced, this time by Mr. A. Campbell, M.P. for Kent, but owing to the length of the debates on several questions the bill did not get past its first reading. However it would not have passed the Senate. During the visit of your Committee to the capital an interview was had with Mr. J. B. Jackson, registrar of the Trades Marks Branch. Mr. Jackson stated in effect that he would oppose the passage of the bill as it now reads and that he believed the Senate would never pass it, on the ground that you cannot make an illegal act or bill legal by Act of Parliament. He also stated that all labels now in use were amply protected under the Criminal Code, and that any individual or body can secure conviction under the law for an infringement of any label. Be that as it may it would be well for this Congress to take some steps with a view to have drawn up in the near future a bill that will be agreeable to the law makers of the country and at the same time protect our labels.

Your Committee beg to congratulate the citizens of Winnipeg on the choice of their member of Parliament. Mr. Puttee was one of the most active and energetic members from the time of his entering the House until the end of the session, and he succeeded in

no uncertain way in being heard on every question affecting the people of the country as a whole and the wage earner in particular.

It is evident that the Alien Labor Law is not a dead letter. Early in June a party of Italians were deported from the vicinity of Welland, and lately Mr. E. P. Bremner has been appointed to enforce the Act so far as British Columbia is effected, and Mr. Ed. Williams, of Hamilton, an ex-delegate to this Congress, has been appointed a special officer under the Act.

Your Committee beg to submit the following resolution, adopted by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, on January 19th, last: "Be it resolved that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, asking it to give a hearty invitation to the delegates of the British Trades Union Congress to attend the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed), RALPH SMITH, *President*.

GEO. W. DOWER, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR ONTARIO.

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

GENTLEMEN,—The report of the Executive Committee for Ontario must necessarily be brief, their not being very much to bring to the special notice of the Congress.

The matter of compulsory arbitration and conciliation that was under discussion at the session in Montreal last year was brought before the Ontario Legislature in the shape of a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Latchford, but was withdrawn and the Committee understood that it is to be reintroduced next session in a more definite shape and with clauses compelling arbitration or giving power to the conciliator to step in and endeavor to settle a dispute before a strike takes place.

During the last session of the Legislature a Labor Bureau was established under the control of the Hon. Mr. Latchford, and we are pleased to note that in the appointment of the Secretary of the Bureau the minister went to the ranks of labor to secure a man instead of a worn out politician who would know nothing about the work he would have to perform. Mr. Robert Glockling, a bookbinder, and a prominent man in the labor movement for many years, and who is known all over Canada, was appointed Secretary, and labor men in Canada can rest assured that the work of the Bureau will be faithfully done and the interest of the wage-earners of Canada will be looked after by Mr. Glockling.

The Committee are pleased to note that the question is also receiving attention from the Dominion Government, a Bureau having been established in Ottawa and a Labor Gazette is also to be published, Mr. Frank Plant, of London, a member of this year's Executive, having been appointed to a position in the Labor Bureau.

There was also passed an Act entitled, "An Act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act," providing that a register shall be kept of the names and addresses of all persons to whom is given clothing to make and that every article shall bear a label with the number or name and address of the person so making it, and to prevent the making of such articles in tenement houses or sweat shops.

Respectfully submitted.

T. H. FITZPATRICK,

Vice-President for Ontario.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR MANITOBA.

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

GENTLEMEN,—The Manitoba branch of your executive have pleasure in submitting, for your consideration, the following report:

This jubilation through the pioneer constituency 13th, 1900. Notable motion of note the

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This year your Executive approaches Congress with a certain amount of pardonable jubilation. A great many events have happened which are gratifying to organized labor throughout the Dominion, but the election of A. W. Puttee, editor of the *Winnipeg Voice*, the pioneer labor paper of Canada, as a direct Labor representative from a western constituency, is one of the most conspicuous events in the House of Commons on February 13th, 1900, and for five months his indefatigable efforts were directed toward the promotion of legislation on the lines laid down in the well defined platforms of this Congress. Notable among the results from Mr. Puttee's presence in Parliament we might briefly note the following:

Most essential to organized labor is the "current wage" resolution which was adopted and is now in operation. It is similar in purport to the resolution introduced and carried through the British Parliament eight years ago, and guarantees to the workmen the rates of wages current in the various districts in which government works are undertaken. It must be properly understood that this regulation does not establish a wage rate, but it does maintain the standard set by custom in any locality, and is therefore a valuable incentive to trades unions to prosecute vigorously their purpose and principles. If the wages are below the living rate on any public work to-day in the face of the resolution in question it is simply because the workers have not the common intelligence to organize unions or societies for their own mutual protection.

Another item of moment which was assiduously attended to was the amendments to the Criminal Code. The Senate refused to accept an amendment to the anti-combine clause exempting trades unions from its operation, notwithstanding that the justice department had given the opinion that the anti-combine clause, being passed subsequent to the Trades Union Act, practically revised that Act and left any trades organization of the country at the mercy of anybody who choose to invoke the aid of the Criminal Code. At the instance of our member the following exempting sub-section was introduced and adopted by the Commons, three times rejected by the Senate, and was only finally concurred in by that body when it became apparent that their own bill would fail to get the sanction of the Commons and be killed by non-concurrence. Sub-section 2 of the anti-combine clause now reads: "Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees." The debates on this amendment in the Senate will demonstrate how utterly out of touch and sympathy with labor, organized or unorganized, our Canadian Senate is.

The passage of the Conciliation bill is important because it provides the necessary authority for the establishment of a labor bureau and the publication of a labor gazette, two matters that have long been neglected, and from which it is reasonable to expect great advantage may flow if the organizations affiliated with this Congress will use and assist in the development of these two features. The Conciliation bill as such cannot, of course, be acceptable to our Congress, it being a purely voluntary measure and in no way meeting the demand made by the thirteenth plank of the platform, viz.: compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. While in the House Mr. Puttee strenuously endeavored to enlarge the scope of the bill and to insert the only provision which in an enactment of this nature would make it effective. He drew the attention of the government to the signal failure which had attended similar enactments in other countries, and advocated compulsory arbitration which is so successfully exemplified in the New Zealand law. The government, however, refused to accept this feature and as a consequence the Act will in all likelihood be another dead letter on the statute books. The Conciliation Act provides for the registration of boards of conciliation constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration. It would doubtless be a good thing to get these boards organized wherever possible and steps should be taken by the various organizations to invite the employers to join them in erecting conciliation boards to be registered under the new Act.

The serious question of Chinese and Japanese immigration which has confronted this Congress for many years, was taken up in the House during the past session. Previous administrations had trifled with this question, but from the present government the people of western Canada had received positive assurances that when the government did consider this matter it would be dealt with in a manner that would afford complete relief to

the white population of the country. It is true that the head tax was raised from \$50 to \$100, but had it been the intention of the government to redeem its promises the tax should have been placed at such an amount as would have realized the expectations of those anxious for the exclusion of such undesirable immigrants.

Even in the short time of one session the immense benefit of experienced labor representation in the Dominion Parliament was made wonderfully apparent. Whatever doubts may have existed in the minds of labor men as to the wisdom of the course of which we notified the Congress last year, they have been entirely removed by the success which has attended the presence in Parliament of one direct representative of organized labor. We may be allowed to express the hope that the good work inaugurated in Winnipeg may inspire labor men in other sections of our great Dominion towards just as successful effort.

Your executive has been active in the matter of pressing for provincial legislation. The advent of a new administration gave a fresh opportunity to present two questions before the local government which for several years we have been striving unsuccessfully to obtain. These were the establishment of a free labor bureau and a Factory and Workshops Act. The occurrence of an unfortunate accident in one of our steam laundries made the necessity for some regulation in the matter imperative, and the government willingly acquiesced in the request for a workable factories act, which was introduced and became law during the session just closed. The general provisions of this Act provide for proper sanitary regulations, adequate protection from machinery, no children under 16 are to be employed, no women or young girls under 18 are permitted to work longer than eight hours per day, or 48 hours in any one week; employees can give information to the inspectors without fear of detection. The penalties of the Act vary from \$30 to \$100, or imprisonment in default of payment.

Little success was attained in regard to the free labor bureau, but the ministry still hold the question under consideration. As the necessity for legislation of this character is admitted by the government there is every hope for the establishment of a proper government regulated labor bureau in the near future.

Organization has had a somewhat indifferent success this year. Several new unions have however been added to the roll, notably the Allied Mechanics and Blacksmiths. There has been an unusual number of strikes, including the Leather Workers, Plumbers, Painters, Tailors, Bakers, and the largest of all the C.P.R. Employees, comprising the Machinists, Allied Mechanics, Blacksmiths and Boilermakers. The latter has just recently been settled by a submission of the case to a voluntary arbitration after the men had fought the company for four weeks.

In conclusion, your Executive has every reason to feel that the year's efforts have not been without valuable results to the movement generally, and more especially are pleased to note the solidification of the labor forces in Winnipeg, and trust that Congress will give its approval of the work done, and encouragement to your incoming executive to reach out for greater achievements in the next twelve months.

Signed on behalf of the Manitoba Executive.

JOHN T. MORTIMER, *Vice-Pres.*
A. W. JOHNS.
A. W. PUTTEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR QUEBEC.

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

Your Executive Committee for the Province of Quebec beg leave to submit the following report of their labors and successes:

The Committee drew up the resolution adopted by the Congress relating to Provincial legislation, and are indebted to the Quebec Trades and Labor Council for having the same printed at its own expense (with union label attached), as well as for supplying a numerous contingent of its ablest members to present the same and support them in an interview with the Provincial Government, an interview that was particularly interesting,

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and where your Executive Committee met the Hon. Premier, Mr. Marchand, the Hon. Minister of Crown Lands, Mr. Parant, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Dechesne, the Hon. Minister of Public Works, Mr. Duffy. The views and requests of the labor element in the province was ably put before the Government and well supported by the officers of the Quebec Trades Council present at the interview.

We regret to say that although the Montreal members of the Committee were notified neither attended, possibly the distance, expense and occupation of these members account for their absence.

Annexed to this report you will find a copy of amendments to the Industrial Establishment Act that we have been successful in having adopted.

We would not think this report complete if we did not refer to the fact that the Vice-President of the Province of Quebec, elected to this position whilst under a very grave accusation, justified the confidence and esteem in which he is justly held by his colleagues, he having been honorably acquitted. We also desire to state that the Secretary of our Provincial Executive Committee has been named by the Provincial Government for the position of Inspector of Industrial Establishments. We are proud of this fact but still prouder of the fact that with the amendments to the Factory Act, and the nomination of P. J. Jobin as Factory Inspector to enforce its provisions, that we have scored another victory for organized labor.

Your Quebec Provincial Committee also desire to signalize their keen appreciation of and pecuniary benefit in the new form of contract for public work introduced by the Hon. W. Mulock, Postmaster General. Resolutions that bring forth tangible benefits in the shape of increases in the rates of pay of from 25c. to 50c. per day are always acceptable and we, as the representatives of those enjoying these benefits, express both our gratitude and theirs for this much appreciated success.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

Quebec, August 15th, 1900.

JOHN C. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

P. J. JOBIN, *Secretary.*

(ASSEMBLY BILL No. 12)

An Act to amend the Law respecting Industrial Establishments.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Article 3022 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the Act 57 Victoria, chapter 30, section 1, is amended by adding after the word "safety," in the third line, the words "health and morality."

2. Article 3022 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the said Act, is amended by adding thereto the following clause:

"The sanitary physicians shall also make reports of a similar nature and in the same manner to the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec."

3. Article 3049, of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the said Act, is amended by adding thereto the following clause:

"Such prosecutions may also be instituted by any other person, but in such case the prosecutor must previously deposit, with the person who issues the summons, the sum of twenty dollars as security for the payment of the costs of any such prosecution."

4. Article 3053 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the said Act, is amended by striking out all the words after "observed" in the third line of the last clause, and by adding thereto the following clause:

"Nor shall anything therein affect the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec on the same subject."

5. This Act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

FELLOW WORKERS,—We your Executive Committee for the Province of British Columbia, respectfully submit the following report :

At the session of our Provincial Legislature, which convened on January 4th, 1900, through a combination of unfortunate circumstances the government was called upon to face a crisis. This crisis, created by the personal quarrels and bickerings of Finance Minister Cotton and Attorney-General Martin, finally culminated in the overthrow of the Semlin administration. Thus ended the life of a government which placed more legislation in the interest of the laboring people upon the statute books of our Province in the single session of 1899 than all the governments that have held power since this Province has been a constituted commonwealth. Owing to this fact little or no legislation of interest to labor was enacted during that session. During the recent session of the new Dunsmuir Government, no doubt inspired by the splendid example of the Post Master General of Canada, resolutions were adopted by the House providing "that upon all Provincial public works the current rate of wages of the community where any such work was being prosecuted would be paid to all workmen engaged thereon." Amendments were also introduced and passed to the Municipal Clauses Act, providing "that all municipal governments, in awarding contracts for the performance of municipal public works, are required to insert as a condition of such contract a clause providing for the payment to laborers engaged upon such work of the current rate of wages of the community where any such work is being carried on. An Act entitled, "Provincial Immigration Restriction Act," was also passed which makes provision for the application of an "English speaking test" to all immigrants landing in this Province. This law it is claimed is well within the rights of the Province to enact and will be declared constitutional by the courts by reason of the fact that all classes of immigration to which Dominion legislation applies are exempt from its operations. Thus it is hoped, by the strict enforcement of this measure, the wholesale immigration of Japanese and other Asiatics, which has proven so detrimental to the white laborers of the West, will be checked. An Act entitled a "Labor Act," was introduced by W. W. B. McInnes, member for North Nanaimo, which if enacted into law, would practically prohibit the employment of Chinese in any capacity whatever in this Province. Notwithstanding the fact that the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia is practically filled with alleged anti-mongolian members this bill, at its second reading, was given the six months hoist by a very large majority.

Your Committee are pleased to report that in the early part of the new year a settlement was effected between the mine owners and the Miner's Unions of the Kootenay mining districts. This indeed has been a long and bitter struggle. Despite the fact that every influence at the disposal of the Mine Owners Association has been brought to bear upon the past and present government in a futile effort to emasculate the eight hour law from the date of its enactment up to the present moment. This law is still strictly and thoroughly enforced in its entirety and is on the statute books of the Province to stay.

The fishing grounds of the Fraser River was the scene of a fiercely fought labor war during the early part of this summer. The demands of the Fishermen's Union for an increase in the price of fish was met with a stern refusal. A severe struggle of several weeks duration ensued which was fortunately compromised before the fishing season drew to a close.

The employment of Chinese in the coal mines of our Province, which has always been a burning question in British Columbia politics, has suddenly taken on a new aspect. The Dunsmuir Corporation, which has for years been the only offender in this respect, and the strongest enemy that organized labor has had to contend against, has evidently underwent a complete change of mind and heart upon this all important question. To its credit be it said that this company has at last arisen to a full sense of its true duty to the people of this Province and discharged all Chinese and Japanese employed in their mines and withdrawn its objections to the organization of its employees.

Your Committee has pleasure in reporting material increases of membership in the older established unions and new organizations springing into existence in different parts of the Province.

Your Committee is in hopes that a Provincial Federation of Labor will be formed at an early date and some definite uniform plan of action in political campaigns decided upon, as it is evident that if the labor interests of this Province are carefully developed and wielded in a wise and practical manner it will result in immense benefits to the wage workers in the shape of beneficial reform legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES WILKS, *Vice-President.*

JOHN B. McLAREN.

Congress then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, September 19th, 1900.

Congress was called to order at 9 a.m.

Mr. Carey, Fraternal Delegate to the Detroit Session of the American Federation of Labor, presented the following report, and the same was, on motion, received and adopted:

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

Gentlemen,—The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor opened in Harmonie Hall, Detroit, Mich., on December 11th, and continued its sessions until the 20th.

The proceedings opened with Second Vice-President James Duncan in the chair.

After explaining to the delegates the reasons for the absence of President Samuel Gompers and First Vice-President P. J. McGuire, he introduced President Herbert J. Greville of the Detroit Trades Council, who welcomed the delegates in a most cordial address to the city of Detroit. At the close of his address Mr. Greville was given a very enthusiastic reception by the delegates for his kind words of greeting. Vice-President Duncan replied on behalf of the visiting delegates and also took occasion to welcome the fraternal delegates, Messrs. Haslam and Wilkie, representing the British Trades Unions Congress, and the representative from your honorable body.

The report of the credential Committee showed that 152 organizations with 186 representatives were present, thus the meeting of labor representatives in the city of Detroit was the largest and most representative gathering of workmen ever held in the United States.

Some idea of the growth of the American Federation of Labor for the past few years may be obtained from the following: In the address of President Samuel Gompers, which in my opinion was a masterpiece of thought and suggestions in the interest of humanity, it was clearly pointed out how organized labor had steadily increased against all odds, not only in the United States but in all countries where missionaries in the cause have established themselves. Indeed, from the reading of the address and the following figures one cannot but wonder at the great progress the trades union movement has made towards the end for which so many have struggled. According to the President's report there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in December, National and International Unions to the number of 73, State federations of labor 11, city central labor unions and trades assemblies 118, local trade unions (of which no national or international unions exist) 595, federal labor unions 202, or a grand total of 1000 unions, all centered under one executive body.

Secretary Frank Morrison, in his report, showed that the increase of membership to trade unions in one year had been 144,282, and that 2,264 charters had been issued.

Treasurer John B. Lennon, in his report, gave a balance to the credit of the Federation of \$9,549.33. The expense account of the Federation, for one year, amounted to \$39,148.55.

In speaking of the Congress as a whole, and the manner in which its business is conducted, permit me to say that it is a pleasure to have witnessed the dignity and thought given by each delegate to the subject under discussion and the absence of anything that might have injured the most sensitive. True, at times the debates, like our own, became warm, but the members were ever mindful of the respect due the cause they represented.

During the sessions of the convention many resolutions affecting the interest of labor were introduced and in nearly every instance were of such value to the different trades to receive the approval of the delegates. Among the most important were the following:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommends that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines from the capitalistic political parties, in harmony with the action of our brother trade unionists of Europe, Australia, Canada, and other civilized communities, based on their class interests as wage-workers, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interest of the old political parties, be regarded with suspicion as decoys of the wage earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations in affiliation with this Federation, and should such a vote be in the affirmative then immediately proceed on the lines suggested above."

This was approved with the following substituted for the last paragraph:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommends that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

"That a delegate be elected to attend the next meeting of the different railway labor organizations with a view to closer alliance between them and labor organizations of the United States and Canada."

The following resolution, which was introduced by a representative of the Ship Builders Union, caused one of the most interesting debates of the session:

"We the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, present the following for your favorable consideration and endorsement: We, as a National body with subordinate lodges all over this country, are very desirous of promoting the enlargement of ship-building in America by American mechanics and material, and manned by American seamen, and while our members will be benefited the most, yet, the number of skilled and unskilled members of other crafts under the banner of organized labor that will receive the positive material, benefits in money, cannot be numbered; Therefore, realizing the importance of this subject to all organized labor, we earnestly ask the cooperation of this body to request Congress to enact such laws as will enable American ship owners to build all ships in America and manned with not less than 50 per cent. of American sailors. And further, in order to make it possible for our ship owners to compete with the National subsidized shipping of foreign countries. We invoke Congress to protect them with like subsidies, thus making it interesting to build American ships to be sailed under American registry, and give continuous employment to the organized workmen of America, and our merchant marine restored to its former position on the seas of the world. In our opinion it is the duty of Congress to enact such legislation on those lines at the earliest date possible which will foster and protect the American ship building industry and the American Merchant Marine."

This was, however, disposed of by the following:

"That we are decidedly opposed to all legislation of this kind and will not give it consideration until the great ship building firms of the country, which would be the greatest beneficiaries, withdraw their opposition to our eight-hour work day legislation, and cease their discrimination against the employment of union workmen."

The Executive Council of the Federation were given power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

During the sessions of the Congress Miss Susan B. Anthony was introduced and succeeded in obtaining the support of the Federation in her efforts on behalf of the women of the United States in having a law passed giving to them the right to vote.

Another matter that in my opinion will be of interest to you as the representatives of labor organizations in Canada is a closer alliance with the trade unions of Great Britain. At the present time they (according to their representatives, Messrs. Haslam and Wilkie, with whom I had the pleasure to confer on this subject while attending the convention) are in almost total ignorance of the workings of the Canadian unions and the progress the latter have made in improving the conditions of the workers of this country. Both gentlemen made an earnest appeal to me to bring about a closer affiliation with the two countries so that with the workers of Great Britain, America and Canada thoroughly united, the great work of humanity may be the better carried out.

As your representative I agreed with the proposition and would respectfully submit that for the future the Executive of this Congress place themselves in communication with the Executive of the British Trades Congress by an exchange of the proceedings of our deliberations until the time comes when the fraternal representatives of Canada and those of the United States will work in harmony with their comrades in Great Britain. Messrs. Haslam and Wilkie assured me of their best support in this matter and said that it only required an invitation from the Trades Congress of Canada and the union men of Great Britain would respond to the fullest extent.

In concluding my report, fellow delegates, let me assure you of one thing that impressed me while I was the guest of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, and that is that the Canadian unions have no more loyal friends than are to be found among the ranks of organized workmen of the United States, who took every opportunity to show their appreciation of your loyalty to them through your representative. My visit among them could not be made more pleasant and the great broadness with which they deal with all public questions impressed me greatly and will, I hope, act as a stimulant to myself in the future in assisting you and others in carrying to a successful issue the great work we are all engaged in.

Before closing let me add that we have reason to be grateful to Thomas I. Kidd, who visited our Congress at Winnipeg, and James H. Sullivan, at Montreal, for the great friendship that now exists between the labor organizations of the two countries.

Louisville, Ky., was selected as the next place of meeting and Mr. W. D. Mahon was chosen as fraternal delegate to this Trades Congress. You will also observe by your Secretary's report that the council of the American Federation made a grant of \$200 to this Congress for legislative work.

The officers of the Federation, for 1900-1901, are as follows: President, Samuel Gompers, Washington, D.C.; First Vice President, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, James Duncan, Baltimore, Md.; Third Vice-President, James O'Connell, Chicago, Ill.; Fourth Vice-President, John Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fifth Vice-President, Max Morris, Denver, Col.; Sixth Vice-President, Thomas I. Kidd, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.

Your representative was given an opportunity to address the convention with the other fraternal delegates and was given a most hearty reception. He was also granted the right to vote and speak on all questions before the convention. In submitting this report for your consideration let me take this opportunity of thanking you for the honor you conferred upon me in electing me as a representative of the organized labor unions of our country in the United States. I trust that the present fraternal relations will continue to exist until the time when organized labor will have made an alliance that will bring together the workers of all lands.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID A. CAREY, *Delegate.*

The Secretary presented the following report *re* Independent Political Action, which was referred to the Committee on President's Address :

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

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following report of the vote on the recent referendum vote on the question of Independent Political Action. The vote resulted in 44 unions voting, containing a membership of 2,932. The vote cast was 1,424 for and 167 against :—

	Members in Organ- ization.	Yes.	No.	Abide by Decisions.
Trades and Labor Assembly, Revelstoke, B.C.	23	10	0	Yes
Federated Trades Council, Montreal	45	8	14	No
United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 134, Montreal	70	0	26	"
United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 18, Hamilton	33	15	0	Yes
Iron Moulders Union, No. 197, Brockville	25	19	0	"
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Hamilton	25	11	0	"
Hamilton Typographical Union	66	0	14	No
Cigarmakers Union, New Westminster	34	10	0	Yes
Tool Sharpeners Union, Vancouver	6	6	0	"
Tailors Union, St. Thomas	25	15	1
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto	45	39	0	Yes
Hamilton Trades and Labor Council	95	12	4
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Etc., Toronto	157	146	0	Yes
Victoria Typographical Union	40	20	1
Kingston Trades and Labor Council	24	16	0	Yes
Winnipeg Typographical Union	75	40	11	"
Victoria Trades and Labor Council	14	13	1	"
Iron Moulders Union, Brantford	100	100	0	"
Cigarmakers Union, Kamloops, B.C.	18	8	0	"
Upholsterers Union, No. 30, Toronto	41	16	0	"
+Federal Union, No. 1, Moncton	200	100	0	"
Vancouver Typographical Union	37	22	1	"
Brantford Trades and Labor Council	36	25	0	"
Stonecutters Union, Victoria	12	8	2	"
+Bricklayers and Masons Union, Winnipeg	175	"
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Vancouver	30	10	0	"
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Ottawa	39	39	0	"
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Ottawa	23	12	2	"
Cigarmakers Union, Nelson, B.C.	12	4	1	"
United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 524, Nelson, B.C.	95	30	0	"
Iron Moulders Union, Toronto	200	74	9	"
Freight Handlers, Vancouver, B.C.	50	41	0	"
International Association of Machinists, No. 182, Vancouver	42	42	0	"
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Vancouver	70	27	0	"
United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Vancouver	41	10	0	"
Street Railway Employees, Vancouver	90	90	0	"
Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, Vancouver	15	15	0	"
Journeymen Bakers Union, No. 46, Vancouver	27	12	0	"
Journeymen Tailors Union, Vancouver	19	19	0	"
Stonecutters Union, Vancouver	51	51	0	"
Vancouver Stevedores Association	70	26	0	"
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers, Vancouver	24	15	0	"
Toronto Typographical Union	450	199	68	"
Toronto Trades and Labor Council	163	48	12	"
Total	2,932	1,424	167	

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

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†Federal Union, No. 1, Moncton, cannot see way clear to put candidates in field.
‡Bricklayers Union, Winnipeg, had summoned meeting, but do not state how many present or voted.

Cigarmakers Union, Toronto, declines to vote, as Constitution of International is against political action of any kind.

The Secretary presented a report from the American Federation of Labor, showing that on December 1st, 1899, there were 10,457 members in Canada connected with the Federation. On motion the report was received and adopted.

The Secretary presented the following report, *re* amount received directly by the appeal of the Congress in support of the London Street Railway strike, and on motion the report was received and adopted :

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

Gentlemen,—I beg to report as follows as to the receipts collected through the circular issued by me *re* London Street Railway strike. All moneys were sent direct to Mr. Marks of London :

Federated Trades Council, Montreal, Que.....	\$ 5 00
United Glass Workers of United States and Canada, No. 18, Montreal, Que..	5 00
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, Hamilton, Ont.....	5 00
Journeyman Tailors Union of America, No. 235, St. Catherines, Ont.....	5 00
Iron Moulders Union, No. 174, Winnipeg, Man.....	5 00
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 1, Winnipeg	10 00
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 204, Toronto, Ont	5 00
Journeyman Tailors Union, No. 252, Rossland, B.C.....	2 75
Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg, Man	50 00
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 7, Ottawa, Ont.....	10 00
Independent Labor Party, Winnipeg, Man.....	10 00
Journeyman Stonecutters Association, Victoria, B.C.....	5 00
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 127, Winnipeg, Man	5 00
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 223, Winnipeg, Man.....	5 00
Miners Union, Nanaimo, B.C.....	50 00
United Brotherhood Railroad Employees, No. 1, Winnipeg, Man.....	20 00
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, Winnipeg, Man.....	10 00
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 76, Winnipeg, Man.....	10 00
Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver, B.C.....	11 90
Total.....	\$229 65

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. DOWER.

The Secretary presented the following financial statement :—

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

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following financial report :

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand last year.....	\$ 83 76
Receipts for Charters and Seal.....	33 00
American Federation of Labor.....	200 00
Advertisements in Reports.....	70 00
Per Capita Tax.....	525 45
Expenditure.....	\$912 21
Balance.....	618 79
	293 42
	912 21

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

There is now issued thirteen charters to Federal Unions and one to the Nelson, B.C., Trades and Labor Council, being an increase of six during the year. I would also draw attention to the enormous increase in the work of this office during the past few years, and during the past year over 2,600 pieces of mail matter was dispatched.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. DOWER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

On motion to refer the report to the Committee on Audit, it was moved in amendment by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Rodier,

That a Committee be appointed to enquire into and report thereon the supposed fraudulent procuring of advertisements for insertion in the French Report.

The motion was carried, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Flett of Hamilton, O'Donoghue of Toronto, Garipey of Montreal, Appleton of Winnipeg, and Rodier of Montreal. The report was then referred to the Audit Committee.

Moved by Mr. Appleton, seconded by Mr. Mortimer,

Resolved, That in view of the important nature of the changes made with regard to the recognition of labor interests by Parliament, it is the opinion of this Congress that an effort should be made to secure the election of Mr. Ralph Smith, President of this Congress, to a seat in the Dominion House of Commons, in which capacity his services would be of incalculable benefit to the Dominion of Canada, and that whilst making this resolution we fully realize the loss his removal from his Provincial sphere would be, yet we think that his abilities should be exercised in the larger field of Dominion politics, and further, be it

Resolved, That this Congress petition the Miners Union of Nanaimo, urging them to take the initiative in securing a seat for Mr. Ralph Smith, as an Independent Labor Candidate, as well as inducing him to accept the nomination for such, and further be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Congress at this period in the advance of the labor movement such action is in its best interests.

The motion was adopted and the proper officers instructed to convey the same to the officers of the Miners Union of Nanaimo.

Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Congress was called to order at 2 p.m.

The Credential Committee presented a supplementary report, recommending the seating of Messrs. H. Gordon and A. Miller, representing Local Union, No. 140, Garment Workers of Montreal, and Herbert Curtiss, representing the International Bakers Union of Toronto. The report was received and the delegates seated.

Mr. Mortimer gave notice that he would move that the Constitution be so changed as to admit delegates from the Canadian Socialist League.

Congress then adjourned.

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THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, September 20th, 1900.

Congress was called to order at 9 a.m.

The following telegram was received :—

TORONTO, September 19th, 1900.

Convention of People's Party nominated to-night Hugh Stevenson for West Toronto and Dr. H. G. Hargrave for Centre.

JAS. WILSON, *Chairman Convention.*

The Special Committee *re* discharge of Allan Macdonald and Murray Fleming of Moncton from the employ of the I. C. R. presented the following report, which was received and adopted :

Your Committee had an interview with the Hon. W. Mulock and asked that an investigation take place relative to the discharge of the aforementioned. We pointed out that no reason had been ascribed for their discharge, and that the men under discharge were not satisfied and it is the opinion of their Union that there was no good reason for their discharge. The Hon. Mr. Mulock discussed the case with us and promised an investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN APPLETON,
D. S. MACMANUS,
J. S. FITZPATRICK.

The Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee's Reports, presented the following report :

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

Gentlemen,—Your Committee to whom was referred the President's Address and Executive Committee's report, beg to report as follows :

The President's address is worthy of our hearty commendation for its ability and completeness, and we submit that it should be received and endorsed by the Congress.

The Executive Committee's reports for the past year show a decided improvement and distinct advance in the labor movement, chiefly in connection with the Legislatures of the various Provinces and the Dominion.

We have pleasure in recommending to Congress for their fullest approval the reports of the Provincial and Dominion Executives. We would specially call attention to the progress made in Manitoba.

We regret the absence of reports from British Columbia and New Brunswick.

With reference to the vote taken on independent political action, the Committee does not feel justified in making any recommendations, in view of the fact that the vote polled does not indicate to a sufficient extent the actual position of the organized bodies of the Dominion.

Your Committee recommends that in future all Executive reports be signed by the members of the several committees.

D. A. CAREY, *Chairman.*
W. T. BARLEY, *Secretary.*
T. A. WOOD.
VICTOR DUBREIL.
J. H. PICKLES.

On motion to adopt the report, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Mortimer, seconded by Mr. Flett,

That in the opinion of this Congress the result of the referendum vote on independent political action is of sufficient strength to justify this Congress in taking such steps as may be deemed advisable to further the progress of such action.

Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Congress was called to order at 2 p.m.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee's reports was continued.

After a long discussion the amendment to the report was carried by the following yeas and nays vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bourke, McDonald, Carey, Reid, Barley, O'Callaghan, Henderson, Wood, McCullough, Murphy, Lafontaine, Paquin, Annable, Burnham, S. J. Kelly, Draper, Obermeyer, Pickles, Rodier, Marks, A. J. Kelly, Roberge, Kennedy, Vickery, Powell, Huddleston, Menard, Marois, Vieu, Latrielle, Scott, Black, Mortimer, March, Plant, Garipey, Smith, Flett—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Glockling, O'Donoghue, Dodds, Riggs, McManus, Pine, Pasenault, Miller, Reynolds, Appleton, Gordon, Lahail, Dubreil, Howard, Collins, McCamley, Lee, Trudel, Paradis, Labelle, Fitzpatrick, Broggie—22.

On motion, the clause referring to the amendment of the 'Trades Marks' and Designs Act was referred back for further consideration.

On motion, the report as amended was adopted.

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

That the election of officers and the selection of next place of meeting be the order for two o'clock on Friday.

The following communication was read:—

HAMILTON, September 6th, 1900.

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

Gentlemen,—At the last regular meeting of the Local Union No. 124 (Cutters and Trimmers), United Garment Workers of America, in affiliation with the A. F. of L., we were appointed a committee to answer your cordial invitation to join your honorable body.

In reply we beg to state, that at the present we are not in a position to do so, much as we would like to; but we were instructed by our Local Union to ask your honorable body to use all means that might seem just and reasonable by your body to get the Dominion Government to have our label, "The United Garment Workers of America," put upon all Government clothing, thereby showing to the wearers that a fair living wage has been paid for the making of the same, and also that they were made in shops complying with the "Factory Act," and therefore under proper sanitary conditions.

Trusting your honorable body will give this their earnest consideration, we remain

Yours fraternally,

SAML. PARKER.

HARRY ATWELL.

RICHARD JOSE, *Chairman.*

The following petition from the Guelph Trades and Labor Council, signed by several local bodies in that city and St. Catharines, was read :

To the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada :—

Gentlemen,—In view of the fact that a large majority of the corporations, trusts and other manufacturing and business associations have connected with their associations a permanent solicitor, whose duty it is to transact their legal business and also to keep watch on all legislation likely to affect their interests ;

And believing that such an officer, employed by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as the solicitor of organized labor in Canada, would be of material assistance along the aforesaid lines ;

We, the undersigned Trades and Labor Councils and Labor Unions of Canada, do respectfully petition your honorable body to take into your most serious consideration the matter of the employment by your Congress of such an officer, salary to be raised by capitation tax on all labor organizations affiliated with your body, or by such other means as is in your opinion best in the interests of organized labor in Canada.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

On motion the above was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Mortimer, Glockling and McManus.

The following motion, of which notice was given, was moved by Mr. Mortimer, seconded by Mr. Powell,

That Sec. 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution be amended by adding the words, "and branches of the Canadian Socialist League." And that Sec. 2 of Article 2 be amended by adding the words, "Branches of the Canadian Socialist League," after the words, "Federal Unions" in the second line. And that Sec. 1 of Article 4 be amended by adding the words, "Branches of the Canadian Socialist League" after the words "Directories of the Industrial Brotherhood" in the fourth line.

The motion was declared lost on the following division :

YEAS—Messrs. Mortimer, Black, Barley, Roberge, Powell, Marks, Burnham, Annable, Reid, Macdonald, Pickles—11.

NAVS—Messrs. Kelly, McManus, Riggs, Murphy, McCullough, O'Callaghan, Woods, Henderson, Carey, Dodds, O'Donoghue, Glockling, Bourks, Fitzpatrick, March, Paradis, Labelle, Trudel, Dubreil, McCamley, Broggie, Lee, Prodwick, Miller, Howard, Lahail, Latreille, Vieu, Marois, Beauergard, Appleton, Gordon, Reynolds, Scott, Kennedy, Collins, Huddleston, Pasenault, Pine, Lafontaine, Paquin, Vickery, Obermeyer, Draper, A. J. Kelly, Flett, Smith—47.

Mr. Draper gave notice of motion that he would, on to-morrow, move that the Constitution be amended in several particulars.

Moved by Mr. Draper, seconded by Mr. Obermeyer, and resolved,

That the time for receiving resolutions be limited to 9.30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).

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

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

Gentlemen,—Your Audit Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct, the totals and balances being as below :—

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

Receipts.

Balance on hand last year	\$83 76
Receipts for charters and seals	33 00
American Federation of Labor	200 00
Advertisements in Reports.....	70 00
Per capita tax	525 45
	<hr/>
Expenditure	\$912 21
Balance on hand	618 79
	<hr/>
	293 42
	<hr/>
	\$912 21

Your Committee would call attention to the enormous increase in the work of the Secretary-Treasurer's office during the past year and would recommend that this Congress make provision to increase said officers salary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. R. MACDONALD.
J. A. RODIER.
W. ALEX. VICKERY.

Congress then adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, September 21st, 1900.

Congress was called to order at 8 a.m.

The Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions presented the following report :

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

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Standing Orders beg to report having considered resolutions presented to them and beg to report the following resolutions for your favorable consideration.

JOHN C. SCOTT, *Chairman.*
J. F. O'CALLAGHAN, *Secretary.*

Moved by Mr. Draper, seconded by Mr. Appleton, and resolved,

That whereas the principle of municipal ownership has for years been recognized by the laboring classes as one of the ideals to be striven for in civic government ; and whereas recent experiments have demonstrated that the principle wherever practically applied has proven a great benefit to the masses ; and whereas the advanced thought of the age is in favor of applying for the benefit of the community that which has hitherto been monopolized by individual capitalists and corporations ; this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, having previously placed itself on record as endorsing the principle, deems it opportune and expedient to again urge upon workingmen everywhere to strive to bring about the adoption of the system of municipal ownership of all public franchises under civic control believing that it would result in a better service to the public, at greatly reduced cost, and aid materially in the reduction of general taxation.

Moved by Mr. Appleton, seconded by Mr. Dubreil, and resolved,

Whereas for over eighteen months the Street Railway Employees Union, of London, Ont., has waged a desperate and gallant battle on behalf of the right of Canadian workmen to organize for self protection and as they have had to meet with the most unscrupulous opposition on the part of monopoly which has sought to strangle public opinion; therefore be it resolved that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, recognizing this struggle as of National importance, believe the time has come when the weight of organized labor throughout the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, should be roused and ranged back of the men who have maintained so heroic a struggle, thereby enabling them to raise funds to actively prosecute it to a successful termination and as arrangements are being completed to place lecturers in the field, we ask all central labor bodies and local unions to give them active co-operation to the course and the Executive Committees of the various Provinces are hereby instructed to take hold and assist in the work of making these efforts a success.

Moved by Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Appleton, and resolved,

Whereas, the amelioration of the condition of the working classes depends in a great measure upon the increase of purchasing power which their earnings afford; and whereas in the opinion of this Congress one potent factor towards the obtaining of this end is found in the adoption of the principle of co-operation in connection with the production and distribution of the staple necessities of life; therefore it is recommended that the wage-earners of the Dominion, wherever practicable, avail themselves of the opportunities by this means afforded of bettering their condition.

Moved by Mr. Mortimer, seconded by Mr. Appleton, and resolved,

Whereas, in response to a steadily growing public opinion, demanding legislation dealing with labor matters, Parliament finds it necessary to comply therewith; and, whereas, in order that such legislation and attention to labor interests may be competently dealt with, it is necessary that men be elected with special knowledge and experience with such; and whereas, that such men invariably belong to the wage-earning classes and are, generally speaking, financially unable to bear the expense of an election; therefore be it resolved, that a circular be issued when deemed necessary by the President and Executive of this Congress asking and urging unions and other affiliated bodies to contribute to the expenses of the election of labor representatives to Parliament when in their opinion such candidates are members of organizations in good standing with this Congress and when in their opinion such candidate has received a sufficient endorsement by organizations in good standing with this Congress.

Moved by Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Huddleston, and resolved,

Whereas the state of affairs in the shoe factory of the J. D. King Co., of Toronto, having reached the stage where the securing of spies has been resorted to to watch the action and conduct of members of the Shoe Workers' Union of Toronto; and whereas the Superintendent having discharged men from the employ of the said company for being members of the said union; therefore be it resolved, that this Congress do pledge itself, through the bodies represented here, to refrain from purchasing the product of the J. D. King Co., of Toronto.

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

That in view of the alleged unjust constitution of the Pilotage Board of the City of St. John, N.B., composed as it is of two ship owners and a shipping agent, and the rules and regulations of which directly, and at present very prejudicially effects the interests of the pilots of that port and the Bay of Fundy; be it resolved, that it be an instruction to the Executive of this Congress to immediately take such steps as may be judicious to ascertain all the facts and also take such further action as may be necessary looking to a remedy in the direction of securing a reconstruction of the board so that the working pilots of the port in question may be fairly represented.

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

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

That inasmuch as the Judges of Canadian courts differ very much in their interpretation of the terms "watching and besetting" in connection with the law bearing on "strikes and lockouts," it is an instruction to the Executive of the Congress to seek Federal legislation defining in specific terms the legal nature of the terms in question.

Moved by Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Reid, and resolved,

Whereas business is centralizing into the hands of trusts and combines to a remarkable extent, largely as a result of labor saving machinery; and whereas this problem is of vital importance to the working classes: be it therefore resolved that this Congress recommends Canadian trades unionists to study the problem of the formation of industries with the end in view of the nationalization of the same.

Moved by Mr. Flett, seconded by Mr. Obermeyer, and resolved,

That this Congress ask the Government of Ontario to so amend the Ontario Factory Act that before any factory coming under the Act shall be allowed to carry on the process of manufacturing it shall first receive a permit from the Inspector of Factories, only after he is satisfied the premises stated in the application, is up to the requirements of the Act, and further, that to efficiently carry out the provisions of the Act it is, in our opinion, necessary that additional inspectors be appointed.

Moved by Mr. Dubreil, seconded by Mr. Broggie, and resolved,

Whereas the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has decided to take independent political action; therefore be it resolved that no candidate other than a member of organized labor for at least one year be selected or endorsed by this Congress.

Moved by Mr. Menard, seconded by Mr. Roberge, and resolved,

Whereas, in the J. M. Fortier libel case, Judge Wurtell, in his address to the jury, devoted the greater part of his remarks to showing that labor difficulties such as existed between J. M. Fortier and the Cigar Makers Union, 58, of Montreal, were not matters of public interest under the law, and that therefore the criticism of Fortier's conduct complained of were, even if true, unjustifiable; and whereas the Federal Government has since passed a Conciliation and Arbitration Act which practically affirms to labor difficulties being matters of public interest; therefore be it resolved, That this Congress instruct its Executive to ask the Government to amend the libel Act so as to embody this principle and thus prevent the possibility of hostile Judges arguing that no plea of justification by public interest cannot be admitted in the criticism of a person's conduct in industrial affairs.

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

Whereas persistent efforts are being made in interested quarters to engraft an additional pernicious branch upon the school system of Canada which is supported by the taxes of the people; and whereas the Trades and Labor Congress, representing the workers in general of the whole Dominion, has always supported and continues in favor of technical schools the purpose of which is the training and education of mechanics, artisans and wage-earners generally in such subjects as will promote a technical knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts, and affording instruction in those branches of science and applied arts as are required in the various industrial pursuits of the masses of the people, and specially intended to benefit all engaged in the manufacturing industries; be it resolved, That this Congress always has been and continues to be vehemently opposed to the introduction or existence in our public educational institutions of any form of industrial or manual training involving the use of tools necessary in the trade as well as opposed to any form of teaching which embraced the practical knowledge of such trades to the pupils of such educational institutions, inasmuch as such a vicious system would be and is a very serious menace to the interests of the already underpaid and generally handicapped artisan and mechanic, while being of no real practical value to the pupils, the only result being to produce a very incompetent workman who in time would be used against his more competent brother when it suited the purpose or caprice of the capitalistic employer.

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On the adoption of the above resolution, it was moved by Mr. Glocking, seconded by Mr. March, that a transcribed copy be forwarded Mr. Walter Gilman Page, a United States Commissioner, now in Canada investigating technical education. The motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. S. J. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Prodrick, and resolved,

That in view of the fact that the Public Works Department is in the habit of employing unskilled painters and decorators to perform skilled work to the detriment of competent and skilled painters, this organization recommends that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee for Ontario to bring this matter at the earliest possible opportunity before the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Public Works and attempt to arrive at a satisfactory understanding.

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

That this Congress is of the opinion that the Legislature of the Province of Quebec should refuse the Act of Incorporation asked for by the Manufacturers' Association of said Province, as the object of that organization cannot be anything else but to raise the price of products and reduce wages.

Moved by Mr. March, seconded by Mr. Henderson, and resolved,

That inasmuch as difficulty arises in the operation of factories and shops laws by reason of the difficulty of properly determining the ages of children employed in such places, it is hereby made an instruction to the Executive of this Congress to seek such legislation as will provide that the certificates of age of children seeking employment shall bear the signature of the last school teacher.

The committee to whom was referred the charges made against certain parties *re* procuring of advertisements for annual report, presented the following report, which was received and adopted :

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

GENTLEMEN,—Your Special Committee (of which Delegate O'Donoghue has been appointed Chairman, and Delegate A. Gariepy, Secretary), to whom was referred the matters of certain charges made anent the collection, printing and arrangements of certain advertisements alleged to have been fraudulently secured for the official proceedings of the Congress, published in the French language, beg leave to report :

That after careful consideration, and bearing in mind the gravity of the charges in question and the limited time at the disposal of the Committee to make a thorough investigation of the facts in the case, it is recommended that your Committee be allowed ample time to perform its duties in the premises in a satisfactory manner ; and further, that the finding of the Committee, on concurrence by the President, shall be embodied in the Official Proceedings of the Congress before being printed ; and further, that in view of the alleged improper manner in which the French proceedings of last year were printed and issued, together with the complications which have arisen in the collection and printing of advertisements, and with a view to preventing like occurrences in the future, your Committee respectively recommend :

1st. That no advertisements other than those of legitimate labor organizations, labels or labelled goods be inserted in either of the French or English issues of the Official Proceedings of the Congress.

2nd. That 2,000 copies in English and 1,000 in the French languages be the authorized issue of the proceedings.

3rd. That it shall be the exclusive duty of the Secretary to control and be responsible for the preparation and printing of the proceedings of the Congress, as well as the translation of the same into the French language ; it shall be his personal duty also to address and mail copies of the said proceedings in English or in French (as the case may be), to all those entitled to the same.

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

4th. That the Secretary be and is hereby empowered and instructed to have the proceedings of the Congress duly copyrighted.

Respectively submitted,

D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Chairman.*
A. GARIEPY, *Secretary.*

OTTAWA, September 21, 1900.

The following amendments to the Constitution was introduced, notice of which was given on Thursday :

Moved by Mr. Draper, seconded by Mr. Reynolds,

That Article IV., Sec. 1, be amended to read as follows : "The revenue of this Congress shall be met by a per capita tax as follows : Trades and Labor Councils and District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, 20 cents per year ; Trades Unions and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, 8 cents per year ; Unions chartered by the Congress, and not having to pay to an International or National head, 25 cents per year, payable quarterly.

The motion was carried.

That Article VI., Sec. 1, be amended to read as follows : The President shall preside at all meetings of the Congress, and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the province of a presiding officer of a deliberative body."

The motion was carried.

That Article V., Sec. 1, be amended to read as follows : "The Officers of the Congress shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three from each Province who shall be known as the General Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The motion was lost.

Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Congress was called to order at 2 p.m.

The President requested the Credential Committee to act as a Committee on Thanks.

The Special Committee *re* appointment of Permanent Solicitor, 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 consider the petition of the several unions of Guelph, St. Catharines and Brantford, Ont., *re* engaging the services of a permanent Solicitor for the purposes of organizations in affiliation with your body, beg to report that we have fully considered the subject matter of the petition and while your Committee are fully alive to the necessity of having such an officer at the command of the Congress believe that the proposition is, under all the circumstances, unwise at the present stage of the history of the Congress. We recommend to the organizations under the jurisdiction of the Congress that they in their various localities co-operate in the establishment of a law defence fund for the purposes indicated in the aforesaid petition.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. MORTIMER.
R. GLOCKLING.
DAVID McMANUS.

The Committee on Presiden't Address and Executive Committee Reports presented the following report :

In regard to the clause *re* Trades Marks and Designs Act, referred back to your committee, we would recommend that the energy of the Executive of this Congress be directed toward furthering the passage through the Senate of the Act presented by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, passed by the Commons.

D. A. CAREY, *Chairman*.

Moved by Mr. Mortimer, seconded by Mr. Appleton,

That Mr. Joseph Osborne, of Winnipeg, have the endorsement of this Congress in his efforts to publish a Dominion Labor Directory.

The motion was lost.

The hour having arrived for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the President called to the Chair Mr. W. D. Mahon, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor. The election resulted as follows :

President—Ralph Smith of Nanaimo.
Vice-President—John A. Flett of Hamilton.
Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper of Ottawa.

Legislative Committee for New Brunswick—

David McManus of Moncton, Vice-President.
Murray Fleming of Moncton.
W. H. Coates of St. John
Thomas Killen of St. John.

Legislative Committee for Quebec—

John C. Scott of Quebec, Vice-President.
J. S. Fitzpatrick of Montreal.
J. A. Rodier of Montreal.
Arthur Marois of Quebec.

Legislative Committee for Ontario—

Charles March of Toronto, Vice-President.
P. Obermeyer of Hamilton.
William Henderson of Toronto.
James C. Reynolds of Ottawa.

Legislative Committee for Manitoba—

John T. Mortimer of Winnipeg, Vice-President.
John Appleton of Winnipeg.
Arthur W. Puttee of Winnipeg.
Thomas Ching, of Winnipeg.

Legislative Committee for British Columbia—

James Wilks of Nelson, Vice-President.
J. B. McLaren of Rossland.
George Bartley of Vancouver.
Thomas Twigg of Victoria.

Fraternal Delegate to the A. F. of L.—

David A. Carey of Toronto.

The selection of the next place of meeting was declared in order, and the following places were placed in nomination : Vancouver, B.C., Brantford, Ont., Cornwall, Ont., Berlin, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Quebec, Que.

PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS

Before the vote was taken a long letter was read from J. C. Marshall, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, inviting the Congress to hold its next meeting in that city, and also the following telegrams :

VANCOUVER, B.C., September 19th, 1900.

RALPH SMITH, M.P.P., Ottawa.

Council most cordially invite Dominion Trades and Labor Council to hold next annual meeting at Vancouver.

JAMES F. GARDEN, *Mayor*.

BRANTFORD, ONT., September 21st, 1900.

MR. W. J. REID, care Trades Congress, Ottawa.

Please extend a cordial invitation to the President and delegates of Trades Congress to meet in Brantford next year.

H. COCKSHUTT, *Mayor*.

The vote resulted as follows :

Vancouver.....	4
Brantford	33
Cornwall	1
Berlin.....	2
Kingston	1
Toronto	4
Quebec	13

And Brantford was declared the next place of meeting.

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

Your Committee on Ways and Means recommend as follows : That the sum of \$150 be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer as remuneration for services for year ending with date of this Congress ; that the hotel expenses of the Fraternal Delegate from the American Federation of Labor be settled by this Congress ; that the sum of \$10 be paid to the French translator ; that \$5 be paid to the caretaker of the hall ; that \$5 be paid to the chairman of the Reception Committee to be used in having the Congress room cleaned ; that \$3 be paid to Henry Burkes, messenger, and that \$30 be granted the Secretary for expenses attending the Congress, and \$75 voted for the expenses of the Fraternal Delegate to the session of the A. F. of L., at Louisville, Ky., in December next.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. MARCH, *Chair*.

A. J. KELLY.

W. J. REID.

JOHN APPLETON, *Secy*.

Congress then adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, September 22nd, 1900.

Congress was called to order at 9 a.m.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was resumed.

Moved by Mr. March, seconded by Mr. Huddleston, and resolved,

That in the opinion of this Congress the Factory and Shops Regulations Acts of the Provinces of Canada require amendment so as to provide in clear and specific language that women and young girls employed in shops and factories should be secured in the unquestionable right to the legal and municipal holidays of the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, and making it a criminal offence on the part of employers—individual and corporate—to directly or indirectly fine or retain any of the wages of such employees as a penalty for the observance of such holidays.

Moved by Mr. Paquin, seconded by Mr. Rodier,

That this Congress should request of the government the abolition of the tax on newspapers.

The motion was lost.

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

That the Congress is of the opinion that the government of the Province of Quebec should forbid the granting of bonuses by municipalities of said Province to manufacturers who are desirous of establishing private industries with the money of the people.

Moved by Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Appleton, and resolved,

Whereas the amelioration of the condition of the working classes depends in great measure upon the increase of purchasing power which their earnings afford; and whereas in the opinion of this Congress one potent factor towards the obtaining of this end is found in the adoption of the principle of co-operation in connection with the production and distribution of the staple necessities of life, therefore it is recommended that the wage-earners of the Dominion, wherever practical, avail themselves of the opportunities by this means afforded of bettering their condition.

Moved by Mr. Flett, seconded by Mr. Obermeyer, and resolved,

That this Congress asks the Government of Ontario to so amend the Ontario Factories Act that before any factory coming under the Act shall be allowed to carry on the process of manufacturing it shall first receive a permit from the Inspector of Factories, only after he is satisfied the premises stated in the application are up to the requirements of the Act, and further to efficiently carry out the provisions of the Act it is, in our opinion, necessary that additional Inspectors be appointed.

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

That this Congress is of the opinion that the project of law relative to the garnishee of wages presented in the Quebec Legislature at its last session by Rep. Lacombe should be again presented at its next session and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Appleton, seconded by Mr. Scott, and resolved,

That it be a recommendation to the Department of Labor that the following matters be investigated: the competition of charitable institutions, especially in Montreal, with regular industries; the various systems of paying wages, deductions from same, etc., as

existing in different parts of the Dominion; the nationality of those engaged in ordinary manual labor, especially in the West, duration of their residence in Canada, and nature of work; the administration of factory legislation in Canada; the registration of accidents on railways and other callings, the manner of their investigation, and legislative requirements touching same; the question of locomotive boiler inspection; sweating system in Montreal and other places; the lease system of the Province of Quebec; the operation of the copyright law in relation to employment of composers; technical education and manual training in schools.

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

That inasmuch as a difference has arisen, and continues to exist, between the Musical Protective Association of Toronto, and the militia authorities in the city of Toronto, as to the employment of musicians who are militiamen in uniform at rates and under conditions arranged by the bandmasters, contrary to the Constitution of the Toronto Musical Protective Association; be it resolved and it is hereby an instruction to the Executive of this Congress to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to immediately seek an interview with the Hon. the Minister of Militia to the end that the details be made clear to him and an impartial and fair settlement secured if possible.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Marois,

That when a subject is charged with an offence under the Criminal Code and after appearing and standing his trial and in the event of his honorable acquittal that the Crown pay the cost of prosecution as obtains in civil procedure in the Supreme Court of Canada.

Before the adoption of the above resolution Mr. John C. Scott made a long explanation of the case that made the resolution necessary and explained how he had been prosecuted unjustly, and in the end honorably discharged. On the conclusion of Mr. Scott's address the resolution was adopted and also the following, submitted by Messrs. Carey and Appleton:

That this Congress, having heard a statement from Vice-President J. C. Scott of the action brought against him by an individual in the courts of the Province of Quebec, and of which by a jury of his fellow countrymen he was honorably acquitted, we, the delegates to this Congress, take this opportunity of expressing our fullest confidence in the honesty of our Vice-President for the Province of Quebec.

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

That whereas it has lately transpired, in British Columbia in particular, that there is ample room for and that glaring frauds have been committed by Japanese immigrants in that Province, in the matter of registrations as citizens; and whereas this condition and weakness in the law is deplorable in the extreme; be it resolved, that it be an urgent direction to the Executive to take such steps as may be deemed expedient to secure at the earliest possible opportunity legal remedy for the grievance referred to.

Moved by Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. O'Callaghan, and resolved,

That the Secretary be instructed to have printed and distributed as soon as possible to the unions and other bodies affiliated with this Congress, *pro rata* according to membership, 2,000 copies in English and 1,000 copies in French of the proceedings of this annual meeting; and that it would be in the interest of intelligent action being taken upon the various resolutions brought before this Congress if copies of the same were printed and placed in the hands of delegates before voting thereon.

Moved by Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Annable, and resolved,

That in view of the fact that a section, or sections, in the Criminal Code bearing upon conspiracies is interpreted by some of the honorable Judges presiding over the deliberations in the Criminal Courts of this Dominion; and whereas recent attempts have been made in Brantford and other Canadian cities to stop a member or members of trades

unions from taking to the union, with these sections of a trade

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unions from pursuing legitimate means, such as moral suasion with a fellow workingman, from taking his place when on strike; therefore be it resolved, that it be an instruction to the incoming Executive to lay the matter before the Attorney-General of this Dominion, with the facts of the Brantford and Hamilton cases, and request a clear definition of these sections, as to their operation or application in relation to a member or members of a trades union organization.

Moved by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Miller, and resolved,

That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to wait on the Hon. Minister of Labor and Militia and protest against the granting of any further contracts to the Mark Workman firm for the making of clothing for any department of the government.

Moved by Mr. Prodrick, seconded by Mr. A. J. Kelly,

Whereas one of the great causes of disease is unsanitary plumbing and that in the great majority of Canadian towns and cities no satisfactory system of inspection exists; resolved that the incoming Executive be instructed to act with the Committees of the Journeymen Plumbers Association and the Master Plumbers Association of the Dominion of Canada, to have the Provincial Governments of the Dominion pass an Act compelling all cities and town with waterworks and sewerage systems to appoint a permanent Plumbing Inspectors.

The motion was lost.

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

Whereas, considering that there exists in Canada a trust known as the American Tobacco Company of Canada, with a view of controlling the sale of tobacco in Canada, by stopping, by illegal means, tobacco merchants from selling the products of independent manufacturers; be it resolved that this Congress request of the government the application of the law on trusts to the American Tobacco Co.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Barley, and resolved,

That in the opinion of this Congress the present system of the payment of wages monthly by large corporations and the various governments, is very inconvenient and detrimental to the employees and their families; resolved, that the Executive of this Congress wait upon the Federal Government and urge the passage of an Act making it compulsory that all wages be paid weekly inasmuch as this method of payment is in vogue in all progressive countries and tends to keep more money in circulation and provides the toiler with the collateral to purchase his necessities wherever he chooses and to the best possible advantage.

Moved by Mr. Broggie, seconded by Mr. Debreail, and resolved,

Whereas, as it has been found expedient in France and other countries to provide a standard fineness in gold articles manufactured and offered for sale to the public of those countries; and whereas, it has been found that frauds have been perpetrated on the people of Canada in the absence of a law establishing such standard; therefore be it resolved, that it be an instruction to the Executive of this Congress to procure the passage of an Act establishing such a standard.

Moved by Mr. Broggie, seconded by Mr. Dubreail, and resolved,

That owing to the fact that accidents of a fatal character frequently happen through the want of knowledge on the part of those employed to handle it; therefore resolved, that the Executive bring this matter before the Federal and Provincial Governments and strongly urge the appointment of a competent and experienced Inspector who will be vested with power to issue certificates of competency to those handling dynamite and other explosives on all public and private works.

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

That this Congress, in regular session, beg to ask the Federal Government and the Harbor Commissioner of Montreal, to have the work of track laying on the wharves of

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said harbor done in future by themselves instead of having it done by railway companies as at the present time; also, that the Executive of this Congress have an interview with the Minister of Public Works on this matter.

Moved by Mr. Appleton, seconded by Mr. Mortimer, and resolved,

That the Executive Committee of this Congress take steps to induce the American Federation of Labor to hold its next session in Canada.

The Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions presented the following report:

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

Gentlemen,—Your committee in presenting their final report on resolutions presented to them for consideration, beg to say that we cannot let this occasion pass without returning our sincere thanks to the labor organizations of Ottawa and members of Congress for the uniform courtesy and great assistance given us on all matters where information was sought, thereby greatly helping your committee in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. SCOTT, *Chair.*
J. F. O'CALLAGHAN, *Secy.*
WM. POWELL.
J. T. MORTIMER.
DAVID MC MANUS.
A. GARRIEPY.
P. M. DRAPER.
M. S. RIGGS.

The Committee on President's Address and Executive Committees Reports 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,—The Committee on President's Address and Executive Committees Report beg leave to presented their final report and recommend that the report of Executive Committee of British Columbia, as handed in last night, be accepted and embodied in the printed report of the proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. CAREY, *Chair.*
W. T. BARLEY, *Secy.*
T. A. WOOD.
J. H. PICKLES.
V. DUBREAIL.

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

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

Gentleman,—Your Committee on Thanks begs leave to submit the following recommendations: That the thanks of the Congress be and is hereby tendered to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa for the free use of the city council chamber and a grant of \$250 towards the expense of entertaining the delegates. Our special thanks are returned to Mayor Payment for his hearty reception and entertainment of the delegates while in the city. To the Stonewall Jackson Cigar Company, of Montreal, and W. M. Atkins Cigar Company, of London, for cigars supplied for use of the delegates during the session. To the Ottawa Street Railway Company for the pleasant trip given the delegates around the city of Ottawa. To organized labor in the city of Ottawa for the fra-

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ternal feeling shown on all sides towards the delegates to the Congress. In conclusion we wish to express our hearty appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality with which the delegates have been received and entertained by the reception committee and citizens and feel confident that the sixteenth session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will always be remembered with pleasure by the delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

A. GARIÉPY, *Chair.*
HENRY OBERMEYER, *Secy.*
CHAS. MARCH.
A. J. KELLY.
JOHN T. MORTIMER.
W. J. REID.

The following resolution was introduced by President Ralph Smith, seconded by ex-President D. A. Carey and unanimously adopted :

That a Special Committee be appointed by this Congress for the purpose of presenting Mr. George W. Dower with a suitable testimonial, by subscriptions collected from members of trades unions and labor organizations, as a token of appreciation for his long and valuable services as Secretary of this Congress and the labor organizations of Canada, and the following named be the Committee in each city : Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo ; Geo. Bartley, of Vancouver ; John Appleton, of Winnipeg ; Henry Obermeyer, of Hamilton ; W. J. Reid of Brantford ; William Henderson, of Toronto ; Urbain Lafontaine, of Montreal ; J. S. Fitzpatrick, of Montreal ; John C. Scott, of Quebec ; David McManus, of Moncton ; W. H. Coates, of St. John ; Wm. McKay, of Victoria ; and P. M. Draper, of Ottawa.

There being no further business the Congress adjourned to meet in the City of Brantford, Ont., in September, 1900.

REPORT.

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

Brothers,—Your Special Committee, composed of D. J. O'Donoghue (Toronto), Chairman; A. Gariépy, (Montreal), Secretary; and Messrs. J. A. Rodier (Montreal), J. Flett (Hamilton), and J. Appleton (Winnipeg), to whom was assigned the duty of enquiring into and investigating certain charges laid before your Congress—that is to say, Delegate J. S. Fitzpatrick (Montreal), charged one Wm. Keys “with having secured advertisements, in the name of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, without the consent of the Congress; also with having misled several merchants of Montreal by obtaining said advertisements on the understanding that from twenty to thirty thousand of the Proceedings would be printed and distributed among the members of organized labor, and that the moneys in payment of such advertisements do not appear credited in the Report of the Secretary of the Congress,”—beg leave to report, supplemental to that presented to and adopted by your Congress on September 21st last, that :—

Messrs. O'Donoghue, Gariépy and Rodier, being so authorized, met in Montreal on the morning of Monday, October 15th inst., and, having diligently occupied the whole day in making a minute investigation of the circumstances incidental to the charges in question, find :—

1. That ex-Secretary Geo. W. Dower was grossly remiss in his duty in allowing unrestricted latitude to a totally irresponsible individual, in the person of one William Keys, in soliciting and making contracts for advertisements to be inserted in the official Proceedings of the Congress held in Montreal in 1899 and collecting the moneys therefor.
2. That said ex-Secretary Dower inexcusably neglected to provide blank forms of contract making the sums due for such advertisements payable to himself as Secretary of the Congress and through which neglect a large sum of money was lost to your Congress.
3. That your Committee failed in securing any record of the instructions of ex-Secretary Dower to Wm. Keys as to how or upon what terms advertisements were to be sought, secured, or paid for, or as to what rate of commission was to be allowed or paid Mr. Keys on advertisements secured by him or by any other person or persons acting under or in conjunction with him in this connection.
4. That although diligent effort was made by your Committee, Mr. Keys could neither be located nor seen for the purpose of securing explanations and information regarding the subject under investigation.
5. That evidence demonstrated the fact that this man Keys in several instances secured advertisements on the wilfully fraudulent representation that such advertisements would be inserted and would appear respectively in an English issue of 15,000 copies and in a French issue of 8,000 copies (the actual issues being only 1,000 in English and 500 in French, and of which fact Keyes was fully aware), at \$15 per page in the English and \$10 per page in the French editions of your Congress Proceedings of the session of 1899.
6. That notwithstanding such representations on the part of Keys, the advertisements secured by him did not appear in the edition published in the English language.
7. That it was a condition in the securing of the advertisement of the firm of “The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son, Limited,” of Hamilton, through Vice-President John A. Flett, that no other advertisements would appear in said Proceedings, and that this condition was flagrantly ignored without explanation.
8. That although Mr. Boudreau, who printed the Proceedings of the Congress in 1899, and who accounted to ex-Secretary Dower for the money collected in payment for the advertisements, in a letter dated April 28th, 1900, wrote Mr. Dower that the Intercolonial Railway (account) through the neglect of the Department, is *not yet paid*—\$25.” Yet the records of that Department show that the account in question *was paid* by cheque on the previous 12th of the same month.

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9. That Mr. Boudreau, in the same letter of April 28th, tells Mr. Dower "the 'ad.' for the Department of the Interior is also \$25, but as it was put in 'on spec.' it may be impossible to collect it." In this particular connection it is considered well to note that one J. H. Small, of Montreal, before the Congress met, asked for and was granted by the Department of the Interior power and authority to insert this same advertisement (but in the English language) in a "Souvenir of the Trades and Labor Congress," at a cost of \$25. In soliciting this advertisement Mr. Small's letter so very adroitly introduced the name of your Congress as to leave the impression that this "Souvenir" was emanating from and was the property of your Congress (while the very contrary was the fact), and the advertisement in question was given and paid for under that apprehension. Your Committee are not aware upon whose order or authority it afterwards appeared "on spec." in the official French proceedings of the Congress. But your Committee does know that payment for such insertion has never been demanded of the Department of the Interior.

10. That while the letter of Mr. Boudreau to Mr. Dower acknowledges the receipt of \$15 each for the Montreal advertisements appearing in the French edition of the Proceedings of the 1899 Congress, yet evidence disclosed the fact that in every instance Mr. Keys was paid the sum of \$25 by each advertiser.

11. That Mr. Boudreau asserts (your Committee could not take evidence under oath), that he printed and sent out the English edition and also 500 copies of the French edition, that a few of the latter were hurried out to Quebec—the House being in Session—without the advertisements, but that the remainder contained said advertisements; that he had nothing to do with the soliciting or securing of advertisements, and that he gave a correct account to Mr. Dower of all moneys paid to him for advertisements appearing in the respective issues of the Congress Proceedings for 1899.

12. That advertisements appear to have been secured by Mr. Lepine, ex-M.P., Montreal, and by Mr. John A. Flett, Hamilton, Vice-President of your Congress, for which they were allowed the reasonable commission of 10%, while, apparently, Mr. Keys paid himself practically 45%. Besides, there was no evidence before your Committee showing that the \$25 paid on account of the Intercolonial Railway advertisement was ever turned over either to Mr. Boudreau or to Mr. Dower.

In view of all the circumstances and the evidence before them, your Committee hold and adjudge that the charges have been substantially sustained, and it is consequently decreed:—

(1) That Ex-Secretary Geo. W. Dower was grossly negligent in the performance of the duties of his office in this connection, and, therefore, censurable; and

(2) That Wm. Keys, by reason of his unscrupulous and unjustifiable tactics in the premises, and by reason of the injurious effect thereof upon organized labor and its character and reputation, especially in the city of Montreal, ought to be peremptorily expelled from any labor organization to which he may belong, whether in affiliation with your Congress or any local Trades and Labor Council. And, further, while reiterating the tenor of the report of your Committee on this subject, already adopted by your Congress, it is

Ordered, That this report be published in the public press as a warning, and in justice to the Congress as well as in justice to organized labor in general, which is always ready and prompt in condemning fraud or duplicity in any quarter, and as a matter of interest and protection to the mercantile and other advertising classes of the community.

Signed, { J. A. RODIER.
JOHN APPLETON.
JOHN FLETT.
D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Chairman*.
ADOLPHE GARIÉPY, *Secretary*.

Approved.

(Signed) RALPH SMITH, *President*.

The foregoing has just reached my hand.

D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Chairman*.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21st, 1900.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT.

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

SEC. 2.—Its object 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.

SEC. 3.—It shall form organizations in localities where none at present exist, either into local unions, or assemblies of the Knights of Labor, but in no case shall any body of workmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an International or National Union be granted a charter. In the event of the formation of an International or National Union of the trade or calling of the union so chartered being formed, it will be the duty of the proper officers of the Congress to see that the said union becomes a member of said International or National Union.

SEC. 4.—Unions so organized by this Congress shall be known as "Federal Labor Unions," and shall hold regular meetings at least once a month for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the labor movement. The fee for a charter shall be \$5.

ARTICLE II.—REPRESENTATION.

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

SEC. 2.—The basis of representation shall be as follows: Trades Unions, Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and Federal Unions, 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 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 and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent, except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations, 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; provided nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented not six months organized.

SEC. 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 in section 2, his credentials must bear the signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of such organizations, and also the seal of the same, where such exists.

SEC. 4.—Notice of the election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, shall 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.

SEC. 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.

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ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1.—The revenue of the Congress shall be met by a per capita tax as follows: Trades and Labor Councils and District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, 20 cents per year; Trades Unions and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, 8 cents per year; Unions chartered by the Congress and not having to pay to an International or National head, 25 cents per year.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 1.—The officers of this Congress shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Vice-President for each Province of the Dominion and a Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 2.—There shall also be elected a Legislative Committee of three from each Province of the Dominion.

SEC. 3.—The Executive Committee of the Congress shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and the General Legislative Committee.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Congress and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the province of a presiding officer of a deliberative body.

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

SEC. 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 session of the Congress, together with blank forms of credential, at least eight weeks prior to the date on which it is to meet, and shall arrange for reduced railway fares for delegates and forward to all whose election he may have notification the certificates which will enable them to obtain the same.

SEC. 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 those bodies which may specially affect the interests of labor, and shall, as far as possible, endeavor 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 interests of wage-earners, or act in conjunction with the delegates of any other organization to that end.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1.—The 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.