



Editorial Page of Canadian Labor Press

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The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. Business Office: 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA, Phone Queen 2992.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

My Lady Bonafide: "So your mother is better through taking the quinine I gave her?" Little Girl (doing her best to carry out instructions): "Yes'm. But she says she's worse of the cough that you gives 'er, port wine for?"

TRADE UNIONS IN RUSSIA DIFFER FROM CANADIANS

Soviet Hand-Picked Organizations Dominated by Communist Party

Believers sympathize always by greater strength the "free" trade unions play a part in the management of industry in Soviet Russia and have a voice in determining the conditions of employment. Their intention is to convey the impression to the Canadian working man that this constitutes a sort of industrial democracy.

The Adolescent School Attendance Act

By REV. PETER BRUCE.

This act was assented to on April 24, 1919. A press despatch under date of the 10th instant states: "An advanced step in education has been taken by the Provincial Government in raising the age for compulsory attendance at school to 14 years, with part time attendance in certain cases to 15 years."

Illegal Strikes.

(By Ellis Searles, Editor, United Mine Workers Journal)

Members of this or any other labor union who persist in fostering, encouraging or indulging in illegal strikes are a detriment to the union and to the entire labor movement in general.

The Adolescent School Attendance Act

By REV. PETER BRUCE.

Every urban municipality with a population of 5,000 or more shall, upon a date fixed by the Governor-in-Council by proclamation, establish and maintain part-time courses of instruction for adolescents between 14 and 18 years of age, and other municipalities or school sections may do so.

The News Pulp & Paper Co., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER MONTREAL, QUE.

MACK BURIAL COMPANY Undertaker and Embalmer. JAS. Mc Farquhar, Prop.

The Henry McMullen Company, Limited THE McMULLEN WAIST 282 St. Catherine West. MONTREAL.

SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY General Contractors LIMITED Harbor Commissioners' Building TORONTO

Fashion-Craft Clothes for Men ARE MADE BY THE HIGHEST CLASS SKILLED LABOR AND SOLD AT 300 SHOPS IN CANADA.

TAXIDERMY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. THE HOUSE OF LEARO 183 Bleury Street, Montreal.

DOMNION RAINCOAT COMPANY Special imports of English Trench Coats and all lines of rain garments for ladies and gentlemen. 11 Yonge St. Arcade - TORONTO, Ont.

The Electric Steel & Metal Co., Ltd. WELLAND, ONT. High-Grade Steel Castings—Carbon—Manganese—Chrome.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY LIMITED. New Glasgow, Nova Scotia Western Steel Sales Office - Room 14, Windsor Hotel, Montreal

At Meals and Whenever You Feel Thirsty DRINK Frontenac BEER

It is a Real Beer superior to all others, a drink that pleases, stimulates and satisfies. The Frontenac Breweries, Ltd. Montreal

JUST HEAT The Radiantfire ensures a generous and steady glow which can be regulated at will, maintaining exactly the degree of heat desired. The Consumers Gas Co. TORONTO, ONT.

SILVER Over 20,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today.

The Family Smoke "OLD CHUM" is a family friend. Grandfathers, Fathers and Sons have been smoking it for years and years. During this half century, "OLD CHUM" has grown steadily in popularity and favour.

Delegates From All Parts of Canada Attended the Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress at Windsor Last Week

WINDSOR CONVENTION

Continued from Page One. system, and thus make our way along, instead of in competition, industrially, with the other nations that are based on the principle of individual effort. Then I wish to say that the witness of recent events in Europe will have gone a long way to scatter such theories. We must hold to the individual reward for individual effort, properly controlled by the Government as a basis," said the Premier.

Chairman Marsh of the resolutions committee reported.

A resolution passed by Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, calling upon the Federal Government to amend the copyright act to offer Canadian printers, authors and composers equal protection to that enjoyed by American publishers, was adopted. Part of the resolution dealt with the increase of postage rates on publications, and expressed the view that an increase of postage rates would result in a further increase.

This was referred to the executive for consideration. Fair Wage Clause. The third resolution, dealing with the insertion of fair wage clauses in all contracts for work by provincial authorities, was adopted with little controversy. Under this resolution, Trades and Labor Councils throughout Canada are authorized to negotiate with ministers of public works in provincial legislatures, with a view to securing the incorporation of such clauses in all contracts for governmental work.

Regarding the commencement of construction work on the new Welland canal, where wages and conditions do not conform to the standards under the fair wage resolutions passed by the Federal Government, considerable attention was given to the resolution whereby all work under the Department of Railways and Canals should be included.

A. McClelland, Montreal, in speaking to the resolution, declared repeated conferences between the prime minister, contractors and labor representatives had resulted in "making a joke" of the Welland canal. Mr. Williams, Toronto, also spoke on the resolution. Following a rather lengthy discussion, the amendment was finally withdrawn and the original resolution, as recommended by the committee, was adopted.

Resolution of wallpaper from walls before replacing it with new, which would be conducive to health and cleanliness, and that school children employed in painting should be detained to safeguard the health of painters, were passed with practically no discussion. Spraying Machines. The seventh resolution, concerning the use of spraying machines for the painting of ships and cars, and methods of protection for workmen, was spoken to by several delegates. J. A. McClelland, Montreal, member of a committee conducting investigations into the question, in collaboration with several delegates, stated that the use of such machines was a potential menace to the health of workmen, and that, should they be used, they should be abolished.

Mr. White, Toronto, also spoke along similar lines. By adoption of the resolution, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was asked to approach Federal and Provincial Governments with a view to having gas masks made compulsory where paint was used in the manner. The eighth resolution, asking for abolition of spraying machines, was included with the foregoing. Resolutions dealing with applications to the Government for legislation for old age pensions, and provision of adequate pilots and personnel on ships operating on the St. Lawrence river, with penalties for infringement of regulations, were adopted.

Another resolution, dealing with transportation problems—the number of crew on ships of standard size, necessity for carrying full complement when leaving port, that all members belong to unions, that no man could qualify as able seaman without 12 months' service, and technical examination and that no man should be required to steer for more than three consecutive hours—precipitated the first debate of the afternoon. Montreal delegates, responsible for submission of the resolution, presented the deletion of clause three, where they all intervened to uphold, and finally, after much discussion, it was sent back to the committee for their reconsideration.

Two other clauses—one asking for water and lavatory accommodations for crossing watchmen, gates and signing of bills, and another provision for fumigation of express cars—were adopted without discussion. Another resolution asking that representation of organized labor on the directorate and management of government owned and operated railways, was adopted. Submitted by Mr. Baynes, Ottawa, the resolution stated—"whereas the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada claims to be the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor, and whereas, it has

been the custom to interview the powers that be in hand, to enact legislation—the time has arrived for Labor to enter the political field and ask that the convention go on record to that effect.

Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Bowen declared that as mover, he wished that some action should be taken on the matter, rather than deleting the resolution from the records, as was recommended by the resolutions committee.

Mr. Bowen pointed out that Labor could accomplish much more through the parliament than through the policy of suing for enactment in its favor.

James Simpson, Toronto, supported the contention of Mr. Bowen, stating that he could see no logical reason why the convention should delete the resolution from the records.

Mr. Leckie, Ottawa, also spoke in favor of the question, pointing out that many of the local unions in favor of such action as repeatedly stated.

P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trade and Labor Congress, supported the resolution, stating that the committee on the matter.

"I object, first, to the phraseology of this resolution. It reads that whereas the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor, the Congress does not claim to be the legislative mouthpiece. It is the legislative mouthpiece, as delegates know.

Question Left Over. In submitting this resolution, which should never have been submitted, you are taking a crack at your own organization. The time has not come for political action by Labor, and the Trades and Labor Congress is winning more effective concessions than could be obtained through the exertion of political action.

The resolutions were taken, and the committee on officers' reports, reported on that committee.

The executive committee's report on the discussion, as was the report on annual interviews with the Dominion Government. The political action committee did not pass without some discussion.

At the resumption of the sessions on Wednesday morning, Peter Leckie, Ottawa, opened the day's proceedings by a discussion of officers' reports.

Mr. Leckie, reviewing statements of previous speakers, particularly that of Frank James, with regard to the equivocal position in which the Civil Service would be placed by the decision to take political action, stated that he favored political action as a method of gaining measure of autonomy in the economic field.

On the vote which followed the report of the officers was adopted. J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver, introduced the report regarding propaganda directed against trades unions. It was carried without dissent.

The contribution of funds to support political parties in the field, the naturalization of alien immigrants and the action of the government in referring the eight-hour day and 44-hour week in the provincial governments were next introduced by Mr. Wilkinson.

He pointed out that in the committee's opinion, the Federal Government was simply "passing the buck." As signatory to the treaty, it was his belief that the Federal Government should take the initiative in the matter, and pass legislation embodying the principles of the legal Canadian representatives at Versailles, had accepted.

Delegates Windsor moved that the chairman of committee on reports should be instructed to draft a resolution condemning the action of the government on its attempt to "pass the buck" to provincial legislatures on the eight-hour day question.

James Simpson stated that Hon. Arthur Meighen had stated in his address before the convention that the Dominion would observe religiously the terms of the peace treaty and unless the government "sounded brass and tinkling cymbals," British delegates participated in the debate which centered about an amendment adopted by the Report Committee, in which an appeal was made for changes in the constitution of the British North America Act thereby legalizing federal legislation in labor matters.

quietly presented and adopted, with practically no debate. Mr. Wilkinson stated that provincial federations of labor had been appointed in Quebec, New Brunswick and Alberta. The return of the British Columbia federation charter, which has fallen entirely under O. K. influence, resulted in the dissolution of that organization. He declared that, in consistency with experience, he did not believe federation of labor had justified their existence.

Draper Explains. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress, replying to a question regarding the absence of a report from Nova Scotia Federation of Labor in the officers' reports, stated that he had made repeated requests, addressed to Secretary J. W. Wilkinson, for the presentation of such report, without success.

Delegate Roper, Edmonton, as a delegate from Alberta Federation of Labor, took exception to Mr. Wilkinson's statement that Alberta has been largely benefited by its inception in that direction.

P. M. Draper said that the Trades and Labor Congress had originally been constituted as the legislative organization of labor, and if revenues permit, a large amount of money would be directly donated to provincial legislatures. It is proposed to appoint a provincial representative to legislative sitting in the provinces who will attend all sessions. He will directly represent to the congress executive and, through the employment of such representatives, the Trades and Labor Congress will constitute its position as the legislative body of Canadian organized labor.

The section of the report dealing with western representation in the Trades and Labor Congress was discussed. Two representatives had originally been employed in the west, but alteration of conditions in June warranted the transfer of one to Worcester, England, by the union further improvement has obviated the necessity of maintaining a permanent representative.

The purchase of permanent headquarters for the congress in Ottawa was authorized by the convention.

The question of deletion of other organization statistics and other resolutions to that effect. Upon the vote, however, the resolution was defeated and adoption of the committee's recommendation was carried.

Afternoon Session. The first item of business was the reading of a telegram which had been received by Secretary Draper from the secretary of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor, Joseph Scott. The telegram came as confirmation of the statement of Mr. Draper during the morning session that it had been impossible for him to secure reports from them to be embodied in the officers' reports.

The text of the telegram was as follows: "Reverend that it was impossible to send report of Nova Scotia Federation of Labor prior to completion on the part of officers, disinterestedness of leaders of organized labor and insufficient support of labor unionism in province, the federation lacked the support necessary for success. However, efforts are being made toward reorganization of the federation so that it may fulfill its duties and benefits possible."

Officers' Reports. Consideration of recommendations from the committee on officers' reports was then taken. Two clauses in the reports having been duplicated that they be handed to the resolutions committee for action to avoid any conflicting decisions. The motion was carried, completing the business of the committee.

Discussion of resolutions was recommended, with C. I. Aitchison, chairman of the committee, in charge.

The first resolution, introduced by Ottawa Local 280, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and which demanded that a permanent secretary be elected, started the outstanding debate of the afternoon. Mr. Aitchison, presenting the resolution, stated that the committee recommended non-concurrence.

Peter Leckie, Ottawa, a member of the local responsible for submission of the resolution, declared that he objected to it being dealt with in the manner suggested.

Delegate Burton, Hamilton, paid tribute to the services which had been rendered to the congress by the government. He believed that the congress should not unnecessarily incur further expenses. Mr. Burton stated that, in his belief, the motion was placed for the purpose of causing an individual from the position, therefore, he was in favor of adoption of the committee's recommendation.

Mr. Bowen, Ottawa, spoke against non-concurrence. He declared against the decision of the committee, stating that no man could serve two masters, Labor and the government. His hands were necessarily tied. He also declared that the acquisition of permanent headquarters in Ottawa was a sign that a permanent secretary was needed.

John Kennedy, Toronto, stated that he believed the resolution had been introduced through some ulterior motive. Since first accepting office in the Trades and Labor Congress, a number of years ago, Mr. Draper had rendered excellent services, and should the prospective change be made, the congress had no assurance that it could again obtain the services of Mr. Draper. He declared that the president of the organization was capable of administering the affairs of the congress at the present time, and that he was in support of the committee's recommendation.

Civil Servants' Case. Frank James, Ottawa, took exception to the statement that no man could serve two masters, the government and labor, and pointed out that he, while a civil servant, had been largely responsible for the formation of the Trades and Labor Congress in Canada, which were altogether different from England. He believed that the convention was indispensable, as it gave an opportunity for acquiring the viewpoint of all sections of Canada. If the delegates truly represented their localities, they would vote for non-concurrence, as recommended by the committee.

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Delegate Burton, Hamilton, paid tribute to the services which had been rendered to the congress by the government. He believed that the congress should not unnecessarily incur further expenses. Mr. Burton stated that, in his belief, the motion was placed for the purpose of causing an individual from the position, therefore, he was in favor of adoption of the committee's recommendation.

Mr. Bowen, Ottawa, spoke against non-concurrence. He declared against the decision of the committee, stating that no man could serve two masters, Labor and the government. His hands were necessarily tied. He also declared that the acquisition of permanent headquarters in Ottawa was a sign that a permanent secretary was needed.

John Kennedy, Toronto, stated that he believed the resolution had been introduced through some ulterior motive. Since first accepting office in the Trades and Labor Congress, a number of years ago, Mr. Draper had rendered excellent services, and should the prospective change be made, the congress had no assurance that it could again obtain the services of Mr. Draper. He declared that the president of the organization was capable of administering the affairs of the congress at the present time, and that he was in support of the committee's recommendation.

Their Glory Shall Not Fade



in the special order issued to the Canadian troops on March 27, 1915, General Sir Arthur Currie wrote: "To those who will fall I say, 'You will not die but step into immortality and ever by your grateful country, and God will take you unto Himself.'"

The pledge thus given is being faithfully fulfilled in relation to employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The placing of bronze memorial tablets at the homes of its principal officers and stations. Furthermore two imposing bronze statues group have been designed for the great C.P.R. Stations at Montreal and Winnipeg to stand forever as tribute to the heroism and self-sacrifice of C.P.R. men who died in the cause of freedom. Far-flung and scattered are their graves, but united in their spirit and their ideal, the service of the country, advanced against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, was misleading as more money is spent in Canada in benefits and organization work than is subscribed by unions in this country. Adoption of the sections dealing with these matters was recommended.

Peter Leckie, Ottawa, moved adoption of the resolution, which was carried.

The purchase of permanent headquarters for the congress in Ottawa was authorized by the convention.

The question of deletion of other organization statistics and other resolutions to that effect. Upon the vote, however, the resolution was defeated and adoption of the committee's recommendation was carried.

Afternoon Session. The first item of business was the reading of a telegram which had been received by Secretary Draper from the secretary of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor, Joseph Scott. The telegram came as confirmation of the statement of Mr. Draper during the morning session that it had been impossible for him to secure reports from them to be embodied in the officers' reports.

The text of the telegram was as follows: "Reverend that it was impossible to send report of Nova Scotia Federation of Labor prior to completion on the part of officers, disinterestedness of leaders of organized labor and insufficient support of labor unionism in province, the federation lacked the support necessary for success. However, efforts are being made toward reorganization of the federation so that it may fulfill its duties and benefits possible."

Officers' Reports. Consideration of recommendations from the committee on officers' reports was then taken. Two clauses in the reports having been duplicated that they be handed to the resolutions committee for action to avoid any conflicting decisions. The motion was carried, completing the business of the committee.

Discussion of resolutions was recommended, with C. I. Aitchison, chairman of the committee, in charge.

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Civil Servants' Case. Frank James, Ottawa, took exception to the statement that no man could serve two masters, the government and labor, and

The Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa.

Federal Union No. 66.

GROUP ORGANIZATION.

The special attention of members of Federal Union No. 66 is called to the opportunity of group organization within the union.

By this term is meant the getting together of civil servants of the various classes or occupations, each to discuss its special problems and conditions. These group recommendations may then be forwarded to the executive for the consideration and action of the whole union.

As a result of the many unsatisfactory features of the attempt at reclassification in Ottawa, there have already been some moves among certain classes of the Service to get together with a view to concerted action toward the adjustment of what they consider the unjust or inadequate treatment given them under reclassification.

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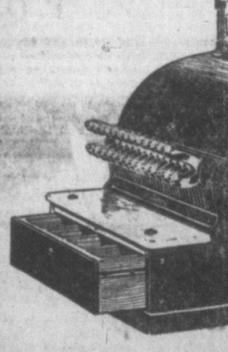
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International Labor Office Deals With Many Problems

The internal organization of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and the work now under way have been summarized in a report received at this office. The questions being investigated most extensively at present, as indicated by the report, are working hours and emigrant labor in the different states. A special section has been formed to publish a report, based on exhaustive study from all available sources of information, dealing with the main problems of the present labor situation in Russia. This report, it was stated, is

conventions adopted last October by the International Labor Conference at its meeting in Washington, with particular emphasis on the agreement limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and 48 in the week. Under the direction of Dr. Royal Meeker, the scientific division is collecting varied information on social and economic problems of worldwide interest, said the report. It is also preparing to issue a number of publications along scientific lines.

The International Labor Office is divided into a diplomatic division and a scientific division, the director-general being Albert Thomas of France, and the deputy director-general Harold B. Butler of Great Britain, who was secretary-general of the International Labor Conference convened by President Wilson in Washington October 29, 1919. E. J. Phelps of Great Britain, who was chief assistant secretary of the Washington conference, is chief of the diplomatic division, and Dr. Royal Meeker, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, is chief of the scientific division.

Six Technical Sections. There are six technical sections as follows: unemployment, under the direction of L. Varley; emigration, under Dr. W. A. Riddell; seamen, under J. Randall; agriculture, under Dr. G. Di Palma Castiglione; (Dr. Di Palma Castiglione attended the Washington conference as one of the delegates from Italy); Russian inquiry, under Dr. G. Pardo; (Dr. Pardo was the deputy-secretary-general in charge of editing and translation of the Washington conference); social insurance, under J. De Rooder; and co-operation, under N. G. Parquet. As the work of the office progresses, other sections will be organized.

The work of the diplomatic division at present comprises negotiations with the different governments, employers' organizations and trade unions, for the purpose of bringing about a general ratification of the

Washington conference nominated as their representatives: Sir Allan Smith, of Great Britain; Louis Guarin, director of the division of linen industry, of France; Mr. Pirelli, Jr., of Italy; Jules Carlier, president of the Central Industrial Committee, of Belgium; F. Hladacz, secretary-general of the Federation of Czechoslovak Manufacturers, of Czechoslovakia; and pending the possible appointment of a United States representative of employers, Dietrich Schindler, of Switzerland.

The workers' delegates nominated as their representatives on the governing body: Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the General Federation of Labor, of France; Jan Outgaard, president of the National Federation of Trade Unions, of the Netherlands; G. H. Stuart Bunning, ex-chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain; A. Herman, secretary-general of the National Federation of Labor, of the United States; E. M. Draper, treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The workers' delegates to the conference decided that the sixth nominee should be a German worker, and invited the German Government to communicate the name of the German workers' delegate.

LABOR CONTROLLER FAVORS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF MILK. Controller O'Heir favors civic ownership and control of milk supply as is being suggested in Toronto. He stated this week that he not only favored it for milk, but also for the bread supply, and had been working on the scheme for some time. Two companies control about seventy per cent of the supply here, and it will require some time for a scheme to be worked out to handle the milk business.

The most popular men of letters are the postmen. Envy provides the mud that work is thrown at success. The pay days of those who fail for love are uncertain.

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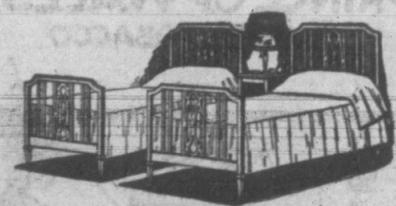
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# WINDSOR CONVENTION

Continued from Page Three.

Dr. Draper had been made by Secretary Moore, President Moore said that the same question had been included in the officers' reports at the Hamilton convention last year. Mr. Waters failed to appear at the convention there until the matter had been disposed of by the convention. A large majority having voted against its consideration at that time. Mr. Waters then moved that the question be reconsidered there. But, as explained in this column, he had only to get two men to move and second the resolution out of a total attendance of 900. It was impossible for him to do so and consequently the matter was concluded. In reply to a question as to provision in the constitution for charges against officials in the Trades and Labor Congress, President Moore stated that they could be submitted in the form of a resolution and thus come before the convention.

The discussion on the proportional representation method being employed for the election of officers, which was adjourned to the morning session, was then resumed. Several of the delegates spoke in favor of the non-occurrence resolution of the committee.

**Refers to Winnipeg.**

J. Simpson, Toronto, then took the floor in defense of the suggestion, specifying a case in Winnipeg, where he had secured with 19,000 votes in his favor, while 19,000 were registered against him, divided among several other candidates. Mr. Simpson stated that he was not a majority representative, but was actually placed in power through a minority. Mr. Simpson claimed that the same question had been included in a congressional election of officers and, for that reason, he was in favor of the proportional representation system.

A resolution was then placed before the convention suggesting that the clause in the report be brought to the attention of the incoming executive and tabled for a year. Adoption of this resolution was voted by the delegates.

**Standardization of election of officers.**

Mr. Simpson, Toronto, following this action by the convention, became involved in a dispute with President Moore as to whether the whole resolution was included in the action. President Moore maintained that it was and, while the question was settled, he vacated the chair. After considerable rather heated discussion, President Moore's view of the matter was maintained.

Standardization of election of officers, contained in the incoming executive and tabled for a year. Adoption of this resolution was voted by the delegates.

**Amusing Themselves.**

Mr. Draper replied that any "amusing themselves" that any justified as delegates were only amusing themselves while the vote was being taken. The Quebec convention was wholly in the nature of a contest of colored balloons run out and while paper was necessarily substituted. He also thought only one officer should be elected at a time and that a candidate defeated for one position might want to re-nominate him for another. The non-conference and reconsideration of the committee was adopted.

Several resolutions dealing with the constitution of the congress were passed without discussion. A recommendation that fees should be increased was defeated.

**Prison reform was then brought to the attention of the delegates by J. W. Wilkinson, chairman of the committee on officers' reports.** The committee recommended that investigation of the entire penitentiary system, with the disposal of the products of their labor, should be carried out with a labor representative on the commission. Provincial executives were also authorized to take the matter up with provincial authorities and have all jails and prisons investigated.

Mr. Wilkinson said that he believed that the time was ripe for such investigations as, next to the prison system of the Old Country, Canada's was undoubtedly the worst. He thought that such institutions should be employed for the reformation of prisoners and not for punishment, consequently he would move the adoption of the committee's recommendation.

J. C. Waters suggested that prisoners should be paid for useful labor at the same scale of wages paid to free workmen, while E. Robinson, Windsor, thought that prisoners should be included. He also thought they should have boards of complaint and commended the provincial authorities of Ontario for the institution of prison farms.

**High Cost of Living.**

Peter Leckie, Ottawa, attributed the high cost of living to the inflation of currency and suggested that financial control should be taken out of the hands of private concerns. The recommendation of the committee on the question, which embodied reports showing production costs, was adopted.

**Reports from provincial executives of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were adopted without discussion.** Similar reports from federations of labor in British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick, as well as reports from fraternal delegates to American Federation of Labor, Women Workers Congress and reconsideration of the tariff, also excited little comment.

The session, which had been prolonged to complete consideration of officers' reports, adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock.

**FRIDAY'S SESSION.**

Upon resumption of the session this morning, a resolution dealing with regulations governing navigation problems, which had been referred back to the committee for further consideration and deletion of a clause whereby anybody but a union man could sign a ship's articles, was presented by C. J. Atcheson, chairman of the resolution committee. It was adopted and replaced with one which provided for 28 days' service on ships being recognized as a statute month and the resolution was adopted in that form.

A resolution which recommended the prohibition of drug clerks from filling doctors' prescriptions was passed with a proviso that if such a law existed that it be enforced.

A resolution that the convention next year be held in the west was thrown out as the question was covered in the constitution.

Protest against enforcement of the anti-loading law was registered in a vote on the next resolution.

The double piston system for freemen was dealt with when provision was made that 12 hours should constitute a day, 72 hours a week and that no freeman should be on duty for more than 12 consecutive hours, except on change of shift.

An appeal to the convention for assistance in combatting propaganda to entice the pattern makers out of the Pattern Makers' League of North America was referred to the American Federation of Labor.

Further discussion of resolution was then postponed as the hour for election of officers for the ensuing year had arrived.

**Moore Elected.**

J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver, immediately proposed the re-election of President Moore. President Moore's nomination was enthusiastically received by the convention and he was unanimously re-elected. Cheers and a "tiger" and a short demonstration followed the acclamation of the convention.

Speaking after the election, President Moore stated that as a result of continual campaign which has been waged against him in some quarters and the open statement in press and public meetings that he had not represented Canada, he was in Canada he was gratified by this public assertion of confidence given by the convention. With this vindication of his conduct as president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, he was confident that he could proceed with his work for Canadian labor with renewed zeal.

Nominations for secretary-treasurer were then requested. J. A. McClelland, Montreal, after paying a tribute to P. M. Draper, present incumbent of the position, nominated him for re-election. President Moore called for further nominations for the position, but cries of "that will do" were only "ant-o" was the only reply and nominations were declared closed. President Moore directed the associate secretary to "cast one ballot in favor of P. M. Draper" making his selection unanimous.

Call of "speech, speech" greeted the announcement of the verdict and in reply Mr. Draper stated that, in spite of a campaign of insinuations and innuendoes which had been waged against him, the convention had re-elected him to the office. Mr. Draper declared that he had never authorized any expenditures which were not designed to benefit the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He also stated that in cooperation with President Moore, he had placed the Congress on a sound financial basis during his years of service.

**For Vice-president.**

Nominations for three vice-presidents resulted in the entry of Arthur Martell, Montreal; A. McAndrew, Montreal; H. A. Halford, Hamilton; A. E. Mosher, Ottawa; J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver; A. E. O'Leary, Toronto; Richard Lynch, Montreal; and James Simpson, Toronto.

Measrs. Wilkinson and Lynch withdrew.

Mr. O'Leary, stating that he had been branded as a traitor to the cause of labor in 1919, had since been vindicated in a civil court action when he received a verdict in his favor. He stated that he did not intend to accept the nomination.

Mr. Simpson, also declining, declared that his conduct had been vindicated by the continued gift of high offices in Toronto labor organizations.

"Cathartic courts may give adverse decisions against radical labor men," declared Mr. Simpson, "but continual election to high offices is sufficient vindication for me."

Mr. Simpson withdrew his name for election as vice-president.

Following the taking of the ballots, J. W. Wilkinson announced the election of Arthur Martell, 268; A. McAndrew, 339; and H. A. Halford, 322. E. Mosher, Ottawa, the fourth candidate, received 142 votes.

**Delegates Named.**

W. F. Bush, Toronto, was elected fraternal representative to the American Federation of Labor convention which will be held next week in Denver. E. Bancroft, Toronto, the only other nominee, withdrew.

Five delegates—Thomas Izard, Toronto; J. G. Foster, Montreal; F. B. Duff, Toronto; W. J. White, Ottawa, Vancouver, and Wm. Lodge, Ottawa, were nominated as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, to be held in Great Britain next September. Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Wilkinson declined nomination, while Mr. Lodge, Toronto, was elected to the same office. Mr. Duff, Toronto, was elected with 293 votes cast in his favor. Thomas Izard, Toronto, received 122.

The election of provincial executives resulted as follows: Ontario—J. Ralph, chairman; D. A. Dear, A. A. Carroll and W. J. Jeffrey. Quebec—Gus Franco, chairman; A. Bouchard, O. Fleury and A. Belland. Manitoba—H. J. W. Powers, H. Pickett, B. Robertson and N. McCormick. Saskatchewan—Jas. Somerville, Angus McKinnon, R. J. Moore and J. A. Regan. British Columbia—Mr. Woodward, chairman.

Winnipeg was selected by the convention by a vote of 265 to 139. The Union Label Committee presented its report at the afternoon session, which was adopted.

Salary increases were granted to the president from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year, while the secretary-treasurer's salary was increased to \$2,000.

Fraternal Delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress were also granted increases from \$400 to \$500, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500, respectively.

The increase to the latter resulted in a duel between P. M. Draper and J. C. Waters regarding the expenses of the latter when he was attending the peace conference.

A motion asking for a convention before Jan. 1, 1921, of all industrial organizations to consider the question of economic unity, was accorded a vote of non-concurrence.

Resolutions on the Irish question were then placed before the convention and a true to expectation, aroused a storm both in offense and defense. The committee recommended that the stand of the Hamilton convention, the Ireland clause, given the same measure of Home Rule enjoyed by Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, be reiterated, and that a copy of the resolution be submitted to the labor leader in the British House of Commons.

John Thompson, Montreal, moved adoption of one of the resolutions, moved reformation of the committee's recommendation. Declaring that he was an Ulsterman and knew the situation in Ireland, he emphatically denied that the Irish wanted home rule as in Canada. He declared that 80 per cent. of the population was in favor of a republic, and he was before the convention to urge that their desires should be met.

When Mr. Thompson stated that he was a member of the British Empire (cheers) and he believed that it was not a question of Ulster interference. He came from Tyrone, the heart of Ulster, and through friends in this country, was kept intimate touch with conditions there.

The press did not give a true reflection of affairs in Ireland, he declared.

"When conscription was enforced in Great Britain, excluding Ireland, dodgers had it over to Ireland to escape service. The United States, when they entered the war, tried the voluntary system and got 13,000 men out of the City of New York, with its population of 5,000,000. Conscription was then enforced in the United States and evaders from that country also went to Ireland, flooding that country with the IRA and off-scourings of the world."

# RE-ELECTED SECRETARY-TREASURER.

It could not be expected that the Government should step in and force them to work eight hours.

John Bruce, Toronto, declared that the Government was responsible for conditions on the canal and were inactive in investigation. He charged that Sir Adam Beck had defied the Government, and suggested that Beck and the commission should be dismissed now that they had succeeded in "getting themselves in wrong." He also believed that an attempt to throw the blame for conditions on labor was being made in an effort to allow the Government from getting out from under. He thought that the Government should be condemned for the situation.

President Moore stated that, in his opinion, the Hydro Commission should be increased to give labor representation. He thought it would be possible for organized labor to replace the chairman as Beck had replaced him. Mr. Moore emphatically stated that conditions on the canal were not acceptable to organized labor, even if the men engaged on the work were given Hydro Electric strike would result. Mr. Moore quoted a letter which he had received from Sir Adam Beck, declaring that business agents were not prevented from interviewing the men. Special police were employed on the work to prevent liquor running and disturbances and business agents had not been threatened. Sir Adam pointed out that business should be transacted with the men at noon or during other hours of duty.

John Noble, Toronto, declared that he would not care if Sir Adam Beck's time was expired, as far as he was concerned, he had never heard of anyone who could talk as much. The vote resulted in condemnation of the Government on the action taken in the Chippewa development.

The report of the committee on Immigration concluded the session. In its report the committee recommended the adoption of the report. During its discussion John W. Bruce drew attention to the activities of the British Empire Steel Trust in recruiting labor in Great Britain and elsewhere, and the system under which that corporation is operating.

**P. M. DRAPER, who was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, by acclamation, at the Windsor Convention, last week, for the twelfth time.**

"And those men, who could not kill them in the open, kill them from behind a bush. But we will not allow the re-organizing of the world to browbeat true Irishmen and separate them from England. Therefore I endorse the recommendation of the committee."

Joseph Schubert, Montreal, said that the Irish question was not a question of MacSwiney, but the question of every down-trodden nation.

**Convening Session.**

Rhetorical fireworks characterized this session. During the opening moments of the debate on the Russian question, Toronto delegate became involved in a raucous wordy battle, marked by biting sarcasm and bitter vituperation.

George White, Boilemarmers and Iron Shipbuilders' union, Toronto, precipitated the battle when he spoke on the question.

"We are going to have a padded bill put into the Labor temple in Toronto to put Toronto Trades and Labor Council in a bad light."

"In the city of Toronto we have the dirtiest, meanest, lowest set of bolshieks sitting in the Trades and Labor Council to be found in the world."

McNamara's "coup."

Sergt. Joseph McNamara, M. L. A. of Toronto, a veteran of the great war, declared that he was a Canadian and that he would not be a part of the British Empire. He stated that he was a Canadian and that he would not be a part of the British Empire. He stated that he was a Canadian and that he would not be a part of the British Empire.

**Organization Suggested.**

Suggesting that the Trades and Government employees should be organized, an Edmonton resolution also raised discussion. Delegate William Toronto, charged that, during a strike of civic employees in that city, international members took their jobs after they had gone out on strike. When the strikers finally returned to work, the international men petitioned against them, demanding an increase of \$3 on the gross that was not struck and were also mechanics. E. Inglis, London, also spoke on the question. A standing vote was taken and the recommendation of the committee, which would be empowered to call a convention of such employees, was carried.

Organization of clerical employees and workers in rubber plants was recommended with very little discussion. Appointment of an inspector at installation of furnaces, measures for forgetting the lives of painters and the necessity for an inspector having a working knowledge of the trade were also adopted by the convention.

**Hydro Criticized.**

Opposition to the action of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in subsidizing a 10-hour day and 48-hour week, in spite of acceptance of the eight-hour day and 44-hour week on the Chippewa development, raised a storm of protest in the House of Commons of the Ontario Legislature were criticized.

James Marsh, Niagara Falls, charged labor members of the Ontario Government with dereliction of duty when they allowed the enforcement of the 10-hour day.

Mayor McEwen, M. L. A. Brantford, refuted the charge made by Mr. Marsh, stating that he, as a member of a commission appointed to investigate the labor situation, had done all that was possible in the interest of labor. He was the sole labor representative on the report, but had been unable to get anything done.

J. Simpson, Toronto, stated that the chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission would resign should the Government attempt to force their 10-hour day and eight-hour day principle on all jobs in progress on the canal.

A. Hall, Windsor, said that the Government should act on the eight-hour day otherwise they will carry the opposition of labor.

**Rolls Explains.**

Hon. Walter Roll, Minister of Labor and Health, Ontario administration, defended the Ontario Government, asking that labor should not jeopardize the chance of obtaining other beneficial legislation, such as the Mothers' Pension Act, through pressing their demands over the eight-hour day on Chippewa development. Mr. Roll predicted that Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric Commission would resign should the Government attempt to force their 10-hour day and eight-hour day principle on all jobs in progress on the canal.

**SATURDAY'S SESSION.**

State insurance in connection with the Workers' Compensation Act, and a suggestion that all accidents, minor or otherwise, should be reported, embodied in the first resolution, dealt with resumption and the session, was adopted by the convention.

The Industrial Disputes Act, with regard to compulsory clauses, restraining the right of workers to strike pending decision of boards of conciliation, was recommended for extension to all industries in a resolution submitted by Carpenters and Joiners of America. The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

Recommendation by the legislative council that the convention again review operations of the act and reach a position that would enable the congress executive to act clearly in the interest of the majority of workers and that the executive be instructed in draft suggestions re amendments to the act for submission to the Government was accepted.

R. Leavitt, Calgary, took exception to the committee's recommendation and also advocated repeal of the act unless the features of compulsory arbitration and forbidding of strikes until after attempts had been made to settle difficulties were removed.

P. Morgan, Toronto, and A. Burton, Hamilton, favored the recommendation of the committee.

President Moore then pointed out that the congress had opposed extension of the act to include war-time industries as a result of an order-in-council. He declared that he thought it advisable to comply with the committee's recommendation of the act as it was the only way in which the act was preferred that the act as at

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## A Splendid Success.

The Border Cities Star. The 16th annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress which concluded at Windsor on Saturday, was marked by sane and capable handling of the various important matters coming before the delegates for decision. Early forecasts of the probability of the convention being stamped into radical action, appear, happily, to have had little foundation. Either that or the alleged radicals got so little encouragement that they did not appear.

The re-election by overwhelming majorities of Tom Moore as president and P. M. Draper as secretary, treasurer bears eloquent testimony to the worth of these gentlemen and the confidence with which Labor regards them. Both are veterans in the field of labor, though Mr. Moore has held the presidency but two years. In that period he has demonstrated in more ways than one his equal fitness for this high position, and Labor men generally will endorse the action of the Congress in re-electing him.

The congress made no mistake in unanimously re-electing Mr. Draper to the position of secretary-treasurer. Mr. Draper has given the best years of his life to the cause of Labor in this country. That he has made a signal success of his efforts is unquestioned. It is to be doubted if any Labor organization in the world had a more painstaking or conscientious official. The salary increase also voted Mr. Draper is indeed merited.

There will be general agreement with Labor's attitude towards the question of unauthorized strikes and the Irish problem. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress stands firmly for the upholding of law and order and the attainment of desired ends by constitutional means only.

As for the Irish question, the congress merely reiterated the stand of last year which was to the effect that Ireland should be granted a measure of home rule on a plane with that enjoyed by Canada and

other overseas dominions of Great Britain. Though urged to do so, the congress refused to go further than this.

Canada's 16th Labor parliament had a record of work well done. Reports presented show that the Labor movement is making steady and satisfactory progress in the Dominion. Many reforms have been secured and others will come. Canadian Labor is working on the right course—constitutional action that will achieve a great deal more, in the long run, than more spectacular methods employed elsewhere.

President Casey, Secretary Moore and other officers of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress are deserving of hearty congratulations on the success that has attended their efforts. The success of providing the great reception and accommodation of so many delegates and of preparing and carrying out a week's programme of important events, was no small one. They accomplished it in a manner that does them real credit.

## Respect the Law.

By Ellis Scarles, Editor United Mine Workers Journal.

When man violates the laws of the land, and refuses to recognize constituted authority he immediately becomes a criminal who is no longer entitled to the respect and confidence of the people. Defiance of the law and of property and the local constituted authority is about the meanest depth to which an individual may fall. It matters not what his grievance may be nor what he may hope to gain by such conduct. The fact that he is a liberator lawbreaker is the thing that puts on him the stain of dishonor.

The same is true of those individuals who violate the laws of the trade union and defy the authorities of their organization. Such men remove themselves from that great body of membership that stands loyal to the principles of the union. Fortunately, the number of such law violators is relatively small, when compared with the great mass of the membership, but they are sufficient in number to bring discredit on the union and to arouse in the mind of the public a distrust of the organization in general. They are a menace to the best interests of the union and its membership.

In many such cases the vicious conduct of such men is due to a burning desire to run the union to suit themselves and their own peculiar notions. They proceed on the theory that if they cannot run it

they will destroy it. In other cases it is due to natural-born carelessness and an inclination to stir up as much trouble as possible. There is an ingrained tendency towards opposition to all forms of law and order. Such men refuse to be bound by any law, rule or authority. They do not count the suffering, misery and woe that they bring upon their fellow-workers by their conduct.

Whether a man belongs in one class or the other, his conduct is none the less reprehensible. No nation can survive unless its people have respect for law and order. It cannot last unless its laws are respected. The law is the basis of the land. When the people flout the law and disregard authority anarchy follows. And no nation which counts itself as being civilized will for a moment permit anarchy to gain a foothold.

The public always is willing to be suspicious of a labor union, even though there is no reason for a suspicion. The union has a continual battle to fight for the maintenance of public esteem. The conduct of those who breed contempt for the

laws of the union and of its constituted authority encourage distrust of the union by the public. They cause the people to gain the impression that the union really represents the union and that the entire union membership is like them. Thus the influence of the union is impaired to that extent.

If these law violators and trouble-makers would devote as much time and energy to helping to build up the union as they do to tearing it down they would be more valuable as members and they would help to place the organization on that high plane where it belongs.

It is the sacred duty of every member of the union to be loyal to the principles and policies of the organization. They owe it to their fellow members to respect the authority of their legally chosen officials and to carry out in every particular all orders and directions issued by them. Nothing short of a suspicion of a labor union, even though there is no reason for a suspicion. The union has a continual battle to fight for the maintenance of public esteem. The conduct of those who breed contempt for the



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