

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION**  
OF THE  
**TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS**  
OF CANADA  
**HELD IN QUEBEC, P.Q.**

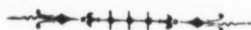
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,  
September 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 1896.



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1896.

# OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

1896-7.



## PRESIDENT

D. A. CAREY, . . . . . TORONTO, ONT.  
95 MARKHAM STREET.

## VICE-PRESIDENT

RALPH SMITH, . . . . . NANAIMO, B.C.  
Box 392.

## SECRETARY-TREASURER

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Quebec.

JOHN C. SCOTT,  
613 St. Valier Street, Quebec.

T. BENARD,  
1062 St. Andre Street, Montreal.

P. J. JOBIN,  
116 Scott Street, Quebec.

### Manitoba.

W. J. HODGINS,  
Selkirk Street, Winnipeg.

HARRY COWAN,  
Free Press Office, Winnipeg.

JOHN APPLETON,  
Box 883, Winnipeg.

### Ontario.

JOHN A. FLETT,  
414 Bay St. North, Hamilton.

T. H. FITZPATRICK,  
124 Sully Street, Toronto.

ALBERT HUDSON,  
568 Welling on Street, Ottawa.

### British Columbia.

GEO. BARTLEY,  
741 Hamilton Street, Vancouver.

WILLIAM McKAY,  
169 Fort Street, Victoria.

TULLY BOYCE,  
Nanaimo P. O.

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# PROCEEDINGS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

QUEBEC, September 15th, 1896.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was called to order in the Reception Room of His Worship the Mayor, by Mr. John C. Scott, President of the Quebec Trades and Labor Council, at 10 a.m. After a short speech of welcome he introduced the Mayor, N. S. Parent.

His Worship extended to the delegates to the Congress a hearty welcome to the ancient city of Quebec, and trusted their stay in the city would be pleasant and the result of their labor profitable to the members of organized labor throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Scott then introduced Mr. P. J. Jobin, President of the Congress, who on behalf of the delegates, returned thanks for the cordial and kindly sentiments expressed and the hospitality promised. He then declared the Congress open for the transaction of business.

The president then appointed as a Committee on Credentials Messrs. Urbain Lafontaine of Montreal, John C. Scott of Quebec, and D. A. Carey of Toronto.

The Congress then adjourned.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order at 2 p.m. by President Jobin.

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

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

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Credentials beg to report that they have examined the credentials of the following representatives and find all entitled to seats at this convention :

Quebec Trade and Labor Council.....	JOHN C. SCOTT. D. J. MARSAN. P. J. JOBIN.
Toronto Trades and Labor Council .....	D. A. CAREY. D. J. O'DONOGHUE.
Hamilton Trades and Labor Council.....	PHILIP OBERMEYER. JOHN A. FLETT.
Ottawa Trades and Labor Council .....	M. J. CLEARY. P. J. WALSH.
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council .....	A. R. MACDONALD. JOHN APPLETON.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS.

Montreal Trades and Labor Council .....	T. BENARD. JOSEPH BELAND. P. J. RYAN.
District Assembly, No. 18, K. of L., Montreal .....	S. FITZPATRICK. J. H. SMALL. T. McNAMARA.
District Assembly, No. 20, K. of L., Quebec .....	J. B. ST. LAURENT. WILLIAM GUTHRIE. H. LAFORCE LANGEVIN.
Miners and Mine Laborers' Prot. A. soc. Nanaimo, B.C. ....	RALPH SMITH.
Tanners and Curriers' Union, Quebec .....	ADJUTARD MORISSETTE. JOSEPH COUTURE.
Machine Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Quebec .....	ALFRED EUG. MAROIS. JOSEPH JULIEN.
Laborers' Protective Association, Quebec .....	NAPOLEON ROBITAILLE. JOSEPH HAVARD. JOSEPH A. AUGER.
Wood Workers' Association, Quebec .....	FRS. MATHIEU ALEX. PAQUET.
Leather Cutters' Association, Quebec .....	JOSEPH COULOMBE.
Champlain Court, Assoc. of Mechanical Engineers .....	J. A. LEGARE.
Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102 .....	J. T. DUFRESNE. F. X. MYRAND. D. H. REYNOLDS.
Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, Montreal .....	URBAIN LAFONTAINE.
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91 .....	T. H. FITZPATRICK.
Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302 .....	EDWARD JACKSON.
Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226 .....	W. B. HUGHES.
Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 1, Toronto .....	ARTHUR CALLOW.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 226, Montreal .....	WILLIAM MENARD.
Railway Employees' Legislative Board of Canada .....	ALBERT HUDSON. A. B. LOWE.
Barbers' Protective Association of Quebec .....	ELZ. L'HEUREUX.
L. A. 2508, K. of L., Cap Rouge, Quebec .....	PIERRE GAUVIN.
L. A. 4003, K. of L., Quebec .....	GEORGE GALE.
L. A. 1160, K. of L., Quebec .....	L. C. D. LAROCHE.
L. A. 713, K. of L., Quebec .....	PHILIPPE PELLETIER.
L. A. 10581, K. of L., Quebec .....	OMER BRUNET.
L. A. 1007, K. of L., Sillery, Quebec .....	JACQUES ROBITAILLE. GEORGE PHILLIPS. ZEPHIRIN TARDIF.
L. A. 10061, K. of L., Quebec .....	EDWARD LITTLE.
L. A. 2436, K. of L., Montreal .....	REDMOND KEYS.

Respectfully submitted.

URBAIN LAFONTAINE, *Chairman.*  
JOHN C. SCOTT,  
D. A. CAREY.

President Jobin presented and read his annual address, as follows:—

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twelfth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.*

GENTLEMEN,—Upon this occasion in again welcominig you to the Twelfth Annual Session of this Congress, I do so with feelings of pride, pleasure and hope, proud of the successful efforts of past Congresses, in obtaining some of the reforms needed by our workers in the Dominion, proud also of the manner in which this body has persistently kept before the public the views of organized labor upon the many questions directly affecting their interests. But it is with feelings both of pride and pleasure that I welcome to this Congress those members who have

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grown old in the cause and who have never lost faith or became discouraged, and whilst heartily welcoming these men who from old association including in many instances hard struggles in the interest of those we represent have become by mutual confidence mutually endeared, I do not for an instant forget the fact that this Congress is composed also of men who assist at this session as their first. To them I would say there is room for you at the top in the fulfilment of my last expressed sentiment. Hope, hope for the advancement and prosperity of those we represent and for the attainment of which we require the best services of the best men in the labor movement. These services are worthy of the noblest and best because they aim at the comparative prosperity of the many, and not the enormous aggregate wealth of the few.

In opening this annual session, I would particularly desire to draw the attention of the Delegates to the following questions that I consider as of primary importance:

1st. THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.—To shorten the hours of labor so that the workers of the Dominion may be enabled to develop their intellectual faculties and thereby share in the comforts, privileges and honors of a progressive and advancing civilization.

2nd. THE ABOLITION OF THE CURSE KNOWN AS THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN THE DOMINION.—In this connection I would draw your attention to the very unsatisfactory report made by the Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate this matter. And would add that had the said Commissioner found time to investigate the workings of the Dominion Cartridge Factory in the City of Quebec, he would have found the system existing there, without even troubling himself to investigate any further in our industrial establishments.

3rd. THE QUESTION OF LABOR FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—This question is one that must be solved by our legislators if they have any desire to be recognized as statesmen, because our country is truly described as one with enormous and as yet undeveloped resources. It naturally follows that it must be a criminal waste to allow men willing to work, able to work and eager to obtain employment going idle and becoming a burden upon the municipal governments of our large centers.

4th. IMMIGRATION.—To eliminate the undesirable class including the Chinese, the Barnardo proteges, and also those who are unable to obtain a livelihood elsewhere; in other language, we do not want to have the former inmates of poorhouses unloaded upon our shores.

5th. ORGANIZATION.—I would recommend to the different Local Trades Councils that they make an effort to organize the Women Workers in their respective localities so that they too may be enabled to benefit by united and concerted action.

This body owes a debt of gratitude to Her Majesty's representative His Excellency Lord Aberdeen for his sympathy and assistance when both were needed, and we are also indebted to Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen, to whose energetic efforts we owe that reform so long sought for by this body: The appointment of Female Factory Inspectors in the interests of women workers in the Province of Quebec.

In conclusion, I would draw the attention of the Delegates to the high reputation already attained by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and would particularly request of them to so conduct themselves during this session, that they may not detract from, but add to its lustre as a deliberative body. Also calling their attention to the fact that practical reform is far superior to theoretic. So that they will avoid as much as possible those questions whose object is purely speculative or experimental.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS.

I now declare this the twelfth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada duly opened for the transaction of the business that may be brought before it, and I pray that God may so bless and guide our efforts that this Congress may be successful.

P. J. JOBIN,

*President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.*

On motion of Mr. Flett, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, the address was referred to the Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee Report, when said committee is appointed.

The Executive Committee presented the following Report :

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

GENTLEMEN,—Your Executive Committee, in this their report, regret that it must necessarily be short, owing to the fact that nothing of importance has transpired during the year.

While your Committee did not visit Ottawa as a Committee, all the resolutions passed at the last session relating to Dominion affairs were typewritten and forwarded to the respective Ministers. All such communications were officially acknowledged.

Early in April last, some members of your Committee were requested to assist Ottawa Typographical Union, in securing the 8 hour day in Government Workshops. They gladly consented and appeared before the then Government of the day, with the result that the request was conceded, and the 8 hour day went into force in the Printing Bureau on May 1st, 1896, and in the Quebec Cartridge Factory shortly after. Your Committee has not yet learned officially whether it has been extended to the workshops of the Intercolonial Railway. We would impress on the delegates to this session to take means to preserve this concession.

Your Committee have much pleasure in signalling the fact that we are upon the eve of more prosperous times, and as an indisputable proof we have several instances of increases in the rates of wages paid to labor. We venture to express the hope that as in a depression evil times and reduced wages seem to go around in a circle until all are involved, so too in the present instance of a renewed commercial activity, that the tour of the circle may be rapidly completed so that all may enjoy the benefits of better times. Your Board also draw attention to the fact that these trades and callings best organized are always first to benefit, as they are last to be made feel the influence of a commercial depression.

Your Committee believe that one of the most important questions now before the members of organized labor is in regard to the formation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Dominion, the same to be placed under a competent person having the confidence of the working people. To that end your Committee would urge that some action be taken at this session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of Committee,

P. J. JOBIN, *Chairman.*

GEO. W. DOWER, *Secretary.*

*Report of the*

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## PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS.

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### *Report of the Quebec Executive Committee.*

Your Committee addressed copy of resolutions adopted at the last session of Congress to the Ministers and Members of the Legislature. A deputation composed of your Executive Board and the Central Trades and Labor Council of the City of Quebec, interviewed the Ministers of the Provincial Cabinet on the necessity of urging them to have the existing laws amended in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Congress at its last session. The deputation was introduced to the Ministers by his Worship Mayor N. S. Parent, Victor Chateauivert, Felix Carbray, M. P. P's., and Mr. Cote, Inspector of Industrial establishments for the District of Quebec. The Ministers enumerated many reforms which were enacted by the Government, in accordance with the views of your Executive Board and called attention to the amending of the Act regulating Industrial Establishments. The deputation protested against the repeal of the Law, "giving the Mechanics and Laborers a first mortgage on the product of their labor." Your Committee called attention to a clause referring to the right of any person or association of persons to prosecute under the said Act which is not inserted yet.

Your Executive Committee are pleased to state that with the assistance of the Local Council of Women and its Honorable President, Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen, they succeeded in having two female inspectors appointed for the Province by the Local Government.

Numerous interviews were had with the Municipal Authorities, to secure redress of the many existing evils, our effort to have the Masters and Servants Act repealed or amended, we regret to say, was unsuccessful.

Through the joint efforts of your Executive Board and the Ottawa Typographical Union, we succeeded in having an eight hour work day established without a reduction of wages in the Ottawa Printing Bureau and the Cartridge Factory at Quebec, by the late administration at Ottawa. We regret to state that only part of the promises made were put into practical operation, the eight hour day to go into effect in all the Intercolonial Railway Workshops, as it exists at Moncton, N.B., has not been enforced as yet. Your Committee trusts that the incoming Executive Board will give this matter their immediate attention. Your Committee are pleased to note in a general way, the progress made in the Labor Movement during the past year throughout the Province, and would call the attention of the Delegates to the fact that a greater effort be made to organize the unorganized, and strengthen the existing organizations by mutual support, and if need be by financial aid. Your Committee recommends that a more aggressive constitutional policy be pursued by labor organizations when their rights are being encroached upon, with a view of counteracting the actions of the capitalistic class who seek the destruction of our organizations by the introduction of foreign cheap labor to the detriment of our members and tax paying citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. J. RYAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN C. SCOTT,

H. LA FORCE LANGEVIN, *Secretary.*

### *Report of the Ontario Executive Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—While nothing of great importance has occupied the attention of your Committee during the past year, still some progress has been made in the direction of securing the passage of laws in the interests of the wage-earner, and altogether apart from the other legislation of the 1896 session of the Provin-



cial Legislature, the Government of Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat introduced and had enacted into law several measures of direct interest and special value to the working people of Ontario. Among these may be particularly mentioned the following:—

"The Mechanics and Wage-Earners' Lien Act, 1896."—Introduced by Hon. Col. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary. Except in so far as necessary to preserve the liens and rights, causes of action and defences thereto, etc., this Act repeals all preceding lien laws. It is a great improvement on former legislation, and is a very advanced law.

"The Master and Servant Act, 1896."—By Hon. Attorney-General Mowat. Apart from its several other very good provisions, this law provides that "(3) Every agreement or bargain, verbal or written, express or implied, which has heretofore been made or entered into, or which may hereafter be made or entered into, on the part of any workman, servant, laborer, mechanic, or other person employed in any kind of manual labor intended to be dealt with in *The Act respecting Master and Servant, The Mechanics Lien Act, The Woodman's Lien for Wages Act*, or any other Act heretofore passed providing remedies for the recovery of wages or otherwise by such employees, by which it is agreed that the said Acts, or any of them shall not apply, or that the remedies provided by any of the said Acts shall not be available for the benefit of any person entering into such agreement, is hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect as against any such workman, servant, laborer, mechanic, or other person."

"An Act to secure payment of Wages for Labor performed in the Construction of Public Works."—By Hon. Attorney-General Mowat. This law is comparatively short—8 clauses—but is comprehensive as to the protection and payment of wages to persons employed by contractors engaged on public works under the Government as well as persons employed by contractors doing work for railway companies entitled to bonus from the Provincial Government.

"An Act respecting Bake Shops."—By Hon. Mr. Dryden. This Act defines the terms "bake shops," "inspector," "employer," and "week," it provides for the proper lighting, heating, ventilating and drainage of bake shops, that there shall be proper wash rooms, closets, and others conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of persons employed, and that these shall be separate from the bake shops; sleeping place or places of the employees shall also be entirely separate from the bake shops; that there shall be suitable and sufficient fire escapes; while Section 7 is in advance of any previous legislation inasmuch as it provides that "no employer shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bake shop to work more than sixty hours in any one week, except by permission of the Inspector, given in writing." Then Section 8 provides that "no employer shall knowingly require, permit or suffer any person to work in his bake shop who is affected with consumption of the lungs, or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease, or with any communicable skin disease, and every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employees in a clean and healthy condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products."

"An Act to make further provision respecting Mines and Mining," by Hon. A. S. Hardy. Besides defining the places and works to which the law is applicable in preventing injury of character to employees—especially women, young girls and children—"quarry and other works" are made subject to the Mines Act.

In securing the passage of the above Acts much credit is due to the active and energetic work of the Legislative Committee of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

Immediately succeeding the last meeting of the Congress your Committee waited on the Commissioner of Agriculture with a view to having the staff of Factory Inspectors changed around. After a satisfactory interview the change

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was made, and we believe the same has proven highly beneficial in most localities, although a few complaints have been made in regard to the system of inspection as a whole.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. A. CAREY,  
J. W. PATTERSON,  
JOHN A. FLETT.

*Report of the Manitoba Executive Committee.*

We would respectfully submit for your consideration the following report:—

1st. That in our opinion the following are perhaps the most important of the many important problems that are at present engaging the attention of workingmen all over the world, namely:

1. Shortening the hours of labor.
2. The securing for the worker a more justly balanced proportion of the product of his toil than that which obtains under existing laws and customs.
3. The freeing of the land from all the existing impediment to its being used by the people for the people.
4. A Government Currency based not upon either a gold or silver basis but upon what is of far greater value and importance, namely, the credit and wealth of the whole nation for its redemption.
5. The securing to the people of the public control of all sources of natural wealth, or in other words the abolition of private ownership of Mines, Fisheries and all other national resources.
6. The substitution at as early a date as possible for the present competitive system a co-operative system business, based upon the closest possible relations between producer and consumer.

The above in our estimation are all subjects that might profitably engross the attention of the members of Congress at your coming session. However, in order to be able to do anything of a practical nature to bring about such, or kindred reforms, we must first prepare the mind of the average workingman to grasp the idea of securing direct personal representation in our different Legislatures, for it is only from that vantage ground that we can hope to successfully bring before the people our views on the different topics of the day, and thus to secure the necessary laws to make life more endurable to the mass of the people by making them less dependant upon the good will of their fellow men and more on their own exertions, such exertions being stimulated by the fact that in the community the opportunities for securing a living shall in all cases be equal.

As an Executive for the Prairie Province, we have to submit that with one or two exceptions we confined our efforts to local affairs and have met with considerable success as several laws were placed upon the Statute Books beneficial to the working people. In municipal affairs we have made the most rapid progress, having secured the election of one of our men (a delegate to the Trades Council,) to the aldermanic seat for a principal ward of this city. In another ward our candidate was only defeated by twelve votes. The good work of our "single" representative this summer gives encouragement to the belief that we will have an easier task in securing our proper proportion of representatives at the council board this fall.

Hoping for a successful Congress this year and that we will be represented at the Ancient Capital on Sept. 15th, to clasp hands in warm brotherly friendship



in the noble task of educating ourselves and our fellow workers to a sense of our importance as a class, and with a view to demanding justice while here on earth.

Believe us sincerely, yours,

CHAS. C. STEUART, } *Manitoba Executive.*  
WM. SMALL,

Winnipeg, August 5th, 1896.

*Report of a Member of Executive Committee for British Columbia.*

Having enlarged your Executive Committee at your last session so as to include Manitoba and British Columbia, and having been elected as one of the Committee for B. C., therefore, I wish to return my thanks to the officers and delegates for electing me to that honorable position and which I have endeavored to fulfil the duties of the office devolving upon me to the best of my ability.

Your Committee having been unable to meet, therefore there will be no joint report presented to your honorable body at this session, and in view of the same I feel it my duty to say a few words as a report from Victoria and vicinity.

There have been no Acts passed by the Legislature at its last session in the interests of the working class, but I am happy to inform you that a good deal has been accomplished for the benefit of the working classes in the city of Victoria by the City Council by having nearly all city or corporation work done by day labor instead of by contract as in former years and I believe that the last contract has been let and nearly finished. The discussions in the City Council and also by others with statistics upon the day labor vs. contract system I have forwarded from time to time to the worthy Secretary of which he will be able to inform you at this meeting of Congress.

Owing to the depression in Victoria for nearly three years past, I regret to report a very marked decrease in the labor organizations of the city. It has been impossible to reorganize any of the disbanded unions and very difficult to keep the several unions that are organized together with one or two exceptions, viz.: the Stonecutters, Printers and Cigar Makers, and as these unions have united to hold a grand Labor Day celebration, the first ever held in Victoria, I hope that it will be the means of greatly increasing our membership.

Another effort is being made to have a monster petition presented at the next session of Parliament from every part of B. C. to increase the head tax upon Chinamen from the present sum of \$50 to \$500. The reports of the meetings and resolutions passed in Vancouver City, Nanaimo City and Victoria I have forwarded to the Secretary of your body.

I regret that owing to the great distance and expense there will be no delegate from Victoria to the Congress.

Hoping that your labors will be profitable at this the twelfth session of the Congress.

I am, fraternally yours,

WM. MCKAY,

*Member of Executive Committee for B.C.*

*To the Delegates of the Twelfth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—*

GENTLEMEN,—The subject matter of this letter will be confined exclusively to the Oriental cheap work problem, because your august body cannot give it too much of its attention to suit us. For valuable services rendered in this behalf we

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are exceedingly grateful to Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue of Toronto, and Ald. C. N. Schon, of Vancouver. In a like manner we are very thankful for the loyal support given by your Congress and the Toronto Trades and Labor Council. We sincerely hope also to retain your good-fellowship in the great work we all are engaged in.

*Executive.*

Labor's burning question is in British Columbia "How best to restrict almost unto prohibition the further immigration of Mongol labor, Chinese and Japanese?" Workers of these nationalities are steadily extending their encroachments on the general field of labor in our Province and reducing the usual pay of the worker in many avocations to rates upon which an ordinary white artizan cannot, especially if married, maintain a home in modest comfort.

The present population of British Columbia will, even though every allowance be made for a recent considerable influx into the precious metal mine districts, not exceed 125,000, of whom, according to the Dominion Year Book, over 25,000 are Indians. Of the 100,000 other people of the Province nearly half will be females, and if to these there be added children and persons decrepit or otherwise incapacitated, it will be found that on a liberal estimate—Indians included—there are not 40,000 workers in British Columbia.

Now of these 40,000 male workers some 10,000 will represent Chinese, of whom there were in 1891 over 8,900, since when their numbers have steadily grown. In addition there must be counted some 2,000 Japanese, although the consul at Vancouver, Hon. Mr. Nosse, seeks to make the number of the latter about 4,500, though as he reckons that there were about 500 in the Province last year, even his smaller estimate shows a very rapid and labor-threatening growth of the Japanese population. And it must be remembered that of these Mongols, Chinese and Japanese, at least eleven-twelfths are males.

Hence it is not too much to say of British Columbia that as regards its working population—outside Indians—more than "one person in four is a Mongol." And this Province is made up of various nationalities as well.

Now it is a fact that settlers of this race, Japanese and Chinese both being included, will here toil for from 75 cents to \$1 a day, rates at which a married white worker cannot maintain himself in comfort, for although prices are levelling down gradually, it is not yet possible here to live as cheaply as in Eastern Canada. The result of the Mongol immigration is the gradual and in some cases even rapid ousting of white workers from the various industries of the Province, and an almost total suspension of desirable white immigration, save such as makes for the Kootenay mining country. The progress of the Province is consequently greatly retarded, whilst here on the coast as also in and about the cities of Vancouver Island, whole quarters are becoming Oriental purlieus, reeking with filth and overcrowded to such a degree that the municipal authorities find it almost impossible to cope with the moral and sanitary evils thus encouraged. The Chinese too save most of their scant earnings, and spend little in the land of their temporary adoption, being able to live for 25 cents a day on a low and largely vegetable diet. They buy much of their food and clothes, rice being a staple diet, from China. The Japanese live almost but not quite as cheaply, but are more assimilative. They are not, however, so quiet as the Chinese, and the low class Japanese is often a foul liver and heavy drinker, and differs *toto caelo* from the educated middle class Japanese, whom it is the wont of Canadians in general to think a typical representative of his nation. The Japanese are also, like the Chinese, imported in batches, by the agency of labor exploiting organizations which hold liens upon the future wages of their living consignments, whilst the unfair competition of the Japanese is made more formidable to the white worker than that even of the Chinaman by reason of the far greater adaptability of the men from the land of Nippon and by the fact that the Canadian naturalization system enables with great and often fraudulent ease the obtaining of the rights of

British subjects by Japanese, who are in reality unfit for such privileges. In fact, the Japanese worker in British Columbia usually becomes naturalized only in order to obtain salmon fishing licenses, by means of which he has been enabled to drive off the Fraser river and British Columbia coast waters many hundreds of white fishermen. It must also be borne in mind that not only is the incoming Japanese aided to obtain full rights of citizenship, but he is benefited also by the previous fact that he has been free of any poll tax on entrance into Canada, whilst his Chinese rival is charged \$50, which sum is however found by the organization or secret society which exploits him.

Let me next state briefly and succinctly as I can—for to do justice to the subject would take columns of newspaper space and more time than the Congress has to spare on it—the nature of the inroads which Chinese and Japanese cheap and “sweated” labor is making upon the industries of the Province. The extent of these inroads will certainly surprise those unacquainted with the facts which I shall be very careful not to exaggerate.

In the colliery industry, which was one of the first to be invaded by Mongol workers, the results of this Oriental competition are appalling. Mr. Ralph Smith, your Nanaimo delegate, will bear witness to this assertion.

The Union Mines, near Comox, Vancouver Island, are in fact almost wholly worked by Chinese and Japanese, who will except wages of from \$1 to \$1.25 a day, or less than half the reasonable remuneration of a white worker for dangerous labor, that is moreover in these days of depression, by no means regular or unintermittent. The Japanese here work for wages as low as those given to the Chinese, and the two races live together in the utmost squalor in cabins that are rather dens than homes fit for human beings. Indeed, Dr. Watt, the Provincial Health Officer, has recently condemned the purlieus occupied by these Chinese and Japanese in unmeasured terms as a dire menace to the health of the community. The result of this cheap Oriental labor is certainly the getting of coal at Comox cheaply, so cheaply in fact that the more liberally managed mines of the New Vancouver Coal Company at Nanaimo, which only employ Chinese to a limited extent above ground, are seriously handicapped. Indeed Mr. S. M. Robins, the manager, declares that if the Mongol labor employment policy be persisted in and further encouraged at Comox, he fears that his directors will compel him to take similar action, which will spread its results throughout the Nanaimo district coal field. In such case between 2,000 and 3,000 white miners and their families will be thrown out of work, and busy towns of industrious white settlers be almost wholly abandoned to Mongol immigrants. It is not too much to say, that the coal of Comox is gotten cheaply, “*at the cost of Western civilization and under conditions of labor life that are in the extreme disgraceful.*” Meanwhile, however, the Dunsmuir group of capitalists thus gain great wealth by means of undue influence, of which they maintain something very like dominant control over the ruling politicians of Vancouver Island, who still continue to supervise the affairs of the Province. The Equimalt & Nanaimo railway, which is another undertaking of the Dunsmuir combine, is also for the most part kept in order by means of the employment of “sweated” labor from China, and the almost desperate situation of the white worker in the colliery districts of Vancouver Island is by no means mitigated by the addition of many Japanese to the Chinese immigrants already in the land.

Another great British Columbian industry that has been formidably invaded by Mongols is that of the deep sea and river fisheries, more especially the salmon fishery. Chinese have long since been employed in hordes at the canneries, which are supplied with such labor by Mongol exploiters, who absorb probably two-thirds of the wages nominally given to Chinamen whom they have imported and over whom they maintain—partly by secret society agency—an almost despotic hold. These hapless Chinese live in the vilest state of filth in huts and

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hovels scattered about the fishery stations, which are during the season nests of typhoid fever and other pestilent germs. And when at the end of such summer's fishing, these Chinese return to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, most of them again live in squalid over-crowded cabins, by letting which, conscienceless white landlords make quite exorbitant rents. The Chinese purloins of the British Columbia cities are in fact the despair of local health authorities, which one it all but impossible to cope with the sanitary and other evils thus introduced into a generally healthy and what might otherwise also be a generally prosperous Province of white workers. Nor is this all the mischief done to genuine Canadian labor by the introduction of Mongol workers into the British Columbia fisheries, for lately there has been a very large immigration of Japanese, who "take the bread out of the mouths" of our own laborers on the Fraser and other great salmon rivers and their estuaries. These Japanese have entered the country, mainly from the South and via the United States, quite recently. It is doubtful whether more than a comparatively small number have been here three years, the period required for naturalization and the consequent grant of Dominion fishery licenses. Yet, by hard swearing of themselves and certain mean whites, their abettors, many have, without proper qualification, obtained the privileges of British citizenship, and nearly 500 Japanese have, as a result, received fishery licenses. Each of these men has another unlicensed Japanese engaged to work his boat with him, and some have two or more, as they toil in double shifts under cover of a single license, one low class Jap being so like another as to be almost undistinguishable, whilst the few fishery officials cannot supervise adequately the identity of the supposed Mongol licensees. Hence some 1,500 Japanese have done much to oust our own white fishermen from our rivers; and unless the further encroachments of these Mongols be checked British Columbia is in measurable distance of a period when the numbers of foreign fishery workers will leave in a miserable minority British and Canadian born labor in the salmon yielding rivers and inlets.

Our naturalization laws unfortunately aid this dispossession of white labor, by making it far too easy for a low class Japanese, who is by no means qualified for British citizenship, to obtain the rights thereof. Thus there is no proper safeguard to assure the naturalizing judicial officer that a Japanese seeking British subject rights has been the requisite three years in the country. Nor are any conditions required as a guarantee that the man really means to divest himself wholly of his former very complete subjection to his own land and emperor, whilst he may, and often is when naturalized, quite unable to understand the full meaning of his oath. Japanese naturalization is often here a disgraceful traversery of a judicial act, involving also a prostitution of British citizenship, and we greatly need several safeguards. Each Japanese seeking and obtaining naturalization ought, in justice to white citizenship and in protection of Canadian nationality, to have been longer in the country than three years—five at least. He should, moreover, have to bring ample evidence of such continuous settlement, and this not as now before any one of a host of notaries public in the privacy of his office, but in open court, and under voucher of a duly appointed sworn Dominion officer. And certainly a Mongol seeking the valuable privileges of British birthright should also show in open court that he understands something of our language and constitution, and the general duties of our citizenship. Amendment in the law in these respects would be of great service to British Columbia and legitimately safeguard the interests of white labor in our great fisheries.

Another industry that has lately been successfully invaded by the Japanese is that of lumbering, and many of the mills on the coast now employ Japanese in addition to Chinese labor on their premises in substitution of Canadian and other British subjects. The Japanese will work for from 75 to 80 cents a day and board themselves; the Chinese also toiling for similar wages. Obviously white men, especially if married, cannot compete on these terms, and unfortunately for our

own flesh and blood "sweated" Japanese labor, used to a remuneration of 25 to 50 cents a day at home—paid too in depreciated silver—is quite pleased to accept a minimum yet better wage here, and in return to toil with considerable mechanical skill during many long hours daily. Some of the Japanese are also beginning to be engaged in the logging camps, and they and the Chinese are gradually also absorbing the not unimportant bi-industry of wood-cutting for fuel. Firemen and other laborers on coast and river steamers are now also very generally cheap-working Japanese, who have driven out white competitors, whilst the C. P. R., a notorious sinner in this respect, employs as much Chinese and Japanese labor as it well can on its line of railway and in connection with its steamship services.

In agriculture and horticulture, so disastrous to the white workers is the competition of Chinese labor which can live on 25 cents a day and work on that basis, that ordinary British subjects as a rule decline to settle around the towns and cultivate the soil. It is, as they declare, hopeless, as against competition of a host of Mongols who are ready and willing to live, almost as beasts of the field, and whose hours of work are almost unending. The natural result of this is that around all our towns are great stretches of fertile land, where there should be thousands of thrifty white farm settlers and workers, but are instead only a few sparsely inhabited by poor communities which live in constant dread of actual want.

Boat building too seems likely soon to be largely abandoned to Japanese cheap labor, whilst, as every one knows, laundry work and domestic service are already all but monopolies of the Mongol.

Such is a brief survey of the disastrous present effect of the settlement in British Columbia of over 12,000 cheap working, half-civilized Mongols. The Chinese among whom have no intention of permanent residence and citizenship, whilst many of the Japs also are migratory; others in each case coming in substitution for those leaving from time to time.

We urgently need the raising of the Chinese poll tax from \$50 to \$500; and if it be impossible thus also to restrict the immigration of the Japanese coolies, then at least there should be strong though friendly representations made to Japan of the undesirability of a continuance of such immigration on a large scale, whilst the present conditions of naturalization should be made more stringent and far less capable than now of fraudulent evasion.

Let our fellow workers in the East bear in mind that, as already stated and now in conclusion emphasized—*more than one in four of the adult male workers of British Columbia, excluding Indians, is a Mongol*; and that whilst this undue proportion can easily be increased, it is already sufficient in effect to prevent the settlement of a good British citizen stock in one of the most promising—if at present half paralyzed—Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. This being remembered and action taken accordingly, we in Canada's Far West have little doubt that the good results we crave will ere long be brought about by the passing of legislation adequate to prevent the conversion of a large part of British Columbia into a China-Japanese colony, within which the genuine Canadian will find it practically impossible to get a footing and hold his own as a free man, earning a decent living wage.

Success to your deliberations.

I remain, yours fraternally,

GEO. BARTLEY,  
Member Executive Committee.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 8, 1896.

On motion of Mr. T. H. FitzPatrick, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, the report was referred to the Committee on President's

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Address and Executive Committee's Report, when said committee is appointed.

The Secretary-Treasurer submitted the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Audit :

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twelfth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada :*

GENTLEMEN,—Your Secretary-Treasurer begs to submit the following report of the receipts and expenditure for the past year :

Total receipts for year.....	\$255 26	
Balance on hand last year .....	46 07	
		\$301 33
Expenditure for year.....	\$275 06	
Balance on hand.....	26 27	
		<u>\$301 33</u>

The expenditure, it will be noted, exceeds the receipts by \$19.80, which is largely owing to the fact that organizations represented and affiliated failed to pay both instalment of per capita, four represented at London failing to pay anything, and three paying only the first, and five affiliated bodies paying only one instalment, the sum unpaid amounting, estimated, at \$20.68.

While the percentage of unpaid per capita is not so large as in former years, it is a regrettable fact that for many years past organizations have sent delegates and after the payment of the first instalment, which is necessary to secure representation, nothing more is heard from them.

At the present time and for years past the best supporters of the Congress has been organizations that were never represented at our meetings only in spirit, those organizations believing that the work of the Congress deserved support. I believe that the fact that representation is had in Congress morally binds that organization to pay its full share for the conduct of our business, and it ought to behove every delegate present to see that the organization he represents pays its just dues when notified to that effect. Surely everyone will admit that the amount is not large and could be easily met.

Trusting the Congress will take some steps at this session looking to the better carrying out of our object.

I am,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. DOWER.

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

That the Congress proceed to the election of a French Secretary and translator.

Messrs. Benard of Montreal, and St. Laurent of Quebec, were then placed in nomination, and on a ballot being taken, Mr. St. Laurent was declared elected.

The following communication from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was read :

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26, 1896.

MR. GEO. W. DOWER, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honor to acknowledge your valued favor of the 24th inst., contents of which have been carefully considered and

noted. Of course, I can see the apparent justice of the complaint you made against the operations of the Alien Contract Labor Law of the United States, and its application to our fellow workers and particularly our fellow unionists of Canada. Beyond doubt, there are some cases of hardship and injustice resulting from the application of that law, but I think you will agree with me when I say that the wage workers of the United States were compelled to adopt some method by which their interests could be protected not so much against our fellow workers of Canada but of those who come to the United States under the contract either written or implied. One of the first attempts made by the United States along this line of action was the passage of the restriction of Chinese emigration, which finally led to the Exclusion Act. You know, perhaps better than I can tell you, that since the passage of that law, the largest number of violations have been by Chinese coming across via the Canada borders. I am told that there are large numbers to-day who come here in this manner undetected. The reason of my mentioning this case is to call attention to the fact that a large number of workingmen come to the United States from European countries, via Canada, in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law, and you can unquestionably see the difficulty we have in making a distinction between workmen who emigrate from the countries named and those whose homes are in Canada. Then again, under the rules governing the international treaties, there is the "most favored nation" clause, which prohibits the government of the United States from extending privileges to one nation denied to another. I feel confident that if the Governments of the United States and Canada had exclusive power to act, an agreement could be arrived at. I recognize the difficulty confronting us to-day, and the justice of the complaint of members of local unions attached to their international unions, if their cards should not secure them the rights of work and membership everywhere. I believe with you that men finding employment in our respective countries should make their abode therein.

You say that your Congress is to convene at Quebec on September 15th, when the subject matter will be discussed. I do hope that grave consideration will be given the matter and that no ill-advised action will be taken. Were it not for the fact that I have an important engagement elsewhere at that time, I should make it my business to be in attendance. May I make this suggestion—that your Congress may select a fraternal delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 17th. I am sure that the selection of a fraternal delegate would help to the solution of this question and tend to establish more direct relations between the organized workers of the American Continent. More than likely, the interchange of fraternal delegates would then be made a permanent feature and would finally result in the attainment of the highest hopes entertained by earnest and thinking trade unionists.

Convey to our fellow trade unionists of Canada my most earnest regards, and accept for yourself and them the very best wishes of

Yours sincerely,

SAML. GOMPERS,  
President A. F. of L.

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

That the correspondence between the Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, be received and referred to a special committee to consider and report thereon; said committee to consist of Messrs. Scott, Lafontaine, Flett, Smith and the mover.

The President then appointed the following Standing Committees:

*Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions.*—Messrs. Jackson of Quebec Smith of Nanaimo, Appleton of Winnipeg, Marsan of Quebec, Carey of Toronto, Dufresne of Ottawa, and Lafontaine of Montreal.

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*Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee's Report.*—Messrs. O'Donoghue of Toronto, Flett of Hamilton, Lowe of Ottawa, S. Fitzpatrick of Montreal, and Legare of Quebec.

*Committee on Ways and Means.*—Messrs. O'Donoghue of Toronto, Reynolds of Ottawa, Flett of Hamilton, Beland of Montreal, and Gale of Quebec.

*Committee on Audit.*—Messrs. Langevin of Quebec, Obermeyer of Hamilton, and Cleary of Ottawa.

*Committee on Thanks.*—Messrs. Flett of Hamilton, Marois of Quebec, Little of Quebec, Myrand of Ottawa, and T. H. FitzPatrick of Toronto.

Moved by Mr. St. Laurent, seconded by Mr. Smith, and resolved,

That the hours of meeting be from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.,

On motion it was decided that speakers be limited to five minutes time and not more than twice on any one subject.

Moved by Mr. Lowe, seconded by Mr. Hudson, and resolved,

That when a delegate considers his subject of sufficient importance the time limit may be extended, the vote on the question to be taken without debate.

The following document was presented by the delegates from the Railway Employees' Legislative Board of Canada, and on motion the same was referred to the Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee's Report :

*To the Delegates of the Trades and Labor Congress :*

We beg leave to submit to this Congress some matters submitted by the Dominion Legislative Board of Railway Employees to the Dominion Government for your approval :

1. We pressed them to pass an Alien Labor Law.
2. To pass the Bill known as the "Casey Bill," providing for the better equipment of rolling stock on all railways with safety appliances and providing a fixed sum for compensation in case of injury or death.
3. To pass the Maclean Bill, also providing for safety appliances on cars and locomotives, and providing a fixed time firemen and brakemen shall serve before being given charge of engine or train.
4. To provide for placing two men on electric as well as steam locomotives.
5. To restrict or abolish Chinese immigration.
6. To pass the Gibson Bill making wages a first lien on all railway contracts. Also to press for such legislation as will prevent railway companies getting in arrears with their employees' pay.
7. To have rules to be adopted by railway companies placed in the hands of Executive of Dominion Board of Railway Employees for their consideration and report before being approved by the Government.
8. To recommend the Government to consider favorably the schedule of the trackmen and telegraphers on I. C. R. for increase of pay, and that no employee shall be discharged for his part in recent election who has not been offensively partizan, and that no employee so charged shall be discharged without a fair and impartial investigation.
9. Also, that we recommend that level crossings be done away with, and that lines pass each other either under ground or over-head.
10. To ask the Dominion Government to put on their statute book the Ontario Arbitration and Conciliation Act.



11. To recommend to the Government for appointment to the Senate Mr. E. Williams of the Locomotive Brotherhood of Hamilton.

A. HUDSON,  
A. B. LOWE.

An invitation was received from His Worship the Mayor and City Council to join in an excursion to Lorette, Chateau d'Eau and a visit to the city water works on Thursday.

On motion the invitation was accepted.

Moved by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Hudson, and resolved,  
That all resolutions be on the Secretary's desk by noon on Wednesday.  
The Congress then adjourned.

## SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1896.

Congress was called to order by President Jobin, in the Council Chamber, at 9 a.m.

The following telegram was read :

Toronto, September 15th.

To P. J. Jobin, President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada :

Accept Patron greeting. Time is auspicious for social reformers to unite. Call joint convention. Let farmers and workingmen co-operate.

GEORGE WRIGLEY,  
Acting Grand Secretary Patrons of Industry.

The following letter was read :

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Ottawa, August 29th, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I have your petition of the 27th, and will present it to the Council this morning. I may mention that the Council decided not to go into the treaty with Japan which would have given them the liberty of free access to compete for the next ten years. This and the Chinese question is the most difficult matter that this country has before it. We press for the liberty of entering China and liberty for our people that do so, but on the other hand we legislate against their coming to us. I naturally agree that the influx of Chinese will be a questionable advantage to this country. Perhaps the only course would be to provide that they labor in the mines. My own feeling is that if we could get the Chinese to relieve our people from this kind of work it would be almost a blessing, but I shall not press this view.

I may add that no other legislation will be entered into this session, so that we shall have plenty of time to discuss this subject before anything can be done.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD R. DOBELL.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

On motion the above telegram and letter were received and referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. O'Donoghue, Smith, Flett, Beland and Walsh.

Mr. Reynolds called attention to an editorial in this morning's

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*Chronicle*, and on motion the matter was referred to the Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee's Report.

The Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions presented their report, and recommended that the resolutions be considered in the following order :

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Appleton,

Whereas, the people of British Columbia have a petition in circulation calling upon the Dominion Government to increase the head tax placed upon the importation of Coolie Chinese laborers into this country from \$50 to \$500 ; and whereas, a second petition is being circulated calling upon the same government to make stricter supervision in the carrying out of the Japanese naturalization laws, as there are good reasons for believing that they swear falsely, and we propose to remedy this by asking the Government to compel them to swear to such residence in open court, before a Judge of a Supreme Court of the Dominion, and also to raise the period of necessary residence, in order to become British subjects, from 3 years as at present, to 5 years ;

Be it therefore resolved by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Quebec in September, 1896 : 1st. That the Executive Committee of this Congress wait upon the Dominion Government at its next session, in conjunction with the Deputation from the people of British Columbia conveying such petition ; and 2nd, That the several Trades Unions and Trades Councils represented by delegates at this Congress be officially instructed to impress upon their representatives in the Dominion House to use their utmost endeavor to secure the enactment of measures which will carry out the object set forth in the petition before mentioned.

After a long and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Smith, Appleton, Hudson, Macdonald, Lowe, O'Donoghue, Carey and S. Fitzpatrick took part, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. S. Fitzpatrick gave notice that he would on to-morrow move that the words " Socialistic Labor Party " be struck out of the Constitution, wherever said words occur.

The Congress then adjourned.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Congress was called to order by President Jobin at 2 p.m.

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

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

Regarding popular representation, this Congress affirms :—That the existing method of election by wards and single-member districts is clumsy, inefficient, unfair and unscientific ; it makes the nomination of candidates a monopoly of the two party machines ; it promotes gerrymandering, bribery and treating ; it causes disfranchisement of a great body of voters at every election ; it prevents the direct representation of labor, of reform movements, and of the smaller parties ; it tends to keep the best men out of politics, and puts a premium on dodging, shuffling and evasion ; it promotes and encourages the undesirable habit of personal canvassing on behalf of candidates ; and it is a great obstacle in the way of good civic and municipal government. This Congress believes that a proper system of proportional representation, operating in large or grouped constituencies returning



several members each, would remedy the foregoing evils. We call attention to the fact that such a system is in successful operation in some six Cantons of the Republic of Switzerland and in the city of Berne, under the name of the Swiss Free List; that other Cantons are considering its adoption; and that the Hare-Spence system has been tested for four years in actual elections of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, and for two years and a half in the elections of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council. We recommend local labor organizations to adopt Proportional Representation in the election of their officers and committees, with the double object of securing better results for themselves and of making their members familiar with the working out of the principle. The Hare-Spence or the Single Vote is suitable for this purpose. We urge upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments to introduce either the Single Vote, the Hare-Spence system, the Gove system, or the Swiss Free List, to such an extent as may be needful for a full and fair trial under Canadian conditions, so that one of these systems of Proportional Representation may be generally adopted if found satisfactory. We believe that municipalities should have the option of using Proportional Representation in their elections if any of them see fit to do so; and we hope that the Provincial Governments will see their way to amend their Municipal Acts accordingly.

The following was submitted by Mr. Lafontaine, on behalf of Jacques Cartier Typographical Union of Montreal:

That our delegate to the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada (Urbain Lafontaine) be instructed to declare himself in favor of the eight-hour day's work movement.

That he declare himself against the system of apprenticeship in the printing trade which is taught in the Reform School of Montreal, and that he use his best efforts to see that the young prisoners be directed and instructed for the work of the farm.

That the delegate use his best efforts so as to have the Master and Servants Act amended or repealed.

That he use his best efforts to secure the approval by the Congress of an apprenticeship system, and its application wherever possible; also seeking the enactment of a law that all apprentice shall be able to read and write.

On motion the Congress declared in favor of all the above subjects, and instructed the Executive Committee to use their best endeavor to have the same made law.

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

That this Congress protests against the present system of taxation, which discriminates unjustly against industry of and in favor speculation. For every improvement a man puts on the land, the more productive he makes it, the more he gives employment to labor, the more he uses the land for the prosperity and advancement of the country; if he turns a desert into a garden the more are his taxes increased. On the other hand, if he makes no improvement, employs no labor, adds nothing to the prosperity of the country, but if he turns a garden into a desert, and uses his land for extortionate speculation, then his taxes are kept low. By this discrimination, therefore, the better a man does for the country the worse the country does for him. We, therefore, instruct the Legislative Committee to call the attention of the Local Governments to this injustice and to urge on them to rectify as quickly as possible this barrier to our prosperity and to remove all assessments from improvements and to assess land values only.

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

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Whereas, an attempt has been made to create an unfavorable impression as to the working of the Government Printing Bureau, with a view to induce the Government to abandon control of that institution and substitute therefor the contract system, or worse, the farming out of the work; and whereas, it can be clearly shown that the work done at the Bureau costs much less and is better done than when formerly done by contract; and whereas, it is desirable and in the interest of the country that the bureau be conducted on a business basis, and entirely under government control; therefore, resolved, That this Congress affirm the principle of government control of all public works, and declare itself unalterably opposed to any proposition to abandon the control of public printing and establish the contract or any other system.

Moved by Mr. Jacques Robitaille, seconded by Mr. Tardif, and resolved,

That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to press upon the Government of the Province of Quebec to have the Provincial Statutes so altered that the election of Aldermen and Councillors in the different country parishes be by ballot instead of the present open voting system.

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

That inasmuch as the immigration policy of the Canadian Government in the past has not been beneficial either in the matter of desirable settlers or as to the character of the immigrants encouraged and assisted to this country, it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to immediately press upon the Government of Canada that the immigration system be re-modelled so that only the proper class of people shall be sought as immigrants from abroad for Canada, and that to the better attainment of securing the settlement of our vacant lands a very liberal system of colonization shall be inaugurated, not only by the Dominion Government but by all Canadian Provincial Governments as well.

Moved by Mr. Lowe, seconded by Mr. Reynolds,

That this Congress meet yearly in Ottawa, and when the Dominion Parliament is in session.

The motion was lost.

Moved by Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Hudson,

That the future meetings of this Congress be alternately held in the different capitals (Provincial and Federal), and said meetings to be so arranged as to meet during the respective sessions of Parliament.

On consent, the above motion was withdrawn.

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

That the incoming Executive Committee of this Congress take immediate action on the report of the Special Committee appointed on a resolution proposed and seconded at Congress of 1894, by Messrs. Langevin and Little, which reads as follows: "To the officers and members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada: Sirs,—Your Special Committee to which the following resolution was referred, 'Resolved,—That instead of the existing immigration system in Canada, a system of Military Agricultural School be established by the Dominion Government, so as to colonize the Crown Lands with educated agriculturists,' respectfully reports that it approves the principle advocated in the resolution and recommends—To abolish the present immigration system, and claims that the annual subsidies for this object be spent amongst the unemployed, so as to establish them on these public lands, in different sections of the Dominion, with the help of the Federal Government, under certain conditions."

Moved by Mr. T. H. FitzPatrick, seconded by Mr. Cleary, and resolved,

That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to watch the proposed Copyright Act in which it states that books may be printed from type or stereotype plates imported into Canada. Also that they be instructed to prepare an amendment on the lines that the type shall be set in Canada and that the plates shall be made from type set in Canada.

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

That this Congress enters its strongest protest against the granting of any of the public lands of the country, by any of our Governments—Provincial or Federal—to any person or corporation for monopolistic purposes, or for exclusive use or speculative purposes, or under any other conditions than those governing actual settlers.

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

Whereas, there is organized an International Union of Cigarmakers, which has adopted a union label to be placed on all goods manufactured as a guarantee of fair conditions accorded to the workers and as a safeguard against prison, coolie, tenement house or child labor; therefore, be it resolved that this Congress endorse said label and all labels of organized labor, and recommends to our members that they use their influence to create a greater demand for said labels.

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

That as the value of the ballot system in elections depends on the secrecy of the same, and as the Ontario Election Act provides for a ballot which admits of interested persons tracing the votes of electors; therefore, resolved, That it be an instruction to the Ontario Executive that it uses its endeavors to secure such modification of the ballot in use in Ontario elections so as to make it absolutely secret, and also in all other Provinces where such ballot exists at the present time.

Moved by Mr. Langevin, seconded by Mr. Jackson,

That this Congress petition the Dominion Government endorsing a fast line of Transatlantic Steamers of twenty knots or nautical miles an hour between Europe and Canada, so as to compete with other countries.

Moved in amendment by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Smith.

That the following words be added to the foregoing motion: "but without any financial aid from Government funds."

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

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

That this Congress draw the attention of Trades Unions and Trades and Labor Councils of Eastern Canada to the overstocked condition of the labor market in all branches in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; and also to the aggravation of such a condition by so-called cheap laborers' excursions during harvest time to Manitoba, which are annually promoted by railway companies.

Moved by Mr. Legare, seconded by Mr. Julien, and resolved,

That this Congress give its support to the Association of Mechanical Engineers of the Province of Quebec to obtain from the Provincial Government the appointment of a Boiler Inspector for the City of Quebec, said Inspector to be a paid officer of the Government; and, that the said Government be petitioned to

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enforce the clause of the law compelling everyone having charge of a boiler or motor to be possessed of a certificate of competency; also, that the Government be petitioned that more inspectors of factories be appointed, as it is impossible for one inspector to do all the inspection necessary.

Congress then adjourned.

### THIRD DAY.

Friday, Sept. 18th, 1896.

The Congress was called to order by President Jobin, at 9 a.m.

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

Moved by Mr. Little, seconded by Mr. S. Fitzpatrick, and resolved,

That it be an instruction to the Quebec Executive to press upon the Local Government the advisability of passing an Act that all workmen injured while in the employ of stevedores, merchants or agents, at ship or timber work, either by the day or season, be compelled to pay such workman his wages for such time that he, or they, may be laid up by such injuries, and that the paying of such wages shall not debar them from taking legal action should they desire to do so.

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

That while fully realizing the good which has been done and may be accomplished in certain directions through the efforts of the Women's Council of Canada, this Congress places itself on record as opposed to the movement to introduce Manual Training in the Public School systems of the several Provinces of Canada.

Moved by Mr. Langevin, seconded by Mr. Jackson, and resolved,

That this Congress petition the Federal, Local and Municipal Governments of Canada to aid and establish as soon as possible, in all cities of the Dominion, Labor and Statistical Bureaus, for the benefit of the workingmen at large.

Moved by Mr. Gale, seconded by Mr. Marsan, and resolved,

Whereas, the representatives of organized labor cannot allow the occasion of the holding of this Congress in the ancient city of Quebec to pass without placing on record the expression of their deepest sympathy with the unfortunate people, many of them belonging to the working class, who lost life or limb or whose little all was destroyed by the terrible avalanche of rock from Cape Diamond, on the 6th September, 1889. That, without passing any opinion upon the responsibility for the frightful disaster, this Congress is convinced that the dictates of the simplest justice and humanity demand that the survivors of this awful calamity should be treated by the Government of this Dominion in the same generous and humane spirit as others have already been treated by it under like circumstances, and that it would further express the hope that the promises to this effect made by the leaders of both political parties will be honored at an early day by the Government and Parliament in the shape of a measure of relief; therefore, be it Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to have sent copies of the foregoing resolution to the Honorable the Prime Minister and the city and district representatives in the Cabinet and House of Commons.

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

That in the opinion of this Congress the Dominion Trade Marks and Design Act should be so amended as to include Trade Union Labels, and that it be an instruction to the Executive of the Congress to seek such legislation.

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

That this Congress petition the Dominion Government to reduce the inland revenue tax on cigars from \$6 per thousand to \$3 per thousand.

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

Whereas, the Dominion Cabinet through its Prime Minister, Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, has promised to a delegation of the Ottawa Typographical Union and of your Executive Committee, that the eight-hour system would be put in force in the Intercolonial R. R. workshops, as it has been done in the Ottawa Printing Bureau and the Quebec Cartridge Factory, and that this promise has not yet been fulfilled; and the employees of the I.C.R.R. ask this Congress, through the proposer and seconder, to help them as much as possible to obtain the fulfillment by the present ministry of the promise made by the late Government.

There being some difference of opinion on the above subject, the motion was referred back to Committee, which reported the following substitute, which was adopted.

Having considered the resolution referred to us *re* Sir Mackenzie Bowell's promise to introduce the eight-hour system in the I.C.R.R., beg to report as follows: "Owing to the difference of opinion as to the promise being made, we would recommend that the incoming Executive Committee be instructed to urge upon the Dominion Government the adoption of the eight-hour day in all its workshops and on other works."

Moved by Mr. Langevin, seconded by Mr. Jackson, and resolved,

That the incoming Executive Committee of this Congress petition the Government of Quebec to grant more power to the Inspectors of Industrial Establishments in the fulfilment of their duties in certain urgent cases to enable them to enforce the law.

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

That this Congress place itself on record as approving of the resolution introduced in the Ontario Legislature at its last session by the Hon. E. H. Bronson, having for its object the placing of the unemployed on the vacant lands of the Province.

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

That in the opinion of this Congress a provision in law is very much required to prevent and make illegal and punishable any stipulation, in employment contracts, either verbal or written, deduction from wages, or other device intended to relieve employers from legal obligation under the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act or any other law, and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of the Congress to enquire into the subject and report thereon at the next annual meeting of this body.

Moved by Mr. Langevin, seconded by M. Little,

That the Federal Government and the Local Government of the Province of Quebec be asked to encourage the destruction of seals and porpoises in the River St. Lawrence, which destroy every year the small fish and thus starve the fishermen, who have to be brought up, with their families, into our cities.

The above instruction

In conclusion begs to record in all acts do not inconsistent detail.

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The above motion was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to enquire into the matter.

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

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. CAREY, *Chairman*.  
EDWARD JACKSON,  
RALPH SMITH,  
JOHN APPLETON,  
D. J. MARSAN,  
J. T. DUFRESNE,  
URBAIN LAFONTAINE, *Secretary*.

A letter was read from Mr. A. R. Roy, photographer, asking permission to take a group picture of the delegates. The communication was received and permission granted, and the hour of adjournment at noon the time selected.

Moved by Mr. Marsan, seconded by Mr. Napoleon Robitaille, and resolved,

That the election of officers and the selection of the next place of meeting be the order of business for three o'clock this afternoon.

Moved by Mr. S. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Cleary, the following as an amendment to the Constitution, notice of which had been given on Wednesday forenoon:

That the words "Socialistic Labor Party" be stricken out of the Constitution wherever said words occur.

Congress then adjourned.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Jobin, at 2 p.m.

Discussion on the motion to strike out certain words in the Constitution was continued, and after a spirited debate, the motion was carried on a vote of 36 for to 6 against. The following is the yeas and nays vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Scott, Jobin, Marsan, Carey, O'Donoghue, Cleary, Benard, Beland, S. Fitzpatrick, St. Laurent, Guthrie, Langevin, Smith, Morissette, Couture, Julien, Napoleon Robitaille, Havard, Auger, Coulombe, Legare, Dufresne, Myrand, Reynolds, Lafontaine, T. H. FitzPatrick, Jackson, Menard, L'Heureux, Gale, Pelletier, Brunet, Jacques Robitaille, Phillips, Tardiff and Little—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Obermeyer, Flett, Walsh, Macdonald, Appleton, and Lowe—6.

The Committee on Audit present the following report:

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

Your Committee on Audit begs to report that it has examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer, and find the same correct, and the books kept in a most satisfactory manner. The receipts amounted to \$301.33, expenditures \$275.06, leaving a balance on hand at present of \$26.27.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS.

In reference to the payment of the per capita tax, we would suggest that the delegates make it a personal matter to see to it that their organization remain in active affiliation with the Congress and impress on their local bodies the importance of prompt payment of per capita, so that the executive officers may be in a position financially to do the work delegated to them by this Congress.

We recommend that in the printing of the annual reports the same course be taken as last year (1,500 in English and 500 in French), the work to be given to the lowest tender.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. LA FORCE LANGEVIN, *Chairman.*  
 PHILIP OBERMEYER,  
 M. J. CLEARY.

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

That the clause referring to the printing of the Annual Report of the Congress be struck out and the matter left entirely in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer.

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

The hour of three o'clock having arrived, the Congress proceeded to the election of officers, and the President appointed as scrutineers Messrs. FitzPatrick of Toronto, Jackson of Quebec, and Walsh of Ottawa. The election resulted as follows:

*For President—*

D. J. O'Donoghue of Toronto .....	9
D. A. Carey of Toronto .....	33

On motion of Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Smith, the election of Mr. Carey was made unanimous.

*For Vice-President—*

Ralph Smith of Nanaimo .....	Acclamation.
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*For Secretary-Treasurer—*

Geo. W. Dower of Toronto .....	Acclamation.
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*Legislative Committee for Quebec—*

John C. Scott of Quebec .....	Acclamation.
T. Benard of Montreal .....	"
P. J. Jobin of Quebec .....	"

*Legislative Committee for Ontario—*

John A. Flett of Hamilton .....	24
T. H. FitzPatrick of Toronto .....	26
Albert Hudson of Ottawa .....	23
P. J. Walsh of Ottawa .....	19

Messrs. Flett, FitzPatrick and Hudson having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected.

*Legislative Committee for Manitoba—*

W. J. Hodgins of Winnipeg .....	Acclamation.
Harry Cowan of Winnipeg .....	"
John Appleton of Winnipeg .....	"

*Legislative Committee for British Columbia—*

George Bartley of Vancouver .....	Acclamation.
William McKay of Victoria .....	"
Tully Boyce of Nanaimo .....	"

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The selection of the next place of meeting was then proceeded with, and Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., were placed in nomination. The vote resulted as follows :

Hamilton .....	21
Winnipeg .....	18

and Hamilton was declared the next place of meeting.

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

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

Your Committee beg to report as follows :

1. *Eight-hour Movement.*—As to this, we heartily recommend the concurrence of the Congress.

2. *Abolition of Sweating System.*—Your Committee whilst accepting the statements made by the President on this subject, have no personal knowledge of the correctness of the assertions, but recommend that the Congress place itself upon record as vehemently opposed to the sweating system, both in government and commercial contracts, and recommend that every effort be made to secure the total abolition of the system where it exists and that suitable legislation be secured to prevent its introduction.

3. *Labor for the Unemployed.*—As to this subject we fully concur in and recommend the utterances of the President : "This question is one that must be solved by our legislators if they have any desire to be recognized as statesmen, because our country is truly described as one with enormous and as yet undeveloped resources. It naturally follows that it must be a criminal waste to allow men willing to work, able to work and eager to obtain employment, going idle and becoming a burden upon the municipal governments of our large centres."

4. *Immigration.*—Your Committee recommend concurrence in the view that undesirable classes, including Asiatics, waifs, strays, paupers, criminals, and all unable to earn their own livelihood, imported from homes or by the so-called philanthropists such as Dr. Bernardo and others, should neither be encouraged nor allowed to enter the country.

5. *Organization.*—Your Committee concurs in the President's recommendation in its entirety regarding organization of women.

Your Committee concurs in the expression of gratitude to His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen Governor-General of Canada for his sympathy and assistance when both were needed. Also to Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen for her efforts in securing the appointment of female factory inspectors in the Province of Quebec.

Your Committee heartily agrees with the closing remarks regarding the Trades and Labor Congress and hope with you that the labors of the present session may result in much good.

Your Committee begs leave to report on the Report of the Executive Committee that their action in the several matters referred to therein be approved, and as respects the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Dominion, referred to therein, it is recommended that the Executive of the Congress impress upon the Government that to render such a Bureau efficient, a competent person possessing the confidence of organized labor generally should be placed in charge thereof.

Your Committee commend the labours of the Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia branches of the Executive, and trust that like good work will continue to be done in the future.

In regard to the communication from the Dominion Legislative Board of Railway Employees, we beg leave to submit as to the subjects referred to there-



in, that, while the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Trades and Labor Councils and subordinate bodies have already approved of the principles involved in most of the subjects referred to in said communication, it is recommended that the other questions—providing safety appliances for cars and locomotives, providing for a fixed time as to service as fireman or brakeman before being given charge of engine or train; for the placing two men on electric as well as on steam locomotives, to have rules to be adopted by railway companies placed in the hands of Dominion Board of Railway Employees for their consideration and report, before being approved by the Government, and as to recommending the Government to favorably consider the request of the brakemen and telegraphers on the I. C. R. for an increase of pay—be impartially considered and passed upon by your Congress.

Your Committee recommend that the Congress instruct its Executive to use its influence in securing the payment by the Government of adequate wages to all mechanics, artisans and manual laborers engaged in the outside public service of the country,

In view of the recognized attitude of organized labor against the existence of the Senate of Canada, your Committee while holding Mr. E. Williams, referred to in the communication, in the highest esteem both as a citizen and as a member of organized labor, recommend that while the Senate exists organized labor should be represented in that branch of our system of government, without reference to whom should be appointed.

The attention of this Congress is directed to the attitude of the Banking institutions of Canada toward the Government Savings Bank in asking the Government of this country to reduce the rate of interest on deposits. This we sincerely hope that the powers that be will not agree to, and that our Executive Committee work on the lines laid down in this paragraph.

Your Committee recommends that it hereby record itself as against the dismissal of persons in the public employ—government or municipal—merely for the reason that they may be members of a particular political party, nation or creed, or because of having simply exercised the right of franchise when occasion required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Chairman*.  
JOHN A. FLETT.  
S. FITZPATRICK,  
J. A. LEGARE,  
A. B. LOWE, *Secretary*.

The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Ways and Means presented the following report :

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

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

That the Executive Committee and Delegates to this Congress exercise active and persistent action during the ensuing year in urging unaffiliated labor organizations to connect themselves with the Congress and at the same time do their utmost towards organizing labor bodies where none exist.

That Secretary-Treasurer Dower receive the sum of \$75 in recognition of his services during the past year. Also that \$7.30 be appropriated to defray the printing the President's address in the English and French languages.

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PROCEEDINGS OF LABOR CONGRESS.

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It is further recommended that the sum of \$10.00 be presented to Mr. St. Laurent for his services as French translator during the session.

Respectfully submitted.

D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Chairman.*  
D. H. REYNOLDS,  
JOHN A. FLETT,  
JOSEPH BELAND,  
GEORGE GALE.

The report was received and adopted.

The Special Committee on the communication from Hon. R. R. Dobell, M.P. for Quebec West, and telegram from the Acting Grand Secretary Patrons of Industry, presented the following report :

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

Your Committee to whom was referred the letter of Hon. R. R. Dobell, M.P. for Quebec West, and a member of the Dominion Government, on the subject of the proposed treaty between Canada and Japan and Chinese immigration, and the telegram from Mr. George Wrigley, Acting Grand Secretary of the Patrons of Industry, beg leave to recommend :

That the Congress hereby expresses its pleasure in being informed by a member of the Government that the Government had decided not to go into the treaty with Japan which would have given the latter the liberty of free access to Canada for the next ten years.

Also that the Congress is pleased to learn that the hon. gentleman as a member of the Government agrees that "the influx of Chinese will be a questionable advantage to this country."

Your Committee, at the same time, recommend also that the Congress hereby repudiates in the strongest language the idea of any provision in law allowing the Chinese now in Canada the special privilege of laboring in the mines of Canada. The intimation of the honorable gentleman that nothing will be done during the *present* session of Parliament restricting Chinese immigration justifies the assumption that the Government will introduce legislation on that subject at its *next* following session.

Your Committee concur in the opinion of the Secretary of the Patrons of Industry as to the desirability of unity of action, and the Executive are instructed to be represented at any meeting called for such purpose by the Executive of the Patrons of Industry.

Respectfully submitted.

RALPH SMITH, *Chairman.*  
JOHN A. FLETT,  
P. J. WALSH,  
JOSEPH BELAND,  
D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Secretary.*

The report was received and adopted.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from Mr. Samuel Gompers, presented the following report :

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

Your Committee to whom was referred the letters of Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to recommend :

That the Executive of the Congress be and they are hereby instructed to consider the subject referred to in the said letters along such lines as may be deemed best to secure the end in view.

It is also recommended that the Congress hereby records itself in favor of the adoption of Federal legislation prohibiting under heavy penalties the importation from any country of persons under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. SCOTT, *Chairman*.  
RALPH SMITH,  
JOHN A. FLETT,  
URBAIN LAFONTAINE,  
D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Secretary*.

The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Thanks presented the following report :

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

The Committee on Thanks of the Trades Congress of Canada beg to submit the following recommendations :

That the thanks of the Congress be tendered to the Mayor and City Council of Quebec for the reception tendered the delegates at the opening of this Congress, also for the very pleasant excursion and elaborate lunch provided for the entertainment of the delegates to this Congress at the Water Works Park.

To the Trades and Labor Council of Quebec for the banquet provided for the entertainment of the delegates on Tuesday evening, for the Ball on Wednesday, and for their efforts every way possible to entertain and make the stay of the delegates in Quebec long to be remembered with pleasure.

To the Mayor and City Council for the use of the Council Chamber.

To Mr. C. Baillairgé, M.S.C.R., Chief Engineer of the City of Quebec, for copies of *Le Communism*.

To Quebec Typographical Union No. 302, for the entertainment of the delegates.

To the Reception Committee, for their uniform courtesy.

To all members of Organized Labor in Quebec, for the interest taken in the proceedings of the Congress.

To the Press of Quebec, especially the following : *L'Electeur*, *L'Evenement*, the *Quebec Daily Telegraph*, the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* ; also to the *Toronto Globe* for having sent a special correspondent to report its proceedings ; to the *Telegram and News*, Toronto ; *La Presse* and *Herald* of Montreal.

To the Quebec Amateur Athletic Association for the invitation to attend the lacrosse match.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. FLETT, *Chairman*.  
EDWARD LITTLE,  
F. X. MYRAND,  
WM. GUTHRIE,  
T. H. FITZPATRICK, *Secretary*.

The report was received and adopted.

President Jobin, in a short address, returned thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown him during his term of office as President, and asked the same consideration for his successor.

After a few words from the newly elected President, Vice-President and Secretary, President Carey declared the Congress adjourned to meet in Hamilton, Ont., in September, 1897.

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*Sec. 2.*—Its object so as to secure members to the extent to discuss all subjects by the able means, the

*Sec. 3.*—It shall either into local any body of work International or tion of an International chartered being see that the said

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# 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 enactments 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 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, District and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, Directories of the Industrial Brotherhood, and the Executive of the Patrons of Industry in the Dominion of Canada.

*Sec. 2.*—The basis of representation shall be as follows: Trade Unions, Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, Federal Unions, and Directories of the Industrial Brotherhood shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trades Councils, Central Labor Unions, National Trades Unions, General Directory of Industrial Brotherhood and District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and the Patrons of Industry, three delegates each. Two or more Trades Unions, 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. 2.*—All delegates will be required to produce credentials signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent, and bearing the seal of the same where such exists. Where two or more organizations have united to send a delegate, as provided by section 2, his credentials must bear the signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of such organizations, and also the 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.

## ARTICLE IV.—EXPENSES.

*Sec. 1.*—The revenue of the Congress shall be met by a per capita tax as fol-

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lows : Trades and Labor Councils, District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, General Directory of the Industrial Brotherhood and the Patrons of Industry, 12 cents per year ; Trades Unions, Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and Directories of the Industrial Brotherhood, 8 cents per year, and unions chartered by the Congress and not having to pay to an International or National head, 16 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 and a Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

*Sec. 4.*—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 of the Executive Committee, shall call the Executive Committee for business at his discretion, or upon requisition of three members of it, and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the province of a presiding officer of a 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 these 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.