

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

GENEVA, June 17.—Count Schopes, President of the Tribunal of Arbitration, did not propose an adjournment of the Court on Saturday, as it was reported he would do. The summary of the British argument was accompanied by a protest reserving the right of England to withdraw from arbitration if negotiations with the American Government relative to indirect claims fail to result satisfactorily to the government of the former country. Proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration are carried on partly in English and partly in French. Hopeful expectations of the result of the arbitration are raised.

A Herald special from Geneva says the proposition for adjournment is the subject now before the tribunal, and will occupy the arbitrators all Monday, and perhaps longer, as the purpose of the session on Monday is to hear the argument on this point. The arguments on both sides may be extended. Many delicate issues will also be raised for the judges, who will not determine hastily. The former despatch, that the English argument was not presented on Saturday, may be relied on. The American argument was presented to the Court in an octavo volume of 600 or 700 pages, with a smaller supplementary volume printed only in the English language, and the American agent declared himself ready to proceed. The Americans are fully instructed in every step, but the English are drifting, and it is impossible to say with what result, availing themselves of every chance to ascertain the temper of the Court, and how far the Americans will go in conceding further time for adjournment.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A World's special, dated Geneva, June 17th, says: "Notwithstanding all denials, the English argument was submitted on Saturday, upon the suggestion of Count Schopes that the pleadings should not be considered final, and the English declaration of withdrawal might subsequently be presented. The Tribunal has adjourned until Wednesday, owing to the delay of Americans. The Court is strongly inclined to grant England's request for an adjournment."

NEW YORK, June 18.—A Herald special from Geneva says that the English are resolute for eight months' adjournment, and the indications are that, if this is not granted, they will withdraw from the arbitration. This the Americans will not concede, though a shorter adjournment might be accepted. Very little business was transacted before the Board to-day, besides the announcement of Mr. Davis of the non-reception of instructions from his Government. There is some reason to believe that the main difficulty in the arbitration has been found, and that a basis has been reached, upon which it is possible to continue the arbitration. The English agents received on Sunday night a long despatch from the Government, and subsequently a meeting and long conversation took place between Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. William M. Evans. News has been published here that Lord Granville had stated in the House of Lords that the English agents would present a summary of the English argument before the Board, but Lord Granville's subsequent explanation was not generally known here. This statement, therefore, greatly mystified both sides, as no summary had been presented. English agents wondering how such a summary could have been presented without their knowledge. At a meeting between Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Evans, all this was explained, and a distinct understanding was had upon other points of the despatch. The different members are making preparations to stay a considerable period.

INDEPENDENCE.

The London Times is determined that Canada shall be removed from the list of British colonies, and become a free and independent nation. At the close of a long article, in speaking of the Treaty of Washington the Times says:—

"We shall, of course, guarantee the loan of \$2,500,000. It is the only operation we can offer for having thrown overboard the Fenian claims at Washington; though we believe the proposed guarantee of the projected Pacific Railway to be a very doubtful kindness. But the question provoked at every stage of the discussion is, how long are we to go on affecting to defend the interests of Canada, while, in truth, we have neither the knowledge nor ability to protect? Is there nothing in the precedent of Portugal or Brazil which might be considered with advantage in respect of Canada and England? We keep up the form of governing Canada from England; but, whenever it becomes a reality, Canada suffers, and the maintenance of the form has the effect of keeping the statesmen and people of Canada in a condition of dependence, if not of pupillage. When youths become men their fathers emancipate them, to the benefit of the world, and in the interests of affectionate feeling between them both; and what is true of men in this respect is also true of nations."

The last sentence is the one which is pertinent to our subject. Although very plain, its enlarged meaning is that as England has guarded Canada until in a shape to be a nation by herself, as she has watched her grow until Englishmen no longer know Canadian wants, and as Canadians can shift better for themselves if emancipated, it is time England tells her: "go and paddle your own canoe." The Times having repeated this advice so often during the last sixty days, there appears to us a peculiar significance with the fact.

A Grand Moonlight Excursion, around the Bay, will be given by the McCaw No. 15, in aid of the Fife and Drum Band, on board the steamer "Princess of Wales," on Friday evening, 28th instant. Every effort will be made to make the occasion pleasant and profitable to all who may participate.

Communications.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.
SIR,—Will you please insert the following refutation of a misrepresentation which appeared in the Hamilton Standard in reference to the Printers' strike?—

It is unnecessary for me to say that the Globe embraces every opportunity to stigmatize the nine hours movement and Trades' Unions of this Province. Any movement, be it local or general, which has for its object the amelioration of the mechanic, savours strongly of gall and wormwood to the palate of the editor and chief of the anti-Trades' Union organ in this city. Country exchanges, which happen, from unauthentic sources, to misrepresent the Printers' strike in Toronto, are anxiously scanned, and if, perchance, there appears an editorial note of an unfavorable nature, it is eagerly culled and prominently placed in the Standard newspaper, so that it may catch the eye. The following untruthful paragraph from the Hamilton Standard, appeared in the Globe a few days ago:—

"The Hamilton Standard, the acknowledged organ of the 'nine hours league' and exponent of the movement, in referring to the Printers' strike in Toronto, says:—'The Printers' strike in Toronto for the nine hours has collapsed, as we learn that, at a full meeting of the Printers' Union on Saturday night, a vote was carried with only two dissentients, declaring that all the printing offices in the city are open to work in. Other Trade Unions have not given the proffered support. The Globe has triumphed. It is now a non-union office, and many of the men who professed to be unionists have gone to work there. The fact is, the Printers' strike was ill-advised, and has consequently resulted in defeat and great pecuniary loss.'"

I would give the Standard to understand it has been misinformed. Not one sentence of the above paragraph is true. Thirty-three and one-third cents per thousand for morning newspaper compositors, and \$10 per week of 54 hours, with 25c per hour overtime for job printers, constitutes the Union scale of prices. This is what the Printers struck for—and gained. Twelve of the principal offices of the city are strictly union, and are paying this scale to one hundred and sixty members of the Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91. In the face of these facts, has the Printers' strike for the nine hours "collapsed"?

It would seem that the Standard would wish to convey the idea that many of the men who profess to be unionists have gone back to work under the rules of the "Master Printers' Association." Let me say a word or two here. At the last regular meeting of the Union a vote was carried, allowing union men to work, under special permit, in all offices giving the Union scale. Only two men have gone to work under this arrangement. Four offices as yet do not openly recognize the nine hours' system, and technically evade the principles of the Union by complicated and chess-board manoeuvres, whereby they desire to classify workmen like thorough-bred cattle. This is not in calling with the spirit of the Printers' Union. A standard scale of prices is laid down to go by, and if a man is not worth that rate, his employer decidedly has the option of discharging him. From the simple fact that there is not a union printer in the city out of work on account of the strike, and that the Globe is under the necessity of peddling its job work around to union offices to be done by union men; and from the fact that the establishment which has the contract for publishing the Journal of Education has not issued that journal since last March, should prove to all sensible proprietors and editors of newspapers at a distance that the Toronto Typographical Union "has triumphed."—Yours, &c.,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Vice-President, Toronto Typo. Union.

PEMBROKE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,—Thinking it might not be out of place to send you a few items from our rising and prosperous town, I take the liberty of sending you the following, and hope you will give them a place in the columns of your paper. The building operations in this town are very brisk and have been ever since the winter gave way to spring. The number of buildings under construction are very numerous, embracing every description, from the shanty to the city mansion. The weather is splendid. Workmen are plentiful, who get fair wages, but there is plenty of room for more. The stock of material is not over plenty. Bricks are in active demand, at \$7 to \$7.50 per 1,000, of not an extra quality, but good.

The wages for the various branches of trade are as follows:—Stonecutters, from \$3.00 to \$3.75 per day; masons, \$2.75 to \$3.30; carpenters, \$1.75 to \$3.50; bricklayers, \$2.75 to \$3.25; painters, same as Toronto; blacksmiths, same as Toronto; plasterers, same as Toronto; laborers, \$1.50 to \$2.00.—I remains yours,
YOUNG CANADA.

Pembroke, Ont., June 13, 1872.

A Grand Temperance Entertainment will be held, under the auspices of the Nassmith Temple No. 240 I. O. G. T., in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, 26th instant, at eight o'clock. One of the features of the occasion will be an address from Mr. G. McFedries, P. W. G. T., and P. D. of the order, on the interesting topic of "Reminiscences of my late visit to the British Isle." Mr. McFedries has the reputation of a fluent and talented speaker, and the subject cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

A Little Rock church fair voted a young woman a bed-room set of furniture on condition that if she was not married within a year the furniture was to be returned to the church. She was married within a week.

THE UPRISING OF LABOR.

(From the New York Sun, June 14.)

THE GREAT STRIKE OF THE IRON AND METAL WORKERS.

The great strike of 15,000 iron and metal workers was begun yesterday. The men demanded eight hours or an advance of twenty per cent. Perfectly organized, they went to work like veterans and gained much advantage ground yesterday. They are backed by the Society of the Amalgamated Engineers and Blacksmiths, and the Machinists' Union headquarters, in the Bowery Germania Assembly Rooms, was completely filled yesterday, and a more determined set of men it would be difficult to find.

A resolution was adopted providing for the enlistment of all members of the craft in the States and Canada.

It was reported amid great enthusiasm that the men on the Hudson River and Harlem Railway shops, 300 strong, had joined the strike.

The committee reports were all favorable to an early conclusion of the strike, the employers in almost every instance acknowledging that the movement would be successful, but none cared to be the first to accede.

In Harmon's shop, Williamsburgh, two men remain on ten hours. They were biased. The men are nearly all drawn from the shops. The following named have acceded:

Collins, Brooklyn; Woodard, Mannel Pump Co.; Crowley, Foster, Robinson, Brooklyn; Fletcher & Harrison, Albion Iron Works, Bliss & Williams, Smith & Baker, Stevens & McLean, Hydraulic Machine Co., Cormas, Goodyear, Brooklyn; Vulcan Works.

A NEW STRIKE YESTERDAY.

Five thousand boiler makers of the city began strike yesterday. They are united in this movement, although they have had no previous organization. At the meeting last evening it was said that Secor, Twentieth street, Albany Street Iron Works, Fletcher & Howe, Carney, and Fox, of Thirty-fourth street, had ordered their men to go to work at eight hours this morning.

Preparations were made for a permanent organization, which shall include boiler makers of the city and vicinity.

THE BRASS WORKERS ON STRIKE.

The workers of brass were in session all yesterday in Fourth street. They have drawn every member of their craft from the shops, and are so firmly united that success is confidently predicted. They already report Hewson, Dunnigan & Riley, Woodward & Kenton as conceding eight hours. Their evening meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic. Reports from various localities were received and cheered lustily, being in every instance favorable. Their demand is for eight hours or 20 per cent on piece work. There are 800 brass workers on strike.

THE SEWING MACHINE FIGHT TO BE RENEWED.

The sewing machine men met as usual yesterday. Those on strike from the Howe factory communicated with Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent, who said he would give the eight hours or twenty per cent, if the Singer manu-

factory would do the same. He also said he was not particular whether they worked ten hours or six hours, or were paid ten per cent. or thirty per cent. additional, if the movement was only made general. The Howe men, will, therefore, join with the Singer employees in their fight against the ten hour system. Singers factory opens on Monday, and then a demonstration is to be made to induce ten-hour men to come out.

The Etta Works men sent word that they were out on strike for eight hours, and would hold out. A joint committee of Singer and Howe men started for Bridgeport last evening with the view of inducing the operatives in the Howe and Wheeler and Wilson manufactories there to turn out. There are 2,500 sewing machine hands employed at Bridgeport.

(From the New York Sun, June 15.)

A STRIKE EXTENDING FROM NEW YORK TO BUFFALO.

The 15,000 iron and metal workers on strike gained substantial success yesterday. Many of the shops granted the eight hours to day workers, and an advance of 20 per cent. to piece hands. Several additional shops joined in with the strikers. At an early hour yesterday the men employed in the Long Island Railroad shops, 100 strong, quit work, and the establishment is closed. The men who have struck from the Hudson River Railroad shop, being desirous of communicating with the railroad shops in Albany and Buffalo, sent committees to the telegraph office five or six times yesterday. The delegations returned, saying they could not get a message through, and condemned the Western Union Company for siding with the capitalists and suppressing their despatches. A lively debate sprung up, during which the company was roundly abused. A special committee was despatched to Albany to endeavor to enlist the men there in the strike. Arrangements were made which will insure communication with the Syracuse and Buffalo shops.

It was reported that in Havemeyers & Elder's sugar refinery, two of the machinists remained working ten hours. Nearly all the other machinists in the city are either on strike or working under the eight hour system.

The men from John Roach's shop are all out, and have taken measures to enlist the employees, 2,000 in number, in his Chester, Pa., ship-building establishment, to join them in the demand for eight hours.

STRIKE WITH AN IRON BAR.

In the establishment of First & Prybil, Fortieth street and Tenth avenue, was a lively fight. A committee visiting the shop were quietly discussing the eight-hour question with the men, when Prybil rushed into the room, and began pounding Henry McKavanagh with a bar of iron four or five feet long. McKavanagh in defence seized Prybil, and pinned him against the wall. One of the eight hour men wrested the bar from his grasp. A workingman employed in the shop seized McKavanagh and threw him down a flight of stairs. The committee then withdrew, bearing the bar as a trophy. This being communicated to the society, it was resolved to prosecute Prybil, and preliminary steps were immediately taken. McKavanagh's face is badly bruised.

Hiram Maxim of Brooklyn advertised for machinists, agreeing to pay fifty cents an hour. Several discharged strikers waited upon him. He asked if they were ten-hour men. Receiving a negative answer, he drew a revolver and ordered them out of the shop, saying, as he flourished the weapon in their faces, "That's what will defend my ten hour men."

STRIKE IN THE CAR SHOPS FROM NEW YORK TO BUFFALO.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths in connection with the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad met last evening, and adopted resolutions in favor of the eight hours, and will withhold their services until the company agree to carry out the provisions of the eight hour law. This will probably cause the strike to extend to Buffalo, and it is expected that 7,600 men will strike.

(From the N. Y. Sun, June 17.)

On Friday evening the Steinway piano manufactory men on strike, having secured the co-operation of several other organizations, resolved to make a demonstration and prevent men from going to work on Saturday. Accordingly, before 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, several hundred strikers gathered near the factory. Capt. Gunner, who had been apprised of the movement, was there with a platoon of policemen. He was shortly afterwards reinforced by Capt. Cameron and Williamson with a battalion of 400 men. Superintendent Kelso commanded, with Inspector Dilks as an aid.

A THREAT TO DEMOLISH THE FACTORY.

The strikers threatened to tear down the factory and prevent the resumption of work at any cost. Employees attempting to enter the building were buttonholed and threatened. Many were forcibly detained. The strikers were repeatedly warned by Superintendent Kelso, but as they did not heed the caution, the police were ordered to disperse the crowd.

THE CHARGE OF THE POLICE.

The entire force was collected and a charge was made. Advancing on the double quick down Fifty-third street toward Lexington avenue, the police drove the crowd before them. About 150 strikers defiantly stood their ground, but the policemen's clubs were seen to descend with the rapidity of lightning, and the strikers were quickly routed. Many

of them were severely bruised, one arm was broken, and one man carried into a drug store unconscious. This ended the demonstration on Steinway's establishment. A strong police force guarded the building during the remainder of the day, Superintendent Kelso making it his headquarters.

THE FIGHT IN FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Two hours later a crowd of 200 strikers gathered around the furniture manufactory of Phyle & Graham, Forty-second street. This firm has contracted with Newark workmen to supply the places of strikers. The latter threatened to stop the machinery and clean out the engine-room. Men about to resume work were threatened. Superintendent Kelso, at the head of a large force, was quickly on the ground, and the scene at Steinway's was re-enacted. The men were vigorously clubbed, and retreated, swearing vengeance. The policemen followed them on the double quick permitting none to loiter in the neighborhood.

THE INDIGNATION OF THE STRIKERS.

The men are naturally indignant. They say their mission was a peaceable one, and that force was not intended.

BLOODSHED IN JERSEY CITY.

On Saturday evening about four hundred of the men employed in Nathliessen & Wincher's sugar refinery, Jersey City, struck for \$2.50 a day. They had been getting \$1.60. They say that their labor is most severe. They work where the heat is intense, and are compelled to strip to the waist. There was a lack of unanimity among the men, and as the gangs changed work the strikers endeavored to persuade all to quit. A large crowd assembled about the refinery. Nearly every man of the five hundred employed was in the street earnestly expressing his opinion. The superintendent of the refinery despatched a messenger to Police Headquarters, announcing a riot imminent. A squad of fifty policemen hastened to the scene.

THE CHARGE OF THE POLICE.

These officers were ordered to disperse the crowd, and in doing this they used their clubs vigorously. The men were forced down the street. A stand was made in front of the liquor store of Henry Sellholz. The officers ordered the men to disperse. The men retreated into the liquor store, where they defied the police. It was decided to clean out the store. The door was burst open, and a general fight begun. The police arrested Martin Johnson, Thomas Connelly, and Matthew Powers, after a lively tussle.

OFFICER EATON MORTALLY WOUNDED.

During the melee Powers struck Officer Eaton two stunning blows on the head with a bung starter, wounding him, it is thought, fatally. The riot was soon quelled. The police say they were threatened and bullied. In the saloon the men defied them, and on their attempt to arrest Connelly the whole gang attacked them. They were compelled to use their clubs in self-defence. They say they would have been justified in shooting the ringleaders. They declare a riot was imminent when they charged on the crowd, and that if the gang in the liquor store had not been dispersed, extreme measures would have been taken to insure the stoppage of work in the refinery.

AGRICULTURAL AFFRAY.

The London Echo reports a meeting of agricultural laborers, at which about 1,000 were present, which was held at Yaxley, a village in Huntingdonshire, and ended in a serious riot between the laborers and the farmers. The women engaged on farms for the first time came to the front in a determined way. A Chairman being appointed from the men present, Mr. Savage proceeded to address the assembly, when a number of farmers, their sons and friends, marched on to the green, having in each hand bird-clappers, and drowned the voice of the speaker. The disturbance was patiently borne until the laborers had taken the measure of the farmers present, when a message was sent to them that they had better leave the men alone, or it would fare badly with them. The answer to this was a renewal of the clapper din. As soon as speech could be heard, a stalwart laborer shouted, "Nolls, we can stand this do longer," and with one action the "Nolls" made a furious charge on the farmers. The young farmers stood the fight bravely, many of the laborers not desiring to hurt their masters; but the strangers from the other farms were not so mercifully disposed, and the bird-clappers were most unsparingly used on the heads, backs, and legs of the young and old squires. Blood flowed freely on each side, when, pressed by superior numbers and strength, the farmers fled for their lives. They were chased, thumped and knocked down, from the green into the town, where another hand-to-hand fight took place, until the landlords of the public houses and the tradesmen came to their rescue. The fight being over, the meeting again resumed, when some of the men spoke more hotly than before, and the contest appears to have made them determined not to accept the offer made by many masters of 14s. a week, but to go in for more. The women who were engaged in the affray gave their husbands some trouble to quiet them and prevent a further attack on the farmers in their homesteads. A number of men and women were enrolled, and in the end the laborers dispersed peaceably, refusing to go into the public houses by the advice of the delegates, lest a further riot should occur.