

## NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trade Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, etc.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Per Annum	\$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Single Copies	5c

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertions, ten cents per line. Each subsequent insertion, five cents per line.

Contract Advertisements at the following rates:—

One column, for one year	\$150 00
Half "	85 00
Quarter "	50 00
1/8 "	35 00
1/16 "	25 00
One column, for 6 months	90 00
Half "	45 00
Quarter "	25 00
1/8 "	15 00
1/16 "	10 00
One column, for 3 months	50 00
Half "	30 00
Quarter "	17 00
1/8 "	10 00

All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

J. S. WILLIAMS,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872.

## TO OUR FRIENDS.

We wish to tender our thanks to our many friends for the words of encouragement we are receiving, and also for the very flattering commendations as to appearance and general "make up" of the paper. We certainly shall leave no effort untried to continue to merit these well-wishes. The type, etc., have been supplied by the firm of Messrs. Millar & Richards, and that is sufficient to explain its neat typographical appearance, as the "Scotch hard metal type," in its beauty and finish, is generally acknowledged by practical men to have no superior. We shall do all in our power to render the paper all it should be, and we trust our efforts will be appreciated by those in whose interest the paper is published. So far we have had no reason to complain.

## THE "WORKMAN" JOB ROOM.

We wish to inform our friends and the public generally that the WORKMAN Office is now prepared to execute all descriptions of plain and ornamental printing in first-class style, and at reasonable rates. We wish also to inform Secretaries of Unions, and others interested, that we make a specialty of Union work, and all those favoring us with orders may rely upon it that no breach of confidence in business transactions will take place. (Vide report of proceedings of the Printers' trial on Monday last.) We bespeak a share of printing patronage—and we know we shall get it.

## A NEW ORGANIZATION.

On Friday of last week, a Labor Convention was held in the city of Hamilton, at which representatives were present from the various cities and towns where Labor Leagues are in existence. The Convention was held with closed doors, the question of deliberation being the best means of supporting the men who might probably strike work in that city on the 15th of the present month, and also in other parts of the Province at subsequent periods. This matter having been satisfactorily arranged, a short recess took place. On the Assembly again convening, after the further transaction of private business, the convention proceeded to the formation of an organization, which, if carried into proper effect, will have such an important bearing upon the question of Labor Reform in this country as, perhaps, even the most sanguine and earnest labor advocates can have but a faint conception. This organization is to be known as the "Canadian Labor Protection and Mutual Improvement Association." This Association will have its branches established not only in the principal centres of industry, but its ramifications will extend throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

The object of this Association is to promote intelligence among the working classes, by considering and discussing more fully and freely, all questions—political and social—affecting their interests. It cannot be gainsaid that as intelligence has spread among the operative classes, and their ideas of political economy have been enlarged, just in the same proportion has their position been ameliorated; and as they become better acquainted with the laws by which society is governed, so, to a greater extent, will they assume the right and privilege of self-assertion. It is in view of these facts that we infer the importance of the movement that was inaugurated in the "Ambitious City" last week. As soon as possible a platform will be laid down and rules adopted, and then the work of organization will be proceeded with.

## THE NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The ball keeps rolling, and day after day gives evidence that the "good time is coming." It was with extreme pleasure that we learned, while on a visit to Hamilton recently, of the very satisfactory and gratifying position of affairs in that city in reference to the success of the movement. We learned that the proprietors of several of the most important machine shops have acceded to the request of their employes by granting the nine-hour system. Among the establishments where this system has been acknowledged are that of Messrs. Wilson & Lockman, and the Gardner Sewing Machine Factories; also the foundry of Mr. Becket, and several other important firms have granted the demands.

The men of Hamilton are making strenuous exertions for the grand demonstration on the 15th, which bids fair to be the most imposing ever held in Hamilton. We trust that the generous action of those firms who have already conceded the movement will be followed by the other manufacturers and employers in Hamilton, that the coming demonstration may be not only an exhibition of the unity existing among the employes, but also be the occasion of the celebration of the complete success of the Nine-hour movement in that city.

Since the above was penned, we have learned from the STANDARD other large firms than those mentioned have expressed their willingness to concede the Nine Hour system.

Another circumstance which should still further encourage the advocates of the movement, is the gratifying intelligence received in this city on Saturday through the following despatch from Mr. Jas Ryan, Secretary of Hamilton Nine-hour League:

"HAMILTON, May 4.—I have just received a telegram from Montreal. Mr. Brydges has not only given the nine hours to the men in the Grand Trunk employ, but has promised a general increase of pay.

"JAMES RYAN,  
"Secretary Hamilton League."

This is something more than even the men dreamed of, and we fully believe that Mr. Brydges will have no cause to regret his generous action in this respect. A spontaneous action like this will be far more highly appreciated than a victory obtained after a hard struggle. We hope many others will follow this noble example.

## CHEERING NEWS.

We have received information from Mr. Nolan, foreman of Mr. J. Good's foundry, to the effect that Mr. Good has signified his intention to grant the Nine Hour system in his foundry on the 1st of June. We believe some twenty men are employed by the week, in the shop. This speaks well for the liberality of Mr. Good. We understand that other employers will follow this generous example in a day or two.

We have just learned that Mr. J. Morrison, brass finisher, Adelaide street west, who employs something over twenty men, has also intimated his intention to adopt the Nine Hour system, on the 1st of next month. Good examples—who will be the next to follow?

## BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE.

The members of this Union out on strike continue united. Last week the bindery of Messrs. Copp, Clarke & Co. was opened to members of the Union, and yesterday we understand Mr. Warrick acceded to the demands of the men.

## THE CARPENTER'S STRIKE.

Pursuant to previous arrangement on the 1st of May, the carpenters of this city made a general demand for two-and-a-half cents an hour upon the wages previously received by them, which would make for first class hands who were receiving \$1.75 under the old list, \$2 per day; and for inferior hands an advance in the same ratio. This demand was only conceded as a whole by a few employers, the large majority complied but partially with the demand, reserving the right to re-classify the men, and stating that if the demand did not become general in a month, the men would have to again resume work under the old rate of wages. Now, this was a sharp move on the part of the employers, and we were sorry to see that it worked so well with those who were considered first-class men through the dull winter which we have just now past. As business was stirring up this summer, they were no longer to be considered first-class men. They were more favored with first-class pay through the winter as a charity, not because they were able to earn it. We were also sorry to see that the men, after making what they considered to be a reasonable and just demand, were so short-sighted and selfish as not to possess unity enough to attempt to make the demand general. We think it the extreme of selfishness for a tradesman who has worked for years as shopmate with a fellow-craftsman, who, through all that time, has been considered his equal, and they enter into a mutual agreement to advance their wages by co-operate action, as was done in the case of the carpenters, (the demand being fair and uniform), for the one, as soon as he is promised the advance, to resume his employment and leave his shopmate and equal out in the cold; and short-sighted, for, by this very means, the employers may be enabled to prevent the demand from becoming general, and thereby ultimately bring all hands down to the old standard again by the end of the month. Men should always feel satisfied, in making a demand, that they have right on their side; feel sure that by enforcing such demands no injustice will be done, and then have fraternity enough to stand unitedly in support of what is felt to be justice, until it is conceded. There is but one means by which the laborer can maintain his position without becoming a vassal to the concentrated subject of his creation, and that is by fraternity and combination among those whose interests are identical; and without this brotherly feeling—especially among men of the same craft—a short-sighted selfishness reigns predominant, and manhood seems to be shorn of some of its noblest traits.

## FRATERNITY.

## THE WORKINGMAN.

Everywhere the set phrases of the "dignity of labor," and the "nobility of toil," are becoming realistic facts. No longer is the emancipation of the worker from long hours of continuous toil the philosopher's theory, the poet's dream, the sigh of the toiler, the yearning of the slave. Slowly and gradually, but earnestly and successfully, labor has been freeing itself from the thralldom of capital, and now is felt as a power in the state; and when the shrewd, far-seeing statesman who guides the helm of the ship of state in the Dominion, passes the bill he has now in hand, then labor will be free to choose and refuse as best it deems, independent of the threats of capital, and safe in the impartial justice of the law.

The workingmen are proving themselves level with the requirements of their age, thinking and devising for themselves; no longer believing the clap-trap of the hustling or the bunkum of the stump, but appealing to the infallible records of the past career of their representative, judging no longer by the promises that are made but by the deeds that are done.

Too long has party and faction, by splitting the ranks of the workingmen, obtained power and influence to their injury and disadvantage, "keeping the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope." Such tactics in the future will not so readily succeed; the workingmen, conscious of their power, and alive to the benefits derived from unity and organization, are in a position to demand a recognition of their claims to social and political justice, and are determined to enforce that claim.

Politicians will find that "honesty is the best policy," and a fair record in the ensuing elections better than the thunders of the "Globe" in their behalf. The workingmen deprecate as much as any other section of society class legislation, in the sense of giving undue predominance or privileges to one class over the others in society; but they do claim justice for themselves, and when placed before the law upon an equal footing with their neighbors, will be content, and for this object they are determined

to unite, organize, and agitate till it be effected.

The workingmen will shortly announce a platform of their own, a platform that will commend itself to every well-wisher of his country, for whatever tends to advance the condition of the workingman tends to improve and ennoble the character of the State.

The State is composed of men; its first duty to itself is self-preservation; that end is best effected by so distributing the rights and privileges of citizenship that the great bulk of the people shall become firmly, fondly attached to the land that gave them birth, not through the mere sentiment of birthright, but through the substantial privileges it bestows upon its citizens. The workingmen, therefore, desire the franchise, for all men of sane mind, and who pay honest standing taxes, or who volunteer to defend their country, and by preparing for war so help to keep the peace. They also require they shall be so protected in the exercise of their undoubted and legitimate rights that they shall be enabled to baffle intimidation and to smile at threats, for it is not right that they should be compelled to violate the dictates of their judgment in order to gratify faction, or sacrifice their principles upon the altar of party, at the bidding of their boss.

The "truck system" must be abolished. It is in violation of every principle of right and justice that employers should have the power of withholding a portion of their workman's wages from week to week. Such a system is fraught with manifold evils to the workingman; it places him in a position of abject dependence and poverty, robs him of many privileges and comforts he would otherwise possess, incites both to bankruptcy and drunkenness, for it leads to debt and recklessness, making the man a mere cypher in his employer's hand, advancing the welfare and prosperity of the merchants at the expense, the degradation and abasement of the working man.

These are some of the evils for which the workingmen desire redress, and we believe they are so glaring that honest, impartial men of all parties in the country will join with the workingmen and enable them to obtain the freedom they so much desire. They are firmly convinced that whatever measures tends to place them in the proper position in the state, neither tends to the injury of the other section of the community nor an abridgement of their rights. Since unity, firmness, moderation on their part, and in their demands, will be the means of gaining possession of those rights, those means will be used, and whosoever desires their suffrages during the ensuing elections will best deserve them whose character and whose life can best display an honest record upon the page of time.

## HUMANITY.

## INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At the regular monthly meeting, held on Saturday evening, of the Toronto Typographical Union, the members united in doing honor to Mr. Edward F. Clarke, in unanimously electing him as delegate to the International Typographical Union, which holds its session in Richmond, Virginia, on the first Monday in June. Mr. Clarke is a universal favorite among his fellow typographers, and his intimate acquaintance with trade matters, and abilities as a speaker, eminently qualify him to discharge the duties of the onerous position which he has been chosen to fill, with credit to himself and honor to the Union he represents. We wish him a pleasant journey and safe return.

## JOURNEYMEN HARNESS &amp; TRUNK MAKERS' UNION.

We have much pleasure in recording the fact that on Tuesday evening a meeting of the Journeymen Harness and Trunk Makers was held in the rooms over the Workingmen's News Depot, 211 King-street East, for the purpose of organizing a Union. Mr. Hewitt and others addressed the meeting. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next, to meet at the same place, when the election of officers will take place, and other routine business proceeded with. So the work of organization goes on.

## TRADE MEETING.

A full meeting of the employees of Messrs. Hay & Co. was held in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. Burns, who stated that a reply had been received from the firm in answer to a memorial which had been sent to them in the beginning of April. The communication was to the effect that Messrs. R. Hay & Co. would give their men two hours per week during the summer, and two hours and a half for the winter months. After an animated discussion it was unanimously decided that they would only accept the 54 hours as the time for a week's

work, and that the offer of the firm be respectfully declined.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Williams and Hewitt, who urged the necessity of unity of action. A vote of thanks to the chairman was passed at the termination of the proceedings.

## TRADES' UNION BILLS.

On Tuesday Sir John A. Macdonald moved for leave to introduce a bill respecting Trades' Unions. He explained that the measure, or rather measures, for there were two of them, which he would ask leave to introduce, although he had given notice only of one, was based upon the Imperial statute upon the same subject. His attention, and the attention of every one interested in the prosperity of Canada, had been called lately to the fact that the law relating to Trades' Unions, with the civil and the criminal side, was not the same as in England, and that the English mechanic, who came to this country, as well as the Canadian mechanic, was subject to penalties imposed by statutes that had been repealed in England, as opposed to the spirit of the liberty of the individual. He proposed a law, the same in principle as the law of England, so that operatives from the Mother Country would have the same freedom of action, and the same right to combine for the accomplishment of lawful objects, as they had in England. The subject was too important to be taken *ab initio* without great care and study, and it was only since the opening of Parliament that his attention had been called to it. He had not thought it well to embrace in the bill all the points which were involved in the battle that was going on between labour and capital. The subject of the relations between these two was engaging the attention of able minds in England, whose deliberations, he had no doubt, would eventually result in the introduction of a comprehensive system, possibly with the sanction and authority of Her Majesty's Government, in the next Session of the Imperial Parliament. In the meanwhile he proposed to proceed with these measures, one of which was the complement of the other, because it affected the civil branch of the law relating to Trades' Unions; while the other affected the criminal branch. He moved for leave to bring in the bills.

## PRINTERS' UNION.

A circular, issued by the Hamilton Typographical Union has been circulated among the employers of that city. It draws a comparison between the cost of living and the rates of pay in Toronto and Hamilton, and represents that the remuneration here does not correspond with that offered in our sister city. It further compares the rate of pay given to printers with that received by other mechanics, and asks that wages in accordance with the amount of skill and intelligence required, be paid. The scale proposed is:—For composition on evening papers, per 1,000 ems, 28 cents; for composition on morning papers, 33 cents; for week work, per week, \$10; over time, per hour, 25 cents.

The "Standard" says:—The proposed rates we consider just and equitable, and, so far as this office is concerned, we shall be ready to accede to the demand if the other employers in the city agree to the same. The memorial of the printers is moderate in its tone, and their action cannot be considered other than commendable.

## PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

At a regular meeting of the K. O. S. C. Club on Wednesday evening, Mr. Alexander Barnes, who has filled the office of floor manager for the club since the school commenced, and who was about leaving the city for the States, was presented with an address, accompanied with an extra gold Crispin pin. The following is a copy of the address:—

To Mr. A. Barnes, late Floor Manager of the K. O. S. C. Quadrille Club.

Sir,—We cannot allow the occasion of your leaving us to pass without in some degree recognizing your zealous and valuable services, and marked ability which you have shown while discharging the duties of floor manager during the long period we have conducted our school. In conveying to you our appreciation of your worth, we feel that something more than words are necessary, and therefore ask your acceptance of the accompanying token of our esteem and regard, which we trust in time to come will remind you of your many friends in the K. O. S. C. Quadrille Club. Hoping that you may long be spared to wear our gift, we remain, yours truly, on behalf of the Club,

Signed, (D. CLARKE,  
J. NEWBY,  
MYLES HUGHES.

Toronto, May 6th, 1872.