#### AOTICE.

En shall be pleased to receive forms of interestinguer ining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion publication. Oilloom of Trades Unions, Secretario Learner, a are invited to send us news relating . Oil organishmons condition of trade, etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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wish it o be distinctly understood that we do no ur of ressousible for the opinions of correspon

All communications should be addressed to the Hay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.
Our columns are open for the discussion of all quesone affecting the working classes. All communication a ist be accompanied by the names of the writers, not ecessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,

# Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall. King street west, in the following order: Michinists and Blacksmiths; 1st and 3rd Mon

Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Mouday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. Amalgamated Carpenters, alter ate Wednes've Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Monlders, every Thursday. Miler . 2nd Thursday.

Tra les' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday. Stone Cutt rs, 2nd and 4th Friday. Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c. meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts, on the 2nd and 4th Friday. The Hackmens' Union meets in the Temper ance Hall, on the 1st Monday. The Friend y Society of Carpenters and Jon

ers meers in the Temperance Hall, Temperance arrest, on the 1st Fri ay. K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tuesday.

### OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Kowe's Block,) Rideau street, in the follow ing order :-

Free stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. 'Lime-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Masons and Brickleyers. Ist and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Council, 1st Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

#### ST. CATHARINES.

Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

Coopers, 3rd Tuesday.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors 2nd Monday.

Messrs Lancepield Brothers, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamil on, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will recove sub-criptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties cal ing on Mr. Ternant will please state it they wish the paper continued.

#### TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

· City subscribers not receiving their popera regularly, will oblige the pro rictors by giving motice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1874

#### WAGES & POLITICAL ECONOMY

The Globe of last week refers to a Capitalists' Trades Union, lately formed it may be invested in capital production against the menaces of Trades such "a dosire to beat down the men" old argument lies. "The employer." Hish uninterrupted harmony botween, of goods which he can sell to advantage." to infor that the ignorance and the between the higher and lower sale of ly the present law.

orrors are entirely on the side of labor, and that "penouful deputations" from the men would never fail to win from employers all that justice would require.

We have no conception what form this combination of capita ists will take. but we may safely presume that its action will be similar to that of Trades' Unions. When a strike takes place. the employers immediately concerned will be saved from loss by contributions from the Capitalist Union. But will this fully meet their case? The men, during a strike, require means to subsist while they are unemployed. That is their difficulty and loss. But the employers will not experience that diffi culty. They, as a rule, can afford to strike against the men without appre hensions of the privations of poverty. Their loss will be firs', the loss of profits upon capital, and next, the loss of business; and for such losses mere money supplies will be no compensation. The on yother way in which a capitalist union could fight would be to refuse to employ any union men under any cir cumstances. But this has already and o'ten been attempted, and has utterly filled. Unions are growing and are stronger than ever, and really embrae the best skilled labor of every civil z d country in the world To refuse, then. to employ union men, would be to stop the productive and manufacturing opera tions of the civilized world-not on van impossibility, but in the attempt, sheer absurdity which could only b projected by men utterly ignorant of the laws of political economy, and desperate to defend a filse position and to main tain a profit ble inju t'or.

But our glib new paper writers who are hired to defend the interests of Cap'tal, always invoke Political Eco nomy when Labor arrays it-off against those interests. Trusting to the general ignorance of a true reiouce, with whose princip es they are as unfamiliar as the class they attack, they urge their own solfish views as principles of truth, and when experience upsets their grand theories, the science and not the quack professors, is arraigned.

E-pecially has this assumption of superior knowledge and display of genu ine quickery been seen on the question of Wages, and of Demand and Supply; and as the Gobe invokes the aid of political economy as a means of setting all discontent on the part of working men, we shall offer so no brief suggestions on the subject for the enlightenment of the ignorant, whether Trades' Unions or writers for the Globe.

The difficulty may thus be stated. The rise or ful in wages is said to depend entirely on three principles :-the W ges Fund, and Dem ind and Supp y. The Wages Fund is the entire sum of money in a country that can be paid out in wages. This fund depends on the profits of capital. When profits are large, that is, when trade is brisk, that is, when the demands of any of the products of labor are high, the wages fund is large and wages can be increased; but when profits are low the fund is narrowed; and, if by a strike, employers are compe led to give more than the amount of tle fund justifies, that fund diminishes gradually until there is none left, and ruin follows. This is the capitalist view. This view was once supported by John Stuart Mil. But a discovery was made by Mr. F. T. Thornton another political economist, and Mil had the candor to admit at once that the capitali-t view was defective. All money received by a manufacturer, for example, passes into a reservoir fund. It is then distributed into four distinct channels, (1) "Itmay be ret ined as income by the capitalist; (2) it may be saved; (3) in England, as an agent for "self-protectively; (4) or finally in circulating capital as wages." Now, it is in the Unions." The Globe affects to condemn first channel that the weak point of the we are on the eve of an election-and says Mill, "does not, like buyers of proposes, with the glibness of newspaper other articles, purchase labor for the The losophers, that the mon "should be pleasure of consuming it; he buys it the unfallible remedy which would put powers, and he buys so much and no on end for ever to all strikes, and est be more, as suffices to produce the quantity

wages. If the employer can hold on to the difference, he will, in the words of be carafully watched by the operative the Westmi-ster R view. "spend it on better style of private living, set up a corrige with it, or send his son to Oxford instead of keeping him in the counting house, or he may choose to add the difference to his money in the back. In the latter case it will probably go elsewhere to employ labor; but in the tormer and equally common case, it will be so much clearly obtained by the capitalist in his strugg e with the laborers, that the latter, if the had held out for he higher rate of wages, would have abtained." "Thus," adds the Review. "labor is a commodity which is excepted from the general law of price; and a wiler field of setion for the combinations of workmen is thrown open with due scientific sanction." Capitalists, then, may demand too much as personal income. Suppose an employer clears as bis income \$20,000 a year-not on unu ual case-on a capital of \$100.000, and the men demand an increase which reduces the income of capital to \$10,000. Is it not clear that the employer is still well paid? Of course he must retrench his expenses. He may have to give up a pleasure trip, or spend less on the adornment of his house, his carriages, his horses, his wines, and his hospitality or the extravagance of his family. But he is no sufferer, and so long as trade is ctive and profits even thus reduced, certain, there is no fear that he will transfer his capital or be rained; while, on the other hand, the workmen receive higher py, enjoy higher comforts, more money is distributed and circulated and general trade benefited, because there is i creased consumption, and increased consumption leads to increased production. The only argument brought against this view is that it organized, the capitalist will raise the price of manufactures and the public have to pay the difference. But this is not the | rough and strong with hard toil; but in truth. Experience—and parliament ry reports-have fully shown that high wages do not necessarily increase prices but lower profits; and on the other hand. the increased means in the hands of consumers increase demand and general trade, and conseque tly the profits of capital. The fallacy of the old view lay in believing that the wages fund I thathe is not above them in rank, and that was in a manner fixed beforehand, and their happiness and interests are his. could not be altered. But the margin | In this view then, without regard to which embraces that fund can be narrow. Reform or Conservative principles, the ed or enlarged, as the capitalist changes his views of what profits he has a right to expect, and what income he may spend on himse f. O. the other hand, the workingman may be sati fied with bare subsistence, or as his culture and character are rated, he may demand a larger share of those luxuries mono. of Mr. Contsworth they will have their polized by capita'. There may be no principle curried out. right on either side. But in strict justice the workman has a better claim | Coatsworth has, and which will, no to necessities than the employer to doubt, colist around him the sympathies luxuries; and the wonderful advance of a large and influential body of the made in wages during the last haf most virtuous of our citizens. He is a century, fully proves not only the capa- strong Temperance man. The necessity bility of enlarging the wages fund for severer legislative enactments for the without injury to capital or to society, suppression of the growing and degradbut the just policy of combination and ing vice of intemperance, is claiming strikes, in demanding higher wages, the attention of all who wish well to Unions nover press wages to the verge the community and to their race, and of ruin, and there is the lost evidence the election of Emerson Coatsworth to in the p rliamentary examinations that the Canadian Parliament mu t be rethey look carefully and keenly into garded as a duty of paramount interest foreign trade and the chances of compo | and importance to every friend of protition, and reduce or cesso their

the trade of the country. subject in our next issue, and examine the questions of Demand and Supply as they effect wages.

# THE LOCAL HOUSE.

lency the Lieut. Governor delivered his speech before the house. The paragraph the following:-

taught a sounder political eco omy," as that he may profit by it productive croasing the freedom and purity of clee- the city. tions to this Hou e. by adopting the principle of voting by ballot, as is now the low in Gre t Britain; for extending Dipital and Labor. Of course we are There is always, then, a broad margin of our fellow subjects who are excluded

classes, and we hope to see the promised bills pass into law at the present session.

#### EMERSON COATSWORTH.

The Liberal Conservatives have at once shown their sympat'y with the cruse of Labor, their respect for its representatives, and the wisdom of their tactics in selecting Emerson Contsworth as one of the Parliamentary candidates for the city. No man has higher claims or is more worthy of public confidence. For sixteen years Mr Contsworth faith tu'ly fin'ed the office of School Trustee for the city. In England this office is sought by the highest class of citizens. Mon and women-for women there sit at the school board-of the highest telents; of literary and scientific cele brity, and distinguished for their public u-efulness and virtues, regard it as a high privilege to control the education of the country, and compete for the honor of sitting at the Boards of Public Education. They understand how deeply and closely related to the true liberty of the people is public education. and they regard the office corresponding with that of School Trust e as higher than that of a City Councillor. Mr. Co tsworth has cherished similar views of this office; and when Dr. Wright resir ed from the position of Chairman, t' Board of Trustees shewed their high estimate of Mr. Contsworth by unani mously electing him as Dr. Wrigt's suc cessor. In this regard, as the friend of public edication, he claims the confi dence of the public, and especially of workingmen, whose sons and daughters are educated in our public schools. But Mr. Cont worth is himself a veritable workingman. We cannot even say that he has risen out of the rinks, for he still belongs to them. His hands are the possession of well trained ment l f culties, of a ready power of speech for asserting, defeading and explaining his views-as a clear, straightforward manly public speaker, he is a match for any of the candidates brought forward by either party in the city. A mechanic himself. he feels that he belongs to the people. selection of Emerson Cont-worth for a true Representative of Labor, is most fortunate and satisfactory. Workingmen are agitating in every country where parliaments exist, to have their special representatives, and in Canada a similar feeling prevails. In the election

There is another claim which Mr. gress, or ler and temperance in the city dem ands when those demands imperil and country, and will be accepted as a great triumph for those principles which We shall roturn to this interesting the friends of temperance are urging on public attention.

In addition to all these claims for support, Mr Continuorth has set in the City Council, where his high integrity and purity of character were a standing reluke to corruption; and in his subso-On Thursday of last week His Excel- quent position as City Commissioner he has carried out improvements and suggestions for the public health and comin the speech which will be of most fort with an energy and ability that interest, we persume, to our readers is cannot easily be replaced, and which, in this respect, will make his election as a Bills will be laid before you, for in- Member of Parliament a public loss to

> In every respect, then, whether as an honorable eit zen, a useful rublic man, a practical frie d of education, a true ch mpion of temperance, Emerson to have a Union Supper.

All legislation in this direction will | Contsworth deserves and dem nds the support of the electors of Toronto, and if we are not great y deceived, wil secure a larger number of votes than any other candidate before the city.

#### LABOR REPRESENTATION. .

We re-produce from the Ottawa Zimes, of the 12th inst., an account of a Mass Meeting of Workingmen, held in that city, on the 10th inst., from which it will be seen the workingmen of Ottawa have resolved upon bringing out a candidate for the Local House. We were aware that the subject had been under consideration for some time past, and are pleased to learn that matters bave so far progressed as to a decision having been definitely come to upon their nominee. We consider it, however, matter for regret that there should have been even the slightest approach to disunion at the mass meeting, and would urge upon the men at Ott wa, if they desire victory to perch upon their bonners, to sink all differences of opinion upon this occasion; and, the candidate having been nominated, to relax no effort until a ter the day of election, to secure the return ef their candidate.

We believe that the signs of the times point unmistakably to the fact, that, perhaps at no very distint day, L bor will be fully represented in the hall of our Legislatures-Local and Dominion; but that time may be hastened or retarded by the action of the workingmen themselves.

Regarded in this light, the compaign that will be fought in Ottawa is not merely a local interest .- nd the influence of the result of that camplign, whatever it shall be-will be felt not only in Ottawa and its immediate vicinity, but in all the large contres of indusry throughout the dominion. The victory of the workingman's candidate in Ottawa, for the Local House, will mem the stimulation of organized bodies all over the dominion to follow their load, that they, too, may send their repreentatives to join the O't wa representative in the Local House,-and thus will be brought about, what we have long been contending for .- a fair representation of Labor in the conneils of the country. On the other hand, the defeat of the workingman's candidate in Ottawa will mean ex ctly the reverse; and the matter of direct representation in Parliament will be put back perhaps

In view of these effects that must fo low their action, it will be seen how necessary it is for the men of Otlawa to work with a perseverance that is untiring; with a zeal that knows no langor; with a determination the twill overcome all obstacles; with a unity of nurpose that will produce concert of action. Let them remember that, in this instance, they are, not merely to m intain their own dignity and demonstrate their own power and influence, but to set an example that may safely be followed in other cities.

The work to be accomplished is arduous, but the honor to be achieved is greater. The nominee of the meeting, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, embring to the service of his fellow workers intelligence and ability of no mean order; and we hope to hear that the workingmen of Ottawa, corrying out the spirit of their motto, "Union is strength," are working with a determination and unity that will ensure to them the proud distinction of having the first Labor Representative in the Local House.

#### Y. I. C. P. A.

At a meeting of the Y I. C. B. A., Branch No. 2. held in their hall, Francis afreet, on the 8th inst., the following members were elected office-bearers for 1874 :- C. Murphy, President; E. Meeban, 1st Vice-President; T. Donlon, 2nd Vice-President; R. Ryan, Secretary; M. Mechan, Financial Secretary; C. McDonell, Treasurer; R. Murray, W. Smith, P. Ready, Trustees Mr. Shea, Tyler; Rev J. T. Shan, Chaplain.

#### UNION ACCOUNT

The members of the several Trades Unions in St. Catharines, viz. :- The Print rs. Coopers, Tailors, Painters, Shoemakrevresentative of L. bor and a zealous era, Moulders and Joiners, propose shortly