

CO-OPERATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Dear Sir,—As you have so generously opened your columns in the live interests of the workmen of Canada, and especially of this part of the country, I feel constrained to support the views—as it is a favorite one of mine in all its social bearings and benefits—of your previous correspondents, and which I heartily endorse, and as actions speak louder than words I am quite willing to join a committee and subscribe my quota of expenses in organizing the principle and action. I would therefore, definitely add a few ideas, and benefits to be derived. First: It must be evident to the mind of every right thinking man that in this country, as well as in England, that the workman does not receive the full share in return for his labor, the evidence is complete that the employers live in luxury and wealth, the workman is in the majority of cases still to be started. Your correspondent John Foster clearly shows the way to remedy this great inconsistency by following the example of the various co-operative organizations, which he names in his letter, in your last week's issue. It has also convinced the trade organizations of England that it is the only remedy from the evils of the strife that so constantly arise between capital and labor. I would therefore, urge through your columns, that every Trade Society and every member of the same in this country make up their minds to organize, at once, however small the beginning, a co-operative association; and by energy and confidence in the principle success is sure, and by that means each one will derive all the benefits described by Henry Robinson in your issue of the 13th inst. In the Old Country, where I was associated to a limited extent with the working of the principle. I was convinced that it was the only remedy for the evils connected with the workingmen, and I feel that as winter has now set in, it is a very favorable time to come to a decisive step and by that means our various views can be elucidated and action commenced. To consolidate co-operation in this country, and obtain that which is so much needed, direct representation of labor in the Dominion and Local Parliaments of this country, I hope shortly to hear of a meeting being convened, for which I will gladly join in promoting this most desired object. I therefore, remain Mr. Editor,

Yours, very respectfully,

R. FAIRBAIRN

Delegate of the Lightermen and Watermen of London, Eng., on Emigration.
Toronto, Nov. 29th, 1873.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Since our last letter, it gives us great pleasure to inform your numerous readers that a branch of the above society has been formed in St. Catharines, with the best sign of future success. A meeting convened by advertisement of Carpenters and Joiners, and friends of the movement, was held in the Temperance Hall, St. Paul St., on Wednesday last, and was largely attended, Mr. W. J. Cook, in the chair. The speakers on the occasion were Messrs. Ingledew, President of the Hamilton branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, the Secretary of the same branch, and D. W. Tennant, of the Tailors' Union of St. Catharines. We have not the space to enter into the merits of the many able addresses delivered on the occasion; but we cannot omit saying a few words on the able and argumentative speech of Mr. Ingledew. Mr. Ingledew stated that he always thought that the Carpenters and Joiners should take a leading part in union matters, they were a trade that contributed more than almost any other to the happiness of mankind; as what would men do without comfortable houses. After giving a statement of the operations of the society for the year 1872, and showing that like a net work its branches spread over Great Britain, Ireland, and many parts of the United States and Canada, he made an earnest appeal to those present to come forward and join a society which held out so many advantages. At the close of a very able address which was much applauded, Mr. Ingledew stated he would now proceed to form a branch, when fourteen signed their names as members, with the prospect of several more at their next meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Wm. J. Cook; Secretary, Jas. MacDonald; Treasurer, Michael Flanery; Check Steward, Jas. O'Leary. After the business was finished, the Hamilton delegates were entertained to an excellent Oyster Supper at the Maple Leaf Restaurant, (Wm. A. Bain.)—Mr. Ingledew in the chair. The Vice-chair was filled by Wm. J. Cook, President of the St. Catharines branch. Toasts, songs, and recitations followed each other in rapid succession till two a.m., when the party broke up after singing God Save the Queen. It is but just to state that it is mainly through the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Jas. MacDonald, Biggar and Cook, that this branch has been formed.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. T.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

to-day's *Globe*, I have been convinced that Mr. Bickford, and not Mr. Moss is the man that the working men should vote for.

The cry these last few days has been, who is Mr. Bickford? I would ask the working men to go with me to the leading columns of to-day's *Globe*, and they will find the best answer that could be supplied from any reliable source, viz., that Mr. Bickford has been a working man, one who has raised himself by peddling trees, and making money out of selling old iron. Something dreadful! Alas, alas, for the chances the working men will ever have, of sending their own order to Parliament because they save their earnings after honest toil. Let the working men think for a moment—(what does this mean)—and I answer, nothing more nor less than a direct insult to the great laboring class that they are not fit either to be represented or to represent.

What do they say, that Mr. Moss is the man, a respectable man, a man—or rather gentleman—who has never soiled his hand with hard work, but being an honest—I think I say honest—for all lawyers are honest—Q. C., will be another grand addition to that already crowded class of representatives that are in the Legislature. I maintain the Legal profession is already over abundantly represented in the House of Commons, and unless we want to make this country, a land (not flowing with milk and honey), but with law offices and lawyers, then I say that the working men should support the candidate who is not a lawyer. I don't say that the Legal profession should not be represented; but I do say, that they should not preponderate.

In conclusion, I would say that Mr. Bickford, having gone through the ordeal like Mr. McKenzie, of working his way up, will have a kindred feeling and sympathy for those who are struggling in the same honest way. He is in favor of having the obnoxious clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act repealed, and further extending the Franchise. He is opposed to class legislation, and will further all measures that are for the benefit of working men.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

A WORKMAN.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Sir,—We are shortly about to enter on our Annual Municipal Elections and it may not be out of place to glance slightly at the events by which we should be directed in the choice of Candidates for the important post of Aldermen.

I think it is agreed on all hands that the present state of our City is far from satisfactory. In almost every branch of duty imposed on the Municipal authorities they are found to be more or less wanting. The lighting of our streets (with the exception perhaps of King and Yonge streets) would be a disgrace to a much less wealthy and important city. The side-walks particularly in the streets not in the centre of Toronto are shamefully allowed to fall out of repair, with little or no effort on the part of the Council to repair them. The sewerage question of our City demands an early inquiry. Our water supply cannot be said to give satisfaction. Our tax collecting charge of 2½ per cent for late payment smacks of very low class legislation and is unworthy of ours. There are few, very few, palpable questions that require looking into and altering at an early date.

In the choice of Aldermen for our various Wards it behoves the working man and voter of every class to look unto the respective claims and qualifications of the Candidates thoroughly, and to secure if possible men to represent them on the Council who will honestly and conscientiously do their duty by those who have supported and returned them, and who throwing aside all monetary or place considerations will devote the time and energy to their office which it demands of them.

In the minds of many who offer themselves for election, the office of Alderman is only required of them as a stepping-stone to place and position, "that happy bourne which no travelling Alderman ever wishes to return"—This should not be so and speaks anything but well for those who know it to be the case vote for them.

In the many motions that are brought before the Council those only which materially affect the City ought to be adopted, those which subserve merely private interests should be unanimously thrown aside and those measures only which tend to the good of the City forwarded.

And lastly (not caring to trespass further on your space) I think it would be well if in Municipal Elections politics were not called in question. It matters not to a ratepayer whether he vote for Grit or Conservative, so long as his views and those of the whole ward are represented honestly in the Council. Nor does it matter to a conscientious alderman from whatever party a measure comes, which is for the City's good; he has but one duty to perform, and that is to give it his support. If ratepayers would but look carefully into these things and by voting at re-election (regardless of politics) those who had failed in their duty, I holdly assert that we should have our interests better looked after, and a municipal Council that would be an honor to the voters and worthy of the City.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. T.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

munity, would the demand and consumption of boots and shoes be doubled? Merchants do sometime create a demand. They overimport and undersell; but the variable consequence is in the pockets of the merchants, it is admitted, and fine structures for business purposes; but the structures are built for attracting a great share of profits to themselves, and the consumer has to pay the cost of that kind of display. No doubt the building gives employment to labor; but if, instead of one, there were a hundred or a thousand men in the firm, that is to say, if instead of single merchants there were co-operative societies, the same results would follow; we could still have the fine buildings and the active trade. Then there is the fallacy that great manufacturers depend upon great capitalists. As capital is now monopolized, no doubt they do. But great manufacturers owe their existence to human wants, and it is the consumer and not the capitalist who really supports them. Now, if a thousand men, engaged in the various branches of clock and watchmaking, were to combine, they might establish one vast factory for making clocks and watches; and if they only exercised the common judgment, prudence and watchfulness which any railway company exercises, why should they not manage their business, and supply the demand for clocks and watches as well as one or two men forming a firm?

Again, there is the fallacy which keeps working men in error, that it is the capitalists who employ the laborer; and that the latter would perish without the former. This is the argument used against strikes and combinations. The owner of capital threatens to ruin the laborer by taking his capital elsewhere. It is true that this threat is losing its force. It is the naughty boy's cry of "Wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf; and in this case the wolf will never come. They do not take their capital away, and they never will. They know better than that. But the fallacy lies in the laborer believing that he depends for his subsistence upon the capitalist; while in reality the capitalist would perish without the laborer. Capital cannot produce; it is simply an agent for Abstinence, (Senior); and so long as the capital is there, it matters not whether one man or a thousand men own it. Thus the capitalist really depends on the laborer, and the real employer of both is the consumer.

There is another fallacy which is often used to terrify men from co-operation. It is the opinion that rich men are more honorable and honest and better business men than the industrial classes. But does history sanction this belief? Are not the great frauds in the mercantile world the crimes of rich men? Fraudulent merchants; bankrupt bankers who involve whole communities in ruin; Tammany Rings; savings bank managers, in whose superior honesty simple-headed working classes had implicit faith because they were wealthy, and who have repaid that confidence by wholesale robberies—all these belong to that class, supposed to be appointed by a sort of divine right to manage the financial affairs of nations. It is true that trades unions, and co-operative societies have sometimes followed the example of this exceedingly respectable and honorable class; but as a rule, the transactions of such societies have been eminently successful, free from fraud, and honorably and skillfully managed.

It would be easy to add to this exposition of fallacies about rich men; their common frauds upon the laborer,—the criminal negligence which in mines or manufactories, or on the sea-service, sacrifices thousands of human beings to unnecessary cruelties and deaths. But the fallacies about the charity and mercy, and liberality of the rich must form the topic of another letter.

GRACCHUS.

WEST TORONTO ELECTION.

A WORD TO WORKING MEN.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)
DEAR SIR,—Knowing your neutrality as regards party politics, I, however, crave your permission to say a few words to the working men, Electors of the Western Division of Toronto.

I was pleased in your last week's issue to notice that the working men were thinking of bringing out one of their own class; but finding that they have abandoned the idea for the present occasion, I have been left to my own reflections, remaining undecided who I should vote for, feeling assured that the characters of both candidates would be well ventilated in the public Press. I have not been disappointed; and I am very glad to be able to say that I have been helped out of my dilemma, by the descriptions given of both Mr. Bickford and Mr. Moss, and I maintain that if we cannot vote for the working man forward, the

TAILORS' UNION.

A meeting for the purpose of electing the officers for 1874, will take place on Monday, the 8th of December. This society continues to flourish under its able office bearers.

THEATRICAL.

The Herndon's open at the Town Hall, on Monday, 1st December, for a nine-night season, with a company of twenty artistes. During their last visit they had good houses, and we have no doubt on this occasion they will again receive a large share of public patronage.

COAL AND WOOD SOCIETY.

The propriety of forming a society with the above title, is the topic of general conversation, and we have no doubt that such a society will be organized during the winter months. Coal is now up to eight and a half dollars per ton.

St. Catharines, Nov. 30th, 1873.

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NEXT DOOR TO ROSSIN HOUSE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—

In accepting the nomination for the representation of the Western Division of this city, I am deeply sensible that to no personal merit, nor as a return for any past services rendered on my part, am I indebted for the compliment paid me.

Having first offered the nomination to Sir John Macdonald, as a tribute of your esteem, which circumstances have prevented his accepting, you now offer it to me in the belief, no doubt, that if elected by you I will hold the seat in his interest and in that of the Liberal Conservative Party which he so ably leads.

That trust I will never betray, and if the time should ever arise in which I cannot fully agree with your views, be assured I shall promptly resign the seat into your hands before giving one vote against the Party that will have placed me there.

But that contingency, I cannot think, will ever arise. I have cast my lot with the Liberal Conservative Party. It is my first public act, my first choice, well considered, and I shall never make another. Where I now am I shall ever be found, and I am glad of this opportunity of putting my pledge on record.

But it is with more than ordinary reluctance and diffidence that I accept your offer, unsolicited and unanticipated as that offer is.

I have felt and have urged upon many of you that some gentleman, perhaps stronger or better known in the Division, and with a greater claim on your suffrages, should be selected. But you seem to think differently, and in view of the large, influential, and I may truly say, enthusiastic meeting that tendered me the nomination, I dare not, in the interest of the Party, refuse a call that appears to me to be my duty to accept.

I, therefore, do accept it, only saying that if, before nomination day, it should be the general wish that I should withdraw in favor of a stronger candidate, I will do so most cheerfully and work for his election as heartily as I would for my own.

But, if it should be your wish that I should continue in nomination, I will make the best fight of it I can, shrinking from no sacrifice except that of truth and honor.

If I secure the hearty co-operation of the whole Party, the seat is ours beyond a doubt. Without it I shall fail, and the seat will be lost, not only to me, but to the Liberal-Conservative Party. It rests with you to decide.

As passion subsides, as calmer counsels prevail, Sir John Macdonald will show in a fairer light, and be judged in truer wisdom. When, by a revulsion of feeling, sure to come, the country again recognizes in him a leader above sectional feeling and prejudice, with a mind of more than Provincial range ready to grasp the least or greatest question of State, then will the destinies of the country be once more committed to his keeping.

In such a crisis West Toronto may be confidently expected to do its duty.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD O. BICKFORD.
Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1873.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

TO A. M. SMITH, ESQ.

We, the undersigned electors of the City of Toronto, having the fullest confidence in your integrity and ability to properly fill the position of Chief Magistrate of this city request that you will permit yourself to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor at the election, and we pledge ourselves to support you our votes and influence, and to use every means to secure your election:

Geo. W. Allan, John Shea,
Samuel Platt, Frederick Perkins,
John Worthington, John Smith & Co.,
Robert Jaffray, Sessions, Cooper & Smith,
S. Northcote, Walter S. Lee,
Wm. Hewitt, Joseph Gearing,
C. W. Bunting, John Gardner,
Robt. Davis, J. M. Wingfield,
Daniel Spry, N. G. Bigelow,
And 1,200 others.

REPLY:

To HON. G. W. ALLAN, SAMUEL PLATT, Esq., JOHN WORTHINGTON, Esq., JOHN SHEA, Esq., etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your requisition asking to become a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this city for the ensuing year, I thank you for the expression of confidence and support which you promise to give me. And in placing my services at your disposal, permit me to say should my fellow citizens elect me to that responsible position, I shall enter upon the duties thereof fully determined to protect the interests of the city in every department to the best of my ability.

Every citizen is deeply interested in the completion of our new Water Works, and you can rest assured that being entirely free from all contracts, I will as Commissioner be opposed to all wasteful expenditures, having a proper regard for the early and efficient completion of the works.

Our city is rapidly rising in commercial importance, and I feel assured that too great care cannot be exercised in conducting our municipal affairs so as to attract to our city the trade which it is fairly entitled to.

And while the necessary expenditure must be incurred to make proper improvements, it should be done with a due regard to economy, so as not to bear unfairly nor too heavily on the already overburdened tax-payers.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. SMITH.

MAYORALTY ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO.

ELECTORS

I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTES AND SUPPORT FOR RE-ELECTION AS MAYOR FOR THE YEAR 1874.

I am, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MANNING.

Election:—Monday, January 5, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN:—The time having now nearly arrived, when (by the Act of the Legislature) you will again have the privilege of electing from amongst yourselves one to fill the important office of Mayor, I have been requested, by a large number of citizens, to offer myself as a candidate for that position. In compliance with their request, and with a desire to see our common city prosper, I now ask for your suffrages at the coming election.

Let my former conduct be a guarantee for my future services.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours, etc., etc.,

F. H. MEDCALF.

Toronto 17th November, 1874.

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White and Flannel Shirts, Gloves, Knit Mitts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Wool Cuffs, Socks, &c.,

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ONLY \$1 20!

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ALSO,

A large stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and House Shoes.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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TAILORS' STRIKE!

Strike in Toronto not yet settled. Workmen will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN KELLY,

President.

WM. MAIR,

Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 17, 1873.

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