

NOTICE.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Each insertion, ten cents per line.

Contract Advertisements at the following rates	
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One column, for 3 months	50 00
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All communications should be addressed to the Editor, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

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.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,
124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, King street west, in the following order:—

Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday.
Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd 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 Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, on the 1st Friday.
K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tuesday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rover's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order:—

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

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:—

K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.
Tailors, 2nd Monday.
Coopers, 4th Tuesday.

Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNANT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1873.

THE CANADIAN LABOR UNION.

We publish in *extenso* the proceedings of the first congress of the Canadian Labor Union, and we feel that the workingmen of the Dominion cannot but be proud of their representatives, who, upon so short a notice, opened up a new principle to the Canadian workingmen, and laid down a platform broad enough and strong enough to contain the productive labor of this country, whereon they can take counsel intelligently, unitedly, and effectively upon all questions that concern their class. Too long have the organized industries of Canada been isolated. The iron moulders, the machinists and black-

smiths, the coopers, and various other organized trades, though being part of a trade fraternity of which the members of those crafts might be justly proud, yet beyond their own trade fraternity it would appear they had no active interest; but now the time has come, when, through the Labor Union of Canada, the printer, the cooper, the moulder, and all other International labor organizations will throw their united power and influence together upon all questions that affect the interests of the operative classes in this great and rising country. Outside of the International Unions, again, were numbers of isolated Trades Unions, whose influence and power for good were confined to the city, town, or locality in which they existed; and not unfrequently their very existence was entirely unknown to members of their own craft in localities ten or twenty miles distant. Now this was not as it should be; and the Canadian Labor Union has incorporated a plank in its platform that will enable all those Unions, that have so long existed unseem and unknown, to meet upon one common platform for the purpose of promoting feelings of fraternity among themselves, and throwing in their weight in helping along the movement of labor reform. This class of Unions, by becoming chartered under the Canadian Labor Union, will form the nucleus of the organization. Then, outside and beyond the influence of the above-named classes, are the unorganized rural districts—the towns and villages—in which there are not enough of any one trade or calling to form a trades union; but the five or six of the different trades or callings thus situated, by coming together, could do much to improve themselves by forming large and influential labor organizations that could have under their own control, club houses and reading rooms, and thus they could keep themselves so well informed as regards the labor movement in the larger centres of industry that the labor of the whole country might be able to move in union and harmony upon all questions concerning its interests.

As one result from the labor of the Congress that has past terminated, we have little hesitation in saying that, at the next Congress of the Canadian Labor Union to be held in the city of Ottawa in August next, there will be a large number of chartered labor organizations under its jurisdiction, and with the progress of education among the working classes and, with it, the growing feeling of the identity of labor, it is hard to say to what extent the power and influence for good to the working classes, if honestly and wisely managed, this organization may not attain. In conclusion, as the official organ of the Union, we will spare no pains to do our whole duty in connection therewith, and hope we shall receive the hearty co-operation and assistance of all interested in the well-being of the operative classes.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

A large number of the operative Tailors of this city are out on strike. The cause of dispute is, that the employees submitted a new "time statement" for the consideration of the employers, but the latter replied that they considered the time allowed them to look over the revised "log," was altogether too short, and intimated they would be prepared to meet the operatives "when the busy time was over," and arrange a satisfactory tariff for next season. The men replied to this note by saying that if their time statement was taken as a basis, they would be willing to accept modifications of it; but this the employers would not concede to, and so the strike resulted. The *Mail*, in referring to the strike, has the following:—

"We fear it must be said that in the present case the men have put themselves very much in the wrong. Two years ago the operative tailors of the city came to an agreement with their employers, which gave them an average increase of wages of about 12½ per cent. The merchant tailors at the time declared that they would be ready, whenever

a request to the effect was made, to consider any complaint which the employees might have to advance. Instead of such a request, the employees demand peremptorily an advance which the employers allege is equal to 35 per cent., and they give only three days for an affirmative or negative answer. And these men earn, we are assured, on an average, from \$16 to \$25 a week."

Were these statements in strict accordance with truth, there might be room for the comment that "the men have put themselves very much in the wrong." There is no doubt, however, that by the circulation of these remarks the case of the tailors has been prejudged by the public, and a verdict rendered accordingly. But one story is good till another is told, and the reply that has been made to the article, signed by the President and Secretary of the Tailors' Association, puts the matter in a different light. The reply is as follows:—

"Our employers complain of the shortness of time allowed them for the consideration of the 'Time Statement' submitted. We beg to inform you that the circumstances of the trade do not admit of longer notice being given, as at certain seasons of the year they can easily dispense with our labors altogether; and as the busy season is the only time we can expect to have any chance of success, we naturally look to the busy season as the time more likely to be advantageous to ourselves."

"Two years ago, you say, that the operative tailors came to an agreement with their employers which gave them an average increase of wages about 12½ per cent. This we most emphatically deny, and challenge the employers to prove the assertion, as the advance at that time was only from five to seven per cent."

"With regard to the thirty-five per cent. advanced, as alleged by the employers, we deny that it is anything like that in amount. We justify ourselves; however, in an increased percentage, by the advance per hour from 15c. to 18c., and also from extras on garments being charged that formerly were now enjoying from 16c. per hour. Surely we cannot be blamed for increasing our rate of wages to 18c. per hour."

"You are assured we earn from \$16 to \$25 per week. Now what are the facts? Amongst workingmen, generally, ten hours is the recognized day's work, which at 15c. per hour is \$1.50 per day, or \$9 per week. Now, sir, that virtually is a tailor's wages. To oblige our employers, we have at busy seasons in the year given all our time, excepting that required for rest, &c.; in fact it is known that some have even worked all night, and then no such wages as that mentioned have been made. We assure you that with all the extra time we give our employers, the average weekly wages during the year does not exceed \$8 or \$8.50."

This tersely put, is the "other side" of the story, and if the "extras on garment" which it is now desired to charge that formerly were not paid for, are only in the same proportion as the advance sought per hour from 15c. to 18c., surely the demands made by the men cannot be considered in the least degree exorbitant, or even beyond the bounds of justice.

THE RAVINGS OF A COWARD.

We transfer the following effusion, *verbatim et liberatim*, to our columns from the *Seaforth Expositor*, as a fair sample of the sentiment that too often actuates the feelings of non-union men:—

"Seaforth, Sept. 8, '73. To Mr. Volmer. Dear sir: This is to notify you to sack every man that belongs to the Unions: we will burn your coopershop and factory to the ground if you do not sack them. Unionism is to strong in this town and we are determined to put a stop to it. We have no spite against you Mr. Volmer but we want to put you on your guard so take warning if you fail to obey these orders mark the consequence. It is an oppression to any man to belong to the union besides the headmen on the other side are pocketing the money that poor men are laboring for and they will tell them that they are working for them. but Mr. Volmer we would advise you to pay attention to this letter. we consider we have you fair warning you must abide by the result but so sure as you do not sack the most of the union men we will burn your property to the ground. we want you to sack Edwards first and then the single men next and if you find the married men will not give up being union men why sack them too but I don't like to see married men thrown out of work for it is the young men that are the strongest supporters, they can support it and not feel the oppression. but Edwards must be sacked right straight, he is the worst union man in the

place. we would earnestly advise you to pay attention to this letter for if you fail to do so it says just so sure as you breathe the breath of life we will burn you up for our minds is made up, we would not take the pains to write you if we were not determined, so take warning. Yours truly—A FRIEND.

The person to whom this note was addressed we have the pleasure to know is a gentleman in every respect. In his intercourse with those whom he employs he has always recognized the just claims of his men; and, as a result, has the respect and best wishes of every intelligent and worthy member of the craft in his neighborhood; and we feel safe in saying that Mr. Volmer's interests will be watchfully guarded by honorable and trustworthy men, did they require watching; but we believe that the craven cowards who would cloak themselves behind an anonymous letter, for the purpose of annoying and injuring their fellow-men, are destitute of sufficient courage to carry out their despicable threats. They might stab a man in the dark, if their personal security was beyond a doubt; but they will never risk their calfskin to carry into practical effect the evil machinations of a small and weak mind.

Such is the ideal non-union man where ever we have met him,—a mean coward, untruthful, and therefore unreliable to both employer and his fellow workman. This stamp of the *genus homo* is the cause of more trouble wherever employed than all other causes put together,—everlastingly dissatisfied and finding fault, until he has succeeded in leading others into difficulties, when he sneaks off, and leaves the more manly to fight through the difficulty he had been the stiring stick in bringing about. This is the element that make up non-union men, and our advice is "Men, look out for those things." Employers will find that their best interests are served by the man or body of men who will come out open and above board and demand what they believe to be their full rights. There is nothing to fear from such a class, you know what they are and what their demands are; and never, if they are met in a fair spirit, will they be guilty of any excess.

THE LONDON LABOR PROTECTION LEAGUE.

The above named Association has recently been making some popular demonstrations on the south bank of the river Thames. A meeting of some six thousand members, has been held at Bormondsey, and numerous processions through the streets, with banners waving, and bands playing, showed all kinds of unskilled labor shouldering to shoulder, for mutual help and protection. The *Bee Hive* states that the processions were composed of stevedores, wharf laborers, dock porters, meat porters, riggers, shipping laborers, corn porters, and general laborers, whose only object is to better their condition by peaceable means. Two years ago when the League was formed, it was thought useless to attempt to organize the unskilled laborers, but wages have already been increased, hours shortened, and men treated with more respect by employers. But a short time since the League gained a victory for the stevedores, who obtained 6s. per day of nine hours, after a short strike of a few hours, and at a small cost.

CROWDED OUT.

We regret that the communication of "Amalgamated" has been left over, owing to the crowded state of our columns. It will appear in our next issue.

A letter from W. J., has also been crowded out and will appear next week.

THE HAMILTON UNIONS AND MR. ARCH.

The Union men of the "Ambitious City" entertained Joseph Arch at a dinner last evening. We regretted we were not able to accept their kind invitation to be present, but hope to receive from our friends a report of the proceedings for our next issue.

MARRIED.

On the 30th Sept. at Widder, by the Rev. Mr. McAlpine, Mr. W. Lovelock, Conductor, G. T. R., Toronto, to Miss Ella Bishop, of Stratford.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

H. H. KILLALY.
This gentleman is in the field as candidate for Water Commissioner. His friends are sanguine of his election, as his qualifications fit him for the position.

MR. J. GREENLEES
is also a candidate for the office, and his practical experience would render him a useful member of the board.

Don't fail to call and see Eaton's magnificent stock of shawls.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Operative Tailors of the city of Toronto are now on Strike, and members of the trade are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

All communications in reference to the above to be addressed to Mr. MAIR, Secretary, No. 8 Bond Street, Toronto, Sept. 29, 1873. 77-4

QUEEN'S WHARF.
COAL AND WOOD YARD.

On hand and for sale at lowest rates, a full and complete assortment of all descriptions of

COAL AND WOOD.

SCRANTON or PITSTON, all sizes, delivered at

\$7 00 PER TON.

BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, uncut, delivered at

\$6 50 PER CORD.

BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, sawn and split, delivered at

\$7 50 PER CORD.

The public are invited to call and see my stock before laying in their winter supply.

P. BURNS.

Office and Yard, corner Bathurst and Front Streets. 77-4

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Your vote and interest are respectfully requested for

JOHN GREENLEES,

AS WATER COMMISSIONER.

Election takes place on Monday, October 6th, 1873. 77-4

TO THE
Citizens of Western Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—

With much regret, I learn, that owing to severe illness, Mr. Worthington has been obliged to resign his seat in the Board of Water Commissioners. The City of Toronto is thus deprived of the benefits and valuable services which his practical knowledge so well enabled him to render.

Several parties deeply interested in the welfare of the City, have requested me to allow my name to be put forward as an applicant for the situation.

Under these circumstances, and flattering myself that my long and practical connection with public works of every description, qualify me to fill the office adequately, and my whole time being disposable to it, should you see fit, by your votes, to intrust me with the important duties involved in it, I will perform them conscientiously and to the best of my abilities.

Your obedient servant,

H. H. KILLALY.

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great variety.

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. 58-4

EATON'S

NEW

SHAWLS.

600 Shawls to choose from, pretty, new, cheap.

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

55-4



RED RIVER ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Department of Public Works will cease to forward Passengers and Freight over this Route from and after the 10th October next.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Department Public Works, Ottawa, 14th September, 1873. 77-4