

THE LABOR ADVOCATE.

We Demand all the Reform that Justice can ask for, and all the Justice that Reform can give.

Vol. I.—No. 1.

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LABOR NOTES AND NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

WORK AND WAGES.

The delegate the wage-workers
desire to seat in Congress is known as
Mahone, the paperhanger.

Employee's wages have been
expelled, which has been principally
adopted by a large scale. A Chicago
manufacturing establishment is now,
however, about to introduce it. There
are some metals that have not
especially sliding, but have been no
less, especially the electrical method makes
them fit together as though they were one,
and the same substance. Even cast iron
has been united to lead, copper, tin,
aluminum, silver and lead in this way.

GRATUITOUS

This August of the Paper Sewing
Machine, the Glow-throats, 4000 persons
out of employment.

This iron masters in the Cleveland dis-
trict have noticed their men that the con-
dition of work will compel them to make
a large reduction in wages at the begin-
ning of the year.

In London, one person in every six
will be in the workshop, hospital or
lunatic asylum. It has been calculated
that there are about 2000 families living
in London on a pound a week.

This great falling off in the revenue
returns suggests a general decline to the
present return is that the army is falling off
physically as well as numerically. Mar-

Tins, Comett Iron Company with a
capital of \$100,000, made 20,000 for
2,666,599 44, or 13% less than last year
and 26 days of a dividend of fifty
two per cent. About four per cent
of these profits were distributed to the
shareholders and the remainder was used in
paying a few coal miners.

A large strike of 1600 employees,
against whom the management placed
a blockade.

The number of men who have
quit work is stated at 400, including the
men of the Caledonian, North British
and South-West companies. There is an
absolute cessation of firing. There is
no employment in the docks, and only
the passenger trade is running. The

railway managers have given the men a
day's notice to return to work and assert
they are quite able to get men in the
places of the absent. Great work
management, considerably secured by the

employment of station masters and super-
intendents of the roads, and by engine
drivers and firemen led by private firms
who possess engines. The strike is ex-
tended over a wide area, and includes
doctors others to leave. Mr. Wilson, the
labor leader, has addressed the strikers
at Dundee. The postal service is still
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Local News.

No. 1 branch of the Amalgamated
Carpenters union seat in Richmond Hill.

The prospect of a strike in
the spring were considered, and it was
resolved to hold a meeting of the three
city branches of the union to deliberate on
the matter.

The Local and Sherrers International
Union, No. 77, met Monday night at
Richmond Hill. Mr. J. Long presiding.
An additional grant of \$100 was forward-
ed to the locked out members of the trade
at Rochester to aid them in their
stricken situation.

The Canadian Brotherhood of the
Amalgamated Carpenters Union, of which Mr.
W. H. Cobain is president, has made arrangements
for work and should be replaced by a more
competent man. The council decided
not to recommend the names of any par-
ticular member of the local party, but left the
matter in the hands of the members to sup-
port those candidates who were true to
their interests.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Air Brake Company
has recently been taken over by Mr. J. G. Hart
which is claimed by the Workmen's Compensation
law to be practically an appropriation of their
existing apparatus, and suits for injunction
and damages have been brought.

The Proctor Lumber Company, a com-
pany of Ontario, Ottawa and Algoma
is about to be taken over by Mr. R. J. Hart.
The lumber yard at Black Rock, near Buffalo,
O. S. Lawlor, the company will be
incorporated at once. W. H. Proctor,
of Oshawa, will manage. The firm
will also bring foreign lumber.

The workmen's alliance of the
District of Columbia petition Congress to
permit the delegation to have a seat in the
Senate. They say they have
elected a delegate by secret ballot, and
want him to represent them, since
the alliance vastly outnumbered its em-
ployers, and the latter has no represen-

tation. The delegate the wage-workers
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JOHN W. DAVY, District Master Workman of D. A. No. 125, A. of L. was born in November, 1852, in Bruce County, Ont. At the age of sixteen he began the study of the law, first in a law office at Brantford, and later in Mono, Ont., and was admitted to the bar in 1872. After a short term abandoned the idea of qualifying for the legal profession, and went to sea shipping, from Quebec in the Albatross steamer to Liverpool for Liverpool. He served as a sailor for four years during which period he visited South America, Africa, the West Indies, and many foreign countries.

Returning to Toronto he became a lawyer in 1878. He served as Recorder of the Niagara Falls, 1880-1881, and as Master Workman for "A" like period. During that time he was soon as representative of the Assemblies of the Trades and Labor Council, and was elected a member of the District Executive Board of the A. of L., and during the last two years was also a member of the Board of Trade.

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TUESDAY EVENINGS, 8 P.M.

Mr. J. H. Sanderson and Capt. H. J.
Collie are without fail automatic
for the Labor Advocate in this city and
throughout the country.Mr. H. H. Patterson is our daily auth-
orized agent for the reception of subscriptions and
advertisements in Hamilton.

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 20, 1880

AN IMPRESSIVE OBJECT

We have been hearing a good deal at intervals lately about the pitiful fate of the few survivors of the "Noble Six Hundred" who charged at Balaklava. From statements as to their condition which have been published from time to time, it appears that the remnant of the famous "Light Brigade" are most of them living in extreme destitution, some of them in the workhouse and others barely able to keep themselves from starvation. Appeals have again and again been made on their behalf to the charitable, philanthropic and patriotic British public, but the responses have been very meagre, and the money collected has barely sufficed to apprise some of their most pressing temporary needs without making any provision for their future. An item lately published states that one of the fast diminishing number has actually died of starvation.

And this is military glory! This is the end of all the heroism and the highdulness, all the drumming and tramping, all the metro-mongering and after-dinner oratory, the flag-waving and the hurrahing,—this is the fate reserved by England for her heroic warriors, at whose doors "all the world wondered," whose actions are glorified in song and story as an encouragement for others to fight for "The Old Flag." A choice between a death in the streets or the cold charity of the workhouses!

It is an instructive object lesson, this of the old and feeble band of veterans who have spent their best days in their country's service and won their fill of glory and honor, and imperishable renown, an undying place in the hearts of their countrymen, and all that sort of thing, actually left to perish in the midst of a wealthy community for lack of the very necessities of life. The heroes who too late have found out that the path of glory lead but to the poorhouse and forgotten graves are performing a better service for humanity in their despaired dejection, than when they charged the Russian batteries. Such a spectacle farce the whole business is. In the first place there is not any "famine" in the matter and some unthinking people fancy them entitled to it. But look what a costly and unnecessary waste of human life and material resources is the whole business is. In the first place there is not any "famine" properly so-called in Ireland. The Irish are producing more food supplies for the present population if they had free access to the soil. But the landlord

The Crimean war, like nearly all modern wars, was waged for the benefit of the aristocracy and the wealthy owner. Often this leaves them with no cause of quarrel with the Russians, life until the next harvest. Then they reaped no advantage from their soil. They fought the battles and famine and the humane people alive. Then the Government paid the taxes—the aristocracy as people of England—including the high military and civil officials responsible for the want of food to aid to keep the people alive. Then the Government steps in and buys up the English market some of those very same Irish potatoes which the famine-stricken classes are loyal and patriotic because

they live their pockets by it, and the peasants have joined with to save the time-scarce of the world, instead of it would be impossible, in the absence of satisfactory tenders, to further knowledge as to the direction of the road, for the election to go forward, to be held out in due time to the public do not yet know whether to give up the project of public works. It takes a long time to get a majority to be voted upon, and it will eventually be voted upon whether the city, in the absence of satisfactory tenders, will conclude to operate it. Now this point is essential in order to enable the electors to form an intelligent opinion. In the absence of definite information as to who will operate the road, the people will be voting in the dark.

For there is no use the aldermen waited down the resolution, in the face of a torrent of abuse and vilification have deserved well of the electors.

The first thing to be settled is, who shall control the road—the city or the monopolists. To settle that paramount question, the Sunday question was discussed in a journal which is always the bitter and treacherous enemy of Labor Reform. And those members of labor organizations who, until recently, joined in the clamor, are, though they probably do not know it, playing the game of the monopolists, who wish to retain or get possession of the charter.

Let us stick to the main question, and right for the city retaining the roads. Settle that first. Then the people can get Sunday cars whenever a majority of the voters desire it. But don't be led away by chapter.

ORGANIZED LABOR SPEAKS

In declaring in favor of the city retaining the street railway franchise and operating the road as a public enterprise, the Trades and Labor Council have taken the only ground to have been long since forgotten, that could possibly occupy without the lesson of the Balaklava survivors greatest inconsistency. To have adopted ought to be lost on us. The military spirit is always and everywhere in the teeth of the pocket. By commanding the leasing of the franchise, dead opposition to the noble cause, would have made the cause of democratic ideas of equality. It organized labor a public largess, a courageous class division, and makes what respect could anybody have for rank worth the test of honor. A body of men who, after having passed through unquelled sufferings, nobly and singlemindedly, through such a bitter and costly struggle, and supercilious leaders, duels and glories, the Street Railway company with the Hopkins, who look down despisingly upon honest toil. And worse than all, tony of striking a crushing blow at it fosters feelings of hate and bitter enmity—an opportunity eagerly sought among neighbors who have come to be of years for the last more interested and ought to be good moment forget all the hardship and friends. No working man who has lost sustained at his hands, and the advances in the advancement of his class, suits himself upon their heads, and ought to give the slightest encourage command that the aggressor to give a moment to the military system. If you have fresh sense of despite power! We are a hearty glad that, owing to the good-pete himself in the false position of being at the command of superiors who may force him to take part in an unjust war, or perhaps in a disastrous.

The scheme recommended by the Trades and Labor Council contemplated the working of the road by a Committee of Assessors. As for the past, to be composed of the Mayor and not so loudly vaunted it is simply to be appointed by the an affair of the pocket. Apart from Superior Court judges. On principle, the principle of the thing, workingmen we believe that all such enterprises would be far better and more easily should be conducted, not by nominated employed looking after their own Commissions but by committees of the City Council. The discussion of the subject has, however, clearly developed the fact that, in the present state of public opinion, there would be little chance of getting the popular assent to entrusting the Council, as now constituted, with any fuller power. Under the circumstances therefore, it is well to fall in with the next best proposition likely to command itself to the people. All who are in favor of the retention of the franchise would do well to freely and fully accept the Commission project, and use all their influence during the short time that remains for action to secure its adoption.

CHARITY IN PLACE OF JUSTICE

A London cablegram says:—H. M. S. Magnet left Portsmouth today for the coast of Galway. The Magnet is loaded with meal and potatoes, with a quantity of Government stores of all descriptions. This cargo is one of a series sent and to be sent by the Government to relieve the distress of the famishing inhabitants of certain sections of Ireland.

Of course the British Government claim great credit for their generosity in the matter and some unthinking people fancy them entitled to it. But

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will do more to knock the nose off of

"patronus" and the crux for martial glory out of the heads of the British workingman than any quantity of argument. They have before their eyes an illustration of cruel and heartless ingratitude with which the English upper classes treat those who were in the first claim on the produce, and

fools enough to risk their lives in a war in which the master had no sort of real interest.

The Crimean war, like nearly all modern wars, was waged for the benefit of the aristocracy and the wealthy owner. Often this leaves them with no cause of quarrel with the Russians, life until the next harvest. Then they reaped no advantage from their soil. They fought the battles and famine and the humane people alive. Then the Government paid the taxes—the aristocracy as people of England—including the high military and civil officials responsible for the want of food to aid to keep the people alive. Then the Government steps in and buys up the English market some of those very same Irish potatoes which the famine-stricken classes are loyal and patriotic because

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NOT SUFFICIENTLY PROTECTED

The provision of the street railway agreement regulating the hours and wages of labor as fixed by the City Council on Friday evening last, and by the amendment introduced into the Quebec Provincial Legislature. One of the most important is a Government bill, introduced by Premier Mercier, to amend the Factory Act. It creates two new classes of factories, in regard to which the age at which children can be employed is raised. In unhealthy factories, which includes all manufactures of tobacco and cigars, the age is fixed at four years for boys and fifteen for girls. In factories classed as both unhealthy and dangerous, which are left to be an improvement on the original clause specified by the Government, the age is still reads that no conductor or driver part at sixteen for boys and eighteen in the case of girls. There is also a provision that the day of ten hours shall be compelled to work over ten hours each day—that having these classes of employee free to contract not begin before six in the morning, or otherwise out of the conditions by end later than nine in the evening. Agreeing to work overtime. The main usefulness of the measure obviated largely upon the action drivers was fixed at fifteen cents per hour of the Government in fixing the time and the same amount of overtime, of manufacturers which come under the made applicable to adult employees of head of dangerous and unhealthy, but other classes. A peace-works at if carried out fairly, the provision will tempt was made by Mr. J. E. Verral to remedy some of the most glaring evils to provide for the conductors and drivers of child labor. The fact that the Government have taken up the matter is, for overtime let it was defeated.

ALDERMAN DAILEY, Carlyle of St. Andrews, Shaw, J. E. Verral and E. A. Macdonald deserve credit for the stand they took in Committee at the City Council, Friday evening in favor of making the fifteen cents per hour minimum wage apply to other street railway employees as well as drivers and conductors.

SUNDAY STREET CARS.

On Monday evening last the regular meeting of the City Council was adjourned, altogether devoted to the consideration of a resolution introduced by Alderman Lansdowne, to the effect that the question of the running of street cars on Sunday should be submitted to the popular vote at the coming municipal election. After a warm and protracted discussion, the resolution was lost by a vote of sixteen to seventeen. In so deciding, the majority took a wise and sensible course and their action should meet the approval of every intelligent Labor Reformer.

An attempt is being made by the World—a bitter and malignant enemy of our cause—to baffle and mislead the men who voted against its scheme. They are charged with ganging the People (with a big "P") and acting in an arbitrary manner. This is nonsense. The principle of submitting important questions to the electors is right and sound. But it cannot be denied that, in order to make a popular decision of any value, there should be first, ample time for the full consideration of the question in all its bearings, and secondly, full information in regard to the conditions under which their decision will take effect.

Now, this Sunday street car agitation has been suddenly sprung upon the public by a monopolist organ, with the object of diverting public attention from the main issue—that of the city operating the railway—and for no other purpose. There is not time for so important a question to be threshed out before the election. And, furthermore, the most Conservative imaginable in Hamilton is unfortunate in having a highly engineer who is in deadly heats with a popular decision of any value, there should be first, ample time for the full consideration of the question in all its bearings, and secondly, full information in regard to the conditions under which their decision will take effect. The tax payers of Hamilton, if they continue to tolerate this kind of thing, will find City Engineer Haskins a very costly official in the long run. His work ship never pay, no matter how cheap it seems at the time. The organization of workingmen of Hamilton ought to bring their influence as voters to bear upon the aldermen candidate in favor of a speedy change.

