

Ontario Workman.

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

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HOW TRUTHFUL!

The *Globe*, speaking of the torchlight procession on Thursday night says:—The procession consisted of the band, about sixty men and boys carrying torches, a large number of which went out on the road, a carriage containing Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Mr. Beaty, and Mr. McCormick, and an escort of rabble. Alas! Alas! for the green-eyed monster! What a pity the whole affair was not tendered to the Mogul of Bow Park instead of to Sir John and Lady Macdonald. Ah! if it had but been—ye gods and little fishes! What a magnificent ovation it would have been! What an uprising of the intelligence of the country to do honour etc, and so forth. But as the demonstration was in honor only of "Canada's greatest statesman"—why it was but a miserable escort of rabble—that's all!

IS IT A LIBEL?

The *Globe*,—in endeavoring to explain away the action of the "managing director" during the recent arrest of the printers, and wishing to make it appear that they were prosecuted, not for combination, but for overt acts of violence and intimidation—is making some astounding statements, with a recklessness that is quite in keeping with that journal—statements that have no foundation whatever in truth. It says:—"Bricks were thrown in through the windows of the office, in order to frighten, if possible, those at work; plots were laid to destroy the machinery used in the printing; pistols were fired," etc., etc., and adds that "this was done under the sanction of the Printer's Union, or without at any rate being repudiated by their officials." The falsity of these statements have been very clearly shown in an able communication from Mr. J. Armstrong, Vice-President of the Union, but we merely ask, for information, if the author of those statements believed them to be true, why did we hear nothing of them during the process of the trial? To those who are at all acquainted with the animus of the "managing director," the mere fact that no such acts of violence were at all alluded to by the prosecuting counsel is of itself sufficient evidence of their utter untruthfulness.

THE SORE HEADS.

Much has been said lately by the Reform press about the course the workingmen are taking throughout the country in presenting Sir J. A. Macdonald with addresses, as a recognition of his services, and among others the *Hamilton Times* has a long article in which it copies largely from us for the purpose of shewing the workingmen of Hamilton that they have nothing to be thankful for in the Trade Unions Bill. The views we gave expression to in the past we still hold unchanged in no sense whatever. The English Trades Union Bill did not meet our views, nor does the present Canadian bill satisfy us; but at the same time we recognize it as a step in the right direction, and this is but another instance that the workingmen of all countries, if ever met in a compromising spirit, are always easily satisfied; and the slightest concessions always meet with a hearty acknowledgment at their hands, and perhaps it may be said they are appreciative to a fault. The course the workingmen are pursu-

ing at present towards Sir John A., we heartily endorse; not because he is Sir John A. Macdonald, or a Conservative, but because he came forward and occupied ground that might have been occupied by the Reform party, and we have no doubt would have been, had they desired to do the industrial classes justice. But no; the great organ of their party being at loggerheads with the workingmen, the Government proved to be the Reformers in this case, and carried their point, despite the petty opposition offered by the Grits, a party that lies under the whip of a newspaper monopoly. The workmen of this country want no party in power that can be lashed into line by any newspaper man, nor will they have such a party.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

On Saturday last, a deputation from the Trades' Assembly of Hamilton waited upon Sir John A. Macdonald, and presented him with an address, acknowledging his promptness in taking measures to legalize Trades' Unions; to which Sir John replied in suitable terms. We regret our space prevents us giving a report of the proceeding.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

We have been requested to state that a meeting of the Trades' Assembly has been called for Friday evening next, of which all interested will please take note.

Communications.

GLOBULAR MISREPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

Sir,—Familiar as I have been for years with the mode of conducting public journals in Canada—accustomed as I am to see questions of the first importance perverted and distorted, their advocates misrepresented and maligned—yet I must confess the *Globe* out-herods Herod in its mode of discussing anything relating to the labor movement in this country; for audacious mendacity on this subject it stands unapproached.

In proof of this assertion I need only refer to an article, entitled "The Minister of Justice on the Stump," which appeared in the *Globe* of the 13th inst.

The title of the diatribe itself is an index to the line of argument adopted, possessing as it does two elements, perhaps essential in a *Globular* disquisition, viz., vulgar slang and untruth. The Minister of Justice went to the Music Hall on Thursday last, with Lady Macdonald, to accept a tribute of respect offered to her by workingmen of all shades of politics. The meeting partook of nothing in the remotest degree approaching politeness; yet the *Globe* is so enamored of slang and untruth that it cannot be, even for once, truthful and decent.

Having read in the *Globe*, for some days previous, that the workingmen of Toronto had been imposed upon, that the testimonial to Lady Macdonald was a fraud, I went to the Music Hall as a workingman, though a Non-Unionist, to witness the "farce," the "humbug," the "political dodge." The *Globular* slang writers will understand me when I say that I was "badly sold." There was no "farce," no "humbug," and, worse than all, no attempt at a "political dodge." The assemblage was simply a very large concourse of respectable people—some of whom, being well dressed, the *Globe* could not admit to be artisans. I can say positively, however, from my own knowledge, that many of them were workingmen, although not wearing the dress which the *Globe* recognizes as appropriate for them. It is just possible that those I did not know were of the same

class, notwithstanding they behaved and looked like their "betters."

Having been disappointed in the appearance and character of the assemblage, I was equally "sold" by the management of the business which brought those people together. The entire proceedings were conducted not only with remarkable order, harmony and enthusiasm, but with still more remarkable ability—remembering that the leading actors were workingmen.

A lady being the recipient of the "testimonial," many of the wives and daughters (if the *Globe* will permit me, I might add, sweethearts) of the working classes were present, feeling an interest, naturally, in the "presentation." The *Globe* sneers at them for their temerity, at the same time grossly exaggerating their number; but I suspect the greatest offence committed by the ladies, in the eyes of the *Globe*, was the guarantee their presence afforded that the meeting would be well conducted.

In order to expose the misrepresentation of the *Globe* to its full extent, it will be necessary to refer to the circumstances which gave Sir John A. Macdonald a claim to the gratitude of the workingmen, and led to the "presentation." These circumstances were briefly and lucidly explained by the chairman, Mr. Williams, but as that gentleman (I beg the *Globe's* pardon—*workingman*) is not apparently connected with either of the two parties who aspire to govern Canada, he was not considered worthy of a "verbatim" report; neither were the other members of the Trades' Assembly; though I have seen speakers reported at length whose silence would indeed be "golden;" but, then, they were not workingmen, but (heaven save the mark!) "politicians."

The testimonial, then, arose out of the *Globe's* "strike." I am aware it is generally called the Printers' "strike;" but I happened to be "behind the scenes," I saw "the wires pulled." I have known of similar "strikes" got up by employers in Europe, with the same object (though without success), namely, to CRUSH TRADE SOCIETIES; and although not connected with any such organization, I claim to know something of the REAL object of the recent "strike" in Toronto. Now, the number of men in the *Globe* job office, who solicited the favor of being placed on equal terms with their fellow-workmen in England and elsewhere, did not exceed, I think, ONE DOZEN. The average number employed in that department, throughout the year, I am confident would not exceed that. Setting aside the fact that there was less work done during the last hour, generally, than any other, does any reflecting man suppose the "Managing Director" of the *Globe* would, on THE EVE OF AN ELECTION, have run a-muck and raised such a commotion, damaging alike to himself as an apostle of "Liberalism"—nay, its high priest—and to his party, merely to save less than the wages of two men per week? No; the "strike" was an "employers' strike," and the real object was to reduce skilled workmen to the position of serfs. Lawyers, doctors, all the "privileged classes," have their organizations precisely analogous to trade societies; even "capitalists," though not worth a cent if their debts were paid, have their Boards of Trade and "rings" for regulating their business; but for vulgar "workingmen" to think of such things—pooh! it was preposterous.

The limits of a single letter will not permit me to enter on a defence of Trade Associations; but I may remark, en passant, that all FAIR employers regard them as useful. The quack doctor or the pettifogging lawyer would, perhaps, prefer "free trade" in the professions they disgrace; so also the empirical printer, who embarks in a business he does not understand, (his only "capital" unbounded "cheek"), would like to see all "restrictions" swept away in what he calls his business. He claims the right to decoy an unlimited number of boys into his establishment (to which, probably, the Sheriff has a greater claim than he); he professes to teach these youths the art of printing,

which every PRINTER knows cannot be taught in a newspaper office alone; he keeps them tied to him, just like the cattle on his mortgaged farm, as long as it suits his whim, and turns them adrift—perhaps after five years' mockery of an "apprenticeship"—perhaps at the end of as many days—for they have no protection—ignorant of the first rudiments of their trade. It is the object of Trade Societies to prevent such gross injustice; hence the hostility they encounter from ALL UNFAIR EMPLOYERS; hence the efforts made to excite prejudice against them, by every species of misrepresentation, in such papers as the *Globe*; hence the exhuming of a barbarous law—never acted on even where it was framed—by a band of conspirators against Trade Societies.

To effect their object artfully, as many men as possibly could be dispensed with were discharged, without notice, from the *Globe* job office, for no other ostensible reason than their signing a respectful memorial, asking, as a concession, that they might be placed on an equal footing with their fellow-craftsmen in England.

This harsh, dishonorable proceeding, had the effect intended. It naturally irritated all the other men in the *Globe* establishment to "fraternize" with the "victims," and they gave notice to leave. Had they followed the example of the employer, by giving no notice, he would not have gained the apparent victory (for it is only apparent, as time will show) of which he boasts.

But although the country was traversed by agents, and a few men were found to yield, through necessity or misrepresentations, to the hard terms of signing away their freedom and their manhood; although intimidation, cajolery, and bribery were resorted to alternately—all this was found insufficient; the obsolete "semi-barbarous" law was therefore invoked; twenty-three respectable men were arrested, worried by repeated "examinations" before a magistrate, and finally committed for trial on the charge of being members of a Trade Society.

The prompt interference of the Minister of Justice led to the repeal of this infamous law, which none but a PRETENDED LIBERAL would have raked up; and this explains "the milk in the cocoa nut"—the growing popularity of Sir JOHN, and consequent rage of the *Globe*.

Toronto, July 16th, 1872.

MR. CLARKE'S LETTER.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,—I am pleased to have the opportunity afforded me by your invitation of making a few statements through the columns of your widely-circulated paper with reference to communications signed by one Terence Clarke, in connection with the late presentation made by the Toronto Trades' Assembly to Lady Macdonald, Sir J. A. Macdonald, and Mr. Beaty. I will state that the presentation was got up by subscription, none but workingmen and those friendly to them contributing any of the expenses, and was disposed of in the manner that has called forth so much comment on the part of the *Globe* by the unanimous vote of the Toronto Trades' Assembly. And as regards the composition of the addresses I will state that they were arranged by a committee of one from each of the fourteen trades represented in the Assembly, without one word of dictation from outside influence; and further, the committee were very careful that anything done by them should not savour of any party politics, and they were successful in this respect; and whatever party politics chance it may have, to the active *Globe* it is indebted for it. As motives that actuated Mr. Clarke in communicating with the *Globe*, I think at present, further than that he cannot fail to be sensible of the whole tenor of those letters, and the hypocritical cant for the Conservative party at the time. Knowing, as I do,

aspiration that possesses your correspondent is quite a different love than that of any political party, which I may take occasion to lay before the public through another source, I will at present content myself by denying the statements in general made by your correspondent with regard to procuring the casket. As I have said before, it was got by subscription in the same manner that we have been enabled to give valuable prizes at our pic-nics. The value was honestly and legally ours, disposed of at our will, and any reasonable person will readily perceive the impertinence of any one endeavoring to pry into what does not really concern them. All other statements made by your correspondent are false in toto; and, further, the members of the Trades' Assembly, having taken the course they have, on behalf of themselves and those they represent, would suggest that they think the proper course to be pursued by Mr. Clarke, and the most effective, would be to get up a counter demonstration for the purpose of denouncing the course pursued by the Toronto Trades' Assembly in the matter of this presentation. He may receive some assistance from the malcontents of that sectarian political league he is so covertly and assiduously working in the interests of; for until the Assembly are called to account by those to whom they are responsible, they will believe the course they have pursued is approved of.

I remain yours,
JOHN HEWITT,
Cor.-Sec. Toronto Trades' Assembly.

CIGAR MAKERS' PIC-NIC.

The members of the Cigar Makers' Union held their annual pic-nic at West Lodge Pleasure Gardens, on Monday afternoon. The attendance was very large and the affair passed off in a most enjoyable manner. All kinds of games and amusements, including dancing, were indulged in. During the afternoon a number of prizes were contested for, the winners being as follows:—

100 yards race, open to all—1st prize M. C. Burns, a hat by D. O'Connor; 2nd, F. McDuna, meerschaum pipe by J. Spooner.
Running hop, step and leap open to all—1st prize, C. Burns, a silver cup by W. C. Dobson, 2nd, J. Fry, a shirt by B. Adams.
Quoit match, 21 yards—1st prize, Ellison, a pair of silver salt cellars by Mr. Murphy; 2nd, P. Green, a Panama hat, by J. A. Perry.
Three quick jumps—1st prize, J. Lochrie, a satchel by Nerlich & Baker; 2nd, G. Farrell, a meerschaum pipe by a friend.

Two hundred yards race—1st prize C. Kenely, an album, by Mr. Purse; 2nd, T. Lindsay a bottle of claret, by C. Wilson.
Boys race, under 15 years, 100 yards—1st prize, T. Milloy, hat, by Mr. McCrosson; 2nd, H. Handorf, ring, by O. Wardell; 3rd, R. Hall, necktie.
Ladies' race, 75 yards—1st prize, Miss E. Taylor, card basket, by J. Ven; 2nd, Miss Lizzie Curtus, pair of ladies' shoes, by C. Beaty.

Old men's race, over 45 years, 100 yards—1st prize, F. Eboch, 2 bottles of Irish poteen, by Heinrod; 2nd, Mr. P. Cochran, 5 pounds of smoking tobacco.
Three-legged race 75 yards—1st prize, Burns & Baird, 2 vests, by H. Matheson and Hunter & Hunter.

Cigar-makers' apprentices, 100 yards—1st prize, T. Roe, a cigar stand, by J. Klopp; 2nd, F. Woods, pair of shoes, by E. McEntee.
Standing high jump—1st prize, by Shadwell.