

## NOTICE.

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

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.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

J. S. WILLIAMS, SUPERINTENDENT.

## TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

## Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to announce that I intend to be a Candidate for the House of Commons, in the above Division, at the coming General Election for the Dominion Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen,  
 Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEATY.

Toronto, 24th June, 1872.

## TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

## CENTRAL DIVISION

OF THE

## CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—

A large and influential deputation of citizens having informed me of my nomination as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons, I have the honor to accept that nomination, and therefore ask for your support, having confidence that the electors of Centre Toronto will endorse the request of the deputation by placing me at the head of the poll.

I have the honor to be,  
 Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,  
 F. SHANLY.

Toronto, July 22, 1872.

## TO THE ELECTORS

OF

## WEST TORONTO.

## YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

## JOHN CRAWFORD

AS

## Representative of the Division

IN THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Say less than you think, rather than think  
 one half what you say.

## Trades' Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—  
 Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday.  
 Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.  
 Crispins, (189), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.  
 K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.  
 Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.  
 Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
 Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
 Iron Moulders, every Thursday.  
 Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.  
 Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
 Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
 Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.  
 Printers, 1st Saturday.  
 Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872

## BROWN AND THE PAINT POTS.

"When they have need for them Sir John and his party will flatter what are called the workingmen, to the very top of their hearts, and protest they have all the virtues of angels and saints. In ordinary cases, however, it is far different. And even when they wish to cultivate them, a momentary forgetfulness will now and then betray the real feeling, and show that the good old aristocratic Tory has an instinctive horror at the hard handed sons of labor, and recoils at the idea of them coming between the wind and his nobility."

The above extract we clip from an article published in the *Globe* of a recent date, in which the editor attempts to play the role of a champion of the workingmen, and lashed himself into a state of righteous indignation at certain words used by Sir John A. Macdonald, which have called forth the article in question. And what were the circumstances that have occasioned this outburst of indignation? It appears that at the Kingston nomination a Mr. Robinson, member of the Local House for that city, delivered himself of a scurrilous speech, to which Sir John subsequently alluded, and after giving the character of Mr. Robinson, told the electors that they "would soon be sick of him, and send him back to his original business at the paint pots." The *Globe* hereupon makes a great ado, and wishes to prove from those words that Sir John's true feeling in regard to workingmen are but those of contempt, and seeks out of the occasion to make capital, by endeavoring to create division in their ranks. It is but natural to expect that, considering the merited chastisement which has already been inflicted upon Brown and his followers, by the operative classes for the undeserved abuse that has been heaped upon them by the *Globe*, that he should take advantage of anything which might, in his opinion, tend to lower the reputation of Sir John in the eyes of that class who now regard him with favor. Nothing would gratify his selfish appetite more than to see Sir John reduced to the same level with himself in the estimation of the working community. It will, however, test his ingenuity beyond its possible limits to accomplish such an object. It is more than what can fairly be expected from humanity that the men who, as a class, have been subjected to such unscrupulous treatment at Brown's hands, could so soon forgive and kiss the rod that smites them.

It does not follow that although an individual, who may be placed in the category of those who are sneeringly designated by the Grit organ "ambitious workingmen," should depart from the ordinary rules of decency by assailing in the most unbecoming and insulting language a gentleman whose dignity could not allow him to do otherwise than repudiate such unwarrantable attacks by calmly cautioning the presumptive Robinson, lest his conduct should sicken the hearts of his supporters, and force them to send him back to his original occupation, that the class from which he emanated, should be made the object of ridicule, as if it were responsible for the conduct not only of each individual member, but also for those who now consider themselves in some respects as occupying a higher sphere.

It must be apparent to the mind of every unprejudiced person, that when Sir John gave such an injunction, he did not do so as to a representative of the working classes, but rather to an individual standing upon his own merits. This fact is sufficiently borne out by the manifest desire of Sir John to secure the return of a workingman—from the paint shop, too—to sit at his side within the walls of the House of Parliament at Ottawa, as representative of the "Ambitious City."

A glance at the past will conclusively show at whose hands workingmen, as a class, may expect to receive their rights. It certainly comes with bad grace from Mr. Brown to attempt a vindication of the cause of workingmen—when his efforts to crush their aspirations, and trample upon their rights and liberties, are so fresh in the recollection of all; nor can it be forgotten that when the hand of George Brown—the so-called Reformer—was raised to pluck the last hope from the workingman, then Sir John A. Macdonald—the true statesman—gave evidence of his statesmanship by immediately taking measures looking toward the repeal of those obnoxious laws which were being put in force with so much harshness, nominally against a class of intelligent artisans, but which, in reality, were intended to strike a death-blow at the principles which are dear to the heart of every Union man.

## WHOSE MEETING WAS IT?

On Thursday evening last one of the largest meetings of workingmen that has taken place in St. John's Ward for many years past, was held in the Mission School-house, Elizabeth street, the building being crowded to its utmost limits, and large numbers who were unable to gain admittance were gathered around the doors and windows. The meeting was emphatically one of workingmen, called together by Mr. Wilkes who was advertised to address the mechanics of the division on the subject of Trades' Unions and the relation of capital and labor. We publish elsewhere a full account of the meeting, so it will not be necessary to refer at length to the speeches delivered. For fully three-quarters of an hour Mr. Wilkes delivered uninterruptedly a carefully prepared and elaborate dissertation upon the rise and progress of Trades' Unions, but as his lecture treated principally upon the occurrences of a century ago, the dry figures failed longer to hold the attention of his hearers, who were desirous of having his remarks brought to a period in which they, as a class, were more deeply interested—the present; and, therefore, the conclusion of Mr. Wilkes' speech was made under circumstances—to the speaker—rendered unpleasant by the exhausted patience of a large gathering.

The sum and substance of Mr. Wilkes' speech, however, was to prove the beneficial effect of Trades' Unions—a sentiment to which almost every workingman will heartily subscribe; but while Mr. Wilkes admitted the benefits of Trades' Union, it could not be forgotten by those present, that Mr. Brown—under whose wing Mr. Wilkes is sheltered—has ever done his "level best" to crush out Unionism, and it was a fact well known to many that even at the present time no printer professing Union principles can obtain employment in the "*Globe*" office, without first signing away his liberty. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that the workingmen themselves should give expression to their sentiments, and upon a resolution being submitted of a very strong character, pledging the workingmen as a class to the support of the candidate who received the opposition of the "*Globe*," it was carried by a very unanimous show of hands, and what was supposed to be a Wilkes' meeting proved unmistakably upon which side the sympathies and support of the operative classes are cast.

Of course, the conclusion of the affair was anything but satisfactory to the promoters of the meeting, and the "*Globe*," while giving due prominence to the speech of Mr. Wilkes endeavors

to make little of the remaining transactions of the meeting by asserting that Mr. Andrew Scott, the mover of the resolution—which was too strong for the columns of the "*Globe*"—was a non-elect, and that the seconder, Mr. Williams, was also a non-elect. So far as the latter gentleman is concerned we have reason to know that the assertion is utterly false. For some years past he has exercised his franchise, and will undoubtedly do so at the present elections.

## TIME TO STRIKE.

"Hereditary bondman, know ye not,  
 Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the nine-hours movement—whether it was judicious or otherwise to raise such a question in this country—that question has been superseded by the issue to which it gave rise—namely, the right of workmen to unite for legitimate purposes; or, in other words, to confer with each other on matters relating to their various trades.

It has long been admitted in England that "Capital has its duties, and labor its rights;" but the English artisan who came to Canada under the impression that he would here enjoy the protection of English laws, must have been rudely awakened from his delusion by the prosecution recently instituted against twenty-three respectable men in the chief city of Ontario, at the instance of one who acknowledges that he "rose from nothing"—whose capital was solely derived from extravagant professions of "Liberalism."

A similar question arose in England some twenty years ago; and there, as here, the working classes found many friends outside their own ranks. Even Mr. DISRAELI, who was at the time Chancellor of the Exchequer, appeared to think there was some ground for Government interference; he received a deputation from various Trade Societies very courteously, listened attentively to their representations as to the inconsistency and partiality of the law which permitted employers to combine against workmen, but subjected the latter to penalty if enforced against them. The Government of which Mr. DISRAELI was a member was too weak to enable him to give effect to his intentions, and the necessary modification of the law had to be postponed; but here in Canada, fortunately, the Government of which Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is Premier, was able to command a majority; and to this circumstance we are indebted, next to Sir JOHN himself, for the repeal of an Act which must have retarded the settlement of this country, and driven every skilled workman in it to seek shelter elsewhere from what has been justly termed a relic of barbarism.

The question at the outset of the contest in England was whether a workman had the right to say when he was exhausted by labor. The employers contended that their "hands"—as they termed the men through whom they were enabled to raise palatial edifices—had no right whatever to object to night work, however fatigued from the labors of the day; and as the men could only resist tyranny enforced by combined employers by a mutual understanding or regulation of their Trade Societies, therefore war was declared against these bodies, and it was resolved that no man should be employed until he signed a document drawn up by the opposing "Masters' Union"—making him literally a serf, without even a serf's protection.

There's nothing new under the sun. The "Document" of the "Masters' Union" against the Amalgamated Engineers of England, twenty years ago, was the model of that introduced into Canada so recently—the object in both instances was identical—the carrying out of a policy still older—dating back to the time of the Romans, who, perhaps, borrowed it from others more tyrannical than themselves, and comprehended in the motto "Divide and conquer." The parallel between the English taskmasters and their Scotch copyist, however, ends here.

The conduct of the English masters

was considered so harsh, that even the London *Times* denounced it as "vindictive, unrelenting, unpropitiating;" but it was reserved for an extreme "Liberal" in Canada to call in the aid of a detective policeman to dog respectable and peaceable workmen, through the streets of Toronto, and when no breach of the peace, no crime which even a well-paid detective could hope to establish against them could be "got up," then to fall back upon an obsolete law, which even the "English Masters" never invoked. Not content with that, this model "Reformer" slanders the men when they are rescued from this implacable hatred, and trusting for impunity to their contempt for the libeller, or to their supposed inability to obtain legal redress, he charges the entire body to which these men belong with the perpetration of crimes they never contemplated; nay, led away by his ungovernable fury, he even accuses the Minister of Justice with complicity in the commission of outrages which only had birth in his own foisted imagination.

The time is at hand when workingmen of every class can express their opinion on such petty tyranny in the most effectual manner—when they can manifest their contempt for their vindictive calumniators, and strengthen the hands of their proved friends. Let their rallying cry at the approaching elections be "The Rights of Labor" and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD; and let their votes be recorded only in favor of those who respond loyally to that cry.

## THE HAMILTON NOMINATION.

The "*Globe*'s" account of the nomination at Hamilton on Tuesday was very refreshing. "The nomination was attended by rowdiness of the worst kind," and, of course, they were Tory rowdies, and of the very worst stamp—"drunken, villainous looking rowdies" we are told. How grateful the "*Globe*" must feel that there is no such thing in existence as a Grit rowdy—a landlord's search warrant couldn't possibly have procured one,—no, not one!—at the said nomination at Hamilton, nor could one have been found at the nomination at Kingston—nor at the meeting of Mr. Shanly's friends recently at the guns, in the Queen's Park. Of course not.

We should judge, however, from the peculiar tone of the "*Globe*'s" account, that the prospects were exceedingly blue—for its nominees; because it is an innocent pastime—a slight failing, that's all—on the part of the artists of that journal to use pots containing the blackest of preparations, wherewith to "paint" the characters of those who are likely to successfully oppose any of its candidates.

We only hope the workingmen of Hamilton will be true to themselves. If they be so, Messrs. Chisholm and Witton may safely trust their cause in their hands, and their successful return cannot be doubted—the bitter opposition of the "*Globe*" and its party, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

## A CRISPIN STRIKE.

Lynn has another strike, this time against a reduction of wages in the trimming and edge-setting departments, of half a cent per pair, equivalent to a loss of seventy-five cents per day. In some thirty-five shops—many of them the largest—the men turned promptly out on Saturday. As yet the situation remains practically unchanged, the manufacturers stoutly and defiantly resisting any concession. The affair brings Crispinism into prominent discussion again in the daily papers of Massachusetts, who, of course, are highly wise, profound, politic, and economical over the subject. The strike was ordered by the Board of Arbitration.

Parallel with this contest on the matter of wages comes the suggestive fact that a co-operative organization of workingmen for manufacturing shoes in that city, is a fact, getting upon a substantial footing. Events ought to give it an irresistible impetus. Co-operation ought surely to succeed in Lynn if anywhere. We certainly hope it will.