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FOR MAYOR.

Workingmen of Montreal

VOTE FOR
HON.

JAS. McSHANE

THE
FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.
ST. LOUIS WARD.

COMMITTEES OF
ALDERMAN A. DUBUC,

1789 St. Catherine street.
491 St. Lawrence street.
635 St. Dominique street.

All the friends of Alderman A. DUBUC are requested to meet in the rooms of his Committees every evening.

All the voters in favor of the candidature of MR. A. DUBUC are requested to give in their names, and also the use of all the sleighs they can spare on the day of the election.

CIVIC NOMINATIONS.

Several New Aspirants for Civic Honors in the Field.

There was a large crowd at the City Hall on Tuesday last to witness nomination proceedings and hear what the candidates or their friends had to say. The first candidate to be nominated was Mr. M. F. Nolan for St. Ann's Ward, and the last Mr. Drapreau in St. Lawrence Ward, whose nomination papers were handed in shortly before the expiry of the time allotted for receiving papers. The following is a list of nominations:

FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Jacques Grenier, merchant.
Hon. James McShane, M.P.P.

FOR ALDERMAN.

East Ward—Ald. Perreault and ex-Ald. C. Beausoleil.
Centre Ward—Ald. Rainville and Mr. L. Huot, merchant.
West Ward—Ald. Stevenson and Mr. George Wait, merchant.
St. Ann's Ward—Ald. Conroy and Mr. M. F. Nolan.
St. Lawrence Ward—Mr. James Baxter, broker; Mr. T. C. O'Brien, merchant; Ald. Griffin and Mr. Louis Drapreau.
St. Louis Ward—Mr. R. J. Latimer (who is nominated by the temperance party), Ald. Dubuc and Mr. Thomas F. G. Foisy, merchant.
St. Jean Baptiste Ward—Ald. Germain and Mr. L. Ouimet, roofer.
St. Gabriel Ward—Ald. Thompson and Mr. Henry Hadley, manufacturers' agent.
St. Antoine Ward—Mr. Wm. Clendinning, M.P.P., returned by acclamation.
Hochelaga Ward—Ald. Prefontaine, M.P., returned by acclamation.

St. Mary's Ward—Ald. Robert returned by acclamation.

St. James Ward—Ald. Hurteau returned by acclamation.

The proceedings passed off quietly, and after the nominations had been closed, Mr. McShane delivered an address, in which he briefly declared his platform, and concluded by stating that the present system of levying the water tax would have his closest and most careful attention. He was followed by Ald. Martineau and Mr. Wm. Keys, both of whom warmly supported Mr. McShane.

WHERE PRINTERS DON'T GO.

A printer don't run to the doctor every time he is out of "sorts."
Nor go to a baker every time he is out of "pi."
Nor to the wood pile when he wants a stick.
Nor to the Bible when he wants a good rule.
Nor to the gun shop when he wants a shooting stick.
Nor to the cabinet shop when he wants furniture.
Nor to the bank when he wants quoin.
Nor to the lawyer when he has a dirty case.
Nor to a butcher when he wants phat.
Nor to an old cheese when he wants live matter.

The Hon. Mr. Langelier, Provincial Secretary, has addressed a letter to Mr. Temple, director of the Montreal night schools, entirely approving of his suggestion to have lectures given in the schools as calculated to further popularize them and to render immense service to the working classes.

DO YOUR SHARE.

What Individual Responsibility in Labor Unions Means.

The following excellent article on "Individual Responsibility in Labor Unions" is taken from the "Official Book" of the American Federation of Labor, prepared for the Detroit convention. It was written by Edward L. Daley:

"Men of long experience in the labor movement recognize the fact that the downfall of many labor organizations has been largely due to the neglect of the rank and file thereof to bear each their individual portion of the responsibility. This is not only true of past organizations but is a glaring evil in those of the present day. To point out in detail what, in the mind of the writer, properly constitutes individual responsibility, would be too lengthy to be appropriate in this article; but a most essential thing in this connection, it seems to me, is the attendance of union men at union meetings. The man who merely pays his dues and does not take part in directing the affairs of his union is as derelict in his duty and much deserving of censure as is the citizen who pays his taxes and neglects to vote.

A labor organization to be successful must be a business as well as a deliberative body; and in the transaction of its business each member should take part in order that his individual interests may be protected, and thus by each diligently guarding his own interest, and all acting together, the welfare of the body as a whole can be best subserved.

This is a day of combination, when individual firms are being merged into stock companies and corporations. These represent capital, and, in the opinion of their projectors, are necessary in order to keep pace with the development of the country and to properly transact its ever-increasing business. With them it is an application of the old saying that "those who think alike should act together."

Labor must make the same application and prepare itself to meet this. How shall this be done? We must begin with the local bodies and bring them up to a higher state of efficiency. Members should attend the meetings even if compulsory legislation is found necessary to attain this end. It too frequently is the case—in fact, it is almost universally the rule—that a small per cent. of an organization is compelled to assume the entire responsibility when it should be borne by the many. As hard as this duty is, it would be comparatively easy were it not that the non-attendants are ever adversely criticizing those who do the work, thus making their duties onerous and of times even odious; and the worst feature of this criticism is, that it is often indulged in publicly and at times when the organization most needs all the support it can get. The wonderful ability these critics display in tearing down is only paralleled by their utter inefficiency in building up. A representative of labor finds it far more easier to withstand the arguments, and, as is often the case, the abuse of the employer, than to contend with the discord within the ranks of the organization.

Workingmen must be taught to keep their business to themselves; to make manifest their opposition, and to do their criticizing at the meetings and there only; "to abide by the will of the majority;" that whatever differences of opinion exist among them at their meetings, no matter how heated the controversy may be, when they depart and mingle with the outside world they should be a unit in endorsing and advocating the measures adopted and assist their officers and committees in putting the same into effect. We can't all have our own way. It is the duty of the minority to be patriotic; and, instead of creating discord, which tends to disrupt and destroy, they should attempt, by intelligent argument, to win over enough of the majority to enable them to place their own ideas in the ascendancy.

Another danger in small attendance at meetings is, that the personnel of the small attendance varies so little that an organization is apt to settle into old ruts and thus become too radical or too conservative, as the case may be. When all attend we get a greater variety of ideas. The many know more than the few. By bringing together men of all shades of opinions—the radical, the conservative, the fearless, the timid, the easily satisfied and the "kicker"—we are enabled to get a certain amount of good

from each of them, and the consensus of ideas thus obtained is of great assistance in the prosecution of our work. When this state of affairs exists those selected to execute the will of the body have more confidence in themselves and consequently are better equipped to perform their duties. We must also be progressive and keep pace with the changes which are constantly taking place in our condition and surroundings. What is good policy to-day may be bad policy to-morrow.

As vast numbers are enrolled under Labor's banner more for financial gain than from any deep-seated conviction in the righteousness of the cause, we can more easily bring into line such as these by showing them that a blow at the organization is a blow at their pockets than by any other way. Men fail to fully appreciate the pecuniary benefits of organization because they are indirectly received. If the employer, instead of paying the increased wages direct to his workmen, who receiving it from him, do not realize what an important factor their union has been in bringing it about, should pay it in gross to the organization, and then the organization divide it among such of its members as attended its meetings and aided in carrying on the work, Labor's halls would have to be greatly enlarged to accommodate its forces. As the adoption of this plan is impracticable, workingmen must be educated to realize that an indirect benefit is as beneficial as a direct one. They must each take the same interest in their union that the individual stockholder does in the stock companies and corporations previously referred to. Imagine a shareholder in a railroad trying to injure it because his own ideas as to managers and management were not adopted; and yet, this is exactly what many union men do to their organization, which, when properly conducted, is a better paying investment than any corporation in existence. When these things are brought about, together with many others which space will not permit to enumerate at this time, the local bodies of Organized Labor will be put on a solid and permanent basis, and thus having securely laid the foundation the completion of the structure is sure to follow.

Judging from the history of the past it is safe to say that no institution ever existed in this country that was capable of doing so much for the working classes as the American Federation of Labor. But the capacity for good of this grand organization depends upon the prosperous condition of the large number of trades unions within it, and the prosperity of these in turn depends upon the healthy condition of their local branches. To insure the prosperity of the local bodies the rank and file composing them must all take a common interest; must equally bear the burdens; and with honest hearts and willing hands buckle on the armor and do battle in the endless industrial conflict between labor and capital.

AN ODD PROPOSITION.

One of the oddest contributions to the really large body of literature called forth by the "servant question" is the proposal of Mrs. Frances Darwin in an English magazine that a servant girl when applying for a situation should have the same right to ask for references from the mistress that the mistress has to ask them from the servant. For the purpose of meeting this legitimate demand she suggests that each mistress should name two referees among her former servants who have lived with her within a year. This assumes a judicial mindedness and power of expression on the part of servant girls which they hardly ever possess, and it assumes also that the servant girls do not already act as references about mistresses for each other. The truth is that nearly every employer's character, as an employer, is pretty well known to all the servant girls in the neighborhood. They describe the ways of the people they live with to one another at their Sunday evening conventicles with a minuteness and prolixity which leaves nothing to be desired in the way of information about temper, habits, kind and amount of work. It would be a waste of labor for any housekeeper to appoint standing referees, because their judgment would either be superfluous or ineffective, and would besides this be highly colored by the reasons of the referee for leaving or staying in the house.

Brooklyn, N. J., lathers have won their strike for \$3.25 a day.