

THE ECHO.

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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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R. KEYS, VICE-PRESIDENT
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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1625 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to P. C. CHATEL, Corresponding Secretary 127 1/2 St. Lawrence street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7638.
Rooms, K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Next meeting Sunday, July 17, at 7.30. Address all correspondence to JAS. O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec., 73 Prince Street.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY,

No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street. Address all communications to H. J. BRINDLE, R.S., No. 11 St. Monique street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,

No. 3852, K. of L.
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

1711, K. of L.
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, 662 1/2 Craig street, at 2 o'clock.
Address all communications to WM. ROBINSON, 15 Rivard Lane.

PLUMBERS' & STEAMFITTERS UNION OF MONTREAL.

Meets 223 McGill street every fourth Friday. Next meeting Aug. 5th.
WM. McCLEAVE, 73 1/2 St. Phillip st., Secretary.

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TORONTO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, July 14, 1892.

The weather is very hot with occasional showers. The rich and indolent are betaking, or have betaken themselves to the out-of-town summer places of resort, recreation and rest. And the poor? Well, as far as my limited means of observation enables me to note, they are sweltering in the small and crowded tenements on the bye streets and in the rear of better houses fronting on the streets, trying to "make things meet" and live in a way I know not of—God alone knows. As to the working people I can only repeat, that although many have departed for pastures new there is not enough or near enough to do for those who are left—left because they had not the wherewithal to transport them elsewhere. They are good natured and do not complain. They are mainly protectionists, and so long as large manufacturing institutions and firms are rolling up their wealth on the strength of workmen's votes, the said workmen make a pretence of being happy, even if they are idle. If they (the working people) are satisfied, then it is nobody else's business, and I, for one, have no right to complain. Neither am I complaining: I am only stating a fact—nothing more.

Tuesday last was the Twelfth of July. You will reply, I suppose, that every ordinarily intelligent person knows this. I admit that, but there are many people in Montreal and elsewhere who don't know that we in Toronto had an immense procession—thousands in line and walking a long distance in a broiling sun. You ask methinks I hear, what this procession was for. Well, you must ask somebody else for the information, for I have neither time nor patience to explain. Yet I may go as far as to say that, although over 60 per cent. of those taking part were of the wage-earning classes, it was not a labor demonstration. I will go farther and assert that when we have a Labor demonstration next September many faces of workingmen I noticed in yesterday's procession will be conspicuous for their absence on that occasion.

Let the "really good" people say what they may to the contrary I stick to the bald assertion that hate and prejudice will carry the average man further in the exercise of his faculties than will any other motive. The few who ride the asses—masses, I mean—understand this thoroughly. They are always in carriages or on horseback in the procession. Mark you I hold this to be true of all—not of Orangemen alone. Orangemen or lemon-men, it is all the same—they are "squeezed" for the benefit and advancement of the cunning schemers who live and trade upon their ignorant prejudices. The money spent by these people to celebrate "the Glorious Twelfth" must have aggregated thousands of dollars and yet I can't find one to explain to me what material advantage, individually or collectively, accrued therefrom. Some weeks back a benevolent society of an international character, (the Catholic Knights of St. John) mainly composed of workingmen, met in convention here and had a grand parade. They looked well and behaved themselves well too, as did the Orangemen yesterday. They numbered about 2,000, I should judge on seeing the parade. The uniform of each one—tin helmets, red plumes, white plumes, green plumes, blue plumes, and feathers of other hues, shoulder straps, officers' braid and swords—for the life of me, I could not understand what a PURELY BENEVOLENT society wanted such military trappings for—must have cost at least \$20 and I am satisfied many of them cost \$40 and \$50. As they filed past before me, for I was a moralizing spectator, I wondered to myself how many of these men belonged to a labor organization and had their dues paid up. No one would tell me, and I dared not trust myself for an intelligent, reliable answer. That was just my fix on the Twelfth of July. Two thousand members at \$20 per head for uniforms meant an expenditure, in that particular alone, of \$40,000. What a fund in case of a strike or lockout! What an amount as an Orphans' and Widows fund! But I'm tired and will quit this painful moralizing. The asses and their riders spring up again before my mind's eye. If the asses were manageable the riders would be easily disposed of. We will change from this disagreeable subject.

There is nothing perseverance will not accomplish (you can see I am an optimist)

if the premises are correct. For years a few men have worked quietly but indefatigably in an effort to secure a federation of the building trades in this city. Success must have ultimately and deservedly crowned their efforts for Wednesday's city papers contained the following paragraph:

On Monday evening a meeting composed of delegates from the different bodies represented by the Building Trades was held in Central Labor Hall, when the constitution of the Federated Council of the Building Trades was adopted and the following officers elected:

President—Delegate J. Spencer of bricklayers.
Vice-president—Delegate H. Benson of builder's laborers.
Secy-treasurer—Delegate J. J. Murphy of bricklayers.

The following trades are represented, viz., bricklayers, brickmakers, stonecutters, stonemasons, builders' laborers, plasterers, plasterers' laborers, plumbers, steam and gas fitters, carpenters, painters and slaters. On adoption of the constitution the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

The fruit, fish and vegetable pedlars are a great convenience to the general public in Toronto. They have an association of their own, but not being wage-earners they are not represented in the T. and L. Council. Nevertheless they are not rich people, and the Council is always in sympathy with them, and especially so as regards the high license fee they are forced to pay. In the interest of property owners having shops to let a movement is on foot to still further curtail the area of their operations—one which I sincerely hope will be unsuccessful. The Globe a few evenings ago reports that the city by-law which requires every licensed pedlar who owns a horse and wagon to pay \$30 into the treasury annually, and prohibits him from disposing of his goods on Yonge, King and Queen streets, is regarded by those most directly interested as a piece of oppressive class legislation. But as if this were not sufficiently burdensome to pedlars, who no doubt serve a useful purpose in a great city such as Toronto, it is proposed by Ald. Jolliffe to introduce at the next meeting of the City Council an amending by-law to prevent them standing at the points of intersection on streets crossing those which have been forbidden them. The pedlars are up in arms against both the existing and prospective by-laws, and last night the Executive Committee of their organization met in Richmond hall to consider the situation. President Joe Pocock occupied the chair. Lawyer E. E. A. Du Vernet told the pedlars what, according to his light, was their legal position. He denied the right of the city to impose a tax on any particular class of citizens for revenue purposes. The license fee was supposed to be a purely nominal amount, sufficient only to defray this part of the public administration, but \$30 for each license issued was excessive and illegal. Mr. Du Vernet was strongly of the opinion that the by-law would not hold good if put to a legal test. The committee decided to appeal to the courts to have the present by-law upset. A deputation was appointed to appear before the Markets and Licenses Committee to oppose Ald. Jolliffe's proposed by-law.

Carroll D. Wright, of the United States Department of Labor, discusses the question of immorality among the female operatives in factories. He holds, after a careful examination, that the factory system is not conducive to loose morals, as is generally believed. He says that statistics show that as the number of factory-workers increases the proportion of crime is steadily decreasing. The regular occupation afforded the factory girl and the support which she thereby gains for herself furnish the best production against an immoral life, in his opinion. But he forgets to record that the efforts of organized labor in the direction of creating a sound public opinion on the subject and the securing of protective legislation for female factory employees have been no unimportant factors in guarding the morals of these wage-earners.

U. M. Impertinence deserves rebuke, and one man got it handsomely. Revamping an old saying, he remarked that if he were so unlucky as to have a stupid son he should certainly make him a pailson. A clergyman who heard him replied: "You think differently from your father, then."

The Right Rev. Angus McDonald, Catholic Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, has been appointed Archbishop of Edinburgh.

SHALL IT BE DESTROYED?

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steelworkers

DEFENDED BY A CLERGYMAN

While Preaching the Funeral Sermon

OF ONE OF THE MURDERED STRIKERS.

The Fakir Philanthropist Shown in His True Colors.

On the 7th. of July the Rev. Dr. J. J. M'Illyar, preached a funeral sermon over the remains of John E. Morris, in the Ann Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The deceased was shot dead by a Pinkerton bullet in Homestead at the time of the attempted invasion of that place by an armed band of these mercenaries. The Rev. gentleman said:—I have officiated at funerals from most of the highest grades of military officers during the war down to those of the lowest soldiers. I have attended a great many funerals from different ranks in society, and of people of all ages during the times of malaria cholera, and smallpox. I am here to-day to say that I have never been called upon to attend or officiate at a funeral or to look upon a corpse in this peaceful town where it seemed to be so unnecessary, so uncalled for, that human life should be taken.

There was a difference between employer and employed in the plant located near this borough line, as to wages and the termination of a scale. Several conferences were held between committees on the part of the workmen, and those of the firm. They did not seem to agree as to the wages, and more especially as to the expiration of the scale. The workmen came down from \$25 to \$24 a ton, and, after a struggle, the firm came up from \$22 to \$23, and this was conditional that the scale should expire on the 30th day of December, and not on July 1, as in former years. The laborers could not see the propriety of this, that the scale should expire at the most expensive time for living, and the most unlikely time for them to get any other employment in mid-winter. They could not yield, and, after frequent interviews, a time was set by the firm when there should be no further conferences held. This was laid down according to the laws of the Medes and Persians, and there could be no deviation and no change. The workmen sought another interview with the firm. This was denied.

During all this time work was going on, up to within a few days when the scale would run out, but, strangely to all persons concerned, the mill was closed down before the scale expired. After this action was taken by the company the workmen still sought another interview, hoping that things could be amicably settled. During all this time perfect peace reigned here in Homestead. No outbreaks, no drunken rows, no disturbances of any kind took place.

All was peace and harmony and the men thought that things would be amicably settled, as other firms were signing the scale. They desired no war. The sheriff came up and interviewed the men quietly and peacefully, and the men offered to furnish him from one hundred to three hundred or five hundred men to protect the works from any injury and to do it without any remuneration, and they even offered to give their bonds to any amount that the works should not be injured. The sheriff, after some deliberation, politely declined this offer, and said he would rather bring his own men. These men came and were treated kindly and returned to their home, much affected by the generosity of the strikers. All would have remained quiet, and other efforts would have been made for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the firm and these laboring men.

Upon the evening of the Fourth of July, when the citizens of this peaceful town were enjoying one of the most beautiful days upon which that holiday ever fell, there came floating down the Ohio River, from Pittsburg to a secluded place below Alleghany City, two gun-boats, or, in other words, two boats furnished and armed for war-like purposes. When they had reached their anchorage there were loaded upon them guns, pistols, bread, meat—all that seemed necessary for a siege. The inhabitants here were perfectly ignor-

ant of the making of these boats, of the furnishing of them or of the design of those who equipped them. They knew nothing of what was going on in the mind of the president of this firm. The sheriff had reported to him the state of affairs up here. He took the matter out of the sheriff into his own hands, and in the city of New-York he employed the Pinkerton clan. These men left New York in a body of 150 for the purpose of taking charge of the Homestead plant. In the darkness of the night, hidden by the roofs and the iron sides of their boats, these men stole clandestinely up the river, and, until they came to the first lock, the men here were ignorant of it all. In the morning, while the fog was yet heavy and hiding them from view, they anchored their boats at the most convenient place off the steel plant at Homestead. Now, the men here, being notified of their coming, after they had reached the first lock, prepared to defend themselves. What would you have done, or anybody else, knowing that this crowd of Pinkerton men, unauthorized by the Government of the State, or of the United States, were interfering with the civil law? Somebody employed these detectives. They themselves had nothing to do with the equipping of the boats. It was the man or the men who hired them who is responsible for this brave man who lies here now.

It has been reported that he met his death at the hands of his own men. This is a mistake. He was on the roof of the water tank at the time, and none of his own men were near him. Through an opening in the tank behind which he stood he received a ball in his brain, and, reeling over the edge, he fell 40 feet.

Is not the state competent to take care of itself? Why did these Pinkerton men come? They provoked the entire conflict. It was they who began to fire at the men upon the bank, and those men were compelled to defend themselves and their families. Why, instead of resorting to such terrible extremities, did not the officers of the company submit the entire matter to the decision of competent disinterested parties. Was there any necessity for thus arousing a whole community and taking the lives of some of its men, and breaking the hearts of its women? They wanted to break up the Amalgamated Association. If they had succeeded, who would have fed the widows and orphans of the members and cared for their sick? This is one of the most beautiful features of the Association. Shall it be destroyed? Why should men who are piling up millions upon millions shed the blood of the men who are earning, at the very best, but a mere pittance, and seek to increase that by a few cents.

All this is brought on by one man. Of course, back of him is a moving power, but he is the only man who has enough blood in his veins to carry out the plan. They could not have elected to the presidency of that wonderful firm a man in the United States as little respected by the laboring class of Pennsylvania as that man. His very name warms the blood of an honest man. He has no more sense of feeling in him than a toad. He seems to be naturally qualified for that place.

Election of Officers.

Dominion Assembly, 2436, K. of L., at its last meeting elected officers for the ensuing six months, as follows:—J. Melver, M. W.; W. Darlington, W. F.; R. Keys, P. M. W.; P. A. Duffey, Rec. Sec.; J. H. Dodd, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. Duffey, Treas.; J. O'Brien, almoner; W. Keys, stat.

Local Union No. 376 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters held their semi-annual meeting last Monday evening and elected the following officers:—President, S. Priestly; vice-president, Jas. Williams; rec. sec., R. H. Griffiths; fin. sec., Jos. Skinner; treas., John Quinn; cond., Gordon Booth; warden, Thos. Phillips; trustees—Messrs. Williams, Priestly and Baker.

Montcalm Assembly, K. of L., has elected officers as follows: A. C. Chabot, M. W.; J. A. Renaud, P. M. W.; O. Fontaine, R. S.; delegates to D. A. 19—A. Chabot, O. Fontaine; delegates C. T. and L. Council—J. A. Renaud, J. Godin, J. Chabot.

Grande Hermine Assembly has elected officers as follows: F. Duval, M. W.; A. Finel, W. F.; H. Gravel, R. S.; L. Commande, Treas.; P. Bourget, Stat.

Now, little boys, can you tell me, said a Columbus teacher, what is the effect of tobacco on the system? Little Billy, who has wrestled with his first cigar, promptly held up his hand. Well, Billy, what is the effect? Makes ye wish ye wuz dead.