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MEETINGS.
CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to Jos. RENAUD, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 414

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,
No. 7628.
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chabolliez square. Next meeting Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2.30. Address all correspondence to J. WARREN, Rec. Sec., P. O. Box 1458.

DOMINION ASSEMBLY,
No. 2436 K. of L.
Meets every Friday evening at eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chabolliez square. Address all communications to JOHN WILKINS, R.S., No. 222 St. Antoine street.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,
No. 8862, K. of L.
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas Hall, Point St. Charles.

BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.
Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M. Address all communications to WM. JARVIS, Secretary, 111 St. Dominique street.

BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY
1711, K. of L.
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chabolliez square, at 7 o'clock.
Address all communications to J. CARROLL, Rec. Sec., 135 Iberville street.

LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Bepleau, Q.C., J.E.
Arnaud D. Collis.
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MERCER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU, ADVOCATES, No. 6 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., Sangs Bank Chambers, 180 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
T. J. DOHERTY. CHAS. J. DOHERTY, Q.C.

BUSINESS CARDS.
B. E. MCGALE, Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemist, 2123 NTRÉ DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
Sunday attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 8 to 9.30 p.m.

LAVIOLITE & NELSON, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, MONTREAL.

K. OF L.
The Executive Board Meet in Montreal

And Receive a Rousing Reception on Their Arrival.
Entertained by the Mayor

Public Meeting—Address by the G. M. W. and Mr. A. W. Wright.

T. V. Powderly, G. M. W. of the Order of the Knights of Labor, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening last, accompanied by the other members of the Executive Board. They were received at the depot by Mayor McShane and a deputation comprising most of the prominent members of the Order here, and were at once driven to the Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. Powderly looks still hale and vigorous, though he has notably aged since his last visit to Montreal, but still has the same capacity for work as formerly. In an interview Mr. Powderly spoke freely of the Order. Like all institutions, he said it was subject to fluctuations, but at the present time it was growing steadily in strength. Most of the men who left the Order a few years ago were a source of weakness rather than strength, and could be educated as well out of the Order as in it. As to the prospect of there being an independent labor candidate in the next Presidential election, he did not wish to express an opinion, but he could see that the educational work of the Order was having its effect, and the members would back up their opinions with their votes. "There are causes of complaints among workingmen," he said, "and will be during our natural lives. The causes are various, and no general answer would be of any value. Immigration is among the many causes that depress the condition of labor in America. Its influence is most noticeable in the coal regions and among unskilled laborers, but its influence is also reflected on the skilled mechanics. The alien labor law of the United States has a certain influence, and prevents wholesale immigration in case of a strike, but the spirit of the law is often evaded."



MR. T. V. POWDERLY.

When asked about pauper labor, the champion of the workingmen corrected the questioner's language by saying that there was no such thing. A man who labored was no pauper—our only paupers were tramps and millionaires. The law against the importation of paupers had resulted in the sending back of a few imbeciles, but it had helped to spread in the Old Country greatly exaggerated ideas of the chances for laborers in this country. In all Mr. Powderly's conversation there is the careful reserve of the man who knows that his every utterance will be criticized by all the active men in public life on the continent. He modestly asserts that the duties of his office absorb so much of his time that he is not prepared to pronounce on the abstract question surrounding the labor movement. For the political efforts of the English workingmen he entertains the highest admiration. Their success at the polls in the face of a restricted franchise, and confronted by the necessity of bearing the expense of the member while he remained

their representative, were achievements to be proud of.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Powderly and his colleagues were driven around the city and up the mountain, after which they were entertained to luncheon in the City Club by the Mayor. The afternoon was devoted to business, and in the evening the party was escorted to the Victoria Armory by members of the Black Diamond and La Grande Hermine Assemblies, headed by a brass band.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.
The public reception to Mr. T. V. Powderly and his colleagues took place in the Victoria Rifles Armory Hall on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, occupied the chair, and seated along with him on the platform were Hon. James McShane, Mayor of Montreal; Mr. T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the order of the Knights of Labor; Mr. A. W. Wright, editor of the Journal of United Labor; Mr. J. W. Hayes, General Secretary; Mr. John Devlin, of the Michigan Bureau of Labor Statistics, all members of the Executive Board K. of L.; Messrs. L. Z. Boudreau, President Central Trades and Labor Council; Wm. Darlington, M. W. D. A. #18; Leage, M. W. D. A. 19; A. T. Lepine, M. P.; Jos. Beland, M. P. P.; B. Feeney, John Wilkins, M. H. Brennan and others.

Mr. Lafontaine briefly referred to the services of Mr. Powderly in the cause of labor and closed by introducing the Mayor.

Mayor McShane was received with a round of applause, and when he spoke in flattering terms of the character and services of the Master Workman the cheering was deafening. The Mayor said that he was very glad to be present in his official capacity to welcome Mr. Powderly. He had watched his career for a number of years and he felt that every Knight of Labor and every workingman should be proud of their general who, in his guidance of the Order, which extended not only through the continent of America but had a strong foothold in Europe and Australia as well, had shown alike wisdom and prudence and daring, qualities which went to make him a successful leader of men.

Mr. Powderly on rising to speak, was received with great cheering. He said it was not his intention to make any lengthy remarks, and he had good reason for not doing so, but he desired shortly to refer to what had been said by the Mayor, and first of all to thank him for the kindness and hospitality with which himself and colleagues had been received. Regarding the order itself he said that they had not always been successful in what they undertook, and he would acknowledge that sometimes they had made mistakes. But in every case where Knights of Labor had struck it was to maintain or secure what they considered their rights, and if they had to go back without attaining their object it was from lack of money. They had the soldiers, but the other side had the munitions of war, and if a Knight of Labor went back on his fellows he would not blame him too harshly. It was not because he was untrue, but because he was forced into that course by the cries of his family for bread. They could not always withstand the pangs of starvation. Referring to the eight hour question he said they should endeavor to educate the youth to understand that man can produce enough to live upon without working such long hours, and he hoped the day would yet come when the fundamental principles of their Order would be found in the front pages of their school books. As it was now the youth of the country were too tired with their long hours in the factory to look for anything but relaxation. They were too tired to attend night schools for self-improvement, and a few years later on they were too tired to attend the meetings of their organization. To-day, along with his friends, he had driven around the mountain, and from the look-out he had viewed the handsome and palatial residences, the owners of which were heralded as the men to whom was due the praise of advancing progress. He had also seen the smoke ascending from the factory chimneys and he knew that inside them were to be found the men on whom rested the credit of Montreal's greatness and wealth. The men to whom this honor was due did not dwell in the brown stone fronts but in the poorer districts and often in squalid tenements. These things had always been so, but what need they should continue? He had heard of employers who were kind to their workmen and to the poor, but the man

who would work for the abolition of a system which made one man the slave of another was the true friend of labor. The speaker then touched upon the fundamental principles of the Order, one point of which was that the producer of wealth should receive all that he earned and nothing less. They were not without their troubles and contentions in the Order and the duty of the Executive Board was to straighten these out, but they could not change the nationality of a man and did not propose to, all alike were welcome to the Order provided they were producers. There were also differences of religion among men, but as he understood the nature of all creeds they all pointed in one direction. Let them leave these things alone was the principle of the Knights of Labor; it was only a waste of time to bother about which road a man took to get to heaven. The religious question did not trouble the capitalists. When it came to making the most out of the workingman, however, they were all of one religion. Mr. Powderly also referred to political differences and said that in the States (and he supposed it was the same in Canada) they found that the party willing to give them all their rights happened always to be out of power. When they in turn got in it was the other party. A reporter, he said, had drawn his attention to the liquor question and the selling of intoxicants at Labor Day picnics and other demonstrations of the Order, and in reply he would like publicly to state that although the Order was not strictly a total abstinence one it had done more real practical temperance work than any other organization of men in the world. They allowed no saloon-keeper or any other person directly interested in the sale of liquor to become a member, and he considered it better that the organization should die off the face of the earth than that it should live with the aid of those engaged in a trade that was damning men and women. If the brethren of this city had made any step in this matter he would advise them to read up their constitution and not let it occur again.

In the course of his address Mr. Powderly was frequently applauded and when he sat down was loudly cheered.

Mr. A. W. Wright was the next speaker, and at the outset referred to the reasons for the existence of the Order. It had been frequently remarked, he said, that it was folly for uneducated or poorly educated men to attempt to solve a question which had baffled the wisest men of the day—professors of colleges, scientists and political economists. But he was of a different opinion and believed that the labor problem, if ever it was settled, would be settled by workingmen themselves, and since these economists and learned men had failed why should they not attempt its solution? When a man was learning to swim he did not practice on a study table, but in the water, and therefore it was for the men who labored themselves to find a way to better their condition. Mr. Wright went on to show how this would come about through the interchange of ideas in assemblies and union meetings, and profiting by the experience of practical men. Organizations would undoubtedly help to raise the standard of wages and shorten the hours of labor, but the Knights of Labor had a much higher object than this in view, for they hoped and deserved to leave this world a little better than they found it and to make their children's path in life easier than it had been for them. They wanted to get at the causes of low wages and the unbecoming homes of the working classes and to destroy root and branch the present wage system, which makes one man subservient to another. They were not fighting the capitalist, but the system and they would not cease to strive until it was abolished. Mr. Wright said he would not attempt to follow out all the principles involved in the labor question, but would content himself by throwing out suggestions for his audience to think over and act upon. Canadian politicians, he said, did not understand the labor problem, and the political methods of the country did not allow of its being discussed and understood as a political question. It rested with workingmen themselves first to arrive at the knowledge of what they did want, and knowing this they had the power to obtain it if they could only leave for a time the considerations of a party and adhere to what concerned themselves. As an illustration of what organization had done to raise wages, the speaker instanced the case of the New York brewers, who a few years ago were only receiving \$9 per week but now the average was \$18. This had not

been accomplished without expense to the men, but the returns are greatly in excess of the outlay. During the past fifty years a large number of labor saving machines had been invented but no wages savers. While these inventions had increased the wealth of the capitalist they had tended to lower the wages of the producer. This was not right, and he contended that workingmen were entitled to a full share of the benefits of these inventions. He referred to the stereotyped cry of "supply and demand," pointed out its absurdity and showed clearly how it could be controlled that he had effect would be felt by the producers. The speaker then took up the question of women's rights and stated that he was a firm believer in allowing every woman the full rights of citizenship. It was a woman's duty as well as a man's to take a share in conducting the business of the country, and men had no right to hinder their sisters from doing their duty. Mr. Wright also advocated state control of railways and pointed out that under this system there would be no combination possible to keep up tariffs but that the different roads would be worked in the most efficient way for the benefit of the country.

A voice here interrupted—If government had this on their hands, what would be the result? Look at Ottawa now.

Mr. Wright—Yes, my friend, look at Ottawa now. If what has been reported had been going on under private management the people would never have heard a word about it. The revelations showed the fallacy of the contract system. But look farther than Ottawa—look at Toronto. There all municipal work was done by day labor and there was no robbery. Mr. Wright went on to say that with Government control of railways they were always sure that the opposition press, whatever party was in power, would tell the truth, and sometimes a little more than the truth, if there was any mismanagement. If a cow was killed on the Intercolonial, the whole country, from one end to the other, heard of the gross mismanagement which caused the accident, but a whole drove of cattle might be killed on the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railway and would never be heard of. Mr. Wright said he knew there were free traders as well as protectionists present and he was not going to say anything that would hurt anybody's feelings, but he would remark that in free trade England the miners were much better off than under the American protective system, while under the partial protective system of Canada the miners of Nova Scotia were working under better conditions than in free trade England. The difference between England and America was caused by the interference of Government between employer and employee. The State stepped in and said to the employer "you must pay the men's wages in money and not in goods," and the men could not make any contract outside of this. In the United States the employer could make whatever bargain he liked with the employee and the Government did not interfere. The coal barons of Pennsylvania established "pluck-me" stores at which the miners were forced to trade, and he knew of cases where men, working steadily underground, so steadily that for six months they never saw the sun shine, while their wives and children toiled at the pit's mouth came out in debt to the Company at the end of that period. In Nova Scotia there was no private ownership of mines, all were leased, and he believed this slight feature of the nationalization of land was the reason why the miners there were better off than those in free trade England. Wages in the United States and Canada had fallen below the point where a man could exist and produce. This, the speaker said, was a bold statement to make, but he could prove it by referring to the statistics of life averages compiled by insurance companies. Mr. Wright next proceeded to discuss the question of female and child labor. He had no objection to female competition, provided they received the same as men for equal services rendered. He went on to show, however, that in a great many cases they were brought into competition against men for the purpose of lowering wages and stating as a fact that large numbers actually received less than would pay for room rent and board, and the consequence was that many had to sell their souls to keep their bodies. Sin or starvation was the alternative. To all women he would say: When you go into stores to buy cheaply be sure you are not buying, along with the goods, the soul of a sister. They ought, he said, to have some distinctive mark upon a

(Continued on Eighth page.)