

The Echo.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1890.

THE LOCK-OUT IN THE HERALD OFFICE.

The situation in regard to the lock-out of the compositors employed in the Herald newsroom is unchanged. An officer of the International Union, accompanied by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the local Union, had an extended interview with the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the president of the company, and Mr. St. John, editor-in-chief, who is credited with being the moving spirit in proposing the reduction which caused the men reluctantly to withdraw from the office, but the result was unsatisfactory to both parties. The gentlemen mentioned insisted on their own terms—the return of the men at the proposed reduction. Of course such a proposal could not be entertained by the Union for a single moment, and so the lock-out continues. The men, those of them who are not employed elsewhere, are firm, conscious in the righteousness of their cause, and determined to fight the matter to the bitter end, which seems as far off as ever. With the assistance of the amateur printers employed on the reporting staff, stimulated by a wet lunch about midnight, and a liberal allowance of "boiler plate" matter, the management have succeeded so far in issuing an apology for a newspaper, but how long their subscribers and advertising patrons will tolerate this sort of thing remains to be seen. We ourselves are dubious about the result—to the Herald.

In this morning's issue The Herald says that the action of the compositors was hasty and ill-advised. How can The Herald make this out? Did not Mr. St. John, on the part of the proprietors, absolutely refuse to have the notice postponed? Did not that gentleman insist in the most emphatic way that the new regulations would have to come in force on the day fixed by the management? Then who is to blame for the ill-advised action—ill-advised it certainly was on the part of The Herald proprietors, coming as it did at a time when labor throughout the whole civilized world was contending for a just remuneration for the toil of their hands, shorter hours of work and greater facilities for self-improvement.

The editor of The Herald is a little behind the times in regard to The Toronto World and The New York Times, both offices, we are glad to say, being Union offices, and if he inquires a little into the matter he will find this to be true.

It is not logical to say that because the compositors did not choose to comply with the demand of The Herald to work under a reduction that their action was hasty and ill-advised.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP.

The past year has seen a marked growth of a public sentiment favorable to industrial partnership. It will be readily remembered that at the Paris Exposition, the exhibition in the "Group of Social Economy" was one of the most noted features, "a collection," as President Carnot said, "of invaluable information concerning productive industry and the means of improving it." Its second section was devoted to profit sharing and co-operative production. The French society devoted to the practical study of profit sharing, which had charge of this section, was, during the year, recognized by a Governmental decree as "an institution promoting the general welfare," and at the Exposition it was awarded a Grand Prize. Medals were liberally bestowed on profit-sharing firms and the authors of works on the question. Never before occupying an important place in such exhibitions, it can hardly fail of honor in future expositions where the condition of labor is represented. According to statistics to hand we find that there are to-day as many as 220 business in Europe and America in which the prin-

ciple of industrial partnership is recognized.

The cordial reception which both the American and English press have given to publications treating this just and sane plan of uniting the interests of employer and employee is a plain sign that its progress is to continue. Undoubtedly profit-sharing has a future, and that it will be a great factor in solving the labor problem all of the principal writers on the question declare is undoubted. When we read over the many opinions expressed concerning the plan, the conviction forces itself upon us that it is a just and reasonable one. Lord Derby, speaking recently on labor questions, said: "I have a decided opinion as to the direction in which we ought to look. What is vaguely called co-operation—profit-sharing would be a more accurate name—seems to me to be the best chance of reconciling employer and employee. It has, at any rate, three great advantages. It asks for no parliamentary action, it meddles with no man's liberty, and it requires neither help nor money from the outside world. . . . I know that these successes have been gained in one department of industry mainly—that of distribution, and that where production is concerned, the results have been more doubtful. That proves only that there is something left to be accomplished, not that the principle is unsound. For my own part I believe in the principle. That is to say, I believe that the most effectual way of reconciling employers and employed is to give them one interest. Where the worker gains directly by the prosperity of the business, he must be a hopeless idiot if he does not exert himself to the utmost of his power."

Then, again, as far back as 1843, we find Thomas Carlyle writing thus on the question in *Past and Present*. "A question arises here: Whether in some ulterior, perhaps some not far distant stage of this 'chivalry of labor' your master-worker may not find it possible and needful to grant his workers permanent interest in his enterprise and theirs? So that it become in practical result what in essential fact, and justice it ever is—a joint enterprise; all men, from the chief master down to the lowest overseer and operative, economically as well as loyally concerned for it." Touching upon the subject of despotism in connection with labor the same writer says freedom, man's freedom, is indispensable. "We must have it, and will have it. To reconcile despotism with freedom—well, is that such a mystery? Do you not already know the way? It is to make your despotism just. Rigorous as destiny, but just, too, as destiny and its laws. The laws of God: all men obey these, and have no freedom at all but in obeying them."

With reference to the objection that may be raised to profit sharing to the effect that it does not involve loss sharing it is simply a boomerang. The workman in an industrial partnership shares profits only when the whole establishment makes a profit, to which he has contributed his share in his department. He fails to receive a bonus, and thus shares losses, when he has actually done his part toward making a dividend, but the firm has not done as well, because success with them would appear to be not so simple a matter. It will be readily seen, therefore, that objection might be made from the workman's side with more consistency than from the employer's side.

The editorial and reporting staff of The Echo would like to enter into arrangement with some of our Western confreres as to what news they would like franked. The chief editor does not consider it beneath his dignity to earn a little outside "pap," nor will he "kick" a little at some of the staff neglecting their own work to follow suit, even should we reduce the salary of our commerce man.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

A girl named Marie Louise Deschenes, 17 years old, residing at 574 Lagache street, took a dose of Paris green yesterday morning. She was taken, as soon as it was discovered, to Notre Dame hospital, where restorative measures were adopted. The doctors complain of the facility with which this poison can be purchased, as this is the third case within a brief space of time of poisoning by this means.

THE KIMBER CASE.

The Ottawa Citizen declares in an editorial that "Kimber was butchered" and goes on to say:—"There is but one thing to do now—namely, for the Federal as well as the Quebec provincial authorities to spare neither time nor expenditure in ferreting out the principals in this diabolical crime. Canada has enemies enough abroad who will use the foul deed to induce innocent people to believe that this country is the hot-bed for and nursery of anarchism. Ontario has had its 'Ben Hur' robbery; Quebec has now the Kimber case, and where the thing will end unless prompt and effective measures are adopted to discover and bring the perpetrators to justice, it would be vain to speculate."

Robertson & Co.

FINE HATS

AT LOW PRICES.

220 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE Question Now Is,

HAVE YOU DRANK

Carling's

Lager.

Every First-Class Place Keeps It.

OFFICE & VAULTS,

35 & 37 William St.

BELL TELEPHONE 1414,—FEDERAL 457.

JOHN LEWIS,

CHEMIST, VICTORIA SQUARE.

THE BIJOU MUSICAL PARLORS.

PHIL MURPHY,

Proprietor and Manager.

532 CRAIG STREET.

G. H. PEARSON & CO.,

Fine Tailoring.

22 Chaboillez Square, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM SNOW,

Manufacturer of Ostrich Feathers,

2025 NOIRE DAME ST.

Montreal, P.Q.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED TO SAMPLE A SPECIALTY.

THE Suburban Hotel.

COOL LAGER ALWAYS ON HAND.

JOE PONT,

Proprietor.

P. COLEMAN,

188 BLEURY STREET.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Call and See Him.

NO MISREPRESENTATION!

All Our Goods Sold on their Merits

SELECT YOUR FURNITURE FROM THE

Largest Stock in Canada.

FEE & MARTIN,

Palace Furniture Store,

357 to 367

St. James st.

GENUINE

ROCHESTER LAGER

—AT—

Walter Martins,

1839 NOTRE DAME STREET.

1st door east McGill.

Villa House,

Barber Shop and Saloon,

703-705 CRAIG ST.

O. TOUPIN, Proprietor.