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MEETINGS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

L. Z. BOUDREAU, - - - - PRESIDENT
R. KEYS, - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
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O. FONTAINE, - - - COR. SECRETARY
JOS. CORBELL, - - - - TREASURER
B. RODIER, - - - - SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to O. FONTAINE, Corresponding Secretary, 391 Amherst street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,
No. 7028.
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chabouillez square. Next meeting Sunday, Jan. 31, at 7.30. 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, Chabouillez square. 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.

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, Chabouillez square, at 7 o'clock.
Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON, 7 Archambault street.

LEGAL CARDS.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P., Armand D. Nicolls.
John S. Hall, Jr., Q.C., M.P.P., Albert J. Brown.
Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown,
ADVOCATES,
BARRISTERS, COMMISSIONERS, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING,
No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal.
Bell Telephone No. 42. P. O. Box 296.

Hon. H. MERCIER, M.P.P., C. BEAUSOLEIL, M.P., F. X. CHOQUET, B.C.L., P. G. MARTINEAU, B.C.L.
MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU,
ADVOCATES,
No. 76 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,
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Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemist,
2123 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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Sunday Attendance—From 1 to 2 p.m.
m. 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON,
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Corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets,
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TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, January 27th, 1892.

For some two or three years past Toronto Trades and Labor Council, on behalf of those employed mainly in the building trade, has been agitating for the passage of a by-law providing for the inspection of scaffolding. It was found that the city did not possess power to pass such a by-law, and last session of the Provincial Legislature, when seeking other necessary legislation, the city applied for authority to pass such a by-law. This was in accord with the desire of the T. & L. Council, and its Legislative Committee appeared before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature in support of the city's application in that particular. As the T. & L. Council was always opposed to aldermen creating offices for themselves, its Legislative Committee were astonished in being confronted by the Master Builders and others in opposition before the Private Bills Committee with a list of the names of persons who had made application for employment by the City Council as Inspectors of scaffolding in anticipation, and among which were the names of almost every member of the Scaffold Committee acting on behalf of the T. & L. Council. Mr. H. T. Benson, of the Builders' Laborers Union, being the honorable exception. While not being condemned by specific resolution such a spectacle was not appreciated by the T. & L. Council, and it is not too much to assert that this very fact has contributed in no small degree to lack of success in this matter up to date. Yet another phase of the same subject developed itself last week, and more successfully. Mr. George Bradley, President of the T. & L. Council, and one of its representatives on the Technical School was one of a sub-committee of that Board entrusted with, among other things, the duty of employing a janitor for Wycliffe Hall where the school was to be conducted for the ensuing three months. When the regular meeting of the Board was held last week—on Thursday evening—Mr. Bradley's colleague, only one being present, was more than surprised in finding his name among the applicants for that position, accompanied by a letter resigning as a member of the Board. On a motion to accept the resignation, Mr. O'Donoghue said it was surprising that apparently every member on the Board appeared to have been informed in advance while Mr. Bradley's colleagues from the T. & L. Council were in total ignorance up to that moment of his intention to resign and seek that appointment. While pointing out to the Board that Mr. Bradley paid poor compliment to the body that sent his name to the City Council for insertion in the by-law, he objected to the board accepting the resignation, maintaining that the resignation should be sent to the Trades and Labor Council or to the City Council, which appointed him. He also took occasion to say he would oppose Mr. Bradley's appointment. He would be glad to do Mr. Bradley a good turn, but he saw that if he was appointed it would lend color to the charge that the T. & L. Council were seeking to create offices for themselves. Nevertheless the resignation was accepted and a few minutes later he was appointed caretaker for three months at a salary of \$50 per month on a vote of 5 to 4. Of course the incident will be reported at the next meeting of the T. & L. Council, when it will be necessary to nominate another delegate on the Board to fill the vacancy thus created. As announced in all the "square" morning and evening papers of Saturday last, the Technical School itself was formally opened on Monday evening. That the Board and its promoters generally have reason to be proud of the indications of success and prosperity in store for the school will be inferred from the following notice in the Globe of this morning:

"The Toronto Technical School opened last night under favorable and encouraging circumstances in the building formerly occupied by Wycliffe College, at the head of McCaul street. There were about 150 present. Short addresses were delivered by Ald. Orr, Ald. Saunders, Prof. Galbraith, Mr. J. A. Wills, and Mr. S. G. Curry, explaining the object of the school and the benefits to be derived from it, and urging all students to a diligent prosecution of their studies. The teachers were then introduced. At the close of the meeting over 130 came forward, signed the roll and indicated the courses they wished to pursue. The students embrace nearly every trade, engineers, carpenters, pattern makers, machinists, bricklayers, painters, umbrella makers, cordwainers, iron workers, upholsterers, plumbers, station-

ary engineers, brass finishers, watch-makers, die sinkers, two electricians, one manufacturing chemist, one proof-reader, several railway clerks, boilermakers, slaters' fitters, etc. The ages average from 18 to 25. There were a few younger and several older. The subjects most generally taken were drawing, descriptive geometry and mathematics. An engineer aged 46 decided to take up chemistry and physics. A glass stainer aged 50 took up chemistry. A tinsmith aged 36 took up arithmetic. A steamboat engineer who was out of a job and had plenty of spare time took up all the subjects. This evening the different classes will be formed and work begun. Circulars describing the courses of instruction and giving full information may be obtained at the school or from the secretary, Mr. A. G. Horwood, 37 Claremont street."

As I announced in my letter of last week the Single Tax Association met in Richmond Hall on last Friday evening and there was a good audience. Special arrangements had been made to have the meeting addressed by some of the leaders of the labor party, especially with respect to a petition to the Local Legislature asking that municipalities be allowed to relieve from taxation incomes and labor products and to concentrate taxes on land values.

According to the News, Mr. R. Tyson presided and on the platform were Mr. A. F. Jury, D. A. Carey, M. W., and Robert Glockling, R. S. D. A. 125; T. W. Banton, President T. & L. Council; H. T. Benson and D. J. O'Donoghue.

Mr. Banton was the first speaker, and while approving of the resolution as being in accord with that passed at the Dominion T. & L. Congress held in Quebec last Fall, drew attention to the necessity and justice of removing of all taxes from the products of industry.

Mr. Jury in the speech of the evening, and which was warmly applauded as point after point was scored, expressed his sympathy with municipal self-government; he would like very much to see it extended. When it was proposed to divide the Province into municipalities a Tory member of Parliament said that they would soon have a number of "sucking republics." This, the speaker said, is just what we want. He hoped that all the labor bodies and societies for social reform would appear by deputations before the Parliament and urge the adoption of this reform. If we had had taxes on land valuation we never would have witnessed the mischievous expenditure to open up unnecessary streets by land speculators. Many farmers imagine they own their farms. But by the time the farmer has paid his tribute to the tax collector, to the protected manufacturer, and to the combines, he finds that he has but little of a farm left. The speaker pointed out many of the evils now caused by allowing people to hold land vacant—scattered settlements, longer roads, sparsity of schools, longer railroads, thus wasting the energies of the people and inflicting great injury on society.

Mr. D. A. Carey said that from the addresses he had heard from some eminent speakers he was convinced of the justice and importance of the single tax.

Mr. R. Glockling expressed his belief that the single tax is a fundamental reform—one necessary for the emancipation of labor. Much of the labor now employed in collecting taxes could be economized. He was pleased at the strong sympathy between the labor organizations and the Single Tax Association.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue said he felt like the American who, having printed his prayers and pinned them on the foot of his bed, pointed to them and said, "These are my sentiments." He felt how exceedingly beneficial to the laboring classes would be the application of the single tax. With the growth of intelligence the truth must gain power. He very strongly endorsed the petition for local option. He never could understand why a man should be taxed on his industry.

Rev. Mr. Septimus Jones, who was called on the platform, thanked the association for the visit a deputation paid to the deanery. The clergymen were influenced by the convictions of the speakers. He expressed his failure yet to accept the single tax. He was convinced that more of the taxes should be on the land. It is a terrible thing when a man is willing to work and able to work and cannot find the opportunity.

As the opening of the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature is approaching Mr. Geo. W. Dower, Secretary of the Dominion T. & L. Congress has had printed and is sending to the various labor organizations throughout the Dominion petitions to be signed on behalf of said bodies and forwarded to each House praying for certain legislation in the interest of working people. If the bodies to which these petitions are sent for signature will but do their duty in reference thereto as conscientiously as Mr. Dower has done his neither Parliament nor Provincial Legislature will be in a position to assert that they do not know what legislative labor bodies desire or are seeking.

On last Saturday afternoon Professor Ashley delivered one of his characteristic and able lectures at Toronto University before a large audience, and during the hour

which he spoke he was often and warmly applauded. His subject was "Methods of Industrial Peace." After viewing the subject from many standpoints he concluded as follows:

I do not mean that mechanism such as I had described could be set up all at once in any country in every industry; or that when set up serious perplexities might not arise as to the principles which were to govern its action. What I mean is this: Here in trade unionism is a great spontaneous outgrowth from existing industrial conditions. Here in arbitration, still more in boards of conciliation, could be traced the beginning of a better social order—a method of industrial peace, which, resting on the union of the men on one side, on the prudence and on the honor of the masters on the other, substitutes reasonable argument and agreement for passion and warfare. Is it not the duty of those who are placed in a position to advance the cause of peace to give some serious thought to these lessons, and when next some trade dispute is nearing to ask themselves whether these facts which have been related do not suggest a practical alternative to the old weapons of starvation and ruin?

Just imagine such a step in the ultra-loyal city of Toronto! In response to a properly signed requisition His Worship, Mayor Fleming, has called a public meeting for Thursday evening next, "for the purpose of discussing and determining the advisability or otherwise of making use of such constitutional means as are available for securing the complete political independence of this country, and for the purpose of passing such resolution or resolutions, and to take such other action in respect thereto as said meeting may determine." It will not surprise me if the bolder step of a resolution in favor of annexation is not also submitted at the same meeting. We will see.

The weather here is very cold, but there is little or no work doing and in consequence hundreds of men are idle.

URIM.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

Opening of the Campaign.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Favor of the Labor Candidate.

A very successful meeting in favor of Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, the Labor Candidate in Montreal Centre was held in the K. of L. Hall, Chabouillez street, on Thursday evening last. Considering that scarcely any public announcement of the meeting was given and that only a few dodgers were scattered around in the afternoon of the same day, there was a good attendance, the seating capacity of the hall being all taken up. In all over two hundred and fifty persons were present, who seemed quite enthusiastic over the prospects of the candidate.

Mr. Wm. Darlington was called to the chair and in a few pithy expressed remarks introduced the candidate.

Mr. Boudreau, who spoke with ease and fluency, gave an outline of his platform which embraced among other matters free education, compulsory voting, amendment to the law of garnishee (seizure of wages for debt), abolition of patronage, competitive examination for Civil Service appointment, abolition of the contract system on all Government works, more stringent inspection of factories and the appointment of female inspectors, inspection of gear and tackle, proper regulation of the liquor traffic, a mechanics' lien act, extension of the franchise, modification of the masters' and servants' act, and any measure, no matter by whom presented, which is calculated to advance the material and moral welfare of the people. Mr. Boudreau, whose remarks were received with great favor, referred to the fact that he had no money to spend on the election, and if he had would not spend a dollar. The workingmen, he said, were in a majority in the Centre division and could elect him if they believed in his principles and wanted his services. He was in the field, he said, to stay, any rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, and the 8th of March would either find him the chosen of the people or defeated.

Mr. E. Lauer who was the next speaker said he thought he would never stand on a political platform again, but the Trades and Labor Council having decided to put candidates in the field he considered it was the

duty of every honest workingman to give a helping hand in the fight that was being inaugurated that night for pure and honest government and for labor reform. Mr. Lauer then took up Mr. Boudreau's platform and dealt with it in a masterly manner. He referred to its progressive spirit and hoped the electors of Montreal Centre would endorse it at the polls, believing as he did that it met the views of a large majority. Mr. Lauer spoke particularly of the necessity for a mechanics' lien act, and referred to the trouble some time ago among the laborers on the Hereford railway through not being able to collect their wages. Had there, he maintained, been a lien act in existence no such trouble could have arisen. Mr. Lauer spoke hopefully of the prospects of their candidate, and trusted those present that evening would go forth determined to do all in their power to make his success at the polls certain.

Mr. Chatel shortly addressed the meeting in French.

Mr. Wm. Keys was the next speaker. He commenced by referring to the great pleasure it gave him to once more be in a position to face his old antagonists in the Centre Division, and do all in his power to elect the labor candidate, Mr. Boudreau, a thorough Irishman with a French name. Mr. Boudreau being the unanimous choice of the Central Trades and Labor Council, that grand institution which had taken a leading part in all the radical reforms that has been achieved for years past, and would also lead in several more that are to follow. It was not the case with the two other candidates, one of whom was nominated, the other by a so-called Conservative club in the Windsor Hotel, and he doubted very much if half a dozen of them had got a vote in the division. Mr. Keys also spoke of the boodling that had been going on, the Liberals in Ottawa calling the Conservative boodlers and proving it, and the Conservatives in Quebec proving that the Liberals are the same. Was it not time a change should take place, and that some steps should be taken to get at least a few independent men in Parliament? He was on the platform to advocate the cause of one who he knew from long experience in labor organizations to be thoroughly independent and who would work in the interest of labor reform before anything else. Mr. Boudreau's platform was a most comprehensive one, and would no doubt commend itself to the majority of the intelligent voters of the Centre Division. Every plank in it was for the benefit of the working classes, and their candidate could be depended upon to make every effort to promote their adoption.

It was somewhat late when the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for Mr. Boudreau.

Shamrock Tombola.

The Shamrock Bazaar and Tombola are meeting with unprecedented success. Both the ladies' and gentlemen's committees are working assiduously and report many generous and suitable donations from citizens of all classes.

The Tombola prizes will be very valuable, and, while there will be no temptation for a man to invest immoderately his hard-earned money in hopes of becoming suddenly wealthy a person on paying a dollar for a ticket, besides contributing to a good purpose, will have the satisfaction of knowing that there is a probability of securing a useful and good prize in return.

Brassworkers' Concert.

The annual concert and ball of Phoenix Association of Brassworkers came off in the Armory Hall on Friday evening last and was most successful in every respect. The amateur talent was among the best in Montreal, and included Messrs. A. G. Cunningham, A. J. Pickard, H. Cooper, sen., Hyam, Fellows, Young, Lamoureux and Lemay, and Misses Wheeler and Cleary. Mr. A. Blanchard made a very acceptable accompanist. Over 100 couples attended the ball at the close of the concert.

Annual Banquet Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The annual banquet of Local Union 376, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will take place at Pengelly's Restaurant, 413 St. James street, on Wednesday, 17th February, and promises to be very largely attended. The committee are exerting themselves to make the affair a success.