

THE ECHO.

JOURNAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE WORKMAN, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 2.—No. 16.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

SINGLE COPIES—THREE CENTS
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

MEETINGS.

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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 O. FONTAINE, Corresponding Secretary, 391 Amherst street.

RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,

No. 7628.
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez square. Next meeting Sunday, Jan. 17, 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, Chaboillez 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, Chaboillez square, at 2 o'clock.
Address all communications to WM. ROBERTSON, 7 Archambault street.

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TORONTO NOTES.

Efforts at Organization—The Unemployed—Unrestricted Immigration—The Technical School—Professor Ashley, M. A., on the Organization of Labor.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, January 13th, 1892.

The burden of my epistle this week is neither varied, long nor very interesting. For this I am not to blame. I am not supposed to make news of a general character, but rather to record such items of occurrences in this city as may be of interest or instructive to people interested in matters pertaining to the labor cause.

The various trades unions of our city have held their annual and semi-annual elections since the first instant, and as the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council takes place next Friday evening my next will contain the names of delegates elected or re-elected to that body, for the ensuing term, from the various organizations therein represented. The Organization Committee of the Trades and Labor Council are using every effort to re-organize the tinsmiths and sheet iron workers of Toronto, and it is to be hoped they will succeed.

The weather up to date has been remarkably mild. This is a great blessing when it is borne in mind that there are hundreds of poor but honest people idle in our midst and with no prospect of employment for months to come. Of all the cities of Canada Toronto suffers most, winter or summer, from the evils arising from the Dominion immigration system, in that it is the objective depot of nine-tenths of the immigration from Great Britain, and with the result that its labor market is almost always overcrowded with idle men.

Apocryph of this question of immigration, the Journal of United Labor—official organ of the K. of L.—of the 7th instant contains a three-column article from the pen of G. M. W. T. V. Powderly on this very subject. Those who read it—and of course every Knight of Labor in Montreal and Toronto does (!)—will wonder how long it took him to see and publish what has been so glaringly clear to organized labor in Canada for years past. While this is true, he will be surprised to learn the inexplicable fact that, while realizing the evils arising from unrestricted immigration, we still willingly—aye, enthusiastically—support by our votes a Government that is annually spending thousands of dollars of public money in the encouragement of the immigration of people who are so roundly, yet so justly, condemned as undesirable by every true friend not only of workmen but of the country generally, both in Canada and in the United States. Truly, the attitude of workmen in this country is hard to understand on more than one question.

Outside of and apart from labor organizations proper in Toronto, the Single Tax Association is persistent in its good work. Being often charged with being an organization of one idea, it has varied in its programme, and on the evening of Friday, the 22nd instant, a meeting under its auspices will be held in Richmond Hall in support of "a petition to the Ontario Legislature asking that municipalities be given the power to relieve from taxation all buildings and improvements." The programme also announces that "addresses will be delivered by prominent men in the labor organizations. Messrs. A. F. Jury, D. J. O'Donoghue and H. T. Benson have already promised to speak, and others have been invited." It may be as well to point out here that the petition just referred to, while not as broad, is in the direction of a resolution adopted at the Trades and Labor Congress held in Quebec last September. On that occasion it was moved by A. W. Wright, seconded by D. J. O'Donoghue, and adopted: "That municipalities are naturally better able than provincial legislatures to judge as to how taxation for municipal purposes may be most equitably levied, and therefore it should be left to each municipality to decide upon the incidence of taxation."

The recently constituted Technical School Board having found that it would cost a very large sum of money to put the rooms in St. Lawrence Hall, granted free by the City Council, into a condition suitable to its present purpose, has determined on securing other premises for the time being so as to open the school at the earliest possible mo-

ment. It has also decided that there shall be no fees charged for entrance or tuition. But, so as to keep out those who may begin the course so as to gratify their curiosity and then drop off attendance, a deposit of \$2 will be exacted from each pupil as a guarantee of regular attendance, good conduct, etc., and which sum will be recouped the pupil on the recommendation of the Principal at the end of the scholastic term. The prospectus of the school will be in print in a few days, and as this is a scheme of interest to working people in Montreal, I will send THE ECHO a copy in due season.

The light of the labor movement to-day finds its way into the most unlooked-for quarters. The Methodist Magazine for the present month, edited by Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., and published in Toronto, contains an able, critical and impartial article (first given in a lecture before the Literary Society of the Carleton Street Methodist Church in this city) from the pen of Mr. W. J. Ashley, M. A., and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, on "The Organization of Labor." It is not asserting too much to say of Prof. Ashley that, of all the men who have written in this connection either on the Continent of Europe or in America, he has gauged best and most truly the aspirations and thoughts of organized labor on this very important subject. That he stands well in the estimation of those who work for wages in Toronto, where he is best known, need hardly be recorded. While sending THE ECHO the article itself, with the hope that room may be found for its publication in full in some future issue, I may be permitted to quote a passage or two as an index of its whole tenor. For instance, Prof. Ashley takes opportunity to say that "as trade unions are inevitable and, indeed, necessary, in order to put the workman in a position to make an equal bargain, they are justifiable . . . There is no economist of any reputation, whatever his personal sympathy may be, who does not recognize this." Again, "to sum up . . . it must be recognized (1) that the formation of unions is justifiable; (2) that this principle brings with it certain consequences—as, for instance, that unions must act through their officials; that if they have reasonable grounds for believing that they can be permanently successful they are justified in striking, and, finally, that they have a right to try to get certain conditions, just as the masters have a right to refuse to employ any of them." The tenor of the foregoing quotations will whet the desire of your readers to read the whole article of Prof. Ashley, and that is just what I desire. Once you get a man to think, then he will begin to learn.

URIM.

THE TRADES COUNCIL.

Selection of Two Candidates for the Provincial Parliament.

A special meeting of the Council, for the purpose of considering the political situation was held on Sunday afternoon last.

The requisition calling the meeting was read, and on motion, endorsed.

A motion was then made that the Council take no political action whatever; which, after a lively debate, was lost.

Another motion that candidates for political honors in the East and West ends be chosen by delegates living in the respective divisions was also lost.

Nominations then took place for labor candidate in St. Mary's Ward, Messrs. Boileau, Beland and Coutlee being nominated.

A ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Beland, 38; Boileau, 22; Coutlee, 9.

Mr. Beland receiving a majority on the first ballot was declared elected.

It was then decided to run a candidate in Montreal Centre against Mr. McShane, and L. Z. Boudreau, the President, was unanimously chosen to contest that constituency.

Two committees were then appointed to make all the necessary arrangements to carry on the campaign on behalf of the candidates chosen, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the regular meeting of Maple assembly, 3965, K. of L., held on Wednesday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this assembly heartily approves of the action taken by the Central Trades and Labor Council in nominating Mr. L. Z. Boudreau for the Centre division and Mr. Joseph Beland for St. Mary's division.

Resolved, that we give our unanimous support and co-operation to the council in its endeavor to secure the return of both candidates.

K. OF L.



Annual Celebration of the Founding of the Order in Montreal.

The Banner Assembly Hold a Banquet Attended by Over 100 Knights.

In commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the Knights of Labor in Montreal, Dominion Assembly 2436 (the pioneer assembly of the province) held a banquet in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboillez street, on Tuesday evening last. There was a very good representation of the Order present, to assist their brethren of the Dominion, one or two of them being charter members of the original assembly. About 100 altogether sat down to the excellent menu provided by Mr. Sutherland, confectioner, of Wellington street, the chair being ably filled by Mr. W. Darlington, District Master Workman. After disposing of the good things and fully satisfying the inner man,

Mr. Darlington offered the first toast on the list, which was that of "The Order." He said: Gentlemen,—I welcome you here to-night on this our 9th anniversary of the inception of the Order of Knights of Labor in the Province of Quebec. There is no doubt you wonder at us holding our anniversary in our Hall when there are so many other places so much more convenient for that purpose. Well, we tell you that our committee having the matter in hand thought that in the place where we air our grievances, in the place where we teach each other the right we have to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; where we discuss the best means of uplifting downtrodden humanity, there and there alone would we hold our annual festival and reunion. Another thing, too, which may strike a great number of those present is the absence of professional politicians at this gathering. Our reason for leaving them out was, that as we owe them nothing in the past and expect nothing from them in the future, we thought we could manage to get along without their condescension. One other little matter which some of those present seem surprised at is that they have not been notified as to what toasts they are expected to respond to, the reason for it being that when the different parties expected to respond are notified they mostly spend too much time in cut and dried speeches, therefore to-night each one will be called upon to respond without preparation, and now I will call upon all those present to rise and drink to the toast of "Our Noble Order." I will not take up much of your time in discussing this very important subject any more than to say its influences have and are now being felt all over the world from pole to pole. The Knights of Labor, aims and objects, so far-reaching, are gradually undermining, by their educational methods, the very constitutions of nations. To-day we have as it were four or five powerful pillars to shake down, there is first the money power; then come land monopoly, transportation, telegraphs, telephones, etc. To wipe out private banking and loan institutions, and make the Government our only Bank, would mean a saving in interest alone to the people of Canada of a sum amounting to more than two dollars for every man, woman and child in it. To nationalize the land would mean of course government ownership, then all mining, farm and forest land could not be monopolized by a few, for whatever they were worth to those who wished to work them would go in the shape of a rent or a tax to the government, which is the people, and no matter who or what the government is, or who are their friends, they could not give the land away to any of them, for the moment they did it would cease to be national land. As for transportation, telegraphs, telephones, etc., the other pillars we are trying to pull down, it would take too long for me to give my views upon them, so hoping the time is not far distant when some of our desires shall be accomplished facts, and labor shall begin to be emancipated from the thralldom of the drone and the non-producer, I will call upon

our worthy friend Mr. B. Feeney to say a few words.

Mr. Feeney responded as follows: Mr. Chairman and Brothers,—In being called upon to respond to the toast of the Order I feel inadequate to respond to what in my mind is the grandest, noblest toast that may be offered "The Order," and as the time is limited and several other toasts upon our programme I will confine my few remarks to the Order in this province. We are assembled here to-night to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Order in this province and in a fraternal spirit to review the progress of the toilers since its inception. Nine years ago to-night there stood on the platform of the Mechanics Institute twelve noble and true-hearted men who pledged themselves in the interest of humanity, and as I look around me I can only see one of that gallant number here to-night, that is Bro. W. Keys, and when we review the progress since made there is a great deal to be commended. I say that if I had time to review the work done by the Order in this city and province you would all heartily join me in toasting the Order, and do not forget that we owe our allegiance to the parent assembly, old Dominion 2436. I might go on for hours and still would not hope to do justice to the Order and as there are several more able speakers than me to hear from, I would simply say that the prosperity of the Order shall always be my greatest desire.

The toast, "The Central Trades and Labor Council," was next proposed, to which Mr. L. Z. Boudreau, the president, replied as follows: It is with great pleasure I rise to respond to this toast, but, before making the few remarks I have to make, would thank you on behalf of the Council for the very kind and enthusiastic manner in which it has been received and honored. The Central Trades and Labor Council, which you are aware arose from a very small beginning, has grown to an organization of great influence both in municipal and political affairs. The one great aim of its founders, some of whom are present this evening, was to form a central body that would be composed of every branch of organized labor. That their object has been achieved to a great degree cannot be denied. The Council has had its victories and its defeats. Among its most important victories are the repeal of the Statute Labor Tax law, the amendments to the Factory Act, the appointment of inspectors for the carrying out of the provisions of the said Act, the establishment of night schools and a large number of other reforms I can't think of at the present moment. The Trades and Labor Council, by its aggressiveness and its determination that the rights of workmen shall be fully secured and their claims respected has succeeded also in one thing—it has succeeded in making itself cordially hated in the City Council, and to those aldermen who neglect their duty it is a thorn in the flesh. It has kept the Labor question well before the Provincial Legislature for the past five years, and will in all probability keep it before them for a long time to come. What then is every man's duty to the Council under the circumstances? It is to see that all labor organizations are represented in it, as unfortunately some are not; to stand shoulder to shoulder in carrying out its mandates, and never rest until such time as the Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal is what it should be, the most influential body of its kind in the Dominion of Canada. The Council has done me a high honor in selecting me as a candidate for Montreal Centre. (Great applause.) Should I succeed in getting elected, and with your energetic assistance success is certain, I shall strive along with my friend, Mr. Beland, to advance the interests of working men before the legislature of Quebec.

Mr. Joseph Beland, late representative of St. Mary's Ward, was also called upon to respond, which he did in a very felicitous manner. He said he was sorry he was not better acquainted with the English language—the language of Shakespeare—so that he could do full justice to the toast. The occasion called for eloquent periods and he felt himself unequal to the task. He was happy to see so many old comrades—old soldiers—among the company, those who were present at the founding of the Trades and Labor Council, and he was also happy to see such a large number of new faces, so much new blood, and he felt sanguine from their appearance they would worthily carry on the banner of labor reform. Mr. Beland said he was delighted to see such

(Continued on page 4.)