

THE ECHO.

Published under the Auspices of Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 in the Interest of Organized Labor.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

No. 6



AN EDITOR'S SORROW.

"Is there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said 'I'll pay, before I go to bed, the debt I owe the Printer.'—Whitby Chronicle.

There may not be, but some we know,
Who put it off till morning glow,
And then forget the bill, and so—
They help to starve the printer.

And if the printer haps to roam
With bill in hand into their home
They fade away across the loam
As fast as any sprinter.

And lo, he knocks an hour in vain,
And glances through the window pane
And then he sighs with much disdain,
"There's no one in the linter."

When his finances are in splints,
When his affairs have got the squints,
And for relief he gently hints,
Do they relieve the hinter?

Nay, nay, fond heart, they do not so;
They hate to let the money go;
They say (it fills his heart with woe):
"He'll have to wait till winter."

VARIETIES.

Judging from the ludicrous spectacle witnessed daily in the vicinity of the Herald office, about meal time, the proprietors of that paper approve of the policy of "protection."

Husband—Am I never to have my own way?
Wife—Certainly, my dove; when we are both agreed you can have your way, and when we differ I'll have mine.

Mr. Dumpsey—Johnny, do people ever say you look like me?
Johnny Dumpsey—No, pa—not since you got me that big St. Bernard dog.

"Papa, there's something I want to know."
"What is it, my boy?"
"Why is the moon called she?"
"Because it is changeable, my son."

McCorkle—I have discovered the true elixir of life.
McCorkle—What is it?
McCorkle—Get sentenced to die by electricity.

Smith—Supposing I should ask you to let me have \$50 for three months, Robinson?
Robinson—I should want security.
Smith—What security would satisfy you?
Robinson (after a moment's thought)—Handcuffs.

"Look at this newspaper," said one messenger boy to another.
"What about it?"
"It says that the earth travels at the rate of eighteen miles a second."

"Golly! Well, maybe it's going our way. Let's sit down an' see."

"Doesn't that man know there's typhoid fever in that house?" asked one citizen of another.
"I suppose not; he goes in as if he wasn't in the least apprehensive."

"Why doesn't somebody warn him?"
"Oh, he's a detective. Nobody is afraid he will catch anything."

"Is there no liberty in Russia?" asked a New Yorker of Mr. Curtin, our ex-minister to Russia.
"O, yes; there is plenty of liberty, but, of course, it is not for everybody."

"I don't quite understand."
"There is plenty of liberty for those who are wealthy and powerful, but this liberty is for the common folks very much like the bank note on which is printed: 'Whoever imitates this shall suffer death or imprisonment.'"

St. Lawrence Ward

WORKINGMEN, VOTE FOR

The Man Who Will Not Betray
YOUR Interests,

MR. WILLIAM CLENDINNENG

This popular and generous employer of labor is now before you asking for your suffrages to send him as your representative for St. Lawrence Ward in the Local Legislature.

Mr. CLENDINNENG believes in the maxim of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and has always acted upon it, as his numerous employees willingly testify.

Do not neglect your own interests by neglecting to poll your vote in his favor.

Rally to Mr. CLENDINNENG'S support on
Polling Day.

TUESDAY, 17th JUNE,

and, with such generous support as you can give, return him triumphantly at the head of the poll.

What the electors want is a man of sound sense and with the courage to give expression to his convictions. Such a man is WILLIAM CLENDINNENG, a self-made man, a man of the people, who knows what the people want, as honest as the day and above boodle.

Work and Vote for Clendinneng!

AN EDITOR'S WRATH.

There are fiends of the 'cycle and fiends of baseball,
There are fiends whom it would be a pleasure to mawl,

But the fiend who comes into the editor's room,
Who eats all the paste, plasters ink on the broom,
Who clips the exchanges, takes all that is good,
And muddies the rug as no gentleman would,
Who pokes our desk up in a terrible mess
And tortures the sweet office pussy unless
We come with a club, muttering slowly his doom
And kick him at once from the editor's room—
Who tips up the inkstand and drinks the benzine—
Is the very worst fiend I ever have seen.

Smoke the Union Cigar, Nectar, 5c

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. PRINTERS' HOME IN COLORADO.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—The printers' home will be located in Colorado Springs. The location was made at the afternoon session of the International Union. The entire Childs-Drexel fund, amounting with interest and contributions to \$30,000, was voted to begin work on the home right away, and measures will be instituted to run the building fund up to \$50,000. The plan provides for a board of fifteen trustees, of whom the present Childs-Drexel fund trustees shall form part, the others to be elected. A per capita tax of \$1 yearly to be levied for the support of the Home. An amendment was offered to the law to compel foremen to give a written reason for the discharge of men and require them when they discharge men, if the "case" is restored within sixty days, to give its former holder the refusal of it. A section was reported favorably from the committee on laws, which read:

"No compositor on newspapers shall be permitted to work more than six days per week if a substitute can be obtained."

Miss Taylor, of Cincinnati, moved to amend by making it five days, instead of six. A motion was made to lay the whole section on the table and the yeas and nays called for. The vote stood—yeas, 88; nays, 55, and the section was laid on the table. A resolution to pay travelling printers a mileage was reported upon unfavorably by the committee on laws and action upon that report was postponed.

Smoke the Union Cigar, Picnic, 5c

CHINESE EXECUTIONS.

Letters from Shanghai give details of a wholesale execution of criminals recently in Peking. The condemned numbered fourteen, and were carried to the place of execution in waggons. They were dressed in red, their hands tied behind them, and a heavy chain was fastened around their necks. They were indifferent as to their fate. At the place of execution an Imperial commissioner read the decree of condemnation. Nine of the prisoners were to be beheaded and five hanged. The former were placed in front of the place destined to receive their bodies. Their faces were painted red, their clothes were stripped from, and each one was forced to dig a grave for himself. The subsequent work of the executioner was speedy, and in a few moments the nine were beheaded and the five strangled. The bodies of the latter were stretched on the ground, and the officers pinned on each a large paper giving the name and crime of the condemned. Later the bodies were exposed to be the prey of birds. An immense throng went to Peking to witness the executions.

Smoke the Union Cigar Nectar 5c.

At the forthcoming electrical exhibition in St. Louis it is intended to illustrate very fully the remarkable progress which has been made in the application of electricity for heating purposes. Among other devices there will be ordinary looking flat-irons to which flexible cord is attached, and to which the heat can be instantly transmitted by a slight pressure. Soldering irons with similar connections can be heated without any waste of time, and the usual fire-pot can be dispensed with. Tea kettles, cooking dishes, tin pans and every description of culinary articles can in the same way be placed anywhere, and their contents boiled or baked in the time ordinarily taken in lighting a fire. Portable radiators will also be on exhibition, which can be carried with the greatest ease from one room to another, and which, when connected, will warm the apartment. Supplementing this exhibit will be a number of improved thermostats or temperature controllers, by which the temperature of a room can be absolutely regulated.

The Echo.

ALL LABOR IS SACRED.—Carlyle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1890.

THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ.

We understand that an organizer of the United Typothetæ was in town the other day, and held a meeting with several of the employing printers in the St. Lawrence Hall, his object being to start a branch of the association in this city. In view of his visit and its purpose it is necessary that we should enlighten the public as to the aims and objects of the association. The newspapers of this city have carefully concealed the fact of the meeting, who attended it, who were present, and the officers, if any, who were elected. Why is this? If the Typothetæ were an institution to be desired in our midst, if its objects were laudable and their attainment for the good of the community, would it not have been noticed and welcomed? Certainly it would. But the newspapers of this city know right well that the principles of the association are such that the establishment of a branch here would prove a stumbling block in the promotion of harmony between employer and employed, for their principles and constitution are utterly opposed to progressive ideas for the amelioration and enlightenment of the laboring classes. Such a programme of principles would prove very unpopular here, and that is the reason why the papers withheld all notice of its introduction. Originally founded as a social organization of employing printers it has developed largely into a society to fight and break up, if possible, the International Typographical Union and its branches. The sooner they get rid of these members who believe in this way the better will it be for all parties. The International Union is too firmly rooted in the hearts of the printers of this continent to be easily upset. On this point an employer in the Artist Printer says: "I really can't see what affinity the employers of Union labor can have for the employers of the incompetents and the disreputable outcasts from union societies. The latter will always be a detriment to the former, and hinder them in all their endeavors to adjust matters of difference between themselves and their employers in a just and honorable manner."

One of the main "principles" of the Typothetæ is to flood the trade with boy labor, one idiot belonging to the organization claiming that each office or workshop should have at least two apprentices to one journeyman, "in order to keep up," as he says, "with the increase of population." Again, on this subject, "An Employer" says:

"It would be well to pay much more attention than is paid to the apprentices we now have, and see that the promise to 'teach them the trade' is truly and faithfully kept, which, alas, is not done with more than one-tenth of the learners at the present time. After a boy is once engaged, nobody seems to consider it his duty to instruct him in anything, the employer or foreman least of all. If an apprentice does become proficient, it is because he has more than the usual amount of ambition and smartness, and has 'picked up' all that he knows at the end of his time."

We cannot call the policy of the unions at all "short-sighted." It is but an attempt to limit the number of apprentices to the capacity of those who undertake to teach them, and if the unions could only secure the co-operation of the employers in this matter, the day would not be far distant when we could boast of a better and more skilled class of journeyman printers than we now have."

Continuing "An Employer" thus sensibly discourses on the question of incompetent labor:

"Has it never occurred to them that a monopoly of knowledge concerning a trade is as useful to the employer as it is to the employee who endeavors to build up such restrictions around his art? Suppose you employ ten good men at \$20 per week, and gain the same percentage off their labor as the man across

the street who hires 'bum' labor at \$10 per week, don't you see that you are 100 per cent better off than he. Why not encourage high prices for work, and try your best to educate your workmen so that they will be worth high prices?"

"I become rather weary at times when I see some firms reducing the wages of their employees' so that they may be better able to compete with their rivals, just as if their compositors couldn't do the same thing and be on the same footing as before. In what does it result, but to lessen the amount of profit, though it be based on the same percentage?"

"Reducing wages and hiring cheap men, or increasing the number of apprentices for the purpose of reducing the cost of work, is but poor policy at the best. It doesn't pay. Aim at high-class work, get a reputation for it, and secure good prices accordingly. Don't degrade the printing business more than you can help. Don't assist in increasing the number of 'botches' now in it by advocating for more apprentices."

The Typothetæ is opposed to the progress in material wealth and social advancement of the workingman, and those who enroll themselves in its ranks should have the patronage of the working classes diverted away from them.

We congratulate the printers of Rouse's Point on the establishment of a branch of the International Typographical Union at that place, and we trust that the enthusiasm displayed in its formation will not be allowed to wane. Such an organization was sorely needed, and now that it has been formed we advise its members to act at all times up to the principles of Unionism, and the success of the branch is assured. Besides being of benefit to the employees themselves it will also advance the interests of the proprietors, as we find that the waste and destruction of material—so liable to occur in a printing office—is reduced to a minimum where unionism exists. The establishment of a Union at Rouse's Point should also greatly benefit the printing trade here, as it will considerably reduce the risk of unfair competition from that quarter.

In connection with the Herald lock-out a funny story is now told. It seems that the brawny editor, assisted by two or three of the reporting staff, was engaged in locking up the daily bulletin, which, by the way, was no indication of the contents of the paper. They managed the locking up successfully, and the question of getting it down to the press room arose. The editor being possessed of plenty of muscle, volunteered to carry it down. Hoisting the form up he got it on his head (as the easiest way to carry it), but, alas! his head went through, and left the chase hanging on his shoulders. Ridding himself of his improvised collar, he left the composing room crestfallen.

The electors of St. Lawrence Ward have now before them, in the person of Mr. Clendinning, a gentleman whose election as their representative would do honor to the ward. He is a man of conspicuous ability, of conscious probity, and in business tact is second to none. Mr. Clendinning is also a fluent speaker in both languages, and altogether a very desirable representative. The workmen especially should rally round him, as in his position as an extensive employer of labor he has ever shown that kindness and consideration towards his employees which ought to exist between labor and capital.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor ECHO:

SIR,—I think if "the finest" will keep their eyes open they will notice that the G. T. R. run locomotives on Wellington and St. Patrick streets within the prescribed hours. I saw two boys running to get a ride on the locomotive on Wellington street in the middle of the afternoon lately, but I saw none of "THE FINEST" AROUND.

To the Editor of THE ECHO:

SIR,—Owing to the fluctuating nature of the trade there are at different times large numbers of compositors out of permanent employment in this city, and believing the employing printers of Montreal would not be averse to considering any proposition having for its object the welfare of those so situated, I respectfully submit the following:—

1. That the master printers of this city substitute, wholly or in part, male help in lieu of the female compositors now in their employ, the latter to receive two or three months' notice of the intended change.

The dismissal of the female compositors, in the manner proposed, would be no hardship to them, and their replacement by first-class male help no increased cost to the employers. Why? it may be asked. I will answer. The young ladies now employed as female compositors could easily procure positions at more suitable industries or professional occupations that would give them equally as good remuneration for their labor and better adapt them for the higher and nobler sphere of womanhood, which many of them in their course of life will no doubt be called upon to accept. To-day, employ in the composing room; to-morrow, it may be, the female compositor becomes queen of the household.

As to the likelihood of any increased expenditure arising from this change, as suggested, I do not think there need be the least apprehension on the part of the employers; if any, I claim it would be insignificant, compared with the more satisfactory manner in which the composition would be done by good, reliable men, any number of whom can be secured. I hold, too, that the journeyman compositors have the prior claim to the consideration of the employers, in that they have served a regular apprenticeship to the trade and adopted it as their vocation in life. In the printing trade, as in other like industries where female help is brought into competition, I think it will be found that it is necessary to augment their numbers in order to offset their inability to perform general work. It is therefore nothing more than distributing among a larger number of inferior help the same amount of wages that might with better advantage, and more satisfaction to the employer, be paid out to first-class male help.

I have had occasion, during the past year, to work in one of the large printing houses in this city employing female and boy labor to a large extent, and after close observation of the ability of the female compositor for general work, I have no hesitation in asserting that not one in five ever approaches to average proficiency. Again, I am in a position to affirm that they are unfairly used to deprive the journeyman compositor of that to which he alone is justly entitled. So, too, in regard to the excess of boy labor. During my stay in the printing house I have reference to I was compelled, through being unable to better my condition, to accept the same scale for superior workmanship, that took longer to complete, as was paid for the plainer kinds of composition; in fact, owing to the system of "culling" in favor of my female competitor, I was unable to earn that which I was capable of doing with a fair field, no favor, and no other assistance but my own.

2. Another grievance of the journeyman compositor is the absence of a regular indenture system of apprenticeship and the strict enforcement of the same.

Taking the old adage, that "the boy is father to the man," so is the apprentice to the skilled workman. At the present time the almost common rule is to take a boy into an office without any inquiry as to his capability. At the end of four or five years he steps out as a journeyman, knowing what?—very little more than the ordinary routine of the office which he had just left. His next move is to seek admission to the Trades Union (if one exists in the locality), who, for self-protection, are forced to admit him. Armed with a certificate of membership, and strong in the faith and assistance of his fellow-craftsmen, he succeeds in obtaining employment in some other office, the superintendent of which readily discovers his inability to satisfactorily perform the duties assigned him, and charges him with incompetency. Who is responsible for this? I answer his first employer or his representative, as well as the parent or guardian, for had there been a regular bond of indenture in the first instance there would have been an obligation on the part of his employer to have taught him the higher grades of workmanship. And yet employing printers will taunt trade unions with fostering inferior help, when, in fact, they are the direct cause of it themselves. This is an all-important matter for consideration and ought to receive serious attention.

As on these two questions, female and boy labor, depends much of the welfare of the journeymen compositors of this city, I suggest that the men seek a conference with the employers and endeavor to arrive at some amicable arrangement. At such meeting, too, might be discussed a scale of prices for newspaper and book and job work; the hours of labor regulated, particularly with regard to morning papers, and a common agreement arrived at that would be binding on both employer and employee. Thus would be established that entente cordiale which should exist between the employing printers of this city and the journeymen compositors. How about the employers taking the lead in this matter?

Every fair-minded journeyman compositor, and the public in general, should sympathize with you in the lock-out to which you have been subjected. Knowing, as I do, the toilsome labor you have to perform, night after night, I have often wondered how you stood the strain, and now, to make your position worse, your employer, it appears, seeks to take away from you some of that small portion of the best paying work which you have all along been receiving. Shame on such a proceeding! But what shall be said of those unfair men who have replaced you? Bereft of all principle, they have sunk their manhood so low that they ought to be pitied rather than condemned. There is yet time for them to redeem themselves, and I hope they will reconsider their hasty and unfair action by vacating the positions which they have taken.

COMPOSITOR.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Saturday, June 14th.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.

Handsome 42 inch Bordered Chambrays in all the newest shades.

SHOT BROCADES.

Brocaded Chambrays in new colors. Novelties in Fancy Chambrays.

CHECKS.

Stripes, Plaids, Brocades.

FROSTED.

Novelties in Fancy Chambrays.

SCOTCH PLAIDS.

Plain Chambrays in new shades.

ART SHADES.

Soft finished lawn for dresses in all the newest high art shades.

NOVELTIES.

Many novelties represented in this department.

A BARGAIN LINE.

Plain and Checked Chambrays, 7½c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

SATEEN DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH SATEENS.

VERY RICH.

French Sateens, the newest modes from Paris, in all qualities.

CHOICE SELECTION

of Persian designs, in light colors.

ENGLISH SATEENS.

A large stock of the newest patterns and shades in English Sateens just received from England.

CAMBRICS.

Handsome Delaine Pattern Cambrics.

PRINTS AND SATEENS

Handsome Sateens, 10c, 11c, 12c yard. New Pattern Prints, 6½c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c. Choice English Drillettes, 12c yard.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

GETTING OUT THE PAPER.

PART ONE.

It was ten o'clock at night in the Morning Golden Slipper office in Xville. One would have expected at that time to see the boys standing at their cases piling up the thousands, shifting periodically from one foot to the other and calling out for a standing line occasionally. But one's expectations would not have been supported by facts. Not a comp was at his case. Not a line of news was set. The boys had struck!

That was all that was the matter. That was all that made a little group of pressmen, editors, reporters and business office employees look glum. Smithington, the river and levee man, who had been an actor in his time, jumped on the bare imposing stone and breathed in a tragic voice:—"We are lost. Prayers, threats and entreaties alike have been useless. How, oh, how can we get the paper out?" "How?" growled the chief. "How? I'd like to know how we're going to get it out at all, let alone in time for the mail. Hallo, Howjames, I thought you were dead."

Howjames, who had just entered, looked surprised at the bareness of the office. He was a Bohemian who had struck town some eight months before and was used now and then to bring in some copy when he struck a midnight horror or other news. "What's the matter?" he queried, "all the compositors sick and the subs drowned?" "Been a strike," responded the chief laconically. "Strike? Hum-m-m. Well, you want to get the paper out, don't ye?" There was a general laugh. "That is what we seem at present to desire," said the chief dryly. "Can any of you stick type?" inquired the new-comer. On investigation it was found that three of the group had some trifling acquaintance with the case. "Well, boys, I'm your foreman, and if you'll pull out lively we'll get the paper out," and Howjames pulled off hat and coat. "Is this a fake?" asked the chief. "Not any," responded the improvised foreman; "get to your cases, boys." The chief's eye gleamed. "Young man," he said to Howjames, "you get the paper out and I'll repay you." "I'll get the Slipper out or we'll die in the attempt." "At last!" shouted Smithington; "our night had come, we were all undone, but now we will see the victory won!" "You get to your case," said Howjames.

Ten minutes afterwards there was a silence as of death in the office. "Can you give me a capital 'H' in this little size letter?" asked Snibs of Minute-boy who stood near him. "No, stick in one of those large double spaces I think the compositors call them quads."

At half-past eleven the first stick was filled. It was a terror, as to punctuation and all typographical rules. "Will you take this type out of the stick?" said Smithington to Howjames. "I am too busy," said that worthy, who was figuring away on a piece of paper "take it out and make an impression of it the best way you can." Sp-r-r-p-smash!—and there was a small heap of pie on the floor, representing a stick-full of brevier. All turned and laughed at Smithington who stood, the picture of woe, in the centre of the floor. "I've a good mind to knock the stuff out of you" said the foreman.

It was now twelve o'clock. Four men had been setting for an hour and a half, and there was only about a thousand and a half set up, and as none of the boys could dump, this was left in the sticks. The chief came into the room with a column editorial, saying "Rush this out." Howjames stared at him in dismay. "Rush it out," said the chief. "I guess you'll have to rush in some compositors first," said he. "There's only one compositor here, and he has to be foreman too. Now look here, I can't get the whole paper out by myself. None of these fellows have ever lifted a two-inch ad or distributed a half column. We'll have to fill up on ads." "Can you lift ads yourself?" asked the chief. "I am thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business," answered the improvised foreman. The moment the chief had gone he tried to lift a two-stick ad. "I am travelling on my cheek and mean to get there," whispered Howjames to himself; "I never was inside a printing office for more than an hour at a time in my life, but we'll get through!" Needless to say, Howjames did not utter these words audibly. The two-stick ad went to pieces in his hands. "I will have to get some one to help me with that half-page one," he said to himself. "Here Snibs, come here and take one end of this ad." "All right." "Now, clinch it firmly and push it towards me all the time, so as to keep it tight, and I will do the same. We want to get it into the form." "All right." Marvellous to say they got it off the stone and brought it with very few letters missing to the turtle. "I see the column-rules are still in the chase," said Snibs, who was doing his part to keep the ad together. "Well, I think it will just slide in as well with them in as though we put them in afterwards. Let it down easy now. We want it in the bottom half of the page."

And they did let it down easy. It was amusing to see the face of the chief who appeared at that instant! He was purple with rage when he comprehended the action. "You get out," he said to Howjames, "and don't you let me ever see your face again." "I'm foreman here, and mean to get the paper out," answered Howjames. "Chuck him out, boys," roared the chief, and he was obeyed at once.

PART TWO.

"I suppose I will have to get to work," soliloquized the chief, "I can lift an ad, anyway, better than that object."

He got his coat off. He waded in. He had those reporters and the solitary pressman perspiring as they had never perspired before. "You are making \$5.00 apiece to-night, boys," he said. And then he lifted the ads and piled up a couple of sticks of nonpariel and proof read the reporter's takos and corrected them somewhat and just half an hour after the time for going to press the turtles were ready. They were tough looking turtles but there they were. The pressman put the forms on the press, and then, worn out with his unusual exertion

he expired. (I am sorry to kill him so soon and before he got his five dollars but it has to be done.) "Man the press!" shouted Smithington, when the poor fellow had been layed on a heap of waste paper, and starting the press somewhat prematurely he fed it with several fingers of each hand and part of one foot. The chief walked to his place and fainted away at the thought of the day's experiences. Everyone but Snibs and his companion had now either gone home or become disabled. Snibs waked to the gilderfluke and was reaching for the bandersnatch when the flip-flap dashed half of his brains out and he fell on the floor. Up to this time we have not heard much of Snibs' companion. We will now proceed with him. He had been silent during the aforementioned calamities but now jumped into the breach and with his unusually capacious feet filled it quite up. He got the press going and got the edition out. (Yes, that's all right. I know it's an awful lie, but the edition had to be got out somehow, you know.) By this time the chief had recovered from his fainting, and getting up he donned a mailing machine and got the whole edition off in time for the mail. I will not dwell upon the scene, as I can board cheaper elsewhere. When the compositors got back the next day they found seven-eighths of a ton of pi, but some one had got in over night and stolen their old case-shoes from beneath each frame!

CHATHAM BARNES.

LABOR TRIUMPHANT.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION INSTITUTED AT ROUSES POINT, N. Y., WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

From our Special Correspondent.

On Wednesday, June 11th, a branch union of the International Typographical Union was organized by Deputy Organizer I. M. Freudenthal, deputized by Hon. M. J. Nolan, of Albany, N. Y., Chief Organizer for the Eastern States, with a full membership of 27 journeymen and women and one apprentice. The movement was started about two weeks ago by several of the printers in town, among whom may be mentioned Isaac M. Freudenthal, Silas Surprise, George D. Kelsey, J. M. O'Hanlon and Robert Lambert. These gentlemen worked indefatigably and vigorously for the cause, which at its inception seemed rather hazy, but their continued efforts brought forth a successful result, one which will be regarded as a herald of better times in northern New York for the laboring men and women of the district.

In view of the present labor troubles in Montreal, this much-desired result will be greeted by the various labor organizations with approval.

When the Deputy Organizer interviewed the proprietors of the large printing establishment here, Messrs. Philips and Casey (formerly owned by John Lovell, of Montreal), in connection with the proposed union, the proprietors were asked if it would occasion any trouble between them and their employees. In reply they stated that they were in favor of the organization, and were glad that it had come to pass, and further promised to pay a higher rate of wages, at a later period, which action would be entirely voluntary on their part. They expressed a hope that no arbitrary movement would be made by the union in this connection, which hope will be fulfilled, as the union was not (or has any other branch union ever been) instituted for the purpose of creating trouble between employers and employees, but simply to ameliorate their condition by peaceable and just measures, and also to raise the moral and social, as well as mental, standard of the workmen.

The meeting was held in Philips & Casey's building, the use of which was kindly conceded by the above gentlemen.

The following is a list of the officers: President, Silas L. Surprise; vice-president, Miss Annie Gray; financial secretary, John M. O'Hanlon; recording and corresponding secy., Geo. D. Kelsey; treasurer, Miss Florence A. Robinson; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene Spears. The regular installation of officers will occur as soon as Chief Organizer M. J. Nolan arrives here.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

PRINTERS AT A BARBECUE—RELIEF TO THE CHATTANOOGA STRIKERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11.—After transacting considerable important business the members of the International Typographical Union adjourned to the foot of Stone Mountain this afternoon, and enjoyed a genuine Georgia barbecue. Few of them had ever taken part in one of these famous feeds before, and to say that it was hugely enjoyed would be putting it mild.

Before adjourning the business session \$1,000 was voted for the relief of the striking printers in Chattanooga. The Chattanooga printers struck on their own account and were not entitled to aid from the International body. Nevertheless, a donation of \$300 was recommended by the Finance Committee, which was by amendment increased to \$1,000.

Initiatory steps were taken for the calling of an international typographical congress in Chicago during the World's fair, and the delegates to the American Federation of Labor were instructed to work in that body for an international workingmen's congress in the same city at the same time. On motion of Mr. Lanahan, of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention give permission to grant a charter to a union in New York City composed of pressmen, feeders and other press-room employees with a scale of prices to cover each branch, provided, when travelling cards are issued they shall designate the branch at which the person is employed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—The Typographical

Union to-day re-elected E. T. Plank president and W. S. McClevey secretary and treasurer. The other officers elected are: First vice-president, H. J. Loser, Nashville; second, J. Von Buettner, Galveston; third, P. J. Weldon, Chicago; organizers: First district, Edmund Beardsley, Brooklyn; second, G. Harry Stone, St. Louis; third, S. R. Freeman, Birmingham; fourth, Victor B. Williams, Chicago; fifth, James E. Reynolds, Ottawa, Ont.; sixth, John R. Winters, San Francisco; seventh, Michael G. Cummings, St. Paul. Delegates to the American Federation of Labor: Alex. J. Mullen, Minneapolis; Frank L. Rist, Cincinnati, leaving two to be elected.

SPORTING NEWS.

(By H. A. R. D. GUT.)

Buffalo's baseball boom's "bust." Just hear each club's friends "howl for their boys" at the lacrosse match this "aft."

No three straights, we prophesy.

Jimmy—"Arry, are 'ee goine to tha laa crosse match, this afta-noon?"

Harry—"Fy, Jimmer, bye, what ere that?"

Jimmy—"Its a tha bloomin' thiug as they calls 'Our National Game,' out 'ere."

Harry—"An' is that French for cricket, chummy?"

Jimmy—"No, dash ma hies, hits not French, hits Kanuck or Hindan; hand they just cuts and slashes heach other like costermonger's mokes, you know. But they 'aves no wickets nor bowlers."

Harry—"And 'ow his hit they calls this 'our national game,' when that's cricket?"

Jimmy—"But hits not hours; hits theirs."

Harry—"Hian't this 'ere country a part of the British Empire?"

Jimmy—"Yes."

Harry—"Well, if hits that, you see as what's theirs is hours, and wice wery. So we won't 'ave any houtlandish game 'as that 'ere."

[A death-blow to lacrosse.]

Is there to be no more intermediate clubs, except on paper? We cannot afford to do without that class of clubs if we expect to keep up the standard of senior clubs, because if the seniors are compelled to recruit from junior clubs it will have the result of lowering the standard necessary for attaining a position on a first-class team. We believe that a junior should have stood the intermediate test—unless in exceptional cases—before being even tried by seniors. That is if we wish to keep on improving our game.

BRIEFLETS.

We want play grounds in this city—in every ward—where our boys and girls can play and exercise. And grass to be played over—not be chased off.

We venture to assert that any one who will establish a swimming bath on the Craig street level, say, in the centre of the city, will do more good for the health of the youth of our city and reap more profit for himself than the majority of businesses. It could be a skating rink in winter and baths in summer. And the corporation ought to encourage any project with that object in view. Yes, 5c baths.

Shamrock team for this afternoon:—Reddy, Barry, McKenna, Dwyer, Murray, Brophy, McVey, Moore, Neville, Rielly, Tansey, Brown, Spare—Cafferty and Rowan. Cafferty's leg has not quite recovered from a fall on Montreal cinder-path last match.

Montreal team—Shanks, Patterson, Cheyne, Cameron, Wilkinson, Michaud, Spriggins, Carlind, Baird, McNaughton, Paton, Geraghty.

Referee—Mr. W. C. Bonnell, Toronto; umpires—T. Darling and T. W. McAnulty.

When is a lacrosse player like a good naavy? When he is quick on the pick.

Why does not the C. A. L. A. give gentlemen who officiate at either goal their proper titles? They are not umpires; they are referees at the goals and their decision is final, too.

EDISON'S EARLY EDITORIAL EXPERIENCES.

The story of Edison's efforts to raise money for scientific purposes by means of newspaper publication is likely to become one of the stock illustrations of the truth that necessity is the mother of invention. When he was only a boy he became intensely interested in electricity and felt anxious to devote himself to the study of this potent agent. But he needed funds. To obtain capital he determined to start a newspaper. He invented a method by which he might do this at a trifling expense, becoming its editor, compositor, and salesman. He obtained permission to set up a printing press in a running train, arranged with a news agency to furnish him by telegraph, at the various stations at which the train stopped, with the latest news, and printed and published various editions of the Grand Trunk Railway Herald as the train ran on. These he sold to the passengers, and succeeded so well that the paper had to be enlarged, and a weekly edition was called for.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

(J. B. SULLIVAN IN NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.)

Removed as we are from the world's conflicts, and with such peaceful environments, many of us are prone to disregard the great and the overshadowing questions of the hour. Every political canvass resounds with the notes of tariff, civil service and labor reform. The fact that these questions are an issue indicates a needed reformation.

Within the last few years the labor movement has forced consideration. The next few years must see the adjustment of the differences between capital and labor, or grave and terrible evils will result.

Labor is man's common lot, be his station lowly or exalted. We make a distinction, however, as to the classes of labor. There is certainly a difference between a man toiling in the mines or working in the fields and one in the counting-house or in the office. And it is partly this distinction, so marked, that engenders many of the disputes. No one will dare maintain that labor lacks dignity and nobility. It is a groundless assumption that labor is without certain and sacred rights.

The teachings of the Saviour of the world, as made known to us in the tenets and precepts of the Christian Church, have for eighteen centuries shown the worthiness of honest toil. Now if work is both dignified and necessary we may proceed, without further elaboration, to discuss the point at issue. Are Labor Organizations conducive to the best interests of a country? We think they are. The causes which render such organizations not only worthy but absolutely necessary are: (1) The domination of capital; (2) The inequalities of wealth and poverty before the law; (3) The discrimination and exorbitancy of our system of taxation.

The distresses arising from the aggressions of capital are of no recent birth. Peruse the annals of the past; history is fraught with countless examples of civil strife occasioned by wealth's aggression or penury's discontent. All the bloody conflicts and domestic struggles of ancient Rome, from the Gracchi to the establishment of the Empire, may be narrowed down to a contest between the classes and the masses. And let me emphasize this fact: that a country's weal or woe depends, in a great measure, upon the friendliness between capital and labor.

Now the question naturally presents itself: What is the present condition of the laboring men? If they were the serfs of power and opulence in times gone by, they are more so to-day. When your ancestors and mine were the slaves of ancient Greece and Rome, raiment and daily sustenance were no care to them. But to-day, with all our civilization and our enlightenment and our vaunted progress, in a neighboring state there are hundreds of men out of employment and hundreds of wives and children starving—actually suffering for the common necessities of life—and all through the caprice and arrogance of a monied aristocracy.

We are confronted with a stern reality. When these oppressed and tyrannized workmen unite for common interests; when they pool their issues and seek to redress their wrongs by lawful measures, they are branded as anarchists and socialists, and the ban of the corporations' law is placed upon them—I say corporations' law, because all our legislation, for a quarter of a century, has been hostile to the best interests of labor.

We may boast as we please of the sanctity and the equality of our judicial tribunals, but the stern and incontrovertible fact stares us in the face that there are members of our judiciary as susceptible to the influence of the "almighty dollar" as men in other walks of life. How difficult it is to convict the minions of wealth, be the evidence ever so conclusive! How rarely are the great railroad corporations beaten in a legal contest! There are monopolies and trusts to-day which are boldly and deliberately trampling upon the mandates of our courts, and they do so with impunity.

Another source of social disorder is the inequality of our system of taxation. If our direct system is vicious, our indirect system is outrageous. Though the wealth is centred in the few, the taxes are borne by the many. A poor man is taxed upon the face value of his freehold. The bondholder and the monopolist, worth untold millions and living in a brown stone front upon some fashionable avenue, hand in their figures for assessment. And need I say that they are very kind to themselves?

And now permit me to say a word in regard to our indirect system, which is misnamed a Protective Tariff. It is only protective inasmuch as it protects the rich and burdens the needy. Our present tariff has been defined, and well, as a "tax which pillages the many to enrich the few." It affords protection to a few manufacturers upon our coast to the detriment of a majority of our people. While the price of manufactured articles is increased there is no corresponding advance in wages. A tariff discriminates against labor in favor of capital.

Against such discrimination workmen are forced to organize to protect their common rights. The philosophy of their coalition is that "in union there is strength." Capitalists unite into companies and associations. They consolidate their wealth that they may reap a larger per cent. from their investment. Labor has learned a lesson. Daily toilers hope by combining to accomplish that which, if divided, would be impossible. Bankers have their protective associations; lawyers and doctors unite for common interests. Why should not the laborer, the locomotive engineer and the mason do likewise?

It is a mistaken idea entertained by many that we enjoy the rights of the present by the grace of Government. Our Government gives us no rights; nor can it. Its province is simply to protect us in those inalienable rights with which we are endowed by our Creator; and if it is only when governments fail in their sacred duties that protective organizations are necessary. Labor is the source of all capital, and therefore its rights should, in a measure, be respected. But monopoly is deaf to the voice of justice.

Probably the best representative labor organization that we have is the Knights of Labor founded in 1869. For some time its existence was kept secret to shield its members from discharge. The Knights have adopted this

motto, "That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all." This association demands: the abrogation of all laws which do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the substitution of arbitration for strikes, the prohibition of child labor, and of the importation of contract pauper labor. It demands the enactment of a law securing both sexes equal pay for equal work; it demands the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, thereby enabling them to reap the advantages conferred by labor-saving machinery which their brains have created. It further calls upon governments to establish a purely national circulating medium, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of banking corporations, which money shall be legal tender for all debts public and private. Finally, it demands the reservation of public lands for the actual settler.

These demands are so direct and explicit that they cannot be misunderstood. They are certainly reasonable, and should be conceded. There is not a single one of these demands which, if granted, would not further the best interest of the masses. I cite the Knights of Labor in particular, because their platform of principles is an embodiment of the grievances of all other trade unions and labor societies.

These organizations must not be confounded with socialistic and anarchistic societies. They are not identical, nor even kindred. One teaches members that the wrongs they complain of are the results of unwholesome legislation, and the remedy must come through wise and judicious law-making; the other teaches that all legislation is vicious in itself. One would reform the present evils; the other would destroy the existing order. There is no bond of sympathy or kindred spirit between them.

Again, labor organizations are great educators. The political questions of the hour are their themes of discussion, and whatever has a tendency to make honest and intelligent citizens must be good in itself. If they possessed no other merit, this should commend them. Labor organizations are the implacable foes of monopolies, trusts and combines, and every one who has the best interests of his country at heart should applaud their existence.

The labor question is one of the great problems yet unsolved. Let us trust that our day may see its solution. If the wisdom of our statesmen prove successful it shall go ringing down the unborn years, a boon to nations yet to come. Now, as we are but in the morn of a second century, let us hope that our Government, born of the fealty of loyal hearts and hallowed by the life blood of devoted patriots, may never be the scene of such terrible disorders as have rent other lands less favored than our own. Let us hope that the prosperity of our present is but a foretaste of the greatness of our future.

Smoke the Union Cigar Pic-nic 5c.

NUMBERED LIKE BEASTS.

A Washington despatch states that the census supervisor of the fifth Pennsylvania district reports that many Hungarians, Poles and Italians in that district refuse to give census information. The supervisor proposed that such of these men as are designated by their employers by numbers be taken account of by numbers and in this way secure age, nativity and occupation. The census Superintendent very properly refused to countenance a system which treats men like beasts of burden by merely numbering them and directs the supervisor to employ enough enumerators and interpreters to thoroughly canvass these people and elicit the information called for.

Smoke the Union Cigar Nectar 5c.

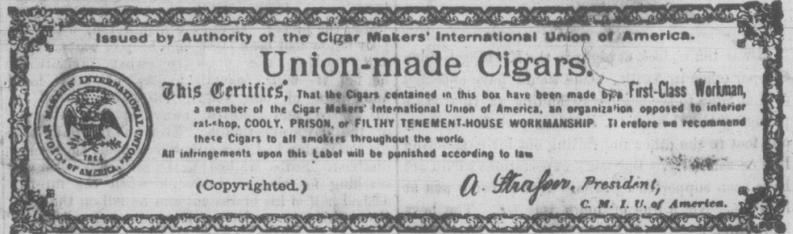
THE LINOTYPE MACHINE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Three London composers, who give their names, write us as follows: "As practical composers and members of the London Society who have learned to work the Linotype, we consider it a great and successful invention, in no sense inimical to the interests of labor. We have been to Edinburgh and learned the causes of the dispute, which are entirely outside the merits of the machine—in fact, the men, on their own statements, were learning and willing to work the machines. The proprietors of the journal, however, were anxious to enforce conditions which they would doubtless have tried whether the Linotype existed or not. As a matter of fact, composers can and do, consistently with being trade unionists, work the Linotype machines, and earn more money by them than by purely hand labor. We ourselves are securing a large increase on hand labor rates in London. In one office men are now receiving 10s. per week increase upon their former rates of wage in London. The Linotype is essentially an invention which "lives and lets live."—St. James Gazette.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Grand Trunk railway has issued an illustrated handbook of the summer resorts reached by its various lines and connections. These cover every variety of attraction, from salt to fresh water, from mountain to plain, from Chicago in the west to Portland and the Saguenay in the east, and include in many cases a choice of routes, by rail and water in some instances, by different rail lines in others. The excursions outlined numbers 268, and the fare in each case is given, so that intending travellers may know what the cost of their journey ought to be.

He Was a Bachelor—First Village Maid—Did you know the new minister had arrived? Second Village Maid—You bet I saw him get off the train and followed him home from the station, and what do you think? When he stepped in the mud I saw that horrid Miss Sniffkins whip out a string and take a measure of his foot mark, and I hear the old cat's set to work making him a pair of embroidered slippers.



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