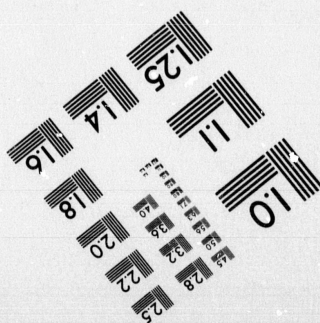
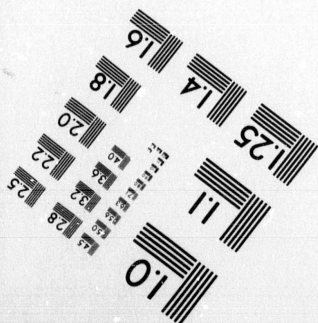
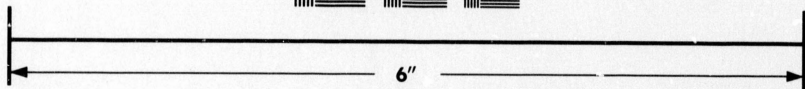
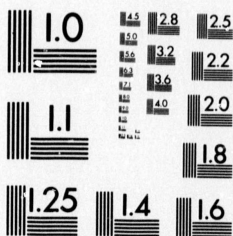


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1981

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
				✓	
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

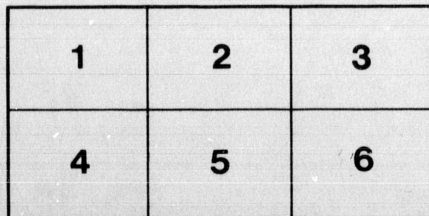
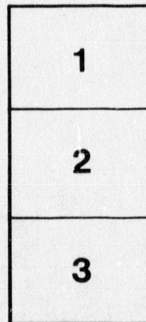
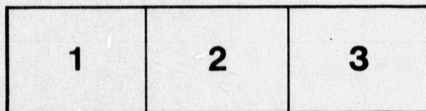
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata
d to
t
e pelure,
on à

King
Clothiers,

SPARKS STREET,
OTTAWA.

What Ottawa
does for

Bryson,
Graham
& Co.

NO ONE, not even our competitors, will dispute the fact that we are the One Great Dry Goods and Clothing Store of Eastern Ontario and that we are having the patronage of Ottawa's Best Buyers.

We offer Ottawa the Best and Newest of Seasonable Merchandise at prices that others cannot afford to imitate.

But we sell almost
everything

What....

Ottawa's
Greatest
Store

Does
for Ottawa.

...and Sell it Right.

The Shoe Store, Sparks St., Ottawa.

We Dress

The Wives and Daughters of Ottawa with the Newest Parisian Fabrics, or with England's Best Stuffs. French Serge Dress Goods, all Colors.

We Shoe

The Whole Blessed Families of Ottawa. Honest Workmen. Ladies, Misses, Men's & Boys.

We Clothe

The Best Dressed Men in Ottawa. Fine Tweed Suits, Guaranteed, \$6.00. Boy's Sailor Suits, \$1.50. Overcoats, Post-coats.

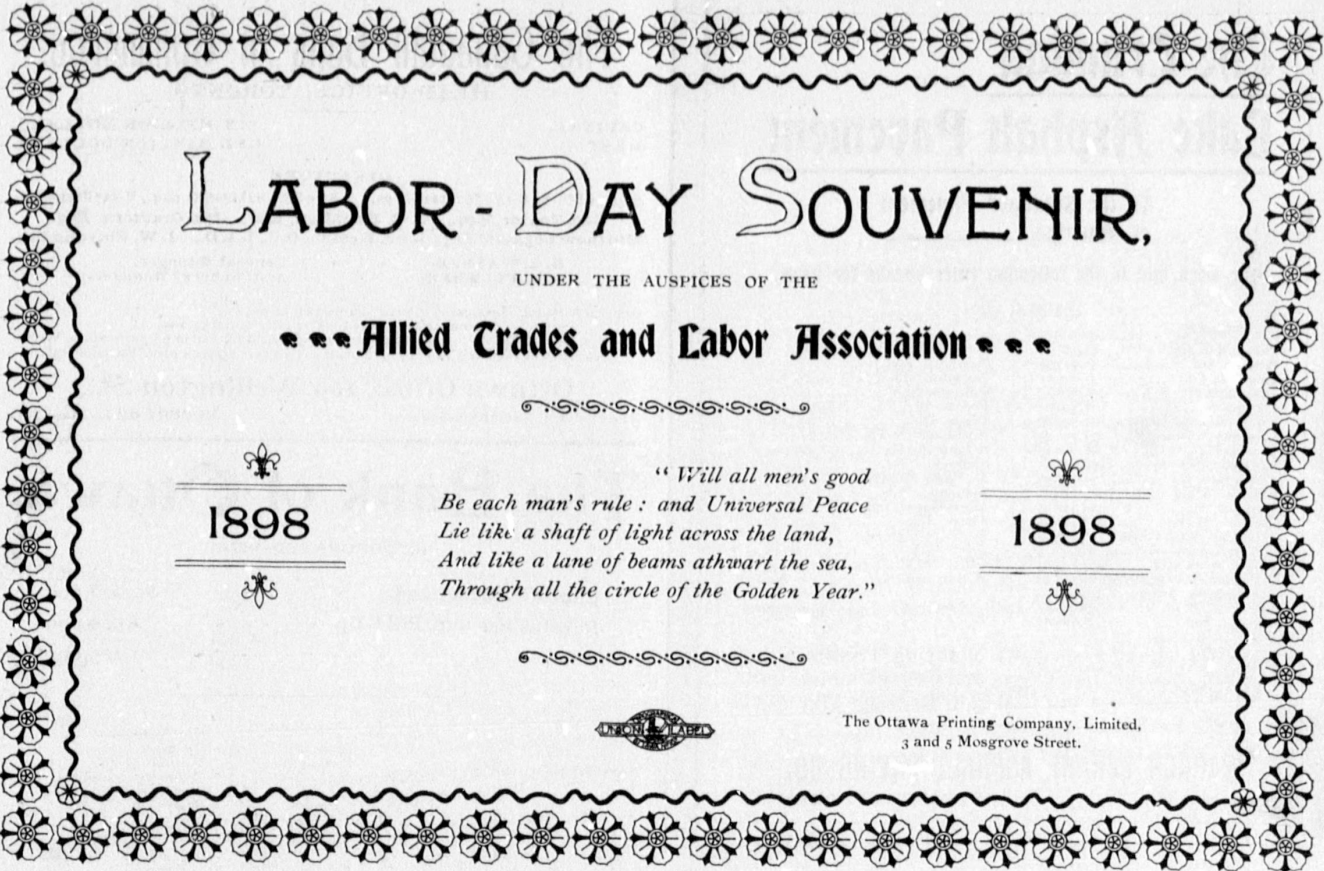
We Feed

With good, rich, healthy food, the Ottawa people for about three-fourths other people's price.
TEAS, SUGARS, FLOURS.

THE GREAT HOME
DECORATING STORE.

We make Carpets, Furniture, Stoves, Tinware, Crockery and Kindred House Furnishings a Specialty. Parlor Suits, \$11.75 to \$52. Bedroom Suits, \$7 to \$43. Sideboards, \$4.95 to \$19.00. Extension Tables, \$5.50 to \$11.75.


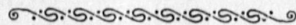
Bryson, Graham & Co.



LABOR - DAY SOUVENIR,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

*** Allied Trades and Labor Association ***



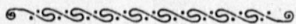
1898



*"Will all men's good
Be each man's rule : and Universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Through all the circle of the Golden Year."*



1898



The Ottawa Printing Company, Limited,
3 and 5 Mosgrove Street.

The Trinidad Lake Asphalt Pavement

Is the Standard Pavement
of America.

Our work laid in the following cities speaks for itself.

SUMMARY.

	SQ. YDS.		SQ. YDS.
Amsterdam, N.Y.	25,253	New York, N.Y.	549,480.54
Atlanta, Ga.	32,649.37	Newport, Ky.	2,945.78
Augusta, Ga.	5,430.01	Norwood, Ohio	20,290.50
Binghamton, N.Y.	106,272.19	Oswego, N.Y.	30,136.89
Charleston, S.C.	14,556.64	Peoria, Ill.	131,277.80
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,549.80	Piqua, Ohio	73,606.80
Cincinnati, Ohio	274,740.71	Rochester, N.Y.	202,719.65
Cleveland, Ohio	96,872.15	Savannah, Ga.	80,723.37
Columbus, Ohio	258,116.01	Shamokin, Pa.	3,014.72
Covington, Ky.	74,555.39	St. Paul, Minn.	142,442.30
Dayton, Ohio	246,056.43	Syracuse, N.Y.	100,850.41
Decatur, Ill.	25,830.14	Terre Haute, Ind.	79,833.20
Detroit, Mich.	218,499.49	Toledo, Ohio	316,149.35
East Cleveland, Ohio	60,802.10	Toronto, Ontario	167,714.73
Grand Rapids, Mich.	66,946.29	Troy, N.Y.	6,256.44
Indianapolis, Ind.	227,883.65	Utica, N.Y.	230,254.95
Milwaukee, Wis.	69,418.01	Watertown, N.Y.	22,510.27
Minneapolis, Minn.	119,528.04		
Montreal, P. Q.	35,689.33	Total	4,239,738.13
Muncie, Ind.	55,881.77		

WE make a specialty of laying Private Sidewalks, Driveways and Cellar Floors. Call and see our Asphalt Roofing Materials that can be laid by any handy man.

WARREN SCHARF ASPHALT PAVING CO.,
Telephone 1207. 87 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

CAPITAL, - - - - - SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
REST - - - - - ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS:

HON. GEO. A. COX, Senator, Pres. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President,
Geo. Taylor, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., Jas. Crathern, Esq.,
Matthew Leggett, Esq., Jno. Hoskin, Q.C., L.L.D., J. W. Flavelle Esq.

B. E. WALKER, - - - General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, - - - Asst. General Manager.

General Banking Business. Interest allowed on Deposits.
Commercial Credits for Use of Importers; also
Travellers' Letters of Credit for use in all parts of the World.
Government Banking Agency in Yukon Territory. Branch open Dawson City.

Ottawa Office, 106 Wellington St.,

(Directly Opp. Parliament Square.)

ROBERT GILL, Manager.

The Bank of Ottawa.

INCORPORATED 1874.

Capital Authorized, - - - - - \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-Up - - - - - 1,500,000
Rest - - - - - 1,125,000

Arnprior.
Carleton Place.
Hawkesbury.
Keewatin.
Kemptville.
Mattawa.


Ottawa, - - -
" Bank St.
" Rideau St.
Parry Sound.
Pembroke.
Portage la Prairie.
Dauphin, Manitoba.

Rat Portage.
Renfrew.
Toronto.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Alexandria, Ontario.
Bracebridge.

1898
(37)

1898
(37)

Labor's Greeting . . .



THE Labor Year, that is just drawing to a close, has been characterized in Ottawa by an unusual freedom from Labor troubles of any kind. The harmony, that has existed between capital and labor, is due principally to the fact that the relative rights of each are much better understood now than formerly, and a spirit of conciliation and concession is rapidly taking the place of the old feeling of antagonism that existed between employer and employee.

This freedom from labor troubles has in no respect been due to lack of organization or weakness in the labor unions themselves. These have never been stronger and are rapidly growing, the feeling is gaining ground that to advance the interest of organized labor, as a whole, is of more importance than to work for one union alone and while most of the unions are doing good work on their own lines the best men in these unions are sent as Delegates to the Central Body—the Allied Trades and Labor Association.

Of this Souvenir nothing more need be said than to invite comparison with former annuals Good as these were—and they were all good—we believe that this Souvenir has never been equalled in Ottawa, not as regards make-up and appearance alone, but as regards the matter it contains.

The greatest difficulty the committee has had to overcome has been to make a judicious selection from the many contributions that have come into its hands. We venture to say that the labor field has seldom been better covered than it is by the articles appearing in this Souvenir.

The committee gratefully thank those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage, and trusting that unionmen will remember those sympathizing with the cause, wish one and all an agreeable Labor Day

..The **Merchants' Bank**
of **Canada.**

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid up, - - - - - \$6,000,000
Rest, - - - - - 2,600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) - President.
HECTOR MACKENZIE, Esq., (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.) - Vice-President.
JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq., H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Esq.,
(of Hodgson Summer & Co.) (of H. & A. Allan.)
JOHN CASSILS, Esq., J. P. DAWES, Esq.,
(of Shaw Bros. & Cassils.) (of Dawes & Co., Lachine).
T. H. DUNN, Esq., Quebec. ROBT. MACKAY, Esq., Montreal.
THOMAS LONG, Esq., Toronto.
GEO. HAGUE, Esq., General Manager. THOS. FYSHE, Joint General Manager.
E. F. HEBDEN, Esq., Superintendent of Branches.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 63 & 65 WALL ST., J. B. HARRIS, JR., & T. E. MERRETT, AGENTS.
Ottawa Branch, W. Lake Marler, Manager,

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated
1855.

Paid up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, - - - \$1,500,000.

Head Office, - - - Montreal.
F. Wolferston Thomas, General Manager,

Branches at all principal parts of Ontario, Quebec,
Manitoba and British Columbia.

General Banking business transacted. Deposits re-
ceived from \$1 upwards and highest rate of interest allowed.

Ottawa Branch,
A. B. BRODERICK,
Manager.

**Have you
Shot the Chute?**

Visit Queen's Park, Hylmer.

Water Chute,
Maze,
Ferry-go-round.

You get into
the Boat. The
endless Chain...
takes you UP
and gravity.....
brings you down

But
remember
You don't
get wet.

Boating,
Fishing,
Bathing.

FINEST trip on the Continent! Hull to the
Beautiful Chats Falls of the Upper Ottawa.
Fare only 50c. for the round trip from Hull.
Steamer leaves Queen's Park at 3 p.m. Labor Day
and Saturdays and 10:30 a.m. Wednesdays.

Hull Electric Cars from Hull every few minu-
tes. 35 minutes ride through most delightful
scenery, to Queen's Park.

FARE: 3 Tickets for 25 cents.



The Mayor of Ottawa

MR. SAMUEL BINGHAM, who has occupied the Mayor's Chair for the past two years so creditably to the city and himself, is a self-made man in the full acceptance of the term. He is noted for his generosity and fairness of character. The labor-men, one and all, esteem him because he invariably espouses the cause of the down-trodden, and all feel he would be the first to acknowledge with Gladstone that "Trades Unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."

Yukon Baking Powder



TRADE MARK.

There are others, but none so popular. YUKON BAKING POWDER makes the cake rise every time. Address your order to

**98 NEPEAN STREET, OTTAWA,
Or Ring Up 'Phone 1479.**



Let me give you a Tip!

We are selling Ladies' Solid Silver Watches at \$3.50.

Gents' Solid Silver Watches at \$7.00

Ladies' 14k Gold Filled Watches at \$12.00, guaranteed to wear for 21 years, with choice of Waltham or Elgin movements.

"Sunrise" Alarm Clocks at \$1.00.

The above lines fully guaranteed or money refunded.

All lines at equally low prices.

A call solicited.

M. BILSKY, Watchmaker and Jeweller,

30 RIDEAU STREET, (Howe's Block).



Gendron...

...Bicycles

The best and the only reliable Racing Wheel built in Canada.

The wheel that recognises no competitors.

Our 22 in. Gendron, No. 27, is a perfect gem. All those that have seen it pronounce it the nicest wheel ever put on the market at the price:—\$50.00.

Second-Hand Wheels of all makes at prices from \$15.00 upwards.

We have the largest and best equipped Bicycle Livery in the City.

Ottawa Despatch and Agency Co., Limited,

TELEPHONE 18.

39 SPARKS STREET.



The Leading House for
Medium Price...

**FURNITURE
STOVES
BABY CARRIAGES
and
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.**

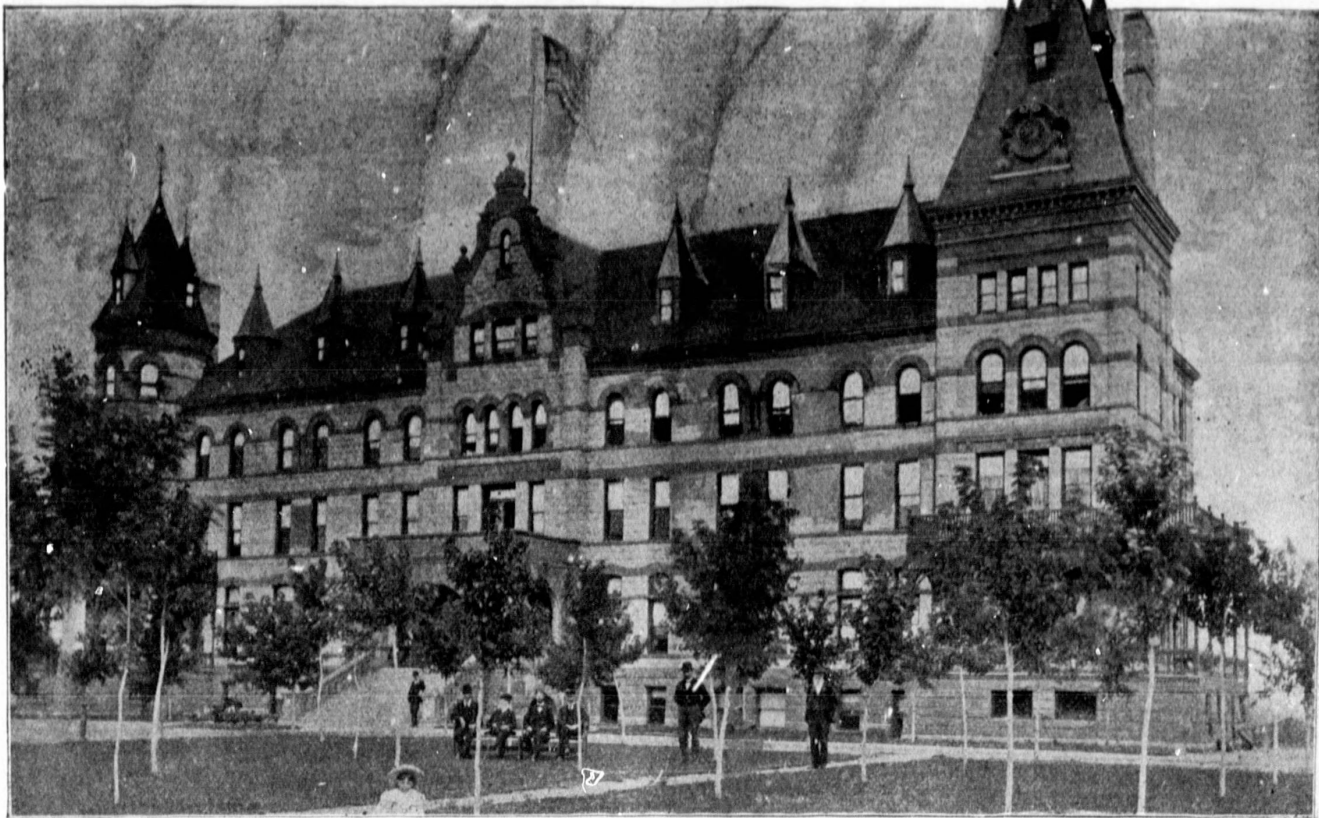
I have bought the stock of the late J. J. Finch at 75 cents on the dollar, and will sell at a very low figure.

Avail yourselves of the opportunity.

Remember I mean business.

J. O. LEBLANC, 179 & 181 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Late buyer for Bryson, Graham & Co.'s Furniture Department.



The Child's-Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts.

The Ontario Bank.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Capital Paid-Up\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund 85,000

~~~~~  
**DIRECTORS.**

G. R. R. COCKBURN, President, D. MACKAY, Esq., Vice-President.  
D. ULLYOT, Esq., JOHN H. ALLAN, Esq., A. S. IRVING, Esq.  
Hon. J. C. AIKINS, G. P. PERRY, Esq.  
CHAS. MCGILL, General Manager. E. MORRIS, Inspector.

**OTTAWA BRANCH:—Alex. Simpson, Manager.**

**CORNER METCALFE AND WELLINGTON STREETS.**

Exchange on all points bought and sold. Letters of credit available in all countries sold,  
and highest interest allowed on deposits. A general banking business done.

---

## CHAS. SCRIM



Florist and  
Decorator . . .

Cut Flowers and Floral Designs  
at Short Notice . . .

Orders by Mail, Telegraph, or Telephone  
promptly executed.

**199 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.**

Stewarton Greenhouses are the Largest and  
Finest in Central Canada.

Phone 475a.

## The Mercantile Departmental Store

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We call your attention to our different departments

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
BOYS' SUITS, FALL OVERCOATS,  
HATS, CAPS, &c.**

Our Dress Goods are unsurpassed. The very Latest Fall importation  
Just In. New Cloth Mantles. Our Groceries the Choicest in  
the City. Our Boots and Shoes—we defy competition.

A Call Solicited.

**E. T. FOURNIER & CO.,**

135, 137 and 139 Rideau Street.

MERCANTILE SYNDICATE OLD STAND.

---

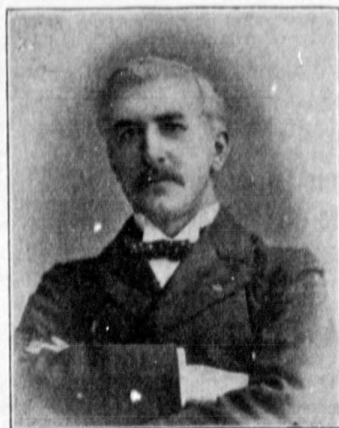
## J. OLIVER & SON,

WHOLESALE

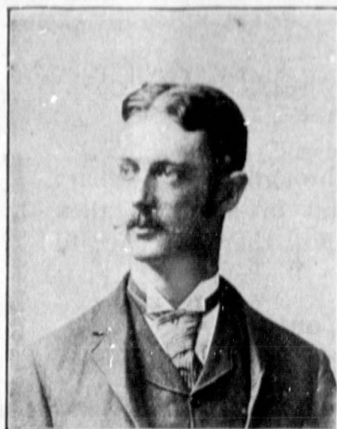
~~~~~  
**Furniture
Manufacturers**
~~~~~

**86 and 88 Duke Street**

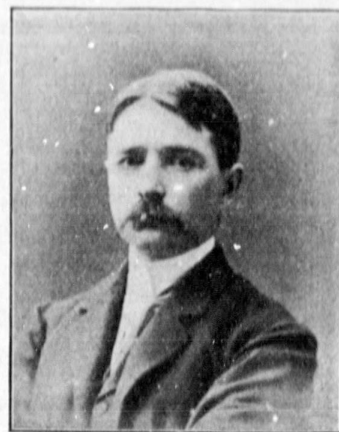
**OTTAWA.**



J. C. COATES, C.E.



E. D. INGALL.



J. M. MACOUN.

---

## The Future of Labor.

---

By John Coates, C E.

**U**NDER the existing conditions of human life, Labour can hardly be discussed independently as it is so entirely dependent upon that all-important factor of its existence; Capital.

Capital and Labour have combined to form one of the hardest problems ever presented to the world. Not even the "bloated capitalist" himself, would dare to assert that the conditions on either side are satisfactory and many and various are the solutions thundered by visionary dreamers, who in their pursuit of the ideal fail, with an extraordinary

lack of humour to take into account the frailties of human nature.

Again, much has been written with a view that the labour problem is the problem of making the manual labourers of the world content with their lot. I cannot, myself, however, think it Utopian to believe that the lot of Labour can be improved and that this really constitutes the problem of Labour to-day.

How can it be improved? And for what end should it be improved? These are the two questions which present

## Dumped on the Sidewalk

**T**HEN carried through to the cellar;  
then carried up in scuttles; then  
emptied into the stove; then you have to  
clean out the ashes.

**5 Moves for Coal  
besides the dirt and labor.**

**B**UT when you want to cook in a  
hurry a match is all that is re-  
quired to have your GAS STOVE  
in operation.

**One Move for Gas,  
No dirt or labor.**

**STOVES SOLD AT COST.**

**Ottawa Gas Co.,**  
23 Sparks St.

# Radnor!

The Empress of Table  
Waters.

**FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.**

**Agents  
Wanted.**

**THOS. W. FOSTER,**  
General Agents for Ontar'o,  
53 Sparks St., Ottawa.

themselves, and the latter question is as important, nay, more important, than the first.

For if we strive for an ultimate end we must consider, and consider well, in what that end shall consist.

Will the lot of the labourer improve merely by his becoming moderately well off and having a good time? No! Wealth does not necessarily produce happiness nor the want of wealth destroy it. A man is happy according to what he is, not what he has, and, the future happiness of the labourer does not consist only in a series of economic measures which he may wish to see undertaken by the Legislature.

When the labourer has obtained more leisure and realises that leisure should be used for study and improvement, then he will have taken an important step towards happiness. For this reason, my sympathies are with the shorter day movement for working men. Ten years' experience in Australia could not but influence me in this direction. There the shorter working day has been an unqualified success; not only does the employer observe that his men work with a better will and accomplish as much as in the longer day, but the voter has found time to devote to the intelligent study of politics.

The result of this education has been: that wage-earners have won places as representatives of the classes to which they belong, in the Houses of Parliament. The wants of the people are thus more closely and sym-

pathetically studied than they would be by politicians aiming for vain-glory and self-aggrandisement.

There is no reason why this should not be the case in Canada. For, turning to England, we find the names of John Burns and Thomas Burt—workingmen who have won the esteem of Parliament. But here the possibilities of the wage-earner are so much wider than in England. The rapid increase of the wealth in proportion to the population should keep wages at a high level, thus affording to the working classes opportunities of independence of the learned professions for their representatives in Parliament.

So on reviewing the changes in thought and sentiment which have taken place in the past quarter of a century, the labourer should look to the future with a glad heart.

In the rising generation of wage-earners, confidence should be placed—confidence in the hope that by its organisation and energy, the promise of more independence for the working classes will become an accomplished fact.

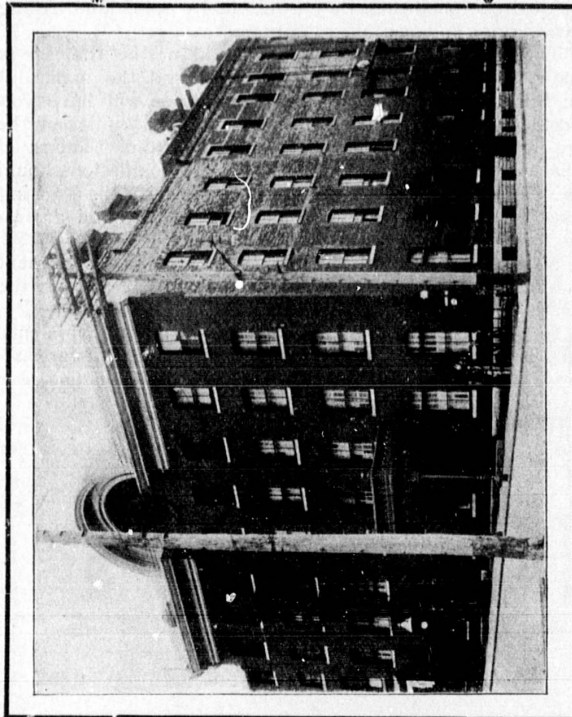
To the lines, written by a famous Governor-General of Canada, I draw the attention of the younger wage-earner who has not yet realised his own possibilities:

" So much to do, so little done,  
" Our thread of life a third-part spun,  
" And yet its labours scarce begun,  
" As stealing downward sun by sun  
" The empty years in silence run,  
" To darkness and oblivion,  
" Leaving behind us, still unwon  
" A People's Benediction."

May his labours be rewarded by that Benediction.



THE WINDSOR.



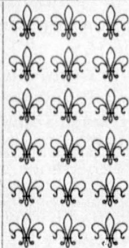
THE WINDSOR.

Leslie & Co., Proprietors. OTTAWA, CANADA.

# LADIES!

Before you purchase your Fall Jacket I solicit your visit to inspect my stock in this line.

Alfred St. Laurent, 52 Rideau Street.



John Higman, STOVES.

Plumber and  
Steamfitter,

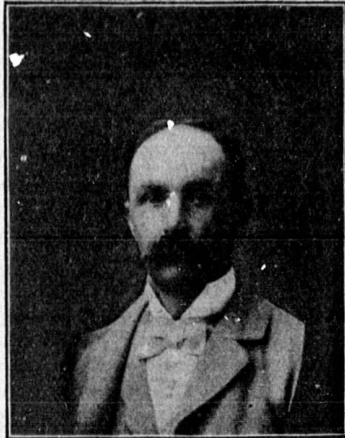
FURNACES, 38 O'Connor St.  
Etc.....

## Kennedy & Co.

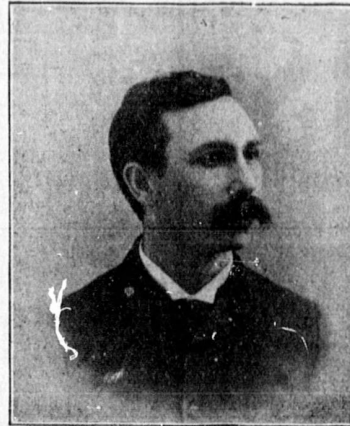
261 Wellington  
Cor. Kent St.,  
Ottawa,

Family Grocers and  
Wine Merchants

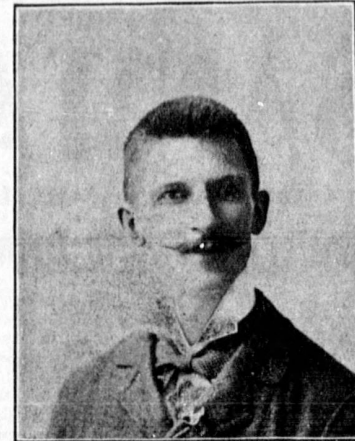
All Goods  
Guaranteed  
as Represented.



J. RICKEY,  
Member Ottawa Social Science Club.



J. H. BROWNE,  
Member Ottawa Social Science Club.



JOHN J. HALLINAN,  
Secretary, Commercial Union.

## The Eight Hour Day.

[BY MR. P. D. ROSS.]

THE big end of man is his brain. That differentiates him from other animals. If the mind grows, the man rises. If it does not grow, the man remains in the class of the dog or horse—behind the horse, because the horse has so much more muscle. You can hire a laborer in Ottawa for a dollar a day, but you have to give more for a horse.

The point as regards the length of working day is

whether it pays mankind to keep a man in the horse class or get his brain going.

Work an average man twelve hours a day, and you get the horse end and only that, and you ensure that nothing more will ever be got from him, and probably little more from his sons. What is a man fit for when his daily twelve hours of work are over? Except in the youth or early prime of life, he will not at the end of his toil have the

HAVE YOU  
TRIED

# SANITARIS,

THE MONARCH OF NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

**A Perfect Health Drink.** For all People,  
Of all Ages.



SANITARIS, cannot be excelled as a table water, and is in great demand wherever introduced.

SANITARIS, will blend nicely with the most delicate wines and liquors, imparting a zest and piquancy which makes it a favorite in hotels, clubs and private families, where it is largely used.

SANITARIS, is very valuable in all kidney and stomach troubles, and will be found of great benefit as a morning drink by those suffering from a sluggish or inactive liver, inducing biliousness, jaundice, dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism and similar diseases.

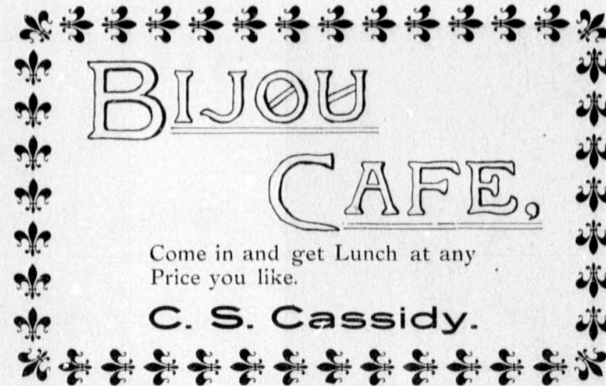
SANITARIS, is bottled at the Springs only by THE DIAMOND PARK MINERAL WATER Co., of Arnprior, Limited, and is stoppered with the Crown Cork, which bears its name and registered trade mark. Beware of Substitutes.

For samples, price and all information, apply at the

**SANITARIS DEPOT, 199 SPARKS ST.**

TELEPHONE No. 475.

**CHAS. SCRIM,** Sole Agent for  
Ottawa.



**BIJOU**  
**CAFE.**

Come in and get Lunch at any  
Price you like.

**C. S. Cassidy.**

**W. H. Martin & Co.,**

**Merchant**  
**Tailors,**



Spring and  
Summer Suitings  
and Trouserings.



**135 SPARKS ST.,**

**OTTAWA.**

### The Eight Hour Day—Continued.

desire nor if he have the desire will he have the vitality to turn himself to anything but the brute desire to eat and sleep. His home won't keep him out of the saloon. He lives and dies a clod, and it will be strange if his neglected boys are any better. The old world rolls along with its human freight of dullness, ignorance and misery and it has derived no good nor is anybody the better for the God-given intelligence which lies dormant in such generations of men. All that the world gets is muscle of two-legged animals that in proportion are among the weakest physically of creation.

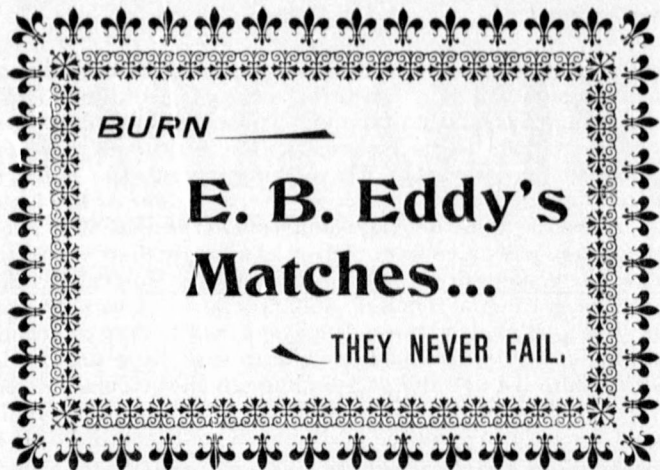
That is the meaning of excessive manual labor. One man in ten thousand may get out of the rut. Nothing can keep-down an Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith" who masters twenty languages, or a Hugh Miller, the stone-cutter who comes to teach college professors geology. But it is the average man you must reckon with in your rules and regulations, and for him not only twelve hours but eleven or ten are too much if we look for a betterment of the conditions of humanity at the pace every generous mind must wish. The argument that applies against twelve hour day applies in but less degree against eleven or ten hours—in many employments against nine.

If man's brain is to tell, you must give man a chance. You must give him hours of work which will leave him surplus energy. At the same time, he must be able to earn enough to get good food and a decent home for wife and children. He must be on such a basis that he can respect himself, that he can have some pride, that his family can respect him and themselves, that they can have some pride, which means a spur to self-improvement. You must get the man out of the horse class with its beginning and ending in hay and cts.

An ounce of brain is worth a ton of muscle, and I think it fair to say that history shows that it is only a question of

time until the nations whose working classes are on a liberal basis of hours and pay, permitting of expansion of mind and body both, pass ahead of nations whose working classes remain worse off. This argument might be carried too far. Some one may say that if a working day of eight hours is better than one of nine or ten or twelve, a four or five hour day is better than an eight-hour one, and that if a two-dollar wage pays a country better eventually than a 75-cent wage, the community would do well to insist on every working man getting a hundred dollars a day. It would be as fair to argue that because it pays a boy to stay at school until he is sixteen, it would pay him to stay there until he is sixty. There is in all things a limit at which the object aimed at by intelligent means is attained, and beyond which it would be folly to push the process. In cold weather it is a good thing to start a fire in the stove, but you are not called upon by your convictions in that line to set fire to your house. Argument for reasonable and moderate hours of labor with fair pay conveys no license to argue that it would be a good thing if all the world were to live on a feather bed and be served with champagne and chicken pie several times a day. The duty of employers and of the public ceases when labor reaches a point at which a good living can be earned by the average workingman yet leave him spare energy and vitality for something besides his bread-winning. An eight-hour day is not far from that point.

Don't expect a miracle. Nothing happens all of a sudden as conditions of labor are improved. A fair day's work and a fair day's pay will not revolutionise the face of civilization in a minute or a year or a score of years. A man who gets an eight-hour day won't go home after his work and start to learn the Encyclopedia Britannica by heart. Thank God, there will be something better for him to take in than that—leisure to look about him, time to do more for and with his wife and



BURN

# E. B. Eddy's Matches...

THEY NEVER FAIL.

## Builders' Hardware

Locks, Latches, &c., of the Latest Designs.



Mechanics' Tools of Every Description.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware Largest Stock in Central Ontario  
to select from.



BOTTOM PRICES.

2 STORES  
408 Bank St.  
Phone 1024.

THOS. BIRKETT

2 STORES  
115 Rideau St.  
Phone 413.

## INSURE IN The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co., OTTAWA, ONT.,

A Purely Canadian Company.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.

Subscribed Capital \$175,000.

J. W. McRae, President

Hon. E. H. Bronson, Treasurer.

John Emo, General Manager,

J. P. Dickson, Secretary.

Issues all classes of Personal Accident Insurance. Policies containing all latest and up-to-date features, at rates as low as consistent with safety.

We would be pleased to solicit the patronage of the members of the different labor organizations and would call their attention to the fact that the stock of this Company is largely held by members of the said organizations in Canada and we therefore should receive their support.

Home Office, No. 26 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.



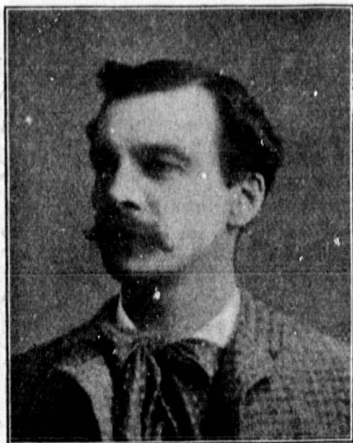
## FELLOW LABORERS

And Members of  
the Band

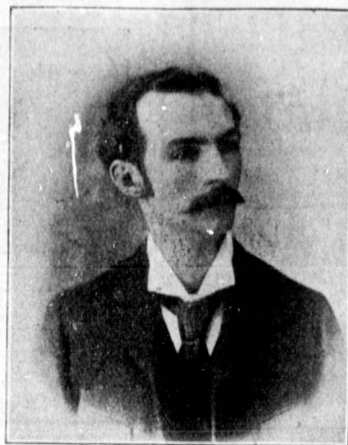
If you want good work send  
your Washing to the . . .

**Star Laundry Co.,**

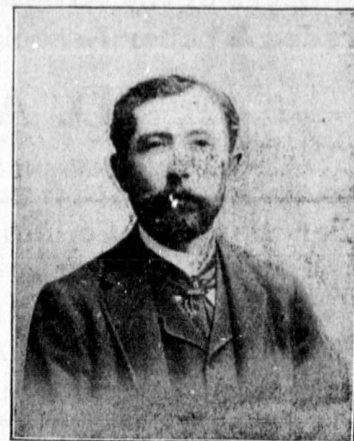
48 QUEEN STREET.



FRED. WOTLEY,  
Sec., Painters and Decorators Union.



ALFRED DUMONTIER,  
One of the Early Closing Committee Council,



CHARLES WM. PLET.  
Pres., Painters and Decorators Union.

---

**The Eight Hour Day—Continued.**

children, freedom to respect himself as something better than a beast of burden, opportunity to take an intelligent interest of some kind or another in the doings of the community about him. Education, all of it. He is no longer a log, no longer an automation; his brain becomes active, he is a better man and a better workman. He can earn more because he is worth more; the man succeeds the animal, the mind succeeds matter. His home becomes more comfortable. His children in turn get a better chance. No longer is it clod after clod; the boys start ahead of where their father leaves off.

In a newspaper composing room in Ottawa seven or

eight years ago the hours of work were ten per day. The employers cut the time down to nine and a half hours. In a few weeks, the amount of type-setting done prove to be as much as had previously been done in ten hours. A year later, if I remember the time aright, the hours were cut down to nine. Before long, the amount of composition was again up to the old standard. The compositors were able to set as much in nine hours as they had once done in ten. The *Journal's* composing room was the one concerned. When type-casting machines came in, the day was reduced to eight hours. As the nature of the work changed, a further comparison could not be made with the old hours, but a signifi-

Members of the Allied  
Trades & Labor Association

Patronize **D. A. Sinclair,**

217 & 219 Wellington St., Ottawa.

For Harness, Collars, Saddles, Etc.,  
...CALL ON...

**E. P. HALL,**

Bicycles for sale and to rent. 43 & 45 Duke St., Ottawa.

**Stoves, Tinware, Roofing  
and Jobbing.**

**J. C. Enright,** 331  
Wellington  
Street.

**Foundry** ❧❧❧

Castings in Brass, Bronze, Copper, Etc.,  
Light or Heavy of Finest Quality.

**Thos. Lawson,**

Cor. Queen and Lyon Streets, Ottawa, and Brewery St., Hull.



**Windsor  
Restaurant,**

Rideau  
Street.

**D. Caviollette,**  
Proprietor.

**James Hope & Sons.,**  
Booksellers, Stationers, Bookbinders and Job Printers.  
Presbyterian Book of Praise,

**LA HAISE BROS.,**

**Furniture,**

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,  
CURTAINS, STOVES, &c.

116 Rideau Street, Ottawa

Phone. 1426.

### The Eight Hour Day—Continued.

cant fact was noticed during a busy season. To get extra setting the *Journal's* linotypes were run over-time regularly in the evenings for a while. At first the additional "string" was fully what was expected, but after some days the extra output began to fall off and became not a great deal more than the old regular eight-hour output had been. The operators had under the extra strain lost some of their snap.

This line of argument would not hold good in many industries, all will admit. I do not quote it to convince employers that they can rely in all businesses or even in many on getting as much value soon from eight hours work as from nine or ten at the same wages. Some employers may, many won't. For many years the business benefit in most cases will hang fire, and when it does come is likely to come at first in an indirect form, resulting from the general improvement of the community. The case quoted above is used chiefly to show that long hours do knock some of the heart out of workers; that long hours do dull the brain and slow the hands. The worker must lose vitality, and with it the wish and ability to better himself by voluntary extra effort; and the community in the long run loses proportionately. The broad, big basis for the eight-hour argument is that long hours are a strain on men which is not compensated for to the community by the extra work which temporarily may be done, and that eventually—not all at once—not for a generation perhaps—moderate hours mean healthier, more intelligent, more capable and more valuable masses of men and women, that in the long run moderate hours with fair pay will produce greater industrial value than long hours with the same or less pay, while at the same time they brighten the whole conditions of existence on God's footstool.

But employer as well as employee needs fair play in the

matter of hours and pay. With the employer it is often a choice between decency and bankruptcy. He may wish to ask but a fair day's work and pay a liberal wage, but if other employers in the same line won't do it he can do it only by risking shipwreck. Even a business with a good margin of profit can often not be safely experimented with. Conditions once changed can often not be restored. Business loss can often not be regained. It is easy to come down, hard to climb back again if necessary. Human nature in employers as well as employees shrinks from making one's self and one's family victims and martyrs for a theory. Smith says to himself, "If I cut down the hours of my men to eight, and Jones, Brown and the rest of them keep on at nine or ten hours, they'll have at the start a bigger output, will undersell me, and I'll lose business. Then if I find eight hours won't do, I'll have a row with my men if I start to put them back to nine, and anyway I'll have lost customers and won't find it easy to get them back. May be my business will be wrecked and what better will anybody be? The eight-hour day for workmen generally will be farther off than ever, as other employers see the disastrous result of my experiment."

Here is where labor union tells. Concerted action is possible. Pressure on employers can be made general, and at the same time employers know that if they yield together they are less likely to lose. Some will not retain business advantages over others. There is thus a better chance that employers can be induced collectively to agree to generous conditions. Many of them will always be glad of a living chance to do so.

In this and many other respects humanity may thank heaven for the results of the labor unions. The injustice they have done is milk and water to the injustice they have banished. Certainly they have been narrow at times, bigoted,



## Canada • Atlantic • Railway.



Short Line between Ottawa and Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Boston, New York and all Eastern and New England points.

### 6 TRAINS DAILY 6

Ottawa, Arnprior  
and Parry Sound Railway,

Shortest and best route between Ottawa and Arnprior, Renfrew, Eganville.

THE Algonquin Park (finest camping, Canoeing and fishing grounds in Canada.) The Muskoka Lakes, (via. Maple Lake), Parry Sound and the Georgian Bay, Maclinac, Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, through the Thousand Islands and Georgian Bay, (one of the finest trips on the Continent. For full particulars apply to

S. EBBS,  
G.T.A., Ottawa.

J. E. WALSH,  
Ass't. Gen'l, Pass. Agent,  
Ottawa.

S. W. MILLS.

W. QUEALE.

# BODEGA HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT

The Most Complete Private  
Hotel in the City.

European and American  
Plans . . .

(Opposite East Block Parliament Buildings.)

MILLS & QUEALE,



OTTAWA,

PROPS.

CANADA.

## ROBERT STEWART

OFFICE:—CENTRAL CHAMBERS,  
Cor. Elgin and Queen Streets.

### Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

ATLAS FIRE ASSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.  
THE BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.

NATIONAL FIRE ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.  
FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Losses Paid Promptly.

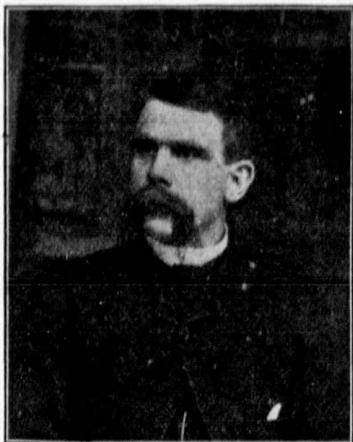
## THE OTTAWA BREWING & MALTING CO.

TRY OUR

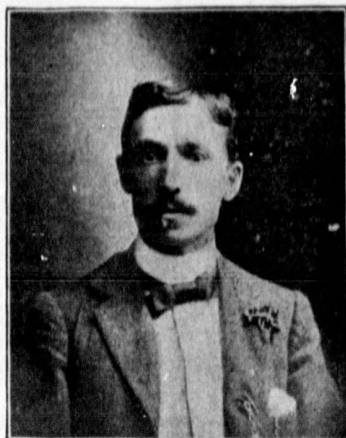
### xxx Porter,

### Sparkling Ale.

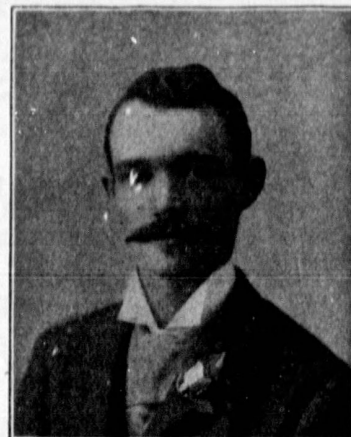
Vienna Lager is the best.



W. H. CHAPMAN,  
President, Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters  
Union.



J. C. REYNOLDS,  
President, Ottawa Typographical Union,  
No. 102.



W. T. BYRNES,  
Secretary, Ottawa Typographical Union,  
No. 102.

---

**The Eight Hour Day—Continued.**

wrong, violent and cruel. But where were the union born? They were born among men who were driven like brutes and slaves. What wonder that at the outset they were rough and reckless. As the conditions of labor have ameliorated, largely through the struggles of the unions, as the brains and bodies of workingmen have both got better food, the unions have gained moderation and fairness until in some of the strongest and most advanced organisations, for instance the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, their course is marked by an intelligence, dignity and conservatism which puts to shame the average Legislature on this continent.

Let us judge of no reforms too hastily. Effects take time. The dust of battle masks and blurs and defaces manœuvres that may be moving inexorably to brilliant victory. In movements that affect vast masses of men, such as improvement of conditions of labor, it is folly to jeer at the slowness of the appearance of good results, or to cry that because there is slowness there is failure. We must wait in patience and hope and do our best both to bear and to help. It may be twenty, fifty, a hundred years, but in good causes the completeness and the beauty will come in the end, no matter if present conditions seem sometimes hopelessly back-



**The Eight Hour Day—Concluded.**

ward and dirty. Macaulay in one of his essays compares incomplete outbreaks for freedom to buildings in the course of erection :—

“The final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation and mercy. Its immediate effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, scepticism on points the most clear, dogmatism on points the most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half-finished edifice: they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless rooms, the frightful irregularity of the whole appearance; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendour and comfort is to be found. If such miserable sophisms were to prevail, there would never be a good house or a good government in the world.”

The same truth applies to the great revolutions in the

cause of labor. They must not be judged by half-way appearances. Turbulence and injustice may accompany agitation sometimes—perhaps very often—but no just estimate of the final effect can be based on temporary and partial troubles. What is the effect in the long run? What end gained at the last? These are the questions. What will the finished building be like? Who that studies the conditions of labor now as compared with the conditions of labor fifty years ago can honestly fail to answer that they are changed tremendously for the better? And who can honestly deny that the principles and work of the trades and labor unions have had enormously to do with the improvement.



**PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 200.**

Previous to 1890 the painters of Ottawa had made efforts to maintain a union but met invariably with failure. Finally in the latter part of 1890, some of the old members of the defunct body got together and signs of better support being evident a reorganization followed. To-day the Association is financially healthy with a good membership composed of the best workmen in Ottawa. Apart from being a labor Union, it is also a benefit society as well. Any member's wife dying receives from \$50 to \$150 from the burial fund. To Mr. George Higman is due much of the

credit of the success of this Union of which he is deservedly recognized as the pioneer.

Mr. C. W. Plet, the president of the Union is a native of Denmark and Mr. Fred. Motley, the financial-secretary, is a native of Bristol, England. Excellent portraits of both officers appear in this *Souvenir*. These officers are true hustler's, always ready and willing to do anything to promote the welfare of their order. They enjoy the esteem and confidence of their fellow members and deservedly.

# The Alhambra,

B. Mellon, Prop.,  
Queen Street,  
Ottawa.

Pure Wines, Liquors and Choice Cigars  
Always on Hand.

---

## STEPHEN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND  
DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes,  
Brushes, Etc., Etc.,

164 Sparks St.,

OTTAWA. ONT.

Capital,  
Excelsior and  
Windsor



Market Meat  
Shops.  
Slattery & Terrance,  
BUTCHERS.

Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Table Delicacies.



544 AND 548 SUSSEX ST.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Draught Ale and Liquors a Specialty.

THOS. MURPHY - - Proprietor.

---

## B. SLINN.

**VICTORIA BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.**

177 Creighton St., Rideau Ward  
and Branch Store, 549 Bank St.

Pure Candy and Confectionery, Vienna, Home Made  
Bread, Guaranteed the best. First Prize and Diploma were  
won by Mr. Slinn at the Central Canada Exhibition 1896-  
1897, for the best Bread and Wedding-Cakes.

---

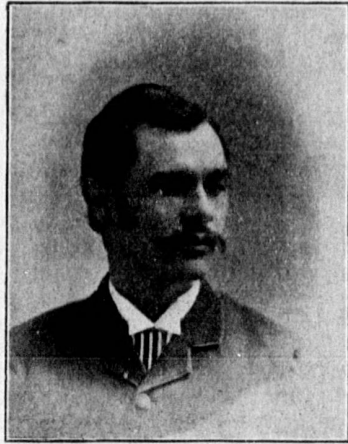
**Insurance  
Agency** of..

Established  
1859....

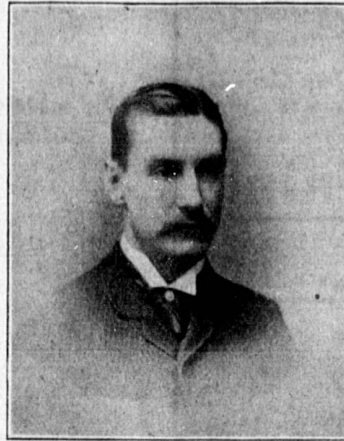
REPRESENTING

**Pennock & Masson.**

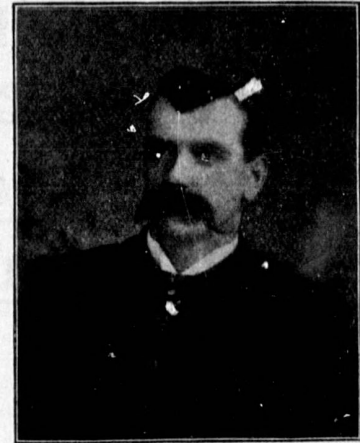
Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Scottish  
Union and National Insurance Co., Standard Life Assurance Co.,  
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.



E. J. POTVIN,  
Labor-Day Committee.



FRED. W. DUNKIN,  
Labor-Day Committee.



J. McLAUGHLIN,  
Labor-Day Committee.

---

## The Workers and the Thinkers.

By A. C. Campbell.

COMMENTING on the tendency in human nature to take men at their own estimate of themselves, Herbert Spencer says that if an unknown man were to put out his sign in any town, announcing himself as a banker, people would straightway bring him their money to take care of. This is an extreme case, but the observation has in it a great element of truth. Of all the people who are accepted by their fellows as being what they pretend to be, none are quite so easily successful as those who "let on" to be philosophers. As philosophers generally theorize about matters of no

practical importance, this tendency on the part of other people to take them at their word, does not matter very much. But the sages sometimes do turn their attention to everyday affairs. In fact, one branch of philosophy has taken up the subject of work and wages, which is a practical matter enough, as any man can see. True, the advance of the workers in the direction of freedom has made it necessary for the philosophers to throw aside system after system, but they are philosophical enough not to mind a little thing like that.

According to the philosophy of ancient Greece, the natural

# Every Workingman In his own Interests

Should Read

## The Evening Journal . . . . .

### Why ?

Because the *Journal* is the only paper in Ottawa that has systematically championed the cause of the working classes.

The *Journal* has always supported the 8 hour day.

The *Journal* has always supported proposed legislation calculated to benefit the condition of the working man.

**Ask Your Leaders if this is not so.**

The *Journal* costs but 1 cent per copy. It will be delivered to your house in any part of the city for 6 cents per week or 25 cents per month.

The *Journal* is established as the leading paper of the city. It leads in enterprise, in reliability of news matter. It is essentially a home paper.

**If you don't read it now, try it.**

George Howe,

Canada's Leading



Fine..

**Painter,  
Glazier**

201 Sparks  
Street.

Interior  
Decorator.

OTTAWA.

For High  
Class Bread  
and Confectionery  
you must  
go to

**The Palace.**



Our Trade is increasing rapidly and to do that  
in our progressive city you must make  
first class goods. Kindly give  
one order and you will  
be delighted.

Mrs. A. E. Slinn, Cor. Bank and  
Maria Sts.

### The Workers and the Thinkers—Continued.

and necessary condition of the workers was slavery. The Romans accepted this, with some slight and temporary variations. The European philosophers of the Middle Ages, such as they were, proceeded upon the theory that a worker must be the serf or retainer of some lord. A "masterless man" was assumed to be not a worker, but a thief. As the king or prince was often—we might say usually—at variance with his great vassals, it often came about that he sought the assistance of those workers who had fled from their lords, and established themselves in free cities or communities, repaying them either with extended liberties or with money. Thus, the great vassals were crushed between the upper millstone of the king's prerogative and the nether millstone of the people's power, while the king waxed great. The danger to the king lay in attack from outside, and to resist it or forestall it by attacking his enemy, the king needed, above everything else, ready money. For this reason, it became the object of the statesman to bring into his country gold and silver. The philosophers, throwing the practice into scientific form, worked out a theory that a nation was rich or poor according as it had or had not a great quantity of the precious metals; and this was accepted by the people, as true, just as so many other absurd ideas have been. Under the influence of this belief, the ends of the world were discovered, trade was fettered, whole peoples were destroyed and war became almost continuous. The workers worked, not that they might enjoy the products of their labor, but that the king might have the means to hire them to kill his enemies. But the kings impoverished themselves in the vain effort to make themselves each greater than his neighbor. The riches went to the men who had secured control of the gold and silver, and these people took the kingdoms over virtually as bankrupt concerns, after retaining the old kings as figureheads, or appointing their own nominees.

A new philosopher and a new philosophy were then needed, and, prompt to the hour, they appeared. The philosopher's name was Adam Smith, a Scotch college professor. His theory was set forth in his great book, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." His main propositions were that goods, the products of labor, and not gold and silver only, were wealth to a nation; and that capital was the chief factor in the production of wealth. The acceptance of these doctrines meant a long step in the direction of freedom. Adam Smith was the great Radical of his day. Pleading the theories which he set forth, the capitalists, who were then the real captains and leaders of industry, secured great freedom, notably, in Great Britain, but to some extent, all over the civilized world. Industry had a chance for its life, which it never had, except by fighting for it, in the days of feudal or royal tyranny.

But, barons had become great and kings had grown powerful, not as oppressors but as defenders of the people. It was when they began to rob labor and to live in luxury upon the proceeds of that robbery that they signed their own death warrants. So it has been with capital. So long as it confined itself to useful work its pretensions remained unquestioned, but to the extent that it has allied itself with privilege it has ceased to be capital and has become a parasite. This has given rise to practical difficulties, and, year by year as these have manifested themselves, the exposure of the errors of Adam Smith's reasoning has been going on. We have now reached the point where once more, the world is called upon to find a new philosophy. What shall it be?

Every step hitherto has been in the direction of greater freedom for the workers. Labor, once a slave, has become recognized as one of the factors, though a subsidiary one, in the true life of the world. Must we stop there? Must we turn back?



ESTABLISHED  
1865.

Try



# Bradings Ales ...and Porters.

461 WELLINGTON  
STREET . . . . .

OTTAWA.

PHONE  
106.

## Work- men.

Take the Electric  
Cars to all parts of  
the city and don't  
miss a trip to

Victoria and

Rockliffe  
Parks.

Fare 5 cts.

6 Tickets for 25 cents.

# Canada's Cheapest Store . . . .

For...

Dry Goods,  
Ready Made . . . .  
Clothing, Groceries,  
Crockery . . . .  
Boots and Shoes,  
etc., etc.

All Departments

Are on the  
Ground Floor.

A. A. Fournier & Co.,

327, 327½, 329, 329½ Wellington St., Ottawa.

The Canadian Granite Co., LIMITED.

Trfrs. and dealers in  
all kinds of

Floor Tiling  
and Plumbers'  
Slabs constant-  
ly on hand.

## Monumental Work. ☪ ☪ ☪

Marbleized  
Slate and Wood  
Mantle  
Pieces.

Artificial  
Stone  
Sidewalks. ☪ ☪

FLOORS,  
Etc.

C. J. ROGER, MGR.  
A. MACLEAN, PRES.

**The Workers and the Thinkers—Continued.**

Henry George has answered that question to the satisfaction of many. He points out that the errors of the system identified with the name of Adam Smith are fundamental. He recognizes that the "Great Scotchman", as he calls him, saw some truths with wonderful clearness, that he did noble work for the world, and that he is far the superior as a reasoner of many who now carp at his conclusions. Adam Smith assumed that capital employs labor, pays the wages of labor, provides the sustenance of the laborer, and is the first and greatest factor in the production of wealth. George proves that all this is the reverse of true. Capital is not necessary to production, though it facilitates and increases it; it does not provide the wages of labor, for labor creates its own wages, it does not employ labor but is employed by labor; it does not provide the sustenance of the laborer, and a laborer is one of only two necessary factors of production, the other being the raw material and standing ground provided by nature, or "land", as the political economists call it. Capital properly so called is an aid to production, and the capitalist, as a matter of honesty and justice, is entitled to his share of the product. The enemy of both capital and labor is privilege, or, as we often call it, monopoly. Now, monopoly is only the control by a few of a power which enables them to levy a tax upon all for the benefit of the few. That power is a natural thing in many cases, and it grows with the growth of society. But private control of it is unnatural and unjust. The bottom monopoly is the private ownership of land. To abolish this and make the workers free it is not necessary to take away title deeds, but only to use the taxing power of the government to take from the owners the value of their monopoly, not interfering at all with anything created by labor and owned by them. Other monopolies, such as highways, waterworks, &c., should be taken over by the community as they appear, and the cost of these

and all other public services should be defrayed by the proceeds of the Single Tax on land values, other taxes being abolished except so far as taxation may be found the easiest means of minimizing or preventing nuisances.

The effect of this is to put labor in its proper place as the king of the world, and to complete the reasoning which the logic of events has been working out all these years. The acceptance of this philosophy would end the days of privilege, for with opportunities for labor open to all and with wages assured to all, there would be universal freedom.

This philosophy, first propounded in complete form eighteen years ago, is met by opponents of two kinds. In the first place there are the Socialists, who look to organization for the solution of the problems that confront us. They see no practical distinction between true capital and privilege wearing the mask of capital. To prevent oppression the capitalist and the laborer they say, must be the same man, owning capital as an equal owner with the rest of the community and working under the direction of the community, privilege being done away with by the legal and industrial equality of all. The Socialists and the Single Taxers (as the followers of Henry George are now called) differ fundamentally. But the Socialists recognize the evils under which modern humanity suffers and they propound what they believe to be a cure; and for the doctrines they profess they work with the energy of heroes. The people will decide between these opposing schools. As both seek only the good of the people, it is only necessary that they should be understood; the discussion of the questions at issue will bring out the truth. Meantime the most devout follower of Henry George can afford to say: All honor to the Socialists.

The other of the opposing schools is particularly dealt with in the last book of Henry George, not quite completed at the time of his sudden and glorious death in the midst of

The **St. Louis  
Hotel,**

ALF. BRULE. 43 & 45  
Prop. York Street.  
OTTAWA.

Choicest Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars on hand.



## The Ottawa Tattersall

Livery, Boarding  
and Sale Stables.

The Best in the City.

54 QUEEN ST.  
OTTAWA. ONT.

PHONE. 518.

C. D. GRAHAM,  
PROP.

THE **Leader**  
**Restaurant**

Dave Walsh,  
Proprietor.

CHOICE  
WINES  
AND  
CIGARS.

OTTAWA.

## Revere House,

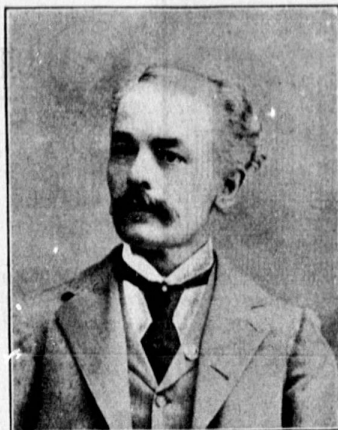
475 and 479  
Sussex  
Street.



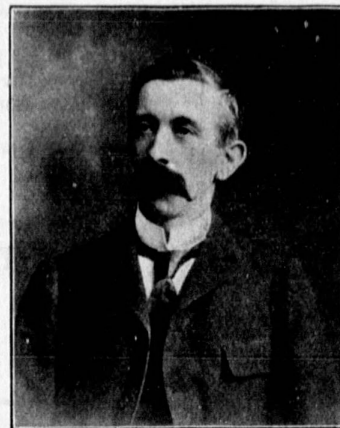
M. Quinn,  
Proprietor.



J. A. TORNEY,  
Pres. Allied Trades and Labor Association.  
Member Labor-Day Committee.



ANTOINE CHOQUETTE,  
I. T. U. Delegate from O. T. U.,  
No. 102.



DUNCAN BELL,  
President Commercial Union.

---

**The Workers and the Thinkers—Continued.**

a campaign for industrial freedom, and honest government, in which he sought the suffrages of the people of Greater New York as their first Mayor. This book he calls "The Science of Political Economy." His first great work "Progress and Poverty" was more widely read, probably, than any other book on political economy that ever was published; but Henry George was never recognized as a political economist by those who are supposed to be the exponents of that branch of knowledge, nor was "Progress and Poverty" quoted by them as a text book. In fact, man and book were ignored. No answer in scientific form was ever attempted. George was denounced as a demagogue or pooh-

poohed as a visionary; but his argument was never taken up except in patches, and then, usually, only to be misquoted or misrepresented. It was to meet these gentry that "The Science of Political Economy" was written. The author shows that these philosophers have found themselves in a very tight place and that they have taken a most extraordinary course to extricate themselves from their difficulty. They agree with comparatively few of Adam Smith's arguments, but they dare not differ from his conclusion as to the all-importance of the capitalist. Nor can they suggest new arguments to prove the same conclusion. Of course, they will not accept the simple straightforward reasoning of

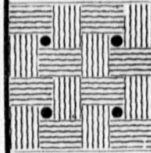
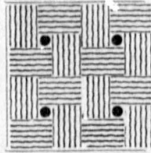
Will be pleased  
to show the public  
my new store.

NOW OPEN.

**Inspection Invited.**

**ROSENTHAL,**  
**JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,**

113 & 115  
SPARKS ST.



**J. A. PARR,** Manufacturer  
of


**Planed Lumber,**

**Doors, Sash**

**and Blinds.** All kinds  
of House  
Finish.

**Chaudiere Planing Mills.**

PHONE. 75.

 **Olmsted & Hurdman,**

**Fine Watches,**

Sterling Silver  
and Silver  
Plated Ware.

Opticians and  
up-to-date stock  
at popular  
prices.

**Fine Jewellery.**

67 Sparks St.

The Spanish Fleet  
is sunk, but

**McElligott**

**THE SHOEMAKER,**

Still Floats and in the lead in making to order  
Boots for everybody in A 1 style for finish. Leave  
word or send post card to the

**HOSPITAL FOR SICK BOOTS,**

When your Soles and Uppers will be attended to

Remember the place,  
237 Bark Street,  
and 218 Wellington St.

**Repairing while you wait.**

Henry George, partly because it is simple, and partly because it is all in favor of labor and all against privilege. They cannot move in any direction. But there is always the alternative of death—of self-effacement—and these gentlemen, loyal to the privileged class of whom they are the apologists, have decided upon that course. They say now that there never was and is not now any Science of political economy; that is, there are no natural laws governing the distribution of wealth, but the questions involved are mere questions of policy, to be separately studied, and decided according to what seems advisable under the circumstances of each case. Therefore, instead of Political Economy we have Economics, which is defined by some as the Science of Exchanges. George shows that there has never been any agreement among these people as to even fundamental matters. They cannot say what is wealth and what is not. In fact, of late, they have given up even attempting to define the term. Moreover, though they talk a great deal about value, there is no means of knowing what they mean by the expression.

To these gentlemen George's reply is given with the same clearness that characterized his argument in "Progress and Poverty". He shows that the distribution as well as the production of wealth is governed by natural laws: that these laws can be studied and understood by men; and, that, therefore, there is a true *science* of political economy. If we understand these natural laws and conform our institutions to them, we shall have abundance of wealth justly distributed, just as we obtain a good and general distribution of water by learning and following the laws of hydraulics. He gives a clear and manifestly fair definition of wealth, and his explanation of the nature, cause and use of value is a wonderful piece of clear explanation of a point which has been

made abstruse by the immense quantity of chop-logic that has been printed about it.

The production of wealth has been immensely increased by a century of rapid invention, but its distribution is as it was when the era of free industry began. This brings us face to face with the problem of our age. There is over production in every branch of industry, but the majority of people have less than they want of everything. Or, looking at it in another way, the greatest wealth is in the possession of the class who do no useful labor, while those who do the work of the world are relatively (and in deed, some of them absolutely) poor. Those who arrogate to themselves the title of philosophers, those who assume to teach the world on these subjects, have nothing to tell us, except that they know that everybody else is wrong, and that there is no law of justice in the matter. On the other hand, Henry George not only declares that there is a natural remedy, but tells what it is and proves that the adoption of it is necessary, expedient and just.

Suppose that the wheat grown in Manitoba, by some persistent and repeated error, all went to British Columbia, where the people could not use it and would not pay for it, while none of it came to the older Provinces, where the people need it and offer good money in exchange. And suppose that one man, named George, pointed out that this was due to a foolish system of bookkeeping on the part of the railway and elevator people, the wrong names being entered at the start, and the error never being checked. And suppose that the members of the Institute of Accountants were to say: No, this man George is a demagogue and a dreamer, and must not be listened to; he knows nothing of the science of accounts, for he tells you himself that he never attended college, but got his education as a common sailor and journeyman

Nap. Lafleur,  
Merchant  
Tailor • • 182 Rideau  
Street,

A Visit is Solicited.

**Kimpton & Co.,**

172 Rideau St. and  
129 Bank St., cor. Slater.

**Pork Butchers.**

HAMS, SAUSAGES, LARD. Etc,

Telephone:  
Rideau Street 837.

Bank Street, 1101.

**COURSOLLES & CO..**

C • O • A • L

184 1-2 Rideau Street.

**The York County Loan and Savings Co.**

Furnishes a Good Investment.  
Five per cent. allowed on deposits.  
Thousands to loan at Reasonable Rates.

Call at 66 Bank Street and get full particulars.

OFFICE Hours:  
9 a.m. to  
5 p.m.

**J. J. MASTERSON,**  
Supt.

**Do you like Ale**

In fine condition and  
agreeable to the palate?  
If so, then use

**John Labatt's** OF  
LONDON.

**THE GREAT** There are many other Pianos,  
but the Karn is King. **ARE ALONE**  
**THE KARN PIANO**

It is the masterpiece of modern manufacture. It is capable of the most faithful expression of nature's serenity or deepest anger. The contrasting exuberance of victory to the sadness of defeat and the tranquility of contented peace. Thus

**KARN IS KING.**

**D. W. Karn & Co.,** Warerooms,  
197 Sparks St., Ottawa.

**The Workers and the Thinkers—Concluded.**

printer; this whole question is a question of wheat and of debit and credit; we do not know what wheat is, nor are we agreed as to which is credit; this should prove to you what an exceedingly abstruse subject it all is, and how unwise it would be for mere farmers, who wish to sell the wheat, and common people, who wish to buy it, to bother their second-class brains about the matter; we must collect the facts and statistics about each shipment, and when that is done, we shall be able to say, what should not be done next. Suppose all this, what would the people who grow the wheat, and the people who want to use it, be likely to say? They would say: Gentlemen, this is no matter for fooling, even though you give that fooling a name derived from the Greek. Adopt a system of bookkeeping that will deliver this wheat to those who want it and send back the money to the people who have earned it. Otherwise, stand aside. Let us have business, common sense and justice.

The case of labor is equally simple. Here are men who work and produce useful things. They are capitalists and laborers. What they make must belong to them, and nobody else, and if they are left free to make their own bargains, each man, knowing his own value, will insist upon getting his share. If the wealth goes to those who do not produce it, while the workers are deprived of a living share, it is clear that there is something wrong with the bookkeeping. There is no use in saying that a change of system is impossible. History proves that anything is possible, except the continuance of injustice.

History, as above indicated, proves also that the philosophers can always find a theory to justify whatever system the people insist upon having. Shall the philosophy of the twentieth century be true or false? Shall it be based upon the continued robbery of labor, or shall it proclaim justice?

It is for the workers to decide.



**PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, STEAMFITTERS, &c.**

Organized in May, 1890, this Association is one of the most flourishing of the International branches in the Capital. The aims of the Association is to protect its members and secure a fair and reasonable compensation for their labors. The Association has a good membership and several of the prominent members are noteworthy friends of the cause and take a keen interest in the advancement of Unionism generally. A portrait of Chapman, who is a

familiar face in the labor movement and O'Callaghan, the courteous secretary of the Association are published elsewhere. Those of Messrs. Torney and Dunkin, the first, president of the Allied Trades and Labor Association, and the latter, a member of the Labor Day Committee and of the A. T. and L. Association, will also be found on another page.



**Labormen**

**Friends of  
Labor**

**General  
Public.**

Office & Warehouse  
HULL, QUE.

CONSULT your own in-  
terests and use only  
first-class

**Flour.**

It costs no more than in-  
ferior grades when you know  
where it is to be had. Ask  
your Flour merchant or  
Grocer for any of the follow-  
ing brands :

Victoria Patent,  
Snow Ball,  
Strong Bakers',  
Capital.

MANUFACTURED BY US.

Take no other and you will  
make no mistake.

THE **Lake Deschenes**  
**Milling Co.,** Limited.

PHONE, 768.

ESTABLISHED  
1866.

WHEN YOU WANT  
ANYTHING IN  
THE LINE OF

**Furniture**

...GO TO...

**Harris . .  
& Campbell,**

Corner O'Connor  
and Queen  
Streets.

Who says

**McCarthy's**

**Ale . . . .**

Why everybody,  
of course !

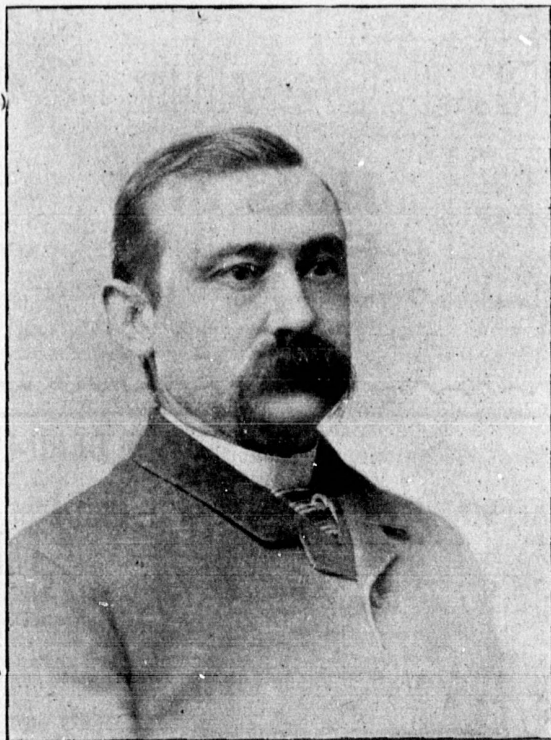


R. G. HAY,  
Ex-President Allied Trades and Labor Association. •

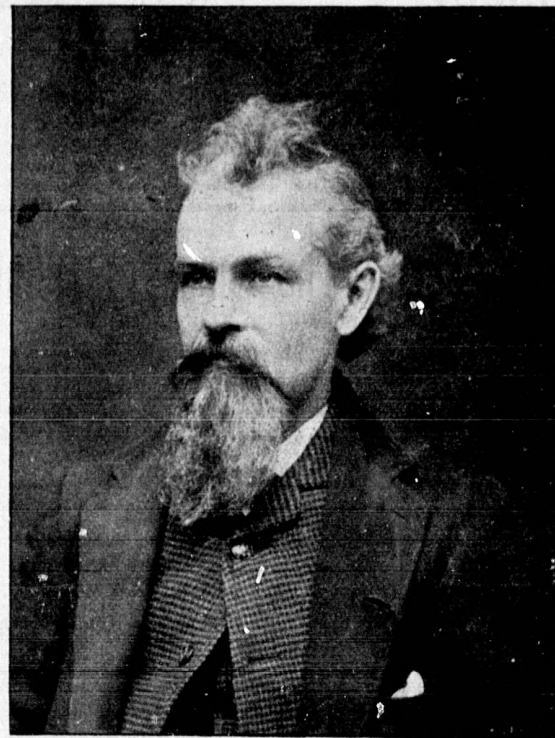


I. H. SANDERSON,  
Vice-President Toronto Trades and Labor Council.





CHAS. MARCH,  
Treasurer, Toronto Trades and Labor Council.



D. J. O'DONOGHUE,  
Prominent Labor Leader of Toronto.



# Agitation, Organization, Education.

By D. J. O'Donoghue, Toronto.

CHRONIC unsatisfactory conditions of any character, as a rule, require drastic treatment if beneficial changes are to be secured. Those who clearly perceive the very unequal—the oftentimes most unjust and iniquitous conditions connected with and governing our complex Industrial system, not only of the recent past, but of the living present as well, are united at any rate as to certain recognized and unquestionable facts in that connection.

Education is necessarily a very slow process in any phase of physical life. When the environments and comparatively rare opportunities for study and the exercise of trained thought on the part of our working elements—mechanical and manual—those who work for wages—with their, unfortunately, many national and religious denominational prejudices and their worse than foolish antipathies of one kind or other, are borne in mind and taken account of, the wonder is, not that they are so culpably blind and thoughtless as to what they might have done and *can do*, to their own material advantage and advancement, but rather that the organized working people of this country have accomplished so much tending to the individual, as well as the collective welfare and advantage of *all* who strive to make a living—sometimes only a very precarious existence—through the wage system within the last twenty-five or thirty years in Canada. Whatever success has been achieved in this direction, and within that time, in this country, has been secured mainly through active, though intermittent *agitation*, more or less *organisation*, and always resultant *education*. Each of these results follows the other just as surely and as effectively as day follows night.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the "Labor Problem" was an almost unheard of factor in public life or in every-day

thought. The man who was known—if known at all outside of a college or university—as a student in the subject of political or economic science, even in an abstract way, was charitably looked upon as being "a little off" in the brain, and more to be pitied than laughed at. Agitation among the industrial masses was doing its destined work in the meantime, nevertheless.

To-day there is not a university or college worthy of the name, in any civilized country of the world, in which Economic Science—always involving critical analyses of conditions with which working people have to contend always, is taught, that has not both also professors of that phase of modern, general education, as well as large numbers of zealous and enthusiastic students. *Agitation* has forced this upon the practical attention of our higher educational institutions, has pushed it into public prominence in the teeth of studied indifference and positive opposition.

To *persistent agitation* is primarily, if not altogether due, the enactment of Ontario laws regulating and restricting the employment of children, young girls and women in factories, mines, laundries, shops and workshops. To this same cause is due the legalization of labor organization, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Labor Day as a legal holiday, Dominion Government Departmental regulations to prevent "sweating" in connection with the execution of Government contracts, the partial inauguration by the same Government, of a system embodying the employment of union men and the payment of union or fair wages on Federal public works, and many other laws of like valuable character, all in the direct and specific interest of working people. *Agitation must continue*, for there yet remains much to remedy and



PURE AND GOOD.

THE MCKAY  
MILLING CO'S



Flour and  
K. Y. Rolled Oats.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

Patronize **Jos. H. Smith**

46 1-2 Sparks St.,

... FOR ...

Typewriters, Typewriter's Supplies and  
Office Furniture.

Repairing and Copying  
A Specialty.

PHONE. 1312.

J. A. Hill, 159 Bank St.,  
Slinn's Block,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Ladies' and  
Gents'

Fine



I Make a  
Specialty of

Footwear,

A full line of  
Trunks and Valises.

**F. Kehoe,**  
Bookseller, Newsdealer,  
Stationer.

Picture Framing.

104 RIDEAU STREET,  
OTTAWA.

**Agitation, Organization, Education—Concluded.**

much to secure. To stop, or even to become less active, would be to court certain reaction—a dropping back into worse than the old-time conditions—and this is not to be thought of or tolerated for a moment. The ideal aim must ever be “onward and upward” by all legitimate means, no matter how disheartening the apathy on the part of those sought to be benefitted, the treachery or insincerity of demagogues, or the open hostility of those boldly fighting to keep the worker in the capacity and status of a slave or mere machine.

The most unassuming, the most quietly disposed, the least learned person in the ranks of our working elements in the factory, shop, mill or quarry, in the drain, mixing mortar or carrying the hod, paving the road, or cleaning the street, *can be and should be* “an agitator” among his fellow-workers and acquaintances, just as long as there is a wrong to be rectified or a grievance to be remedied—and usually there is—God bless and direct the “labor agitators.”

The workingman or the workingwoman to-day, who is so densely blind to believe or think for a moment

that he or she can regulate or determine the wages, the method under which wages are to be paid, the maximum of hours to be worked per week or per day, how overtime and piecework are to be paid for, or other conditions under which service is rendered, is simply “living in a fool’s paradise.” Let either of them complain of some grievance, or attempt to secure a necessary change in some particular not approved of “in the office,” and how quickly the cobwebs are pulled from the eyes of the “agitator!” “Don’t you like it? If you are not satisfied, you can go. There are others only too willing to take your place.”

It must not be forgotten that *organisation* has a two-fold effect, for while it has done much of a positive character to the advantage of the toilers in every land and clime, it has been the means of preventing and checking a downward course, the end and depth of which no one can truthfully name or contemplate. Let the watchword henceforth be as I have said, “Agitation, Organization, Education,” along moral and legal lines, and God will bless honest efforts.



**BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION, No. 4.**

This organisation was formed in 1889 and its humble beginning is due to four men, its original membership, who set out determined to have a mutual backing to improve their conditions. To-day the membership is in the neighborhood of 160. The Union is incorporated, and among the benefits conferred can be mentioned the 9 hours and increased wage. The names of the four energetic men who made the first move are Joseph Gales, Henry Potter, Jos. Burroughs, Ernest Schemer. This Union has a laudable death benefit in connection which assures every member of

respectable burial. The aims of the Union are to make no other requests but fair ones and seek a just return for toil. The officers of the Union are: President, H. Peacock, Secretary, Wm. Pollock, Treasurer, Chas. Hoak, Financial-Secretary, Albert Geddes.

In this sensible fraternity Germans, French, Scotch, English and the Sons of Erin mingle as one, in harmony and peace furthering the common interests. The Union is a credit to its officers and united labor in Ottawa.



**ILIFF BROS.,** 170  
RIDEAU STREET.

The only First-Class Bakers that confine  
their bread mixture to pure flour and water,  
producing thereby the most healthful bread.

---

**DROLET & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF

Champagne Cider, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Soda  
Water, &c., &c. Agents for Eastman's Springs and  
Plantagenet and St. Leon Natural Mineral Waters.

Phone, 565.

444 Sussex St., Ottawa.

---

**Powers & Co.,**

Boiler Makers and....

Blacksmiths.

Wellington Street,  
Ottawa.

---

**A. HUDSON,**

Insurance and Real Estate  
Agent. . . . .

175 SPARKS STREET.

**McKay & Co.,**

SPARKS  
STREET.

Painter and

Decorator.

---

TRY

**Beauport Ale, Porter  
and Lager.**

PHONE 1363.  
450 SUSSEX STREET.

**J. B. SAMSON,**

---

**W. J. Campbell,**

Manufacturer  
of . . . . .

**Boilers, etc.**

MARIA STREET, OTTAWA.

---

LABORMEN,

Patronize....

**Gould & Harley,** Merchant  
Tailors •

99 BANK STREET, OTTAWA.



Mr. P. D. ROSS,  
Editor Journal.



L. WHELAN,  
President O. E. Employees Benefit and  
Protective Association.



GEO. McCONNELL,  
Secretary, O. E. Employees Benefit and  
Protective Association.

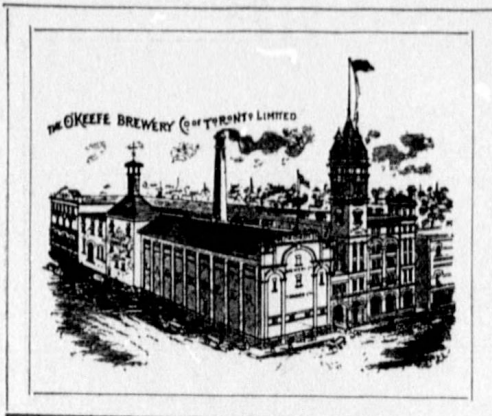
---

## The Value of Organization.

By John Appleton of Winnipeg.

**G**ENERALLY speaking the average unionman joins his organization fully expecting that such action will obtain for him some material advantage. There is not in the prime motive leading up to the taking of the usual obligation on admission into a Trades Union much that can be called Brotherhood. Such a quality, which does well enough as a subject for rhetorical effect, is not so fascinating, or tangible, as results in dollar bills. If you can persuade a man that by investing one dollar a month in dues to an

organization it will obtain for him one dollar a week more in wages, he will not hesitate to sign the application paper and subscribe to the most sacred vows of fellowship and brotherhood. Men who see in Trades Unionism nothing more than "two dollars for one dollar" are at anytime liable to "rat" when they figure out that by so doing it will put money in their pockets. Such individuals are of that class of knaves who join and fuss around churches calculating on such action netting for them in the hereafter an eternal "lubber-



**The Premier Brewery  
of Canada** • • •

One of the most complete Breweries on the Continent. Capacity, 165,000 barrels annually. Equipped with the most modern plant, including a De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine, 75 H.P., with Water Tower in connection; a 35 H.P. Electric Dynamo for lighting Brewery and running several Motors; a large Water Filter, capacity 2,000 gallons per hour, through which water, after passing, is absolutely pure and is used in all brewings. Our improved facilities enable us to guarantee our products.

European and American experts have pronounced our establishment and products equal to the best on their respective countries. Large Malt House and Storage in connection.

**THE O'KEEFE BREWERY COMPANY**  
OF TORONTO, LIMITED.

John Kennedy, Agent for Ottawa, 427 Nepean St.

**“Le Temps”**

The only French Daily News paper published in Ottawa and Hull.

**BRISK and NEWSY.**

Read by every French Family in this district.



The best medium to reach French... customers.



**EVERYBODY READS IT.**

**J. H. Vivian,**

Dealer in....

Printers' Bookbinders' and Lithographers'

**Machinery,**

NEW AND SECOND HAND.

Any kind or style of machinery used or required in a Printing, Lithographing or Bookbinding Establishment supplied on reasonable terms.

22 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

land of joy" (Carlyle). If Trade Unionism was circumscribed by the sordid aspirations of those who join for personal gain alone and who neglect the sacred duties of brotherhood and fellowship enjoined upon applicants for admission, it would be worthy of no better historical recognition as an effort of oppressed humanity to throw off the shackles of industrial slavery than the many gigantic capitalistic organizations that exist.

At the average organization meeting it will be found that the burden of all that is said is personal gain accruing to those who have built and maintained Unions. This is known to be effective. On many occasions the writer, when speaking to meetings held for organization purposes, has felt that all he could say to his hearers and be to them intelligible—thoroughly understood was instances of wages having been kept up, and raised to a better standard by efforts of unionized bodies. To have dealt at some meeting with the more important and higher achievements of Trades Unionism, would certainly have sown the seeds of dispersion and disintegration.

Admitting the fact of having organized unions by appealing to men's selfish instincts, can it be said, after carefully surveying the history of Trades Unionism, that its works, its accomplishments, are of a narrow, selfish character? To such a question can be given unhesitatingly a negative answer.

In discussing the relation of the Trades Union to the community the charge has often been made that such—labor organizations—are essentially the same in character as trusts. Both are in existence to "get all they can". There is only a semblance of truth in such a statement. Combines are successful to the extent of getting more than common justice would, under proper distribution of the product of labor, allow them. By combination they accomplish thus

much. We can, however, say that organization has given to workmen more than he has actually earned. And, while one class of organization is entirely absorbed in the acquisition of wealth, having no scruple or conscience, patriotism or honor that stands between them and their illimitable avarice, the other class—the Trades Unions have limited their demand to Fair wages and working conditions and for such, as their history will show, they have fought with more bravery that discretion.

In addition to the mere clamor for wages the organized labor movement has been the great reform factor in our political history. By their study of social conditions—their practical knowledge of such and untiring advocacy, they have succeeded in placing upon our statute book the most democratic anti-class legislation contained therein. In the *Industrial Banner* July issue occurs this admirable definition of the difference between organization of labor and organization of Capital: the first would suppress competition for the benefit of all, and the latter for the benefit of the few. Here then we have two kinds of organization which are, as far as the common weal is concerned, diametrically opposed to each other. Individuals who have personal interests in either have great faith in that to which they belong, and the struggle between the law has already resulted in incalculable sacrifice of human vitality and already forms an epoch in history in comparison with which the present war will be frivolous. Although this struggle between two organization classes is accompanied by so much suffering it is teaching us, the way to social salvation. "The dust of controversy, what is it but the falsehood flying off from all manner of conflicting true forces, and making such a loud dust—whirlwind,—that so the truths alone may remain, and embrace brother-like in some true resulting force!" (Carlyle).

We have said that Trades Unionism is practically born

## Ottawa & New York Railway.

This Company's line is now open for Freight and Passenger traffic between Ottawa, Russell, Embrun, Crysler, Finch, Newington and Cornwall. Trains leave Ottawa (Sussex Street Depot), at 6:30 a.m., and 5:00 p.m. daily (except Sunday) arriving at Cornwall 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m., connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway System.

For information concerning rates, train service, etc., apply to

**J. O. HIBBARD, Gen'l. Agent.**  
39 Sparks St., Ottawa.

**CHAS. B. HIBBARD,**  
Pres. & Gen'l. Mgr.

**GEO. H. WATSON,**  
Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

## Geo. Bailey,

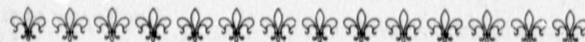
**Locksmith, etc.,** 234 Wellington St.,  
Ottawa. Phone. 946.

Bicycle Supplies always on hand.  
Repairing done on the shortest notice.  
Brass and Copper Work done.

**RESIDENCE,**  
340 Waverley St.

**PHONE 915.**

Agent for LePage's Oil Door Check and Spring.



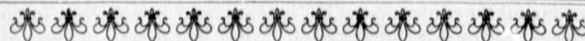
ASK FOR

# CARLING'S

CELEBRATED

## Ale, Porter and Lager

Kept by all Hotels and  
Liquor Dealers...



## S. Owen & Son.

Are now prepared for the  
Fall and Winter Trade and  
can supply you with a good

### FALL AND WINTER

SUIT From \$12 and up.

76 BANK STREET.

**ALSO A FALL AND WINTER OVERCOAT.**

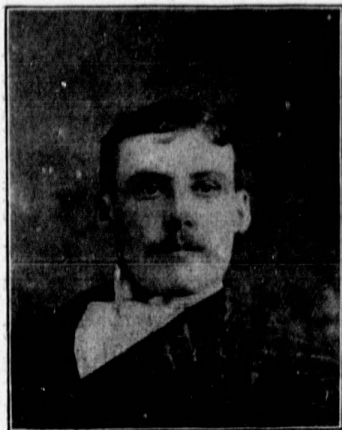
Special attention given to Repairing, Turning, Dyeing, Cleaning, etc.

We are just  
organizing

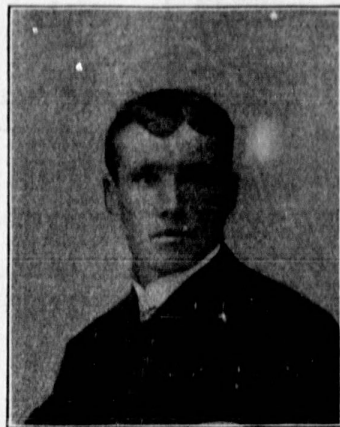
## The Second Clothing Club.



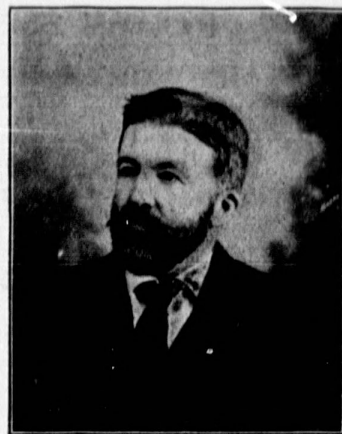
The payment for each member being \$1 per week, drawings taking place weekly. First class \$15 suit may be thus obtained at most advantageous terms. Call and obtain a circular giving full particulars.



HARRY PEACOCK,  
Builders' Laborers Union.



J. P. GALES,  
Cor. Sec. Builders' Laborers' Union.



C. S. O. BOUDREAULT.

---

**The Value of Organization—Concluded.**

in selfishness. And yet, we fail to see in its growth any general result that could be called selfish or narrow. The sincere and experienced unionist will readily understand why the individual on joining a union is selfish and how it is he becomes a member of an unselfish whole. By closer association with his fellow workers his sympathies are quickened. He finds that in the Union meeting his difficulties, his troubles are in common with others. He finds that to fight single handed for selfish ends is to become every other man's enemy. Consciously or unconsciously his higher nature is developed. He begins to look beyond self and awakens to the stern fact that only in the welfare of all his

own secure.

Organization trains and systematizes the mind and is thus an education. Applied to either capital or labor it cannot result otherwise than in strength and power. Those will be strongest, the best able to protect their interests and advance themselves either invially or materially, who have the most perfect organization. No remedy for our troubles can be effective unless we are accustomed to method and administration, and in teaching these the organized labor bodies are contributing and developing one of the first and fundamental necessities to our social salvation.

**THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC**

**STAIR WORKS** \* \* J. McLAUGHLIN,  
PROP.

All kinds of Wood Turning and Grille Work,  
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings.

286 and 288 Bank Street,  
Ottawa, Ont.

**Drugs!**

PATRONIZE  
THE

**Laborman's**

REBATE  
PLAN.

**Drug Store.**

Opp. Hotel Gilmour.  
Telephone 1236.

NIGHT BELL.

J. A Rickey,  
PROP.

\* \* \* Wear **S. J. Edmondson's**

**Boots**

and **Shoes.**

BEST VALUE  
IN OTTAWA.

Cor. Rideau and Mosgrove  
Streets.

Ottawa **Boot and Moccasin**

HAND MADE

\* \* \* \* **Company.**

**Hunting  
Boots.**

518  
SUSSEX ST.

Moccasins  
of all kinds.

**Charles Lapierre,**

**Practical Jeweller**

\* \* and **Watchmaker.**

142 Rideau Street,  
Ottawa.

**J. A. Patry,**

Special Prices for Clubs  
in Sporting Goods.

Religious Articles,  
Sporting Goods,  
Newspapers, &c.

**Bookseller and  
Stationer.**

63 Rideau Street, Ottawa,

# Organized Labor.

By R. G. Hay.



It is difficult even for those well acquainted with the history of the labor movement to appreciate at its full value the effort made in behalf of humanity by that now legalized organization known as the "Trades Union," therefore we deem it a privilege to place before our readers the incontrovertible fact that the people of countries in which the working classes have availed themselves of the protection invested in the principle of Unionism are in a better condition morally, physically and financially than their brothers in those parts of the world where Unionism is unknown.

Let him who doubts this assertion compare the condition of the British artisan and laboring classes in every part of the world with their brothers of other nationalities when no one who has any knowledge on the subject can deny that in the matters of personal liberty, freedom of action, protection by law, hours of labor, impartial justice, wages, habitation, food, assistance in sickness and burial at death, the Briton stands without a peer.

It would be unjust to claim that the entire supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race in these respects was due alone to the influence of Trade unionism, but numerous writers who are unassailable agree that the principle of organization among

the laboring classes has been an element of potency beyond question in advancing reforms and in assisting the champions of the people in their efforts to brighten human life.

Mr. John Burns writes thus:—"The year 1837 found the workman politically disfranchised, socially ostracised, his trades union, such as it was, suspected, his citizenship denied, his children driven to early work, his home too often a hovel, his paltry wage given him only when his master chose, he was in the state but not of it."

Their awakening came with the right to combine when they started that splendid system of Trade Unions that encircles the world having an enrolled membership of over 7,000,000 with \$40,000,000 of funds that has many times proved a barrier against their enemy and a shield in the time of need.

But perhaps the best proof to be given of the usefulness of the Trades Union is that the professions have adopted the principle and while Labor has been denounced, belittled, and frowned upon for attempting to better its condition the gentlemen of gown and diploma have quietly secured laws that effectually prevent "scabbing" by non-union professionals.

The lawyers, the doctors, the dentists and the druggists have all secured legislation which is beneficial and protective to their particular calling.

Organized labor has accomplished much and will without a doubt continue to have a broadening effect upon society but its best efforts will only prevail when each and





**•• Marcil  
& Co.**  
 Thank **Hatters** and  
**Outfitters.**

24 Ri: eau Street,  
 Ottawa, Ont.

No  
use  
running  
to  
any  
other  
place

Bank  
St.  
Ottawa,  
Ont.



**THE GILMOUR.**

P. McVeigh  
Manager.

The **CITIZEN**

is **Ottawa's Favorite**  
 Family **Newspaper.**

1 Cent per Copy,  
 25 Cents per Month,

DELIVERED TO  
 ANY ADDRESS.

**R. H. Klock  
& Co.,**

AYLMER  
 P.Q.

MANUFACTURER  
 OF

Pine and Hardwood Lumber,  
 Shingles, Bath, etc.

A full assortment of Flooring,  
 Shooting and Dressed Lumber  
 always on hand.

WRITE FOR  
 PRICES.

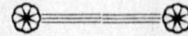
### Organized Labor—Concluded.

all of those who produce the wealth of the world avail themselves of each others brains and brotherhood in a united battle for the right of equal representation in accordance with their numbers, with those of the professional classes on all legislative boards and in all parliaments of the people.

The joining of the forces and final glorious achievement can only be brought about by those who are at the helm of the labor ship, standing by their wheel until the vessel is beached on the fair shore of equality. To do this, the workers who are now organized must exercise that degree of

determination expressed in the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes :—

Be firm. One constant element in luck  
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck.  
See you tall shaft ! It felt the earthquake's thrill,  
Clung to it's base, and greets the sunrise still.  
Stick to your aim ; the mongrel's hold will slip,  
But only crow-bars loose the bull-dog's grip ;  
Small as he looks, the jaw that never yields  
Drags down the bellowing monarch of the fields.  
Yet, in opinions, look not always back ;  
Your wake is nothing, mind the coming track,  
Leave what you've done for what you have to do ;  
Dont be " consistent " but be simply true.



## The Early Closing Movement.

The clerks were first called together by the K. of L. organiser. After organisation had been completed, the early closing movement was inaugurated. At first the clerks met with but poor success but encouraged by the more progressive merchants the most enthusiastic of the clerks kept up the fight for freedom and education. The Knights of Labor were then a strong and aggressive body in Ottawa. The members of Commercial Assembly, although few in numbers opened an energetic canvass of the various merchants in favour of early closing and in spite of strong and strenuous opposition on the part of merchants who feared serious loss if early closing became a fact the clerks persisted and after two years of persistent efforts, sufficient signatures were secured to assure the passing of by-laws putting in force the shops regulations acts in the different branches of trade in Ottawa. During these two years, Commercial Assembly had grown steadily in memberships and its membership roll was

now close on 300 and was counted as one of the strongest and most enthusiastic Union in the Capital. About this time the merchants becoming satisfied that early closing was a boon after all befriended the clerks. Archdeacon Lauder, Alexander Mutchmor, F. McDougal and others delivered telling addresses at a public meeting which produced the best results. The city press also gave a right helping hand in for the movement and the clerks owe much of their success to this influence.

The next step of Commercial Assembly will likely be in favor of a half Saturday Holiday. Let us hope they may be as successful in this undertaking as they were in their first. We are glad to be in a position to present to the *Souvenir* readers the portraits of the president of Commercial Assembly and the Secretary as well as those of the most prominent workers in the early closing movement.

## "We Can Print"

Even on a board—if that's wanted.  
And if a tasty, business-bringing cata-  
logue, booklet, circular, letter head,  
bill head—fine office printing of any  
kind—then we can do it.

All New Material  
Novelties and Wrinkles  
Large Practical Experience  
Reasonable Charges.

Ottawa Printing Co.

3 & 5  
Mosgrove St.,  
Ottawa.

Printers.

## T. PAYMENT, Dispensing

COR. CLARENCE  
AND DALHOUSIE.

## Chemist

OTTAWA, ONT.  
TELEPHONE 640.

SPECIAL NIGHT AND SUNDAY  
SERVICE.

## Capital Planing Mill

Timber,

Lumber,

Baths,

Shingles.

Cor. Bank & Catherine St.



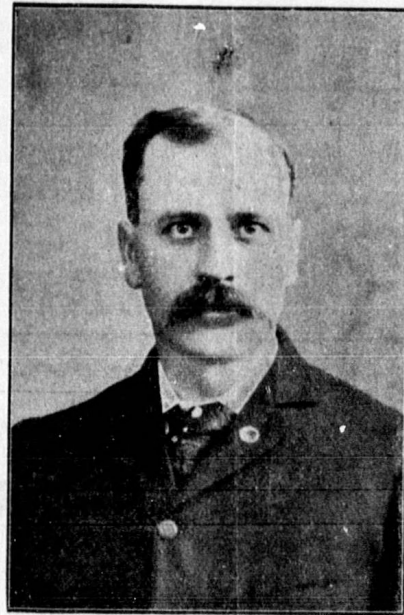
Dressed  
lumber,

Flooring,

Sash,  
Doors, etc.



P. M. DRAPER,  
Sec. Allied Trades and Labor  
Association.



A. W. HOLMES,  
President Toronto Trades and Labor  
Council.



N. MERCIER,  
Vice-President Allied Trades and Labor  
Association.



The **Nicolet** ❁

Cor. Little Sussex  
and Besserer Streets.

**House**

Opposite Central  
Station, Ottawa. C. CHRISTIAN,  
Prop.

**Britannia Hotel,**

319 W. McMULLEN,  
Wellington St. Prop.  
First Class Livery in Connection.

**Bishop's** 287-289  
Wellington St.  
OTTAWA. **Hotel,**

**FORESTERS' HOTEL,** RIDEAU  
STREET.

E. Robitaille,  
Prop.

FIRST CLASS YARD AND STABLING.

**Sporting**

ATHLETIC  
GOODS.

**KETCHUM & Goods.**  
CO.

Calcium,  
Carbide and  
Acetylene

**Gas Machines.**

A. HOBLAND & SON.

**HARDWARE.** 338 Sparks Street,  
Ottawa.

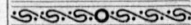
**Victoria** ❁❁  
**Foundry Co.**

Founders, Machinists,  
Blacksmiths, etc.

Water Wheels, Power House  
Plants, Steam Engines and Boilers.  
Automatic Hose Reels.

207 TO 209 MIDDLE ST.,  
OTTAWA.

Repairs Promptly Executed.  
Agency for Reeve's Split Pulley.



Derricks,  
Steam Pumps,  
Rotary Pumps,  
Mining  
Machinery.

Mill & High Grade  
Planch Machinery  
a Specialty



D.L.

# The Social Science Club of Ottawa.

By Elfric Drew Ingall.

A DESCRIPTION of the various organizations and activities tending towards the realization of a better state of things for the wage earner would be incomplete without some allusion to the efforts of those whose aim is to induce a more widespread and careful study of those social problems, the immediate amelioration of which is the object of the trades unions and similar bodies.

Before describing the particulars of these movements in Ottawa, it may be well to study their relationship to the trades unions and similar organizations whose immediate utility is more evident. On thoughtful examination, it would appear that while their methods are quite different, each supplements the other. The trades union is an absolute necessity of the present condition of society. Whilst leaving aside the question of whether the present social and economic methods are the best, it aims to modify the worst results of things *as they are*, and constantly strives to counteract special evils as they arise and become unbearable. Success in any given venture of this kind, results in a maintenance of bearable conditions, and nothing further is done until some fresh attack of the enemy brings on a new crisis.

Along with the growth of this movement the world over, has come a gradual awakening of interest in the study of these same questions in their wider bearings. Instead of regarding each problem as self-contained and separate, the more thoughtful have been led to analyze the causes of these evils and have thereby become convinced, that varied as they are, they all proceed from more widespread and deep-seated causes. They have come to think that were our efforts

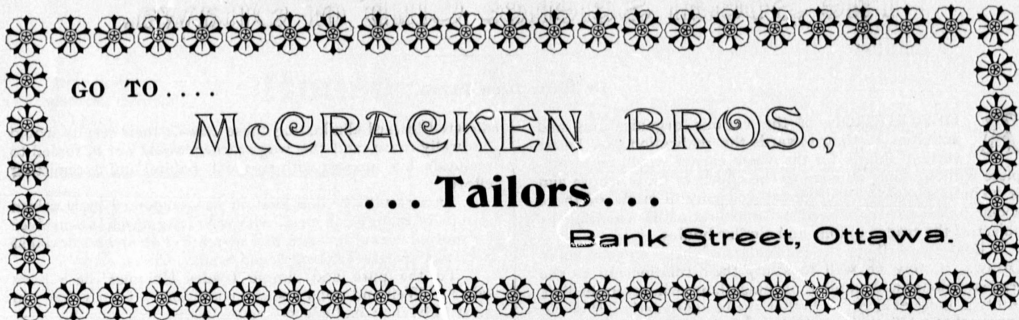
directed toward eliminating these *causes*, their results would naturally cease, and the wage earner would not be forced to maintain his interest with so much painful and unremitting effort.

As a result, we find that in every country have arisen groups of thoughtful men, who have organized themselves for mutual encouragement and help into Fabian and Socialist Societies, Single Tax and Social Science Clubs, etc.

To the pure and simple Trades Unionist these have said: "Well and good; social conditions are such that you must fight their bad effects and make your life bearable *now*. In that be assured of our sympathy and help. Let us all, however, give a little of our time and effort to the study of these conditions and social methods in order to find out what is wrong with them. Then when all have convinced themselves as to where the wrong lies, it will not be difficult to supplant the old conditions by better methods. A more complete and reasonable life for everyone will then be possible, social arrangements having been planned to that end.

The awakening of interest in these ideas the world over, has been one of the most hopeful signs of these latter days, and in our midst the same features have not been lacking, and efforts have also been made looking to the solution of economic and social evils by studying and spreading the knowledge of their ultimate causes.

The movement which led to the existence of the Social Science Club began in the winter of 1893-94 with the formation of the Fabian Club of Ottawa by a small group



GO TO....

**McCRACKEN BROS.,**

**... Tailors ...**

**Bank Street, Ottawa.**

**C. STRATTON,**

**Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c.**

**COR. SPARKS & LYON STREETS.**

Chase & Sanborn's Coffee, Renfrew Creamery Butter (best in the world), Sugar Cured Hams (finest in the market.)

**TELEPHONE 664.**

GO TO

**I. PRATT & CO.,**

FOR FIRST-CLASS

**BOOTS and  
SHOES...**

**281 Wellington St. and 293 Bank St.,**

**OTTAWA.**

The Social Science Club of Ottawa—Continued.

of Socialists. These felt the need of gathering together for mutual help and encouragement, and that clearing up of ideas that comes from discussion and interchange of opinions. There was also a hope that thus a little leaven of these conceptions might be propagated amongst those who had never happened to think on such subjects and also that it might eventually gather to itself all in the city who were or could be interested in its aims.

In this a fair measure of success was encountered and much mutual benefit resulted. From a number of isolated thinkers arose a group of more systematic students and propagandists.

The Fabian Club of Ottawa later became a recognized branch of the well known Fabian Society of England. After a season or two of varied success such as usually falls to the lot of such efforts, it was decided in the spring of 1897 to reorganize on a wider basis. It was felt by a number of members of the Fabian Club that there was hardly need as yet for a purely Socialist organization. The great bar to radical progress in improving social arrangements lies in the tacit acceptance by the mass of the people of the fundamental conditions of to-day. The way to overcome this is, if possible, to arouse a widespread interest in the exhaustive study of these conditions in their broader bearings. In this aim many schools of economic thinkers can join, and these were the general lines upon which the Social Science Club of Ottawa was started.

Success attended the efforts of its organizers and out of the Socialist Fabian Club has grown the present institution which represents neither socialist, single-tax nor any other special economic doctrine, for it includes in its membership, advocates of all these schools of thought, as well as those who are committed to no doctrine, but are simply enquirers.

The only limitations adopted in the Constitution of the

Club is, that matters of party politics and doctrinal religion are debarred, and it is the desire of the membership to maintain it as an absolutely non-partizan organization. It welcomes papers and addresses on any economic doctrine with a view to their discussion by the members and audiences at its meetings, but commits itself *as a club* to none.

The meetings in the spring of 1897 were simply intended for the adoption of a provisional constitution, having accomplished which and placed the matter in the hands of a temporary executive, they were adjourned until the fall when work was begun for the winter season with a largely increased and representative membership.

The subjects introduced at its meetings were as varied as the management had hoped. Advocates of Socialism or of Single Tax were heard from, as well as presentiments of the broader principles of justice and right which must underlie all successful human effort. A number of the city clergy gave the club the encouragement such honest efforts toward the betterment of the world should get from the pulpit. Not only did several attend the meetings and take part in the discussions, but two kindly addressed the club giving the standpoint of the Church with regard to economic reforms. The club had looked forward with pleasant anticipation to a promised address by a Cabinet Minister, but the press of official business rendered it necessary to put this off until the commencement of the next season, in the fall of this year.

Considering the slight interest generally taken by the public in such matters, the average attendance at the meetings was very good, and representative of all schools of thought.

As intended, the sessions of the club were discontinued during the summer months, but will again be resumed in the fall when the executive sees every chance for a still more successful and interesting season.



# J. I. TREPANIER,

TOBACCONIST

Pool Room in connection open until 11 p.m.  
The Best Tobacco and Cigars always on hand.

63½ Rideau Street.

---

## MEDAS HOTEL

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
always on hand . . .

61 and 63 YORK STREET,  
OTTAWA, ONT.

MEDAS H. GALLIEN, PROP.

---

## F. X. OUELLETTE,

Tobacco and Cigar

.. Store ..

481 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Best Assortment of Tobaccos, Cigars and Pipes.  
First-Class Barber Shop in Rear.



### NOTICE.

The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario :—

**R. BARBER**, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.  
**JAS. R. BROWN**, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.  
**MARGARET CARLYLE**, Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto.  
**O. A. ROCQUE**, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

---

### ONTARIO

### Trade Disputes Amendment Act, 1897.

#### BOARDS :

##### As to Railway Disputes—

E. J. SENKLER, Esq., Judge of County Court, County of  
Lincoln, *Chairman*.  
JOHN D. EVANS, Esq., C. E., Trenton, Ont.  
EDWARD WILLIAMS, Locomotive Engineer, Hamilton, Ont.

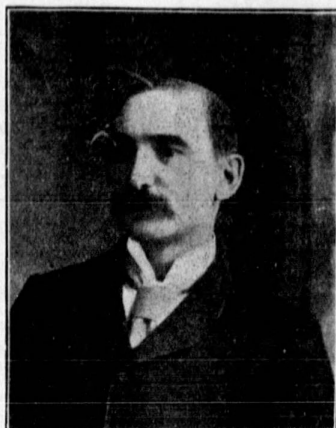
##### For other than Railway Disputes—

ROGER C. CLUTE, Q. C., Belleville, Ont., *Chairman*.  
DAVID W. DUMBLE, Barrister, Peterboro, Ont.  
FRANK PLANT, Printer, London, Ont.

Dept. of Agriculture, }  
Toronto. } D. J. O'DONOGHUE,  
*Registrar*.



ED. PRESLAND,  
Labor Day Committee.



JAMES J. SCOTT,  
Early Closing Committee.



A. ST. LAURENT,  
Early Closing Committee.

---

**The Social Science Club of Ottawa—*Concluded.***

Hopes are entertained that the wage-earners of Ottawa may be induced to join in larger numbers and take an active part in this important work, as a knowledge of the club, its aims and usefulness, spreads amongst them.

Our illustration shows that the executive officers of the club to whom should be addressed all enquiries regarding

the club work. Their addresses are J. H. Brown, Post Office Department, President ; E. D. Ingall, Geological Survey Department, Vice-President ; J. A. Rickey, 365 Bank street, Treasurer and Librarian ; Theo. St-Germain, 20 Sparks street.

**The Bronson & Weston**  
**Limited.**

**Lumber Co.**

**Lumber Manufacturers,**

OTTAWA,  
 ONT....

WHOLESALE  
 AND RETAIL  
 DEALERS IN

**Lumber, Lath and  
 Shingles.**

**THE JACQUES GARTIER BANK,**  
 FOUNDED IN 1862.  
 HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

President, Hon. Alphonse Desjardins,  
 Vice-President, A. S. Hamelin.  
 General Manager, Tancrede Bienvenue,

Ottawa Branch, - 42 Rideau St.

Now open for transaction of ordinary Bank business,  
 collection, exchange, foreign drafts and accounts, etc.

Saving Deposits Accepted from \$1.00.

BUSINESS HOURS: **ARTHUR CHARBONNEAU,**  
 From 10 a.m. to 3 o'clock p.m. Local Manager.

**Victoria Foundry,**  
 207 to 209 Middle Street.

MANUFACTORIES  
 OF

**Water Wheels,  
 Power House Plants,  
 Steam Engines, etc.**

Mill and High Grade  
 Match Machinery a.....  
 Specialty.

Agency for Reeve's Split Pulley.  
 Repairs promptly executed.

# Ottawa Typographical Union.

United to Support : Not Combined to Injure.

Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102, was organized 21st March, 1866, and is the oldest trades union in the City of Ottawa.

The first regularly elected officers of the Union were : President, W. Green ; Vice-President, D. Bradford ; Secretary, R. B. Fallis ; Treasurer, B. Simpson, Executive Committee: C. W. Mitchell, Wm. Rea, T. E. Lewis, Henry Leitch, F. Atkins, P. McInnes and J. McCurragh.

Shortly after its organization Ottawa Typographical Union adopted a scale of prices, the resolution in reference thereto, which may prove interesting to the present readers, is quoted here *verbatim*.

"It was moved by Mr. McGinnis, seconded by Mr. McQuick, and Resolved, 'That whereas it was understood at the preliminary meeting, held at Mr. Maloney's School house, Clarence street, that establishing a fair rate of wages—as near as can be equivalent to the present time and city in which we live—and furthermore, to give the Printers of Ottawa a station equal with every other mechanic, that on and after Monday the 9th inst. (April 1866) the Printers of the City of Ottawa shall receive not less than 25 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers, and 25 cents per 1,000 ems on book work, or \$8.00 per week, 10 hours to constitute a day's work. Evening paper hands shall receive not less than 23 cents per 1,000 ems, or \$8.00 per week, 10 hours to constitute a day's work. All over-work to be paid for at the rate of 18 cents per hour. This scale to affect all offices in Ottawa except Hunter, Rose & Co. and the Queen's Printers, then to take effect immediately after the House opens. All other

work such as tabular, etc., to be paid for at the usual rate, in proportion to the scale. Pressmen shall not receive less than \$9.00 per week on morning papers, and \$8.00 per week on evening papers."

A comparison of the initial scale of prices of O. T. U. with that now in vogue, will convince the most sceptical of the benefits to be derived from organization.

The history of the Union since its inception has been one of steady growth and progress, till now it is on a sound basis both numerically and financially. The present membership is 240 ; and it has to its credit a capital account of \$3,000 besides a large Sick Fund. Membership of O. T. U. have been always foremost in the organization and promotion of Labour Unions generally, and have ever extended the hand of fellowship to brother Unionmen.

The following are the present officers of Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 ;—President, Jas. C. Reynolds ; Vice-President, Chas. St-Jacques ; Secretary-treasurer, Robt. Mackell ; Recording-Secretary, W. T. Byrnes ; Executive Committee, J. A. Murphy, (Chairman) P. M. Draper, C. S. O. Boudreault, J. T. Dufresne and Wm. Binks, jr. ; Sick Relief Committee, Jas. McCann (Chairman), Geo. Beauregard and Alf. Morris ; Sergeant-at-Arms, Nap. Lepage ; Trustees, R. Hood and A. Beaujry ; Auditors, F. H. Consitt and M. Cobden ; Delegates to Allied Trades Association, P. M. Draper, C. S. O. Boudreault and Jas. C. Reynolds ; Delegates to International Typographical Union Convention, Robt. Mackell and Antoine Choquette.

The Highest  
Authorities in  
the Country  
Recommend

# Incandescent Electric Lighting

As the Best and Safest for the  
eyes. . . . .



**The Ottawa Electric  
Company, . . .**

New Fixtures  
and Shades,  
Electric Fans.

RUSSELL  
HOUSE  
BLOCK.

## Guardian Royal and London Fire Insurance Companies.

Strongest,  
Oldest and  
Best

**W. G. Black,** OFFICE:  
Agent. 20 Sparks St.  
Ottawa.



### Ottawa's Greatest Tailoring Store,

Is on the busy corner of  
Ottawa's busy streets.

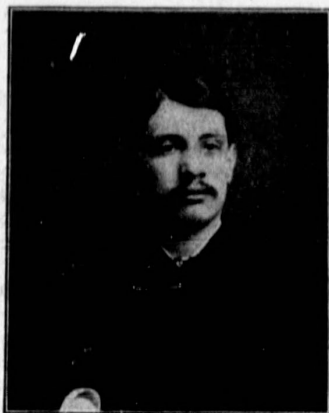
**BANK & SPARKS.**

New  
Fall  
Goods

ARE NOW IN.

Suits to order from \$10 to \$20.

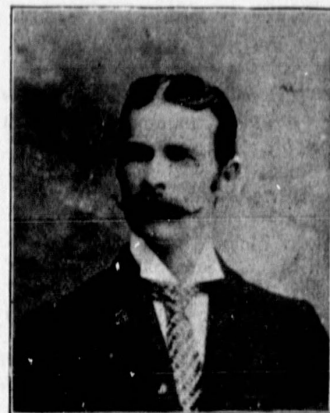
**The 2 Macs.**



J. E. O. BEDARD,  
Sec. National Brotherhood and Benefit  
Association of Bookbinders.



F. X. VALIQUETTE,  
Pres. National Brotherhood and Benefit  
Association of Bookbinders.



JAMES WALSH.

---

## Each One For Himself.

Is a formula as irrational as it is unchristian. It has made society a fierce field of battle, a struggle without truce or mercy where each combatant fights for his very existence, and which invariably ends in the triumph of the strong and the crushing of the weak. Relentless competition, fostered by this individualism, has created these legions of homeless and hopeless toilers who cannot count on the morrow, with no position in society, left, with their families, to the chances of the labour market, and whom a moment of idleness reduces to abject misery. In this state of disorganization of

social pulverization, the toiler is abandoned to the abuses of power and is condemned to excessive work, with no other protection than the personal charity of the employer who may not have any.

Trade organization is the natural and only safeguard against this industrial bondage. If the toilers will join hands and stand together for mutual protection, an end will soon be just to the *slave market* regime.

ANTOINE CHOQUETTE.

# Co-Operation.

By J. H. Brown

CO-OPERATION is a large word. But, like other large words, it means a simple thing. It means operating or working in company. It means in effect the same as what we mean when we say, Union is strength, harmony is better than discord, it is better to strive to help one another than to strive to overcome one another. There are certain ideas which carry their own light, their own proof, with them. Such an idea is the idea of co-operation. So that in the few words I have to say here on the subject, I shall enter into no labored argument, but will merely state what I believe would be certain results of co-operation. And if the mere statement of these results does not stir in the mind of the reader a desire for closer union, for more extensive co-operation among the workers, then I shall admit there is something wrong with my mind—or with his.

The workingman, I suppose, does not want longer hours. It may be questioned—it is beginning to be questioned—whether even working ten hours a day he has much time to call his soul his own, or even to find out whether he has a soul. I think the workingman has found out that he would like shorter hours. If he had shorter hours, he might perhaps find out that deep down somewhere he had a soul, and that this soul, mind, spirit, or whatever you like to call it, would be better for a little attention. Educated people tell us we should cultivate our minds, but how is a man who toils like a slave ten or twelve hours a day, for six days out of seven, to cultivate his mind? No; if the worker is ever going to be any thing better than a slave, a beast of burden that to-day eats and sleeps and works, and again to-morrow eats and sleeps and works, he must get time to think, leisure to develop

himself, and the shortest way to leisure for the worker, is by means of what? By means of co-operation.

There is in any given community of people—let us take the City of Ottawa for example—a certain amount of work to be done from day to day. The method by which that work is now done we call *competition*. That is to say, that here in the City of Ottawa, as elsewhere under our present system, we compete, that is strive against one another, in doing this work. Of course there has always to be a certain degree of co-operation, but the system under which we work is the competitive system. Now, the people who believe in co-operation (some call them Socialists, and sometimes they call themselves Socialists) say that the present system is a most wasteful one—wasteful of time, wasteful of labor, wasteful of human life and of the leisure and opportunities which make life valuable. They say the system of competition has been useful in its day, but its day is over or will soon be over. The changed conditions of our time demand the application of a different principle. The hideous and soul-destroying poverty amid a surfeit of wealth and luxury, the enforced idleness of thousands of the workers whilst others have to work too long and too hard, indicate a condition of things which cannot last. And to remedy these crying evils we must use our intelligence, we must come together and consider these matters, not selfishly each for himself, but in the common interest; and having done so we shall find that we can accomplish working together what we never could accomplish working separately and each for himself.

To illustrate the principle of co-operation on a small scale, let us take some of the industrial occupations of a city, of any city. There is as I have said a certain amount of

Co-Operation—Continued.

work to be done, and the question always is or ought to be, how that work can best be done, with the least amount of labor and in the shortest time. Take for instance, the supply of bread to a city like Ottawa. Bread is now supplied to the people of Ottawa on the competitive plan. There are a number of master-bakers, let us call them (some of them don't do much work) who compete against one another for the privilege of supplying bread to the city. Under these, employed by these, as we say, are the working bakers, who are dependent upon the masters for the right to labor. Now these men, the working bakers, are not working in their own interest, except in so far as each sees it to be in his interest to earn the weekly wage for which he gives his services. But if these men were brought together in an association, whether municipal or private, so that all the baking for the city could be done co-operatively by one agency, in the profits and advantages of which all would share, the men would at once have a direct interest in the way in which the work was done, in doing it with the least labor and in the shortest time. And it would be found that, working thus together, with a common understands the time now given to bread-making for the city of Ottawa could be shortened by at least one-half. I need not point out what opportunities of leisure for development, for enjoyment of family and social intercourse, this gain of time would give. And this is but one small example. The principle can be applied to all the trades and industries of our time. Whether it be farmers, manufacturers, carpenters, grocers, black-

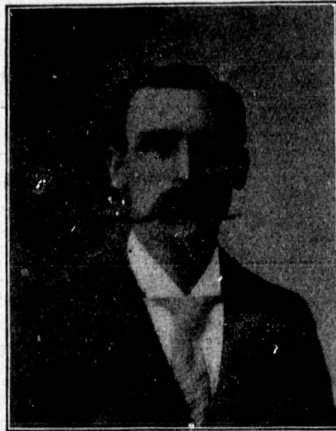
smiths, engineers or physicians, to co-operate intelligently is wisdom, to compete is something worse than folly. It is not for nothing that we hear so often of "cut-throat competition". The phrase is full of significance.

I have hinted that the conditions of our time have outstripped competition. This is the simple truth, but I have not space to dwell upon it. All the manifold inventions, developments and agencies of the time make for co-operation, make for the doing of things on a larger scale. And that scale will not be the individual scale, but the social scale. We are no longer in the days of stage-coaches and monthly newspapers—the days when there was no steam, no electricity, no printing-presses with a swiftness almost electric. These agencies not only permit of co-operation, they demand it. Steam and our postal system make it possible for business men living in distant cities to co-operate almost daily. Electricity enables a person doing business in Ottawa to co-operate hourly with one doing business in Vancouver. The modern developments in machinery enforce co-operation, no matter how much we insist on competition. Rapid transit, the newspaper and the electric telegraph are rapidly making the whole world one in interest and sympathy. And in such a time, in such conditions, amid such mighty agencies for co-operation, for comradeship, for love, how long shall the little hate-born, strife-begetting, provincial principle of competition hold sway? Its days are numbered. It is for the workers to put an end to it. How? By waking up, by getting on their feet, by agitation and by the ballot.

HER EXCELLENCY'S ARTICLE

We regret exceedingly that owing to the Vice-Regal tour through the Western provinces Her Excellency, Lady Aberdeen, was prevented contributing the article which the Labor Day Committee had anticipated.





J. JACKSON,  
Secretary Painters' and Decorators' Union.  
Labor Day Committee.



JAMES O'CALLAGHAN,  
Secretary Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters  
Union.



C. A. E. CLENDINNEN,  
Treasurer of the Allied Labor Day  
Committee.

---

#### OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

##### **Employees' Protective and Benefit Association.**

This association organized on the 14 of November 1897 is now a strong society, in members and financially. In all justice Mr. R. G. Hay is the author of the happy thought that grouped together probably one of the best contingent of employees that ever got together. Geo. McConnell is president, L. Whelan, Secretary, B. Bott, Treasurer, Vice-President, I. Coté. The Association is close upon 200 membership and well managed. In the preamble we note that among the aims of the society are ; "to promote the general

cause of humanity and brotherly love, and secure the blessing of friendship, equality, and truth." Further the effects are : "to obtain by conciliation or by other means, just and legal, a fair remuneration to members for their labor and mutual protection to members, &c. &c."

We are glad, indeed, to have the opportunity of publishing the portraits of two of the leading officers of this praiseworthy body.

## Friends of the Cause.

### John J. Hallinan.

This is one of the most unassuming officers of Commercial Union. Duty, loyalty and perseverance are noted characteristics in this officer. As Secretary of the Allied Trades and Labour Association and in his present capacity as Secretary of Commercial Union he won encomiums and is all around popular.

### J. M. Macoun.

The subject of this and necessary incomplete brief sketch is an exception to the general rule. Nature has been most lavish in its gifts in this case. Talented, well educated and possessing a vast store of general information Mr. Macoun is a valuable friend to the labour cause. His is a labour of love and few if any, are found now-a-day reared in the best social plane, willing to come down to the level of a laborer, and at great personal sacrifice devote time, ability and money to improve the conditions of the humblest in the toiling family. This is indeed true philanthropy and manly devotion rarely noted in this century. How could Unionmen but esteem such a generous heart and manly friend, whose unostentious acts invariably tend towards their welfare. We regret to have been compelled to omit a very excellent article from Mr. Macoun upon the subject of "unemployed."

### Fred Wotley.

A portrait of this gentleman appears elsewhere. Everybody in the labor ranks and particularly among the painters know their secretary. He is a sincere friend of labor.

### J. H. Brown.

Is a distinguished member of the Social Science club. A clever writer and profound student, although not in-

volved in the practical development of any of the labour questions he is a staunch friend of the cause.

### John Coates, C. E.

An excellent portrait of the president of the Gas Company appears in this *Souvenir*. This friendly employer and sympathizer of the toilers is a convinced advocate of the success of the shorter hour system. The article from his facile pen will demonstrate this to any reader. Mr. Coates has evidently been educated to this view in England and these opinions became more strongly inculcated when after a long residence in Australia and intercourse with the advance labour reformers in that country his generous heart was won and he is now a strong and manly exponent of better terms for the workingmen. The perusal of his article is invited.

### Alfred Dumontier.

Became involved in the early closing movement and contributed his share to its success. He is a loyal member of Commercial Union.

### Charles Plet.

This is the president of the Painters and Decorators Union. Born in Denmark he came to this country fully equipped in the necessity of Union. Honest, well-meaning and fair-minded he is a valuable officer as well as delegate to the Allied Trades and Labor Association.

### W. H. Chapman.

That is an old friend. A man of few words, he unhesitatingly speaks his mind and forcibly too. Chapman could no more think of going back on his union as forgetting his dinner. Labour and particularly his Union can be proud of this officer.

**J. C. Reynolds.**

Ottawa Typographical Union has had many a clever union-man as president, but none more frank and sincere than the present occupant. One may agree to differ with his views, but all must admire the frankness as well as the free and clever expression of the views of a fellow member. Mr. Reynolds has the printer's constitution at his finger's tip, his knowledge of union affairs is general and Jimmy sticks invariably to principle. As a delegate to the Allied Trades and Labour Association he has shown by his absence. Had he been more attentive a front place awaited him in labour's arena.

**F. W. Dunkin.**

Well meaning and well versed in labour matters this gentleman has contributed much to the advance of the aims of labour and will do much yet.

**J. McLaughlin.**

A Unionman at heart when he became an employee he could not forget his early training and is now what he ever was a staunch unionman. Men of that calibre are not found to do an unfair thing but are born fighters in the promotion of justice and fair play. As a delegate to the Allied Trades and Labour Association he is alike a credit to the Plasterers, and Labour Day Committee.

**W. T. Byrnes.**

The unassuming Secretary of the Ottawa Typographical Union is like most of the typos well posted and therefore makes a good officer. He is quite a favorite in his union.

**Antoine Choquette.**

This name is familiar in labour circles in Canada. Backed by a sound education, firm character, a daily student and gifted with eloquence Mr. Choquette has been able to

confer untold benefits upon his class and others too. A fluent speaker in both languages and a clever writer. Mr. Choquette had been destined to occupy a busier sphere than that of a printorial compositor. His retiring disposition, intense love of the family circle caused him to display reticence and backwardness and our worthy friend is almost on the eve of the retiring list. Mr. Choquette has enjoyed the confidence of laborers up to date. Elected recently to represent 102 to the Syracuse Convention he will do honor to himself and his craftsmen at this Convention where men of the stamp of Greely are to be encountered.

**E. D. Ingall.**

A Socialist pronounced and emphatic, Mr. Ingall is a prominent member of the Ottawa Social Science Club. In each of his numerous articles to the press or speeches one can trace a sympathetic allusion to the working unionmen.

**E. J. Potvin.**

Who has had any connection with labor but is acquainted with this familiar figure. Mr. Potvin is an indefatigable co-worker in the cause and to his efforts much of the early closing success is due. As a member of the Allied Trades and Labor Association and Commercial Union he has done more than an average man could be expected to do.

**Duncan Bell.**

Is the President of Commercial Union. He is a staunch unionman and devoted to his duties and union.

**J. A. Torney.**

The President of the Allied Trades and Labour Association is a warm friend of the cause. A fair speaker, a sincere and honest toiler. Mr. Torney is a popular officer and is doing what he can to promote the success of the

**Friends of the Cause—Continued.**

Ottawa Labor Parliament. I mistake much if the President of the Allied Trades and Labour Association does not close his career with several new organizations adding to this already influential list of unions affiliated with that body.

**James P. Walsh.**

This gentleman has been heart and soul in the labor movement for years. He is thoroughly posted, honest and full of energy. The unionists of Ottawa owe him a debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in their behalf. Mr. Walsh is President of the Labor Day Committee, and a leading factor in the Allied Trades and Labor Organization.

**P. M. Draper.**

This young gentleman has displayed commendable ability and foresight ever since he became attached to the labor cause. Frankness is a leading characteristic with him. He hits straight from the shoulder and fights man-fashion whenever the opportunity calls forth action. He is a member of the Typographical Union Executive, and Secretary of the Allied Trades and Labor Association, and was elected to represent the Allied Trades and Labor Association, at the important Labor Congress to be held at Winnipeg, on September thirteenth.

**N. Mercier.**

With a creditable record at his back from Commercial Union, this gentleman has unrelentlessly worked on behalf of union in the Allied Trades and Labor Association, and no more earnest and sincere an advocate can be found in the ranks, than Mr. Mercier.

**D. J. O'Dohoghue.**

I have frequently differed with Toronto's Stalwart Unionist but no one can refuse to acknowledge what is so

evident to all in the arena of Labour and that is, that O'Donoghue is a valued champion of the cause. Experienced in organization work, well read, and conversant with the minutest details of labour work there is probably no one in Canada, who can rival him in the knowledge of union work and affairs. Mr. O'Donoghue has devoted much time and energy in the furtherance of the cause and I believe him to be a worthy friend and champion of the cause. On another page is published an article from Mr. O'Donoghue on topics of general interest. We regret we were compelled to eliminate certain parts of it owing to lack of space but sufficient is published to give a fair resume.

**R. G. Hay.**

The ex-president of the Allied Trades and Labour Council is too well-known to require lengthy comments. Mr. Hay has been foremost in the promotion of labor's cause. He is endowed with the necessary equipment and had he chosen to remain actively in the fray would have conferred great benefit upon his co-workers. He has done valuable work in the organization line and enjoys the esteem of all connected with Union work in the City.

Several other portraits are published all having, more or less claim upon the gratitude of labour men. Messrs. P. D. Ross, Presland, Jackson, Clendinnen, St. Laurent, James J. Scott, J. E. O. Bédard, all of whom have been untiring and zealous in their particular sphere.

C. S. O. BOUDREAU.



## Allied Trades and Labor Association.



The above is the title of the Labour parliament of Ottawa. It is the successor to the old Trades and Labour Council, for various reasons, good reasons too, Messrs Hay, Draper and Walsh felt it was necessary if the good name of labour was to be maintained in Ottawa, to inaugurate a radical change. This policy, initiated by experienced and well-meaning men attracted back to the fold many of the unions who had previously severed their connection with the Trades and Labour Council. Now almost every strong union in Ottawa is affiliated and strongly supporting the paternal body, which has already done considerable to advance labor interest in our fair Capital. The old quarrels have disappeared, that element which seemed to delight in fostering animosity, arousing anger and in participating in suspicious schemes has been wiped out and replaced by a respectable, sincere and honest following. A year's record has already produced

ample proof that the irreproachable unionmen who undertook to turn a new leaf in Ottawa's labor work were right in following the course they did.

Every unionman in Ottawa who desires, above all, the prosperity of the Allied Trades and Labour Association should link hand and heart with the delegates in assuring the welfare of an institution, which if conducted as it has been during the past year, must inevitably confer great benefits upon united labor in Ottawa. The officers are :— President, J. Torney ; Vice-President, N. Mercier ; Cor-Secretary, P. M. Draper ; Rec-Secretary, H. Carling ; Treasurer, C. A. E. Clendennen. Municipal Committee, N. Mercier, J. A. M. Macoun, P. M. Draper. Organisers, J. A. M. Macoun, C. S. O. Boudreault. Trustees, Duncan, Larocque, A. Bott. Auditors, E. Foster, H. Duggan, A. C. Denehers. Executive Committee, W. J. Stafford, J. M. Macoun.



**National Brotherhood**  
AND  
**Benefit Association**  
OF  
**BOOKBINDERS.**

**Fraternité Nationale**  
ET  
**Association de Bienfaisance**  
DES  
**RELIEURS.**

FOUNDED JUNE 3, 1897.

OFFICERS FOR 1898-99.

|                  |         |                    |
|------------------|---------|--------------------|
| President,       | - - - - | F. X. VALIQUETTE,  |
| Vice-President,  | - - - - | JAMES PARRINGTON,  |
| Secretary,       | - - - - | J. E. OMER BEDARD, |
| Treasurer,       | - - - - | J. OLIVIER LANDRY, |
| Sergeant-at-Arms | - - - - | J. CAMILLE GAUVIN. |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAMES PARRINGTON,      JOSEPH ROBERTSON,  
TANCREDE BOUTHILLIER,      PIERRE BUREAU,  
NORBERT AUBIN.

AUDITORS.

J. B. LAFONTAINE,      J. C. GAUVIN.

PREAMBULE.

Les efforts individuels sans union ayant été prouvés inefficaces pour maintenir un taux adéquat à rémunération pour le travail; et l'expérience ayant démontré que les efforts associés et unis, quand ils étaient fondés sur la justice et guidés par la raison, étaient d'un grand bénéfice aux ouvriers et ouvrières; et à l'effet de concentrer nos efforts pour l'obtention de nos droits, nous jugeons nécessaire de former une organisation de notre Art, qui tiendra à élever notre condition et à placer l'état de relieur au premier rang des Arts mécaniques du Canada. L'acquisition d'un taux uniforme de gages, d'heures de travail, d'apprentissage, de lois pour la gouverne du métier, l'abolition du système injuste de contrat, inhumain et dégradant, l'obtention pour les hommes

et les femmes de notre métier de la pleine jouissance et compensation des richesses qu'elles créent, le consentement mutuel de soumettre à l'arbitrage toutes disputes entre patrons et employés; et à l'effet d'établir des lois tendant à créer l'harmonie entre les patrons et les employés et à favoriser l'avancement de l'art de la relieure, nous jugeons compatible avec les droits individuels de former une organisation qui sera connue sous le nom de

“LA FRATERNITÉ NATIONALE DES RELIEURS.”

PREAMBLE.

The efforts of individuals without union, having proved ineffectual to maintain an adequate rate of compensation for their labor, and experience having shown that associated and united effort, when founded on justice and guided by reason, being of great benefit to workingmen and women, and in order to concentrate our efforts for the attainment of our rights, we deem it necessary that an organization of our craft be formed which will have a tendency to elevate our condition and place the bookbinding trade in the front rank of the mechanical industries of Canada. The attainment of a uniform scale of wages, hours of labor, apprenticeship, laws for the government of the trade, the abolition of the unjust, inhuman and degrading contract system, to secure to the men and women of our craft the full enjoyment and compensation of the wealth they create, to agree to arbitrate all differences existing between employer and employee, and in order to promote such laws that will have a tendency to create harmony between employer and employee, and the advancement of the bookbinding industry, we deem it compatible with individual rights to form an organization to be known as

“THE NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS.”

# Sports and Games.

- No. 1.—BASEBALL MATCH for the Junior Championship of Ottawa. Prize, one doz. baseball bats by Ottawa Novelty Mfr. Co.
- No. 2.—GUIDELESS WONDER (Josephine) exhibition mile.
- No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Distance, mile and one-eighth, (open to all). Purse, \$125 divided as follows: 1st \$90; 2nd \$25; 3rd \$10. 15 lbs added. Winners once this year to carry 7 lbs extra, twice or more 10 lbs extra, horses that have started this year and not won first, second or third money allowed 10 lbs. Entrance 5 per cent of purse.
- No. 4.—TROTting RACE. Purse \$150. 2.50 class. Distance, one mile. 1st 50 per cent; 2nd 25 per cent; 3rd 15 per cent; 4th 10 per cent. Entrance 5 per cent and 5 per cent for winners. Open to trotters and pacers.
- No. 5.—HALF MILE FOOT RACE. Open to amateurs. 1st prize, Gold Medal value \$15; 2nd prize, one Vest value \$5, J. R. McNeil; 3rd 1 box Cigars by C. McMorro.
- No. 6.—LACROSSE MATCH.—A valuable Silver Cup given by A. McMillan.
- No. 7.—TROTting RACE, 2nd Heat.
- No. 8.—HODCARRIERS' RACE.—1st prize, set of Tools by A. Workman & Co., value \$5; 2nd Vest by L. Manchester, value \$4; 3rd a Pipe by O. Vezina.
- No. 9.—BOYS' RACE, under 14 years of age, 100 yds. 1st prize, pair Boots by R. Masson; 2nd \$2 by S. E. De la Ronde; 3rd one Felt Hat by R. M. McMorran.
- No. 10.—TROTting RACE. 3rd Heat.

- No. 11.—GUIDELESS WONDER against Bicycle.
- No. 12.—RUNNING RACE. Distance, one and a quarter mile. Purse, \$125, divided as follows: 1st \$90; 2nd \$25; 3rd \$10. Same conditions as No. 1 except that the winner of No. 1 shall carry 7 lbs penalty. Entrance 5 per cent of purse.
- No. 13.—QUARTER MILE RACE, open to *bona fide* Unionists only. 1st prize, \$5 value; 2nd prize, \$3 value; 3rd prize, \$2 value.
- No. 14.—JUVENILE FOOT RACE, Boys under 12. 1st prize, \$3 value; 2nd prize, \$2 value; 3rd prize, \$1 value.
- No. 15.—BICYCLE RACE, one mile race, open to all amateurs. 1st prize, \$10 value; 2nd prize, \$5 value; 3rd prize, Foot Pump, McFarlane Bros.
- No. 16.—TROTting RACE. 4th Heat.
- No. 17.—FAT MAN'S RACE, for men weighing 200 lbs. Prize, L. N. Poulin, value \$10.
- No. 18.—CONSOLATION RACE, for Unionmen only. 1st prize, \$5 value; 2nd prize, \$3 value; 3rd prize, \$2 value.
- Best Costumed Bicyclist in Street Parade, 1st prize, \$5 value; 2nd prize, \$3 value; 3rd prize, \$2 value.
- Irish Jig, prize, value \$10. Prize for best Waltzer, value \$10.
- The 43rd Band will play on the Grand Stand.
- Dancing, Music by Prof. Valentine's Orchestra.
- Entries for Horse Races close on August 29th to be addressed to Mr. Jerry Gorman.

**General Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.**

## CONDITIONS OF GAMES.

Games will start at 1.30 p.m., sharp.  
 Competitions governed by A.A.A. of Canada.  
 Spiked shoes and professionals barred.  
 No unfair man will be allowed to compete.

Entrance fee to bicycle race,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile; hodcarriers' race, &c., 25 cents. Other athletic competitions 10 cents.  
 Entries to games may be made previous to Labor Day, to  
 C. S. O. BOUDREAU, Sec. Labor Day Committee.

# Labor Day Parade.

## FIRST DIVISION.

GRAND MARSHAL, BAND, FLAG.

1. Builders' Laborers' Union No. 4.
2. Stonecutters' Association.
3. Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.
4. Plasterers' International Association.
5. Plumbers', Gas and Steamfitters' No. 71.
6. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.
7. Painters' and Decorators' No. 200.

## SECOND DIVISION.

BAND, ALLEGORICAL CAR, FLAG, MARSHAL.

1. Typographical Union No. 102.
2. Pressmen's Union No. 5.
3. International Binders' Union.
4. National Binders' No. 1 Union.

### Allegorical Car.

5. O.E.R.P. & B. Association.
6. Commercial Union No. 1.

7. Tailors' Union.
8. Cecil Union.
9. Rockland Millmen's Union.
10. Chaudiere Millmen.
11. A.T. & L. Association.
12. Experimental Car, Band, Carriages.

## LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

J. P. WALSH - - - *President.*  
C. S. O. BOUDREAU - - *Secretary.*  
N. MERCIER - - - *Treasurer.*

CHAS. CLENDINNEN. E. J. POTVIN.  
J. PRESLAND. J. JACKSON.  
P. M. DRAPER. J. McLAUGHLIN.  
JOS. BURROUGHS.

## NOTICE.

1. All Bodies are requested to be at the place assigned to them by the Chief Marshal, not later than 8.30 a.m.
2. Procession will move at 9.30, sharp.
3. All processionists are particularly requested to refrain from smoking in the procession.



# Conciliation Act.

An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for Settling Industrial Disputes, 1894, as amended in 1897.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that the establishment of councils of conciliation and arbitration for the friendly settlement of disputes between employers and employees would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and their employees, and would be of benefit in the public interest by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, from which industrial operations and the welfare of the country generally may suffer injury ;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Ontario Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894*," or as "*The Trade Disputes Amendment Act, 1897*."

2. In this Act, the word "employer" means any person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, employing not less than ten workmen in the same business in which the trade dispute has arisen ; the word "employee" means any person in the employment of an employer, as defined by this Act.

3. A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any of the matters following as to which there is a disagreement between any employer and his employees :

(1) The price to be paid for work done, or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages, or to the hours or times of working ;

(2) Damage alleged to have been done to work, delay in finishing the same, not finishing the same in a good and workmanlike manner or according to agreement ; or a dispute respecting materials supplied to employees and alleged to be bad, or unfit, or unsuitable ;

(3) The price to be paid for mining any mineral or substance mined, or obtained by mining, hewing, quarrying or other process, or the allowances, if any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults, or other causes whereby the mining of the mineral substance is impeded ;

(4) The performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been in an agreement, whether in writing or not ;

(5) Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement to victual them, or to supply them with provisions or stores of any kind ;

(6) Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings or places in mines, or unwholesome or unsanitary rooms or other places of accommodation in which work is being performed, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places ;

(7) The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employee or number of employees ;

(8) The dismissal of an employee or employees for their connection with any trade or labour organization.

(9) No claim or dispute shall be the subject of conciliation or arbitration under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by such claim or dispute shall be fewer in number than ten.

4.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a suitable person to act as registrar of councils of conciliation and of arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes. Such office shall be assigned to some person performing other duties unless and until the duties are so onerous as to require a separate appointment.

(2) It shall be the duty of the registrar to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees or on their behalf for reference to a council of conciliation or to the council of arbitration, of any dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act ; to convene such councils for the purpose of dealing with any dispute or claim ; to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all references and settlements of disputes and claims made to and by a council of conciliation, and of all references and awards made to and by the council of arbitration ; and generally to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties under this Act or the regulations made in pursuance thereof.

(3) The Registrar shall be the officer to issue all summonses to witnesses to attend to give evidence, with or without the production of papers and documents, and to issue all notices and perform all other acts in connection with the sittings of each such Council in the prescribed manner.

## PROCEDURE FOR CONCILIATION.

5.—(1) A council of conciliation for the purposes of any dispute or claim, shall consist of four conciliators, two to be nominated by each of the parties to the dispute.

Conciliation Act—Continued.

(2) The nomination shall be by writing lodged with the registrar.

(3) Either party may lodge the nomination papers with the registrar at any time after the dispute has arisen; and if the registrar has not already received a nomination of two conciliators on behalf of the other party, he shall give notice to such other party of the nomination which he has received.

(4) Any vacancy in a council of conciliation arising through the death, resignation, or otherwise, of any member thereof shall be filled in the same way as the appointment was first made, namely on the nomination of the party whose conciliator is deceased or has ceased to be a member of the council.

**6.** A dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act may be referred for settlement to a council of conciliation in the cases following:—

(1) The parties to the dispute or claim may jointly agree in the prescribed manner, to refer such dispute or claim for settlement to a council of conciliation.

(2) Either party to the dispute or claim, may, in the prescribed manner, lodge an application with the registrar requesting that the dispute or claim be referred for settlement to a council of conciliation.

**7.** The registrar, on receipt of any such agreement or application for a reference to a council of conciliation, shall forthwith lay the same before the council constituted in the prescribed manner; and, subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, shall carry out all directions of the said council given in the endeavour of the council to effect a settlement of the dispute or claim.

**8.** Either party to the dispute or claim may, for the purposes of this Act, be represented by one or more persons (not exceeding three) authorized by such party as manager or managers in that behalf; and such party shall be bound by the acts of such representative or representatives.

**9.** Where the party numbers fewer than twenty, the manager or managers must be authorized in writing signed by the members of the party to act for and on their behalf.

**10.** When the party numbers twenty or more, the manager or managers may be appointed or elected in such manner as the members of the party think proper. A copy of the resolution (if any) electing the managers, together with a declaration by the chairman or president of the meeting (if any) stating it to have been carried, shall be kept as a record of the election.

**11.** The parties to the dispute shall, if possible, agree to a joint written statement of their case; but if they do not so agree, a statement

in writing from each party shall be made. The statement or statements shall be forwarded to the registrar before the meeting of the council.

**12.** When the parties to a dispute or claim have named their conciliators, the registrar shall by notice in writing convene a meeting of the conciliators at such time and place as therein mentioned, the same being selected with due regard to the general convenience of the conciliators and the parties.

**13.**—(1) The council of conciliation shall transmit to the Registrar a report setting forth the result of the reference.

(2) In case such report is to the effect that the Council has failed to bring about any settlement or adjustment of the dispute, the registrar on the receipt of the report, shall transmit a copy (certified by him) to each party to the dispute or claim; whereupon either party may require the registrar to refer the dispute to the council of arbitration for settlement.

THE COUNCIL OF ARBITRATION.

**14.**—(1) There shall be two councils of arbitration, a council of arbitration for the settlement by award in respect of disputes and claims other than between railway (including street railway) companies and wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways; and a council of Arbitration in respect of the disputes and claims between such railway companies and wage-earners so employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways.

(2) Each council of arbitration shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the employees, and one to be appointed by him on the recommendation of the employers.

(3) The third member of each council of arbitration shall be the president of the council and shall be appointed in manner following, namely: The two members appointed may, within twenty-one days after their appointment, submit to the Lieutenant-Governor the name of some impartial person for the position of president.

(4) In case of the said two members failing so to do, the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint as president, an impartial person, not personally connected with or interested in any trade or industry, or in the judgment of the Lieutenant-Governor likely by reason of his former occupation, business vocation, or other influence, to be biased in favor of or against employers or employees.

(5) The same person may be president of both councils.

(6) As soon as practicable after a full council has been appointed

**Conciliation Act—Continued.**

by the Lieutenant-Governor, the names of the members of the council shall be notified by the registrar, in the *Ontario Gazette*.

(7) The Lieutenant-Governor may, on the recommendation of the recommending authority, cancel the appointment of any member appointed on the recommendation of such authority.

(8) The term of office of a member of each council shall be two years; at the end of which term and every successive term of two years, a fresh appointment of members shall be made in manner aforesaid.

(9) Every member of either council, after the expiry or other termination of his term of office, shall be eligible for reappointment for a like term.

(10) If the President of either council shall be declared a bankrupt or insolvent, or shall make a composition with his creditors, or shall make an assignment of his property or salary for the benefit of his creditors, or if any member of either council shall be convicted of any criminal offence, such president or member respectively, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office of member.

(11) Any vacancy in either council, arising from death, resignation or other cause, shall be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor for the term of office, or the residue of such term (as the case may be), in accordance with the respective methods prescribed by this Act.

(12) In case the president of either council is unable to act as such, from illness, absence from the Province, or other temporary cause, the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a person to be acting president of the council of arbitration, in his place; and such acting president shall have all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by this Act upon the president.

(13) If any member of either council, other than the president shall, from illness or from any other disability howsoever arising, be unable to perform the duties of his office in respect to any dispute or claim then pending, the parties thereto may consent, in writing under their respective hands, to the appointment, by the Lieutenant-Governor, of a member named in such writing, to act for and in the place of the member, during such disability; and if either of the parties refuse such consent, then the judge of the county in which the matter is situate, with respect to which the dispute has arisen, may, on notice to the parties of application to him, make the nomination; and the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint the person so nominated, who shall thereupon be deemed a member of such council for all purposes relating to such dispute or claim, and to the hearing and determination thereof.

(14) Where a dispute has been referred to either council of arbitration, the members of the council of conciliation may, with the consent in writing of both parties to the dispute or claim, sit as assessors upon the reference to the council of arbitration.

Provided always that no such assessor shall take any part in the reference except as an assessor sitting to inform the council of arbitration when called upon to do so.

(15) The members of each council of arbitration shall be remunerated for their services in such manner and according to such rate of payment as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint, but subject to legislative provision being made therefor.

**15.** The following may be the method of ascertaining the recommendation of employers and employees as to the persons to be appointed on their recommendation respectively as members of the councils of arbitration respectively:

(1) For the person to be recommended by the employers, every employer in the Province, having at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote; every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, representing the interests of employers, each member of which has at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote.

(2) Every board of trade in the Province, legally constituted, shall be entitled to one vote for a representative of the employers in each council.

(3) For the person to be recommended by employees as a member of the council of arbitration in matters not belonging to railways, every trade and labor council, every district assembly of the Knights of Labor, every federated council of building trades, every lawfully incorporated trade union, every organization of wage-earners of an industrial calling, primarily constituted for, and actually and *bona fide* operated for the regulation of the wages and hours of labor as between employers and employed, shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies formed under the statute in that behalf.

(4) For choosing the person to be recommended by employees of railway companies, as a member of the council of arbitration in matters belonging to railways, every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, exclusively representing the interest of wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction, or traffic on railways shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies.

Conciliation Act—Continued.

(5) The registrar shall give notice in the *Ontario Gazette*, calling on all organizations and persons entitled to vote for a member to be recommended to either council, or claiming to be so entitled, to communicate with him on or before the first of August, 1894, and every second year thereafter. Such notice is to be inserted for at least four weeks before the said day in each of the said years.

(6) The registrar shall forthwith, after the first of August aforesaid, prepare a list of the persons and organizations appearing to be entitled to vote for a person to be recommended for appointment to each of the said councils respectively, and may refer any doubtful claim to the Minister of Agriculture for his advice or direction.

(7) Each list so to be prepared shall give the last known post office address of every person and organization entitled to vote as employers and employees respectively for the said councils respectively, and shall be published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and shall be open to inspection at any time by any person without fee, in the office of the registrar during office hours.

(8) Between the first and thirtieth days of September next, and between the same days of every second year thereafter, the registrar shall transmit by post to the address of each person and organization entitled to vote, a voting paper; and such voting paper may be in the following form:—

Voting paper of (*naming the person or organization.*)  
is hereby recommended to be appointed a member of the council of arbitration for disputes between railway companies and their employees (*or in matters not relating to railway disputes*) under the said *Ontario Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894* on behalf of the employers (*or employees, as the case may be.*)

(Signed)

(9) The voting paper of any person entitled to vote under this Act as an employer shall be signed by himself or some person duly authorized in writing in that behalf; and the voting paper of any organization entitled to vote shall be signed by the president or vice-president of the organization, or, in the absence of such president or vice-president, by any office bearer of the organization other than the secretary thereof, and shall be countersigned by the secretary or acting secretary; or, in the absence of such secretary or acting secretary, but any two members not being office bearers. The voting papers of a board of trade shall be under the corporate seal of the board.

(10) The voting paper shall be forwarded in a stamped envelope, addressed to the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, Toronto, and endorsed, "Voting paper under *The Ontario Trade Dis-*

*putes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894.*"

(11) Every voting-paper shall be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the registrar so as to be received by him on or before the fifteenth day of October in the year 1894, and every subsequent second fifteenth of October thereafter.

(12) Any voting paper received by the registrar after the time limited for the receipt of voting-papers by the last preceding regulation shall have no effect or validity.

(13) The registrar shall forthwith after the 15th October, count the recommendations as well by or on behalf of employees, as by or on behalf of employers for each council, and shall forward the same to the Minister of Agriculture, together with the registrar's report thereon; and the Minister of Agriculture, upon being satisfied of the accuracy of such report, shall publish in the *Ontario Gazette* the result of such recommendations, and the names of the persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the footing of such recommendations to be members of the councils of arbitration; and also the names of, and number of votes to the five persons who have received the greater number of votes for each council on behalf of employers and employees respectively.

(14) In case either employers or employees or both fail to recommend any person to represent them on either or both the Councils as provided for in this section, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

PROCEDURE FOR ARBITRATION.

**16.** Any dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act may be referred to the appropriate council of arbitration for its hearing and determination in any of the following cases:—

(1) On application to the registrar by either party to a dispute or claim which, having been referred to a council of conciliation, has not been settled or adjusted by such council.

(2) On application to the registrar by both parties to the dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act, which has not been so referred to a council of conciliation.

Provided that if in either case the award of the council of arbitration is not complied with or carried out by the parties, or for any reason proves abortive, the parties to the reference, or either of them shall not thereby be precluded from referring the dispute to a council of conciliation, or from making a second reference to the council of conciliation where a former reference had already been made to it.

(3) If in case of a claim or dispute within the meaning of this Act, one party has lodged an application with the registrar requesting that the dispute or claim be referred to a council of conciliation, and ap-

**Conciliation Act—Continued.**

pointing two conciliators for the purpose, and notice of the application and of the appointment of conciliators has been duly given to the other party, and such other party has not within a reasonable period appointed conciliators, and the party lodging the application has not proceeded to a strike or lock-out, as the case may be, the council of Arbitration, if it think fit, may proceed as in case of an abortive reference to a council of conciliation, and such council may report their decision as to the proper settlement of the dispute in question, and also in case the council so think proper, a concise statement as to the origin of the dispute, and the causes inducing the same, and what parties, if any, are in the opinion of the council mainly responsible for the same.

4. The Mayor of any city or town upon being notified that a strike or lockout is threatened or has actually occurred within the municipality, shall at once notify the registrar thereof by writing, stating the name of the employer, the nature of the dispute, and the number of employees involved, as far as his information will enable him so to do.

(5.) It shall be the duty of each of the Councils of Arbitration appointed under the said Act upon being notified or on being otherwise made aware that a strike or lockout has occurred or is threatened, to place itself, as soon as practicable in communication with the parties concerned and to endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement, and if in the judgment of the council it is deemed best to enquire into the cause or causes of the controversy it shall proceed as provided in this Act in the case of a reference.

17. In every case referred to a council of arbitration the council shall have power to require, either or each party to the claim or dispute to name not more than three persons, who, upon their consent in writing, shall for all purposes of the reference be taken to represent such party.

18.—(1) The council of arbitration shall sit and conduct its proceedings as in open court, and in making its decisions shall be governed by the principles of equity and good conscience. The president shall have the purpose of preserving order during any sitting of the council and shall have all the powers of a judge of the High Court of Justice, save that he shall not have the power of committing for contempt.

(2) Any two of the Council of Arbitration shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time and at any place within the Province of Ontario.

(3) The Council of Arbitration may order that an examination or investigation shall be held before any one member of the council, but such member shall report upon such examination or investigation to the council, and the decision of such member shall not be considered binding until approved of by the Council or a majority thereof.

19.—(1) The report or award of the council of arbitration shall be made within one month after the council has completed its sittings for

the hearing of the reference, and shall be by, and under the hands of, a majority of the members of the council.

(2) At the request of either party and if the council of arbitration approve, a copy of the report or award shall be published by the registrar in the *Ontario Gazette*.

(3) The report or award, or a copy certified under the hand of the president of the said council, shall be deposited in the office of the registrar, and shall be open to inspection without charge during office hours.

20. Either party to a reference to either council of arbitration at any time before award made, may by writing under the hands of such party, agree to be bound by the award of the council upon the reference, in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of the High Court of Justice. Every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be communicated to the other party by the registrar, and, if such other party also agree in like manner to be bound by the award, then the award may be made a rule of the High Court of Justice on the application of either party.

**MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.**

21. For the purposes of this Act, the councils of conciliation and arbitration shall have power—

(a) To visit the locality where the trade dispute has arisen, and to hear all persons interested who may come before them.

(b) To summon any person to attend as a witness before the council, and in the case of any person summoned refusing to attend, application may be made in a summary way to a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the city, town or county wherein the council may be sitting for an order compelling such attendance; and such justice of the peace is hereby empowered to make such order as might be made in any case wherein such justice has power to compel appearance before him in pursuance of the Revised Statute of Ontario *Respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace and Appeals to General Sessions*.

(c) To administer an oath or to take the affirmation of any person attending as a witness before the council, and to examine any such person on oath or affirmation.

22. No party to any proceeding either before a council of conciliation or a council of arbitration shall be represented by counsel or attorney or by any paid agent other than one or more of the persons between whom the dispute or claim has arisen.

23. No fees shall be paid to the registrar by any party in respect of any proceeding under this Act.

