

**Farmers**  
coming to Regina  
can't do better  
than come for a  
joint of meat to  
**John Ferguson**  
& SON  
Model Meat Mart  
Rose Street Phone 543  
Highest prices given  
for Poultry.

## MORTGAGE LOANS

I have a large amount  
of funds available for  
immediate investment in  
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waiting to submit ap-  
plications. Loans passed  
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## CARLOAD

Plums  
Green Gages  
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STRAYED.

On to my premises, S.E. 4, 32-18-  
16, W. 2nd, one young mare; bay  
with star on forehead; no brand.  
Owner is requested to prove prop-  
erty, pay expenses and remove same.  
E. C. SHAW,  
27th

## PATENTS

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers,  
Engineers and others who realize the advan-  
tages of having their Patent business transacted  
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## UNIONS DISSATISFIED

Believe Their Representatives  
Sacrificed Them—The Com-  
pany not Carrying out the  
Terms of the Agreement—  
Hardie and McVety Make  
Statements.

The circumstances surrounding the settlement of the late strike of the mechanical unions on the C.P.R. was made the subject of investigation by a committee representing the various labor organizations affected. This committee sat towards the end of October and was a very representative one, the personnel of which was determined by the vice presidents of the several unions. Their report is a somewhat lengthy and exhaustive one, and is severe in its dealing with the settlement, declaring that there was no justification for the great sacrifices entailed in the terms accepted. The report is now in the hands of the various local unions of the system and has been considered by the majority, although it is understood that the general expression of opinion has not yet been received at headquarters here. The machinists union have expressed opposition to the finding, because they are of the opinion that it reflects too strongly on the chairman and secretary of the strike committee, who were both members of the machinists union. The committee sat from Oct. 21 to 27 inclusive, and their deliberations were delayed and hurried at every point by Messrs. McVety and Bell Hardy. It was composed of the grand officers of the machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and carmen, and delegates from McAdam Junction, Montreal, Carleton Place, West Toronto, North Bay, Moose Jaw, Cranbrook, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Brandon, and the following members of the executive committee, Messrs. J. H. McVety, secretary, R. J. Shore, Wm. Marshall and W. McFarlane. Chairman Bell Hardy was held up in the west by storms, but the committee remained in session until he could reach Winnipeg. He was heard on the last day of the sitting when he spoke on the general question of the settlement, but refused to speak on the routine detail of the strike work, claiming that the committee had already heard Secretary McVety, who had the records, and so would be more correct than his own recollection of events might be.

### THE REPORT

The report of the committee was as follows: Brother Chairman and Delegates Assembled:

"We, your committee, appointed to report on the evidence given by the officers and members of the executive committee in Winnipeg, who were responsible for the calling off of the present strike, beg to report as follows:

"We have considered very closely the evidence given by Chairman Bro. Bell Hardy, Sec.-Treasurer Bro. Jas. H. McVety, Brothers Shore, Marshall, Wark, McFarlane, Taylor.

"We have studied deeply the statements referring to the conditions of the labor market in Great Britain and the United States, and the poor condition of trade in this country, and the fact that the men had been working short time for several months previous to the strike, the difficulties of financing such a gigantic undertaking, and the threats of some of the men to return to work.

"We consider the circumstances mentioned in the evidence before us did not justify Brothers Hardy, McVety, Shore, Marshall, McFarlane and O'Dwyer making such a tremendous sacrifice as that of notifying the minister of labor of the acceptance of the majority report of the award of the board of conciliation and investigation, thereby calling off the strike without having—

First: Obtained definite and satisfactory terms from the company.

"Second: In our opinion in such a crucial moment as that reached at the time the strike was to be called off, the eastern committee should have had an opportunity of considering those terms of settlement, and the step about to be taken.

"Thirdly: We consider that in justice to the membership over the system, a referendum vote should have been taken before the committee should take upon themselves a responsibility of such magnitude.

"We completely exonerate them from even the suspicion of having received any monetary or other consideration from any source. We believe that everything was done to the best of their judgment, and to their faulty judgment alone can be attributed such a disastrous settlement. For this which we consider an inexcusable weakness, when firmness and strength were most necessary, we feel it our duty in the interests of the federation to recommend as follows:

"The retirement from their official capacity in this federation of Chairman Bell Hardy and Sec.-Treas. J. H. McVety.

"We further recommend that Bros. Shore, Marshall, McFarlane and O'Dwyer be referred to their own organizations, trusting those bodies to deal with them in accordance with the evidence submitted.

"In conclusion your committee regret very much that the action of the

executive has forced them to take the course as recommended above, considering the great amount of good work done by them previous to the settlement.

Respectfully submitted:

JOHN A. MCLELLAND,  
PETER DALY,  
FRED GRAY.

Adopted by convention assembled, Oct. 28, 1908.

### QUESTIONS POWER

When the adoption of this report was before the investigating committee General Chairman Hardy questioned the right of that body to request his resignation. If a successor was elected in the proper manner there would be an end to the matter. Secretary McVety said he would not hand in his resignation until asked to do so by the membership. When they asked for his resignation it certainly would be forthcoming. In the meantime he refused to hand over any papers or other matter in connection with the office.

The committee then added the following rider to its report: That, whereas we deeply deplore the circumstances by which we are compelled to take this action, the attitude assumed by Chairman Hardy and Sec.-Treas. McVety in trying to block the work of the convention, and to annul the possibilities of its usefulness under existing conditions by withholding all documents and papers belonging to the federation, and defying the powers of the convention to request their resignations, thus causing an unnecessary delay in the transaction of business, and considering the expense of maintaining this body, we cannot too strongly condemn such unwarranted stubbornness on the part of these brothers.

We strongly recommend that an immediate vote be taken over the system endorsing the action of the convention.

### A GENERAL VOTE

Under instructions the provisional chairman and secretary are taking a ballot of all the unions affected on the following question:

1. Do you endorse the action of this convention in retiring the chairman and secretary-treasurer responsible for the recent strike settlement and in calling for the resignation of Bros. Hardy and McVety?

2. Do you endorse this convention in placing an assessment on each working member of the system of one day's pay per month to aid the brothers victimized through the strike settlement?

This ballot is now engaging the attention of the unions. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the largest

single union in Winnipeg, has already levied the assessment.

### COMPANY BROKE FAITH

The deliberations of the committee developed the regrettable evidence that the C.P.R. had failed in a large measure to even carry out the terms of capitulation which they succeeded in forcing upon the strikers. The unions in Winnipeg and the west have shared much better in this respect than those in the east where the unions have been forced to undergo the greatest hardships, and the strikers have been forced to seek other employment in large numbers. While this phase of the question was under fire Hon. Robert Rogers who was one of the main springs through which the company attained its victory of the men, appeared before the committee, and while admitting violation of the terms by the company, he promised to do everything possible to have the C.P.R. observe its obligations in this respect. Subsequent developments have not gone to prove that he has made the same success of this that he did in effecting the conquest of the unions.

This is proven by the following figures, which were official at the end of October, the latest date for which they have been compiled, regarding the work in which the settlement terms have been carried out:

Montreal—Machinists: 40 per cent. re-employed; boiler makers 35 per cent.; carmen, 5 per cent.; painters, 20 per cent.; blacksmiths, 15 per cent.; pattern makers, 25 per cent.; brassworkers, 55 per cent.; carpenters, 50; tinsmith 99; moulders, none. Of 731 carmen who went out 26 have been re-employed.

Eastern division, outside of Montreal—105 strikers, 55 re-employed.

Atlantic division—103 out of 178.

Lake Superior division—210 out of 234 back.

Winnipeg—Practically all men back.

Nelson—36 out of 86.

Vancouver—85 only out of 243.

Toronto—Carmen 44 out of 221.

Other trades about 50 per cent.

### MCVETY'S STATEMENT

J. H. McVety, in discussing the strike and its settlement before the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council a few days ago, said the strike was called with the consent of all the international organizations, and of 90 per cent. of the membership involved. Four or five great causes contributed to its failure, chief among which were antipathy of the public and the lack of financial support from the international organizations contributing. It was a case of keeping 6,500 men from starving. Six thousand five hundred men did not receive more than \$1.25 apiece during the two

months of the strike. Some 1,500 received regular strike pay, but all the others existed on a pittance. In spite of slender financial resources, the defections were less than 50. While the men admitted they were beaten after two months' fight, they came back to the position that while they lost they won. They had recognized the advantage of organization, and the advantages of political action.

McVety declared that the Dominion government and the railway commission allowed the company to violate every act of parliament and every mandate of the commission, but the most potent factor in the result was the condition of the labor market. The condition of the market in the United States and in the old country allowed the company to get all the men they wanted, many of whom worked on the grim doctrine that it was better to be a scab than a corpse.

The Farley strike-breakers' organization assisted the company early in the fight, and he considered this organization was a power which organized labor would have to reckon with everywhere on this continent. The Thiel detective agency, organized and chartered in Canada as well as in the United States imported men from the States under contract. WAS NO SALE

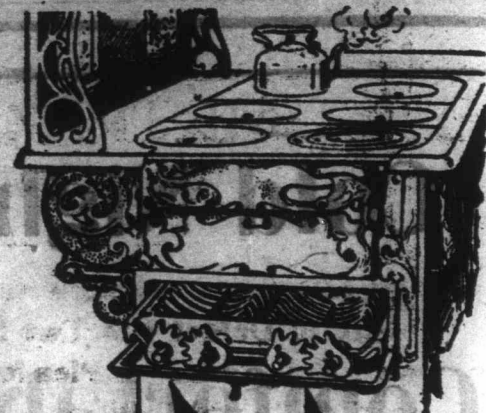
"The men did not lose, because they were sold out," he said, "but because of lack of financial assistance because the government wanted them to lose, and because the public said the men asked for conciliation and then would not have it, whereas they had only done so in order to comply with the law."

"When the company assured us, he said, that they would take 80 per cent of the men back in ten days, and the remaining 20 per cent. very soon afterwards, we felt that was the best settlement we could hope to make. I believe we made the best settlement under the circumstances, and that the interests of the men would not have been furthered by a continuance of the fight."

Some said, "Why did you call the strike?" Well in the first place we did not anticipate the conditions. "If the Lord Himself had come down at the beginning of the strike and told the men they could not lick the C.P.R. in two weeks, they would not have believed him. The fact that the strike was called was due to the men; the fact that it was called was due to the committee, and I as one of the committee, am willing to take my share of the responsibility."

The speaker concluded by pointing out that the organization remained intact, and work has been resumed.

The oven does the baking, the fire-box controls the oven heat, and the grates hold the coal or wood that produces the heat, so THE GRATES are important.



## Sask-alta Range

"Sask-alta" Double Duplex Grates are made in four pieces, each grate shaken separately. Ashes over one grate can be shaken without wasting good fuel over other grate. No poking necessary, thereby saving fuel. Dampers at both ends of fire-box secure perfect drafts. When grates are inverted for wood a patent clamp retains them in position. The easiest-working way is the surest-serving way—and that's "Sask-alta" way.

## McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary  
PEART BROS. HARDWARE CO. Ltd. Local Agent

He declared that if the strike had been continued, the workings would have drifted back, the stronger men would have gone to work elsewhere; whereas the organizations are still in good shape, and what has been lost will be regained when labor conditions changed.

### Armstrong for Treasurer

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—Hugh Armstrong, member for Portage la Prairie, was today sworn in as provincial treasurer in the Roblin government, succeeding J. H. Agnew, deceased. Hugh Armstrong was born in New York in August 1885, and when but a year old his parents removed to Carleton County, Ont., where he resided until he came to Manitoba in 1893. In 1895 he was married to May, daughter of Henry Younghouse, of Carleton County, and again came west and settled in Portage la Prairie in 1898. He engaged in the fish and game industry and built up an excellent business.

When the provincial elections came on in 1892 Mr. Armstrong was a candidate for the riding of Woodlands, and was elected to represent that constituency. He resigned in 1896 to contest Selkirk for a seat in the Commons, but was unsuccessful, losing the seat by one vote.

He again entered the provincial field and was elected by acclamation to represent Portage la Prairie on Feb. 7, 1900, as a by-election caused by the death of D. Garland. He was re-elected in 1903, and in 1907 defeated Edward Brown in a magnificent fight by a majority of 322.

### Teddy's Turkey

Providence, R.I., Nov. 12.—On Thanksgiving as usual, a mammoth Rhode Island Turkey is to grace the holiday table at the White House. And as usual the turkey is all probability will come from Connecticut.

Most of the Rhode Island Turkeys now come from the Natick state, just as most of the Vermont turkeys formerly the best accepted substitutes for the Rhode Island Bird, now comes from Kentucky.

Horace Vose, of Westerly, R.I., known all over the country as the Thanksgiving provider for the president—who has furnished the turkey for every president from Grant to Roosevelt—is on the alert for the best bird reared in this section of New England for the Thanksgiving dinner of the Roosevelt family. As this is to be Mr. Roosevelt's last Thanksgiving dinner in the White House, Mr. Vose says he hopes to be able to send him a bird that will be a record breaker both as regards size and fine flavor. Mr. Vose has been over the flocks, but as yet is undecided as to what particular turkey will be sent to the president.

Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.  
Gentlemen,—In July 1905 I was thrown from a road machine injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept. 1906 Mr. Wm. Oudridge of Lachute urged me to try Minard's Liniment which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.  
Yours sincerely  
MATTIE BAINES

Loree & Manning have purchased the general store, business and property of Sherrard & Currie at Lachute.

## SOLDIER ENDS LIFE

Staff Sergt. Bates of the R.N. W. M. P. Takes His Own Life With a Revolver—Remains Sent East for Interment.

The police and residents of the barracks were horrified last Thursday morning when it was found that Staff-Sergt. Bates had ended his life. The deceased was sergeant in charge of the work at the hospital, and slept in a building immediately behind the hospital proper. The building contained three rooms and a hall. In one room the sergeant slept and another contained two beds used by the orderlies of the hospital. Shortly after six o'clock this morning Bates arose and unlocked Corp. O'Connell's room and entered the next room. They had breakfast together about 7.30, and O'Connell immediately went to the hospital to relieve Julia Nash, the night orderly.

When Nash entered the room he found the body of Sergeant Bates lying in a corner in a pool of blood. He immediately notified Corp. O'Connell and Dr. Bell, the police physician. Upon investigation it was found that the body lay before a mirror hanging on the wall. By the Sergeant's side lay a big Colt's revolver which evidently had been used in the tragedy.

Dependence is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act.

The remains were sent east on Friday evening's train to Hareburg, Ont., where Mrs. Bates resides, there to be interred. The Police Lodge, A.F. & A.M. attended the services held here.

### Galicians Duped

Some 24 miles north of Prince Albert there is a Galician settlement. In the late election Harry Bindes was deputy returning officer at St. John, the poll in this settlement. He brings back a very sad story of the condition of affairs in this settlement.

The Galicians when they went in, found a large stretch of what they were pleased to term prairie land. That was a dry year, and they discovered that they have settled on a marsh, and their land is all under water. One man planted 15 bushels of seed oats and never got a kernel.

Another planted potatoes and harvested nothing, so the tale goes through the settlement. They have to live for the most part on what they can secure by hunting. The settlers have their buildings and have to leave them. Mr. Bindes says that unless help is rendered them the settlers will starve this winter. About \$3,000 spent in digging a drain would furnish relief and give these Galicians some of the best land in the west.

The high land is still heavily wooded so that there is nothing for the settlers to do but move out unless they get relief in the shape of a drain. This year at all events, they will have to receive assistance.—Prince Albert Times.

Loree & Manning have purchased the general store, business and property of Sherrard & Currie at Lachute.

The writer has had of economic questions and hence feels that it is the duty of the majority of the voters to take advantage of the advantages that would grow from grain by lifting being taken and also the urgent making the railways and for the convenience

## E. A. PA

Calling Upon the  
bold to Defe  
wan Politicia  
ship of Public

To the Farmer Electors  
and Saltcoats:

Gentlemen,—

On your constituencies conferred the doubtful honor of regarding as providing seats for two discredited who could not get elected own constituencies. App are expected to be sufficient in dignity to accept representatives other people.

To seek for nomination ridings is sufficiently any circumstances, but to fast themselves on the other constituencies attended in their own, is sense as well.

They have sacrificed their leader also. By clinging to power after made it practically impossible for them to do anything in the designs upon self-interest, even though it would be hard for you to

The chance of your success for good, both political and the attitude of the wards the ruled, lies before you.

If you give Mr. Scott a rebuke for his unrepentant public sentiment; if you public life of two discredited men whose views are not with public opinion; if you strike a blow at machine refusing to elect candidates by conventions manipulative of the cabinet; and you would pave the way for a government ownership of elevators at points, the acceptance of

ple of government ownership of provincial rail provincial government operation of coal mines limits, in each case to a extent necessary to break of extortion enjoyed by corporations who now dilute tribute upon of

virtue of their possession public utilities and nature if you would accomplish then you must resist Ministers Calder and Mc setting men representative selves in their stead.

The defeat of these brought about and the impressed with the weakening to the voice most effectively by the an Independent Liberal meeting of Liberal farm each constituency for the

If, however, a mass called, let the farmers force on nomination such hurried consultation carried on prior to the action similar to that be taken at a mass meet

These candidates must strive for the government and operation of the cities and natural resources above, even to the being to defeat the decline to embody the farmers in legislation free in other respects support to the Liberal

In constituencies so Liberal in sentiment as Humboldt, where pop dates would not have a chance, such action as could be taken by independent without any risk about a party defeat, at most intelligent element non-Liberal farmers we hasten to discourage a rabid partisans to make out of a situation of

vance in a material rests of every farmer in Moreover they would a dependent Liberal to a Even should the next and three cornered fight resulted in the election position candidates, the two seats to a party lead of thirteen in a one would work no injury to the benefit to be teaching the government they cannot with in the wishes of the great tors in matters having bearing upon their pro

The lesson of a can under such circumstance a platform would be and salutary one, no party in power but to the opposition as well, signify failed to take every opportunity to cause of the farmers of three sessions of the

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