

hor market was in its present condition and only if other labor could not be found. Mr. Calder then explained that to support the amendment would be to defeat the resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, which meant that supply of money to carry on the business of the country would not be voted, and also stated that if Mr. Wellington's motion was withdrawn and introduced after the resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, that it would be supported probably with some modification, and after the statement made by the Premier I think it could be very well modified. I wish to state that the Liberal members of this Assembly are as strongly opposed to the employment of prison labor as the man who moved this amendment. Deputations of the Trades and Labor Council can bear witness to my attitude. It was simply a trick on the part of the Opposition to place the Government in a false position and make their supporters vote against the amendment.

I may further state that the evening before the editorial appeared in the 'Standard' stating that they would force the government to abandon their proposition to build the Broad Street Bridge by prison labor (a proposition, by the way, that was never made) the Premier met a deputation from the Trades and Labor Council and gave them the assurance as he stated before the House when speaking on Mr. Wellington's amendment. I repeat it was simply a trick on the part of the Opposition, and the sentiment of the amendment would be supported by the Liberal Members if brought in under other circumstances.

Yours respectfully,  
J. F. BOLE.

### The Work of the Trades Council

(Editor Labor's Realm.)

Sir,—In times of industrial depression such as these, when work is scarce, and our streets are filled with the unemployed, labor men generally seem to lose interest in their various organizations. They almost invariably turn to their unions to help them, and the union, finding itself unable to cope with the situation, refers its members to the Trades Council; and if that body fails to find employment for the idle ones, the cry immediately goes up that the Trades and Labor Council is not doing its duty, or that it has not accomplished anything on behalf of the workers. Indeed, this has so frequently been said that it has almost become a popular fallacy amongst the so-called union men, who have not the time or the inclination either to stop and think what the Trades and Labor Council was organized for, or how much good it has already accomplished for the welfare of Regina wage-earners.

Other workers seem to think that the Trades and Labor Council was organized solely for the purpose of fighting out all little differences that may arise between their respective unions and the masters. To this, sir, I can only answer by quoting from Art. 1, Sec. 2, of our constitution, which distinctly states that the Council has no power to "dictate to organizations as to matters of compensation in their several organizations," but, any union failing to obtain a satisfactory agreement with their employers, may, upon properly notifying the Trades and Labor Council, "be entitled to its good offices as arbitrator or mediator."

Only once has this latter clause been taken advantage of and that was during the carpenters' trouble last year, and in that case a committee from the Trades and Labor Council were successful in securing an amicable settlement and the men went back to work. Those carpenters who escaped the pinch during the hard times of the last winter, by being employed during the fall, will thank the Trades and Labor Council for having quickly adjusted that little trouble. Every day's employment last fall under the conditions which existed, meant just that much less want during the winter.

To enumerate all the work of the Trades and Labor Council would take up too much of your valuable space, furthermore, when working on public questions, the Council invariably co-operated with the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades Congress of Canada, which body has done great service for labor in this province, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to spend further time on this work, other than to say, that we, amongst other things, secured for the workers of the city a trades solicitor, who has assisted by his counsel and advice to save us in all probability from being involved in serious difficulties; we have had a fair wage clause inserted in all government contracts; had the inmates of the jail taken off of public works, both last winter as regards cutting ice and at present on the new bridge; we have this year organized three new unions, everyone of which cannot help but be a source of strength to the labor movement in Regina; we have been able to put at the disposal of all local unions one of the best meeting halls in the city, we have given aid by way of free hall to every newly-organized union in the city. And in many other ways helped not only organized labor, but all branches of unorganized labor in this city. If the malcontents would cease kicking and do their duty, more good would result.

Yours truly,

TRADES COUNCIL DELEGATE

People's Political Association.  
Platform.

I.—The public ownership and operation of elevators, railways, telegraph and telephones, waterworks and lighting, and all other public utilities.

II.—The abolition of contract system on all public works. That a minimum wage be paid for an eight hour day, subject to local conditions.

III.—Equal rights to all, absolutely no special privileges to any individual, municipal body or province.

IV.—That the public domain be administered by each province in the sole interests of its people, and that the products of mineral and timber lands, when needed, be made available to the people under provincial supervision.

V.—That all money be issued by the Dominion government, and not by the banks as at present.

VI.—Tax reform by taxation on land values.

VII.—Restriction of Asiatic immigration.

VIII.—Compulsory education up to the age of fourteen years.

IX.—Abolition of child labor under 14 years of age in all branches of industry, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.

X.—Government inspection of all industries.

XI.—Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, with power

to recall representatives if pledges are not lived up to.

XII.—Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

XIII.—That settlers who have had no pre-emption be permitted to locate one upon residence and cultivation requirements, and the payment of \$1 per acre.

XIV.—Abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.

XV.—Exemption Act to be retained.

XVI.—The payment of the poll tax and one year's residence to carry with it full municipal voting powers.

### Constitution.

#### PREAMBLE

We have in our midst many organizations of the industrial workers of the country, all of whom are engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the conditions of their respective callings. Though great has been the work of these bodies individually there is vastly more that can be accomplished by a combination of all these organizations in the People's Political Association of Canada. For such purpose this body is organized.

#### Art. 1.—NAME

Sec. 1.—The name of this association shall be the People's Political Association of Canada.

#### Art. 2.—AIMS AND OBJECTS

Sec. 1.—To unite under one head all organizations of industrial workers for national advancement through political action.

#### Art. 3.—ORGANISATION

The association shall consist of chartered local organizations of ten or more members making application who shall pay a fee of \$2.50.

#### Art. 4.—REPRESENTATION

Sec. 1.—Each chartered organization having twenty-five members shall be entitled to one delegate at the convention, and one additional delegate for each additional 100 members.

Sec. 2.—An annual convention shall be held in some place decided by a majority vote decided by the convention.

Sec. 3.—The annual convention shall be called to order at 10 a.m. on the first Tuesday in February.

#### Art. 4.—OFFICERS

Sec. 1.—The elective officers of this Association shall comprise a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and sergeant-at-arms.

Art. 5.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Sec. 1.—The executive committee shall consist of these officers of the association.

#### Art. 6.—FINANCE

Sec. 1.—The income of this association shall be derived from a per capita tax of 50 cents per annum from all chartered bodies, 25 cents to go to the formation of a campaign fund and 25 cents to the general and organization fund.

#### Art. 7.—LOCALS

Sec. 1.—Any local association shall have power to adopt any platform, bylaws or constitution, provided such does not conflict with the general laws of the People's Political Association of Canada.

#### Art. 8.—COMMITTEE DUTIES

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to bond the secretary-treasurer for a suitable amount, and arrange for an annual audit report to be presented at the annual convention.

Sec. 2.—To have a general association and the appointment of organizers in the federal and provincial constituencies, acting under recommendation of local associations where they exist.

#### Art. 9.—CANDIDATES

Sec. 1.—Each federal and provincial constituency shall nominate its own candidate.

Sec. 2.—Provided that in all cases of change of platform or constitution all decisions of the association passed in convention shall be subject to endorsement through the referendum in which a majority vote carries.

#### Art. 10.—OBLIGATION

Sec. 1.—Candidates obligation: Having been chosen to contest the constituency of ——— in the interest of the People's Political Association of Canada, will do

so to the best of my ability. I will at all times conduct myself in accord with the principles of the association, and if at any time while a member of any legislative body a vote of want of confidence in me is passed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the said association in my constituency, I will when notified immediately tender my resignation to the proper legal authorities.

Sec. 2.—Local associations should make provision that all members should obligate themselves to support at the polls the nominee of the association or notify his officers of his withdrawal from the association, at least one month previous to an election.

#### Art. 11.—Convention Expenses.

Sec. 1.—The head association shall pay railroad fares of all delegates attending the convention as far as possible.

Sec. 2.—The remuneration to the secretary shall be left to the next convention not later than 1909.

#### Art. 12.—ELECTION, Delegates

Sec. 1.—The election of delegates shall take place during December of each year and the general secretary shall immediately forward blank credentials in duplicate form to locals. Immediately after election of delegates the local shall notify the general secretary of the result of election, and shall also send him one credential properly filled in.

The first order of business after the opening of convention shall be the election of a committee to strike committees.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

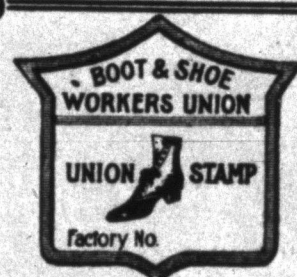
(3) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(4) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



### UNDERSTAND

#### Brother Unionist—

That the best made shoes—the shoes made under the best manufacturing conditions—the shoes that best stand wear—bear the Union Stamp as shown herewith.

**ASK** your dealer for UNION STAMP shoes, and if he cannot supply you write

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**

246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, Mass.

THE  
**Canadian Coal**  
FOR OUR  
**Canadian Climate**

**Banff 'Hard' Coal**

Mined in sizes suitable  
for all purposes.

**BANFF BRIQUETTES**

The ideal Coal for use during  
the warm weather.

Easy to light.

Gives a "hurry up" fire.

No waste.

The price! **\$9.00** a ton.

**WHITMORE BROS.**  
SOUTH RAILWAY ST.

A  
**Thoroughly Modern**  
AND  
**Sanitary Laundry**

We launder Gentlemen's  
Personal Linen in a satisfactory  
manner. Charges are  
moderate, and all you have  
to do is—Phone 247.  
Our wagons go everywhere.

We are installing a  
**DRY CLEANING**  
DEPARTMENT.  
This will be right up-to-date.  
We will clean everything.

**The Regina Steam Laundry**  
1924 ROSE ST.



TAKE A NOTE OF WHAT YOU WANT

**WE'LL DO IT**

#### Semi-Ready Tailoring

Just note what you think your wardrobe lacks in the way of a Suit or Overcoat, and let us supply the shortage. You will be able to save money and gain style at the same time. Moreover, it will pay you to get acquainted with a concern that will guarantee your clothing to be of the best, and cut in the latest style, all the year round. It is the great chance of your life to save Suit-money.

Reading, Cleaning and Pressing  
a specialty

**HINDSON BROS. & CO. Ltd.**

1711 SCARTH STREET, REGINA, SASK.

**W. F. SURTEES**  
CARPENTER AND CABINET MAKER  
2731 SOUTH RAILWAY ST.  
Shop and Office Fittings made to order  
Furniture Repaired, Packed, Removed  
Storm and Screen Doors and Windows,  
Pictures Mounted and Framed  
Room Mouldings  
P.O. Box 604. Phone 720

#### Business Cards

**WM. TRANT**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR & NOTARY  
REGINA AND ARCOLA

**JOHN C. SECORD,**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY  
ETC.,  
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CAN.  
Office: Peart Bros. Hardware  
Co. Ltd., Store

**ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.  
Imperial Bank Chambers,  
Regina

J. A. ALLAN, LL.B. A. L. GORDON  
J. F. BRYANT, LL.B.