WHY REDUCE WAGES

A Reduction of the Wages of the Workers Helps no One, Not **Even the Employers**

The object of the union is to secure higher wages; to better the condition of the working man; to enable him by reason of his power, when united, to induce or compel the employer to grant him a more equitable division of the profits of labor.

Let's see what the result would be upon the business of this city if either the employers' association or the union should be successful.

If the employers' association had its way let us suppose that every man's wages would be reduced one It it really had its way the wages would be reduced more than one half, but to be perfectly fair, let us suppose that after breaking up the unions the association is able to reduce every man's wages just one-half. What would be the result upon the prosperity of the city?

To get right down to the bottom of the argument it should be first ascertained what per cent of the working man's wages gets immediately in-to circulation. That is, what percentage of his wages does he spend right here in the city? What per cent does he carry out of the country and spend in Europe, or invest in New York stocks?

As a matter of fact, and known of all men, practically every dollar paid out in this city as wages goes to the merchant, or to the builder for a little home, or to the coal dealer, or to some other working man for do-ing some other kind of work. That is to say, the brick mason, if he has money, pays out a portion of it to the painter for painting his house, after buying food and clothing.

Now, if the working men had only

one-half of the money they now have, would it be a good thing or a bad thing for the business of the place? Would it help the merchant or other workingmen? Would it help the publishers of the newspapers? Would there be so many advertisements of merchandise? It ought to be easy to answer such questions?

You will notice in the statistics where they want to make an especially good showing for their respec-tive cities, that they state how many thousands of dollars are paid out each week for labor. You never heard of a chamber of commerce boasting how little money is paid for labor,

have you?

If the contention of the employers' association is correct, it would be a good thing to have the amount of money paid to workingmen reduced to the lowest possible figures, why is it you never hear a commer-cial club boasting like this: "We have here twenty thousand working men, and the total weekly wage paid them is twenty thousand dollars; come here where business is good?" You have never read such an argument as that advanced in favor of

ment as that advanced in favor of any town, have you?

Instead of that you frequently see figures showing that the average weekly wage of the working people is greater than in most other cities, and people are invited to make their

The commissioner declared that Isbikawa was trying to concea! some feature of his dealings and a full investigation into this phase of the matter will later be made.

A director of the Canada-Kangho concern made one hund
Co., said his concern made one hund-

HOCKEY

BOOTS

homes in this city where wages are

MAN WHO DOES MOST **FOR LABOR**

He who is thrifty and sober and provides for his family.

He who has the good sense to know that the success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

the presiding officer, assisting him in all efforts to conduct things decently and in order.

He, who, when he goes on strike, stays out till the wrong is righted.

He whose card is always clear. He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions and insists upon the passage of

He who is mentally broad enough to perceive that there are other hon-est ones besides himself.-Labor Lead-

TRAFFIC IN CHEAP LABOR

Some Noteworthy Revelations of Asiatic Enquiry—One Hundred **Dollars a Week Profit From Earnings of Workers**

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 15 .- Fred Yoshy, a Japanese employment agent who handles large numbers of his countrymen, startled immigration Commissioner King this afternoon by the statement that thousands of Japanese come here in order to reach the United States. "I have seen meps sold to my countrymen, on which were marked points at the boundary line around Blaine and Sumas and sent out by the various commercial other places where the Japanese clubs and chambers of commerce, could easily cross into the i-nited States. There is not a fence at the boundary, you know," said csby who formerly was secretary to the

apanese consulate in Vancouver.
The sensation of the afternoon followed the admission by Yesby that on the commission basis he arranged the employment of Japanese to the railways and other corporations. Here the witness had a clash with K Isikawa, president of the Vancouver Boarding House Keepers' Union, who said that Yosby's company imported laborers direct from Japan. Yosby created a scene by making a drama-tic denial and Ishikawa retracted and modified several of his previous state-ments although the commissioner warned him of the penalty of per-

The commissioner declared that Is-

red dollars per week profit in the emhigh and where everybody is prosper-ous. That is a common form of boom-ing a city, isn't it?—Eight Hour Ad-great pains to deny that they assist-

edin any way in the importation.
Editor J. P. McConnell, of the Saturday Sunset, said that charges in his newspaper were based on a cur-rent rumor rather than on any direct

knowledge.
Jap Agent Surrenders Vancouver, Nov. 19.—This morning Mackenzie King obtained possession of the trunk and private papers of Goto, the largest Japanese immigrapon getting others to join it.

He whose sense of honor will not coast. Heretolore Goto stayed away. permit him to take advantage of a from the city while the commission was sitting. This morning King no-He who is opposed to disorder at tified him that he must produce his meetings and shows due respect for papers or they would be seized under the powers of the commission. Goto gave up. The commission adjourne until tomorrow, and King will spend He who loves peace, preferring not to fight the employer, yet is sensitive of the trunk. R. G. MacPherson, M. to unjust treatment and is not a cowficer, will be called as witnesses to-

> The press of both Canada and the United States contain dispatches of he proceedings of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Norfolk, Va. Some of these dispatches are plain unvarnished truths, while others are more or less mis-construed with the intention of misleading some people as to the aims and objects of the A.F. of L. However, every trade unionist knows full well the principles of the great feder-ation of labor, the greatest perhaps n the world.

A. F. of L. Principles Free schools, free text books, and

compulsory education. Abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude for punishment of

Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction pro-

ceedings in labor disputes. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four day.

Strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and at not less than the prevailing per deim rate of class of enployment in the vicinity where the work is being performed.

Release from employment one day Abolition of the contract system

on public work. Municipal ownership of public util-

Abolition of the sweatshop system, sanitary inspection of workshop, factory, mine and home.

Liability of employers for injury to

he body or loss of life. Nationalization of the telegraph nd telephone.

Passage, of the anti-child labor laws in States where they do not exist, and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law. Woman suffrage co-equal with man

suffrage.
Initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and right of recal.
Suitable and plentiful playgrounds

or children in all cities. Continued agitation for the public

A good selection of

Hockey Boots for your

inspection :: ::

SKATES PUT ON FREE OF CHARGE

Summer Comes Once a Year

It's the same with our Reduction in the Price Sale of

Watches

It's a yearly sale and always about this time. Buyers at these Sales naturally feel elated at the values they received for their money. This purchase cannot be duplicated unless at higher prices, that's why we urge you to buy and do it Now.

F. G. ENGLAND Jeweler, Hamilton St.

C.P.R. Watch Official Inspector

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

UNION

MEN!

We are now getting a little of your work, but this little only tempts us to ask you for more. Why? Your work is just the kind we want---GENTLEMEN'S PERSONAL LINEN. We do high-grade work and the charge is moderate.

-THE-

REGINA STEAM LAUNDRY

PHONE 247

-LIMITED-ROSE ST.

Bienfait

Is a very good soft coal---at a moderate price. The Bienfait mines have recently made many improvements which enable them to mine the coal in a first-class manner. It comes in fair size lumps.

Keep your bin filled

Whitmore Bros.

South Railway Street



Dressy Men

THE gentlemen who take pride in their appearance and always dress according to fashion, are the ones we are catering to. We can fit them out with a complete outfit from head to foot with HIGH-CLASS CLOTHING. The money we ask for them is never really worth the clothes.



HINDSON BROS. & CO., Ltd.

1711 SCARTH ST., REGINA, SASK.

"For the Man in the Overalls"

Nothing but the Best

The "SLATER"

Strong Box Calf Boot, well stayed inside, with heavy box toe and double sides. Sizes **\$3.50**

McPHERSON'S "Lightning Hitch"

Muleskin Boot of very light weight. Patent ankle support. All sizes. \$3.25

McPHERSON'S

Black Muleskin with tan facings, ankle pad, buckled support over instep. All

"Professional"

'Uncle Tom'Tar Soap

"Uncle Tom" is Labor's Best Friend

MADE BY

REGINA-

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd. The Young-Thomas Soap Co., Ltd.