

cused of gambling, opium smoking and immorality. But the worst offence is his working for low wages, and lowering the market value of labor. Today the question has assumed serious proportions in the British Empire. The Filipinos are subjects of Great Britain, and the Japanese are allies of Great Britain and altogether it is a difficult problem. But I am in favor of keeping them out whether we offend Japan or not, and I think it is time that the working men had a voice in the councils of the empire. Their knowledge and advice on the subject would be, I think of some assistance. We have long been working with this object in view, and I am convinced that we are gradually getting closer to the attainment of our ideal. When, however, I see in the papers that a lawyer has been nominated for this constituency, and a millionaire brewer for some other constituency, and only in a few places are working men nominated, and in still less are they elected, I am tempted to ask, How long is this to continue? How long before every working man has a vote? How long before we are able to secure universal suffrage for men and women alike? How long before representation in parliament will be equally proportioned between the different classes of society?

Coming back to the subject under discussion, I think that it is clear to all that cheap labor is the object and encouragement of Asiatic immigration, and with the capitalistic class holding the balance of power in both of the great political parties, it is hard to see how any equitable solution can be arrived at until we are enabled to take our part in the government of the country by the election to parliament of working men to represent working men."

Mr. Geo. S. Houston rose to support the resolution, and whilst doing so paid a well deserved tribute to Mr. Turner for the masterly defence put up, and for the excellent Christian spirit he exhibited in seeking the removal of any restriction on Oriental races.

On the motion being put to the meeting, the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Jas. Simson, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

MINERS OF THE WEST

Senator Watson's Open Shop Not Open Heart Policy—No Union for Him—Worthy Senator.

The District Ledger, the official organ of District No. 18, of the United Mine Workers, says: Vice President Galvin was ordered off the property of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, at Rennie, Sask., last week. Senator Watson, managing director of the company told Galvin he would allow no union at his mine, nor would he allow any union official on the premises. He proposed to hire who he pleased, and pay what wages he liked and sell his coal at what prices he wished, and anyone that did not like his way of doing business could go to

That the company had invested \$150,000 in the mine and would run its business as they wished regardless of anyone. Vice President Galvin informed Senator Watson that his men were organized into the U. M. W. of A. and if he would not adjust their grievances a board of investigation under the Lemieux Act would be applied for and failing to obtain justice by that method, he Senator Watson would be up against a fight that would make his \$150,000 look like 10 cents.

About 85 men are employed at the mine which is a new one.

Vice President Galvin reports great progress in the direction of organization in Souris. Conditions in and around the mines are bad, 10 to 12 hours being the shift worked, the highest day wages \$2. About eight hundred men are employed in the Souris coal fields.

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THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE LABOR QUESTION

(By Rev. Chas. Stelzle.)

We have assumed that a thousand of us, each worth—according to the courts of law—\$5,000, making a total value of \$5,000,000, have placed our "capital" along side of the "capital" of a factory owner, who has put up another \$5,000,000, thus making a plant worth \$10,000,000. Without entering into a controversy as to whether the present economic system is right or wrong, let us face present day conditions.

Assuming that our interests are common, what do we, as partners in this ten million dollar enterprise, owe each other?

On one side our "captain of industry" must give us a sufficient rate of interest in the form of wages or in some other convenient and satisfactory form, as will at least give us a fair and comfortable living. This rate of interest must be higher proportionately, than that which he himself receives from the amount which he invested, first, because we, as human beings valued at \$5,000 each, are actually worth more than \$5,000 put into brick and iron, in which his capital is invested, and, second, because he will never return the principal as it is represented in the \$5,000 workingman, as he would be compelled to do, if he were to borrow that amount in the open market. Just what the proportion of interest shall be must be determined both by the ability and the energy each of us—workmen and directors—puts into our particular end of the job. This implies that some of us, even among the workmen, will receive a higher rate of interests, or wages, than others.

Furthermore, we have a right to insist that our workers' conditions shall be such as to permit us to live in a manner which is fitting as normal men. This principle must determine the number of hours which we work, and sanitary conditions in the shop. The director must protect us from every influence which might lower the standard of living to which we are justly entitled, whether that influence be in the nature of other workmen who are antagonistic to these interests by reason of indifference or depraved tastes and inclinations, or whether that influence be due to any other cause which might make us less human and less progressive.

On the other hand it should be understood that the thousand of us are ready to say that every talent which we possess shall be put into our common business. Not only must we keep out every negative influence, but it should be incumbent upon us to contribute every possible virtue which shall make our common job what it should be.

This implies that every man will make the most of himself, physically, mentally, morally. For no man can give out to others and for others, that which he, himself, does not possess.

Meeting of the Canadian Labor Party Sunday. Be there.

TO THE KNOCKER

If you're going to be a knocker, Why not join the "Knocker Club" Get a badge, put on a button, Be a spoket in the hub.

Get a hammer, do your knocking. Do your knocking like a man! Don't be snarling, use your hammer, Hit a rap whenever you can!

Knock your neighbor, knock his business, Knock your friend, and knock him well,

Knock his future, knock his present, Try to knock him down to hell!

Be a cheap skate, be a piker, Be a sinker by the clock, But forget not that your neighbor

In this world was just to knock!
—San Francisco Organized Labor.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

A Few Reasons compiled by Vice-Pres. Simpson why Unions should Affiliate with Congress.

James Simpson, vice president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has compiled a list of twenty reasons why Trade Unions should affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Below is published the first five of these reasons, as follows:

1. Because national boundary lines make it impossible for the American Federation of Labor to secure legislation for wage earners in Canada.

2. Because the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the recognised legislative mouthpiece for the international trades unions of Canada.

3. Because the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has secured more beneficial legislation for the wage earners of Canada than any other agency.

4. Because the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has obstructed and prevented the enactment of more legislation detrimental to the best interests of Canadian workmen than any other agency.

5. Because the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been the means of killing legislation that would have prevented United States citizens from visiting Canada in an advisory capacity or representatives of International Trade Unions.

Only those who have watched the slow and steady struggle of the Congress in the legislative halls of the Dominion can thoroughly appreciate the truth and weight of these first five reasons, every one of which is a strong and incisive argument, not only why trade unions should affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, but why every man who works for wages should join the union representing his craft. The stronger you make your local union, the more powerful a unit it becomes in the Congress, and consequently the Congress becomes stronger in its uphill fight for the benefit of the workers of this Dominion.

However, all union men, whether veterans or novices cannot help but realise the fact that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the only legislative body in the Dominion that carries any prestige in our federal and local Houses.

SOURIS COAL CO.

Workmen's Organization Threatened—Company Proposed to Employ Whom They Will and Pay What They Will.

There is a strained state of affairs down at Taylorton between the miners and the owners of the Taylor mines. A miners' union has been formed, embracing nearly all the miners employed by the Hudson's Bay, and the Souris Coal Co. The former company has no objections to the workmen forming a union and are said to have recognized it. On the other hand, the Taylors have dismissed all men of whom they know to have joined the union. An effort was made to keep the matter quiet, but the Observer is pleased to give publicity to the state of affairs mentioned for the benefit of the workmen. Considerable indignation is felt at the action of the Souris Coal Co. in trying to choke off the employees from banding together for mutual benefit.—Estevan Observer.

Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The nineteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers was called to order at ten o'clock this morning by President Mitchell, who received an ovation from twelve hundred assembled miners and was visibly affected. After a short opening address, the convention took up the consideration of regular business. The report of the committee on credentials will be followed by reports of the president, secretary-treasurer and vice-president.

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