

# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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THE SASKATCHEWAN LABOR'S REALM

A Weekly Labor and Social Reform Newspaper.

Justice, Truth, Fraternity. "Labor Omnia Vincit."

HUGH PEAT EDITOR.

**T**HERE was a fair attendance of members at the last meeting of the Regina Branch of the Canadian Labor Party. Considerable discussion ensued on Dr. Cowan's motion in the City Council to abolish the clause in all city contracts referring to strikes, lockouts, and other trade disputes.

The insertion of the clause in city or any other contracts is a boon to all contractors, and it would be strange indeed if they did not fight for its retention in contracts to the bitter end. In the event of any contractor being unable to finish a

piece of work in the stipulated time all that he would have to do would be to lock-out his men on the slightest provocation, or as is generally the case, on an imaginary provocation, and then inform the city authorities that he was unable to complete the contract in the specified time owing to labor troubles. Labor disputes are the salvation of contractors under such conditions as these. In the event of a contractor being unable to secure the requisite amount of material to finish a contract, no necessity to worry—lock out your men. If you happen to run short of money and find that your friends are not prepared to lend any more to save your honored name why just lock out your men for a little while till the hard times pass, and dame fortune smiles again on the good. Never mind the pampered son of toil, he doesn't need the money. In fact the rest will do him good, he will be all the stronger when you graciously permit him to return to toil. He will be only too pleased to bask in the sunshine during the summer months and shovel snow during the winter months when his trade is no use to him and he cannot do any further work owing to the frost.

If the clause in the contracts of any kind which makes them subject to completion only in the event of no interference by strikes, lockouts, or other trade disputes was eliminated, there is not the slightest doubt that a vast number of the strikes which frequently occur on big contracts would be entirely avoided.

Ald. McDonald's resolution seeking to abolish the ward system in Municipal affairs found many supporters, it being generally conceded that the best interests of the city would be served and the best men elected to administer the City's affairs if they were chosen apart from their qualifications as workers in any particular ward. It is perfectly true that there are isolated sections of the city that would be liable to suffer from lack of representation in those particular wards, but that is no argument against the collective election of the city councillors, but merely an instance of biased and unfair administration.

A cordial invitation is extended to every workman in the city to attend the lectures and debates in the Trades' Hall every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. The organizing secretary will be pleased to welcome everyone interested in the movement. The Canadian Labor Party is in no way connected with the Trades' and Labor Council or with the trades unionists generally of the city. It is purely a political party, instituted in the interests of the toiling masses and with a platform that should appeal to all men who are dependent on their own energies and the wills of their masters for bread. It stands for the abolition of female labor in industrial pursuits, such as factories, mines and workshops. It seeks to abolish the present mournful tragedy of sacrificed womanhood to the buccaneers' greed for gold. It aims to rescue the mothers of the new generation from the grinding sordidness and degrading influences of factory life

and bring them back to the honored and dignified position of mistress or daughter of the home.

It stands for the abolition of child labor under 14 years of age in all branches of industry, and this should surely appeal to all men who have the welfare of the future men of the nation at heart. When one remembers that there are over 1,000,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 steadily employed in factories, mines and workshops doing the kind of labor that kills, thousands of whom succumb each year to the unhealthy condition of their toil, it should surely not require any greater incentive to determine the workers in their line of action and duty, and cause them to affiliate with the party that is striving for the eradication of such evils as these, to the end that the next generation of toilers may be born to a fairer destiny instead of being bowed down beneath the deadening influences of poverty and the still more blighting effect of ignorance. It should be the earnest duty of all true men to work for the emancipation of the children of the toiler, that they may enjoy the privileges of education to the full, so that they may be in a position to compete more successfully with their more fortunate and better educated brothers.

These objects can not be achieved by mere expressions of sympathy with the movement in the privacy of one's home, the only good that will ever be achieved by such a course will end in sentimentality alone. Get out or get in line is the motto we must adopt. Everything comes to him who gets out and gets it, and of a surety nothing comes to him who sits down and waits for it. There must be leaders in any cause, but there must also be followers. Each and every one can do his little part, and so long as we do it well, no matter whether that part be great or small, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our best. And what greater pleasure need any man desire than the satisfaction that comes from devoting one's energies to the protection of the weak and the elevating of his kind. Every working man in the City of Regina should join the Canadian Labor Party. There is something that each man can do to help forward the cause, and that little should be done. In the words of Carlyle, "Produce, Produce, be it but the infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it in God's name."

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**S**IX of the seventy-two members of the United Powder and High Explosive Workers' Union, No. 101, are conducting a series of funerals at Fontanet

Ind. The others are either dead or are too seriously injured to assist in the mournful task of burying their fellow members who lost their lives when the Du Pont powder works were destroyed.

Men employed in the chief industry of that stricken town occupied one of the "bloody angles" in the industrial conflict. The dead and wounded who fall each day on the great field of labor are many. It is the duty of lawmakers and of all other persons in places of responsibility to reduce as low as possible by every means in their power the slaughter attending the employments by which the wage workers earn their bread.

**T**HE men who fight the battles of labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say,

have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor, who ought to be their friends and supporters. But while it is discouraging to know there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men (and it would be difficult to imagine anything more utterly contemptible), it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossip and render futile the efforts of falsifiers who would willingly wreck every hope of the laborer's future, that in the ruins they might find some selfish gain, petty hate, or malice gratified.

**O**WING to the publication of so many misleading reports of the present state of the labor market in Toronto, and realizing the importance of having the true state of affairs placed before the Canadian public as well as before intending emigrants from the Old Country, the Federated Building Trades Council has opened a registration bureau at the Labor Temple. This bureau, which has been the subject of many queries this week, is for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the number of unemployed in Toronto at the present time, their occupation, and place of residence.

A very large percentage of the mechanics who have arrived in the city lately find their way to the Labor Temple in search of work, irrespective of whether they belong to trades unions or not, and although in many cases they were brought here for the purpose of crippling labor unions, nevertheless the business agents at the Temple have been providing many of them with work, until the Temple has become a great employing centre where there is little or no trouble in securing a fair knowledge of the conditions of the local labor market. This bureau was opened on Tuesday last and it is said that within a few hours over 200 mechanics had registered their names as being in need of work. The report for the week has not yet been issued but is expected to be surprisingly large.—Toronto News.

## Conviction Under the Lemieux Act

Company Heavily Fined for Acting in Contravention of Provisions of Act

Lethbridge, Oct. 31.—The Hill Crest Coal and Coke Company was fined \$200 and costs on Tuesday by Inspector Belcher, J.P., for taking out some hundred or more miners while an arbitration board was still sitting for the purpose of settling a dispute between the company and the men. The company on October 11th and 12th closed down their mine and posted an order requesting their employees to either come to an agreement or to remain idle. This the men claim was a breach of the Lemieux Act, and as such was illegal, and they took proceedings and obtained a conviction. This is the first conviction under the Lemieux Act obtained in the West, if not in the whole of Canada. W. C. Ives of Lethbridge conducted the prosecution for the men.

Don't forget the Meeting on Sunday afternoon in Trades Hall.

## Strike Called on English Railroads

25,000 Railway Men to Strike for Higher Wages and Shorter Hours—Will Tie Up Transportation

London, Nov. 1.—The advisory committee of the railway employees union adopted resolutions this afternoon calling upon the executive to order a strike on all English lines at a date to be fixed by the committee.

The men demand higher pay and a shorter day. They have just completed a referendum vote on the question of the strike.

The railway directors say that compliance with their request would wipe out all the profits on many of the lines. They concede a walk-out would tie up transportation throughout England. About 25,000 men would be involved in the strike. The men have a campaign fund of more than a million dollars.

It was stated to The Globe at the Labor Temple that at the newly-established employment bureau there in two days nearly five hundred and sixty men applied for work, and among these were included a large number of laborers and carpenters. Mr. Robert Verity, who is the Canadian representative of the Central Emigration Board of London, England, and who also employs men, stated to The Globe last night that two weeks ago he had asked for thirty laborers to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto Junction at \$1.75 per day. While there were some sixty applications Mr. Verity had difficulty in securing from fifteen to twenty men, and the complaint was that the pay was not high enough.

Again, Mr. Verity states that he wanted carpenters to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway at \$2.40 a day. There were about one hundred applicants, but out of them he could secure hardly a dozen to take positions that were to last for two months. Some of those who applied found it was not a union job, and therefore would not work, while others considered that \$2.40 a day was not enough for them to earn.—The Globe.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Federal Labor union No. 12, the membership of which is composed of men working in the C.P.R. yards and shops, is seeking a schedule revision with the officials of the company. A serious hitch has occurred in the proceedings, the company's representatives taking the stand that the men employed in the different departments should make their arrangements separately, and the union committee standing out for a schedule in the same form and scope as that of last year.

If the company will not negotiate on the old basis it is altogether likely that the matter will be forced to an issue early next week.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—A closed meeting of the telegraphers union will be held tonight and a proposition immediately terminating the strike will probably be voted on by secret ballot. The feeling among the national officers is that the Chicago local should take the initiative in terminating the struggle as they were the means of precipitating the general strike.

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**Mr. KEIR HARDIE IN INDIA**      **THE GREAT PRESS SCARE**

(LONDON LABOR LEADER)

The great press scare was the one huge sensation of last week. The way in which it was engineered forms a striking object lesson in the art of audacious and malignant misrepresentation. It all arose, of course, in connection with Mr. Keir Hardie's tour of Eastern Bengal. This tour of investigation was misrepresented from the beginning. Mr. Hardie was described as going about inflaming the minds of the Bengalese, fomenting sedition, and imperiling British rule.

On Wednesday the panic reached its climax. The morning papers contained a report that Keir Hardie had stated that the "condition of Bengal was worse than that of Russia," and that "the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia."

Whereupon the yellow press was seized with a violent eruption. It vomited forth smoke and flame and mud, and roared at Keir Hardie like a thousand bellowing bulls of Bashan, and even journals less tainted with insanity felt extremely shocked, and took upon themselves to administer severe censure on the author of this "scandalous utterance."

And, as might have been anticipated, it was all, so to speak, a mare's nest, and Reuter's Calcutta correspondent, whose canards are notorious, was at the bottom of it all.

On Thursday Mr. Hardie, after having spent a week in eastern Bengal, sent a cablegram to the Daily Mail, which appeared in the Friday's issue. In this cablegram Mr. Hardie gave a brief review of the economic situation and political conditions in eastern Bengal, and concluded with the following significant caution:

"People at home should be careful of trusting reports, specially of Reuter's agents. The grossly distorted home reports are publicly censured by the leading Calcutta journals."

"Amusement here this morning at the cabled comments of the Daily Mail, the Times and the Standard in their leading columns. They have been misled by Reuter's."

(Sgd.) J. Keir Hardie.

In reply to a Daily Mail cablegram inquiring whether he had really made specific statements attributed to him Mr. Hardie cabled the following decisive repudiation:

"The statements are fabrications. I said the prohibition of meetings, etc., reminded me of Russia, and the violation of Hindu women by Mohammedan rowdies (reminded me) of Armenia, and that colonial government was the ultimate goal."

(Sgd.) J. Keir Hardie.

And yet on the very same day on which Mr. Hardie cabled his repudiation of the statement attributed to him, Reuter's Calcutta correspondent had the nerve to send a cable to the British Press, in which he stated that:

"Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., admitted in an interview that the statements attributed to him were not exaggerated."

It would really be difficult to find terms strong enough to condemn such malignant mendacity.

If corroborative evidence were needed we have it in the cablegrams sent by other Calcutta press correspondents. Thus, the Tribune correspondent, cabling from Calcutta on October 3rd, said:

"Much amusement has been created by the extraordinary scare which has been raised in the London press concerning the visit of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P. No Calcutta newspaper has expressed such views, and there is nothing in the situation here to justify a foolish panic."

A Central News message also contained the following statement:

"Considerable astonishment is felt here in loyalist circles over the severe criticisms of Mr. Keir Hardie, which have appeared in the London papers, the general opinion being that he has done little or nothing to justify them. None of the papers here, either English or native have taken such exception to his conduct, which is thought to have been on the whole, quite proper and discreet, as becoming the honored guest of the Maharajah of Mysore, one of the signatories to the loyal manifesto, and of several prominent officials."

The comments of the Calcutta Press might be cited also. The Englishman, an Anglo-Indian newspaper holding extreme loyalist views, the Indian Daily News and the Statesman, as well as the Pioneer of Allahabad, all had a favorable word to say for Mr. Hardie.

Such is the history of the great scare, whose author and engineer was Reuter's correspondent. His character is well known in Calcutta, and only a few weeks ago six Calcutta editors deemed it advisable to send a letter to the British press calling public attention to his scandalous distortions of facts, and severely censuring the unvarnished character of his reports. His misrepresentation of Keir Hardie is merely another illustration of his chronic unvarnished character, and shows the absurdity of placing any reliance upon information proceeding from such a discredited and discreditable source.

Meanwhile Reuter's representative continues his campaign of misrepresentation, in view of which Mr. Hardie has deemed it advisable to call public attention to the fact through the columns of the Daily Mail and to make an appeal to the British public. Mr. Hardie's cablegram, dated Monday, Oct. 7th, which appeared in the Daily Mail on Tuesday contains the following passages:

"Reuter's misrepresentation of my views continues. I wonder why the Daily News knowing the part played by Reuter in the Boer war, was not wiser."

"I appeal to the British public to preserve an open mind until I return to place my views before them, and meanwhile not to accept the sensational falsehoods of journalists notorious for vilifying the Indian people."

granted by any court of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and an employee, or between employers or employees, or between employees, or between persons employed to labor and persons seeking employment as laborers, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property-right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or his, her or its agent or attorney. And for the purpose of this act no right to continue the relation of employer and employee or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the state of \_\_\_\_\_, or coming before said courts, or before any judge or judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment of labor, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employee, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of labor disputes shall constitute a conspiracy or other criminal offence or be punished or prosecuted as such unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual, nor shall the entering into or carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definitions contained in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

**WHITE LABOR IN THE TRANSVAAL**

Up to a recent date the colored natives in the Transvaal have been the only class employed as manual laborers, the reason alleged being that white men were incapable of rough manual labor in the sub-tropical temperature of Southern Africa; the real reason being of course, that the natives were more docile, and their labor was looked on as cheaper.

At last, however, a departure from the traditional policy has been made, and white men are now being employed by the Transvaal government in the construction of roads and railways, and it is admitted, with admirable results. In Johannesburg, 500 whites, chiefly miners and Afrikaners are employed in connection with the city sewerage scheme, and the work is being carried on with great rapidity. The mayor has stated that the work done has fully warranted the experiment, and that the municipality is prepared to extend the scheme of employment of white residents pending an improvement in the general conditions of labor.

**WINNIPEG GARMENT WORKERS' FUND**

The following contributions have been received to assist the Garment Workers of Winnipeg in their dispute with the Scotland Woolen Mills:—

Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America	\$ 5.00
International Operative Plasterers Assn.	4.25
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters	6.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15.30</b>

Contributions to the above fund will be received up to next Saturday Oct. 9th, by the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, Box 39, City.

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

To Organized Labor, Greeting.— All thinking men inclined to fairness and justice realize the abuse of the injunction process as administered by judges in courts, and this, too, of the municipal, state, as well as the federal courts. All labor has been compelled to give this subject its deepest consideration and concern: The conventions of the American Federation of Labor have frequently dealt with this subject and sought relief. The last convention of the A. F. of L., held at Minneapolis, Minn., unanimously adopted the following:

There is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and we therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates for legislative or judicial positions, be

carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those, who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

In view of elections being held in several parts of our country for both legislative and judicial offices, it is submitted that it is the duty of our fellow workers to take the initiative and necessary action as will carry the purpose of this unanimous expression of organized labor into effect.

The following is a copy of the Pearre bill upon which candidates for judicial or legislative offices should be pledged, repudiated, or opposed:

**A BILL**

To regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon and to limit the meaning of conspiracy in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc., That no restraining order or injunction shall be

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**A MONSTROUS PRESENT**

Few stories of the old Greek world can have a more horrible fascination for the imagination of the young and old alike than that of the shimmering poisoned robe which Medea, in her jealous despair, presented to her false lover, Jason.

The new world has not only new stories, but also a steadily growing new conscience. What can any Socialist woman think of the "magnificence" of Mr. James B. Duke's latest present to his wife, as recorded in the Central News cablegram from New York? "A necklace of flawless and perfectly graduated pearls, not to be matched in the world, valued at £40,000," so the description runs.

Mr. James B. Duke is the head of the Tobacco Trust, and out of his tariff-fed profits has become rich enough to hang around his wife's neck the purchasing power of no less than a year's food, warmth and shelter for 2,000 families!

Most kindly men and women, who have the simplest comforts secured them are beginning to find, as they

go to and fro in the streets, a species of mortal torture in the shivering of a ragged child, in the pale face of an overworked mother, or in the sullen shuffle of an out-of-work man. As Jerome K. Jerome phrased it last Sunday afternoon in his Socialist sermon on "The Troubles of a Well-fed Man," even as we leave them there, we feel convicted of the "guilt of cold-blooded murder."

What, then, must the sensations of the woman wearing a £40,000 necklace, be. One woman, at least, of the New World, Louise Michel, would assuredly have preferred the flaming agony of Jason's robe.

**COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP**

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—There was a large audience at the Canadian Labor party meeting last Sunday afternoon to hear the debate on the "Collective Ownership" resolution. The resolution was the same in its terms as the one which gave rise to the most spirited debate at the recent session of the Trades Congress, and which was rejected by that body by a vote of 39 to 51. Kempton McKim occupied the chair and conducted the debate. It was understood that the debate was for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion only, any action which the party may be disposed to take with reference to amending its platform to be left to the regular business meeting.

The resolution, which is as follows was moved by A. W. Puttee. Resolved "That the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada declares that it stands for absolute independent political action on the part of the working classes, that the collective ownership of the means of life is its ultimate aim, we believe that the best interests of the working classes can be served by granting provincial autonomy in the matter of political affiliation, the functions of provincial executives being to carry out the policy formulated in their respective jurisdictions."

Speaking to the motion Mr. Puttee said that the motion was the most acceptable one which the socialists had placed before a trade union convention in this country. It was said to be a question between the east and west, but this was not correct, because it was Winnipeg votes in the congress which defeated the motion, and it was this circumstance which made it necessary to further discuss its terms. The Canadian Labor party was not confined to the Trades union movement although it was thoroughly in accord with it. It was for them to decide as to whether they were in accord with the principle of collective ownership, and then was it expedient in the interests of the Dominion-wide movement to embody the whole doctrine in its platform. He held that the party was in accord with the labor parties of the other British countries, and stood for collective ownership and government control. The time was opportune for a definite pronouncement on the subject in Canada. There would be objections to this action, as necessarily there would be to any action; but inaction and timidity was more to be feared. We want a strong party and definite principles to guide it, and then let the various provinces

construct the platforms which suited their provincial conditions.

Mr. W. Turncock led off in the negative. He claimed that the resolution was contradictory in itself. It declared for absolute independent political action, and still left the provinces the right to make political affiliations. These affiliations it could not be considered referred to the Liberal or Conservative parties, and therefore, it must be that it aimed to sanction alliance with the Socialist party. If it was the intention to recognise the Socialist party it would seem to be the better course to throw up the sponge in favor of the Socialist party. He held that the Canadian Labor party held a strong, logical position, and it should go along fighting for standing room in the political affairs of the Dominion.

Speeches in support of either side were limited to five minutes, and ten or a dozen were heard. W. J. Bartlett and Harry Albert favored the motion. R. Dixon put forth as an amendment the single tax formula. A member of the British S.D.F. said he was pleased to hear how well the resolution was received by a Canadian audience. There were few of the British leaders who would accept it. The Social Democratic Federation believed that little temporary gains were of no importance or good, but stood for the overthrow of the present system in its entirety. They responded to the slogan of Carl Marx, "Workers of all countries unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

To close the debate Mr. Turncock replied for the negative and Mr. Puttee for the affirmative. The latter pointed out that Single Tax advocates were merely asking for a clear competitive field for all, and then left the fittest survive. The goal was fair unrestricted competition—just the opposite to collective ownership. To the S.D.F. member he replied that 20 out of 32 labor members of parliament came from the Socialist side of the Labor Party. It was strange for a man to preach disunity and wind up by calling upon all to unite. He might paraphrase Marx and say, "Workers of all countries unite, you have nothing to lose but your brains; and you have never made much use of them."

A show of hands was taken on the question and showed the audience to be overwhelmingly in favor of the resolution.—The Voice.

**WILL CROOKS AND THE LABOR PARTY**

(London Labour Leader)

The first of the indoor meetings, held on Sunday last, was probably the biggest ever held by the I.L.P. in Cardiff. The Andrews Hall which will seat over 2,000, was crowded and some hundreds had to stand. Mr. J. Graham, an ex-president of the local Trades Council, presided.

The speaker for the evening was Mr. Will Crooks, M.P. Both Mr. Crooks and the chairman referred to the Cory hall incident. Last year an excellent series of meetings was held in the Cory hall, and the local branch was looking forward to a repetition of last year's success. The lessees of the hall, however, have refused to let it this year, for some reason best

known to themselves. Their refusal has aroused a good deal of indignation, not only among the members of the party, but among a large section of the general public.

Mr. Will Crooks in his opening remarks, said he hoped it would not be long before the public opinion of Cardiff would rise to the point of demanding the right of free expression of speech in any public building that might be available, because we had to remember that the right of free speech, the right of a square opportunity to state our case, had been fought and won many a year ago, and no amount of narrow mindedness was going to shut us off. (loud applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Crooks said the faith of the labour party would stand talking about on Sunday and in the week, and he was foolish enough to believe that theirs was a religious party after all, whose fundamental principle had been "Give us this day our daily bread." (cheers.) They would have to stand much slander for many years to come, and he did not even complain about Kirkdale. The words "Socialism and Atheism" placarded about, however, made him reflect as to whether Christ was indeed a Socialist. They had to go on as a party all the time educating public opinion into a sense, not of their power, but of their responsibility. Mr. Crooks vividly described the squalor, want and misery among the poor of the land, and lengthily dealt with the Underfed School Children's Act, which he said should have been made compulsory and not optional. The consideration of the bill in the House of Commons he described as a discussion by overfed men of underfed children. The poor ragged little boys and girls in the streets were once innocent little children; soon they were robbed of their child's soul; and old men's and old women's souls replaced. A stage later they would become degenerate, rickety, consumptive and past work, and soon they would be described as Hooligans and ruffians, while later they would be called the flotsam and jetsam of society—the unemployable. "And we ourselves allowed them to get so." (Loud cheers)

Little children were punished in these enlightened days for the sins of their fathers and mothers. The Labor party said, "No, don't punish them; feed them, cleanse them, give them a chance to lead a life that Christ intended them to live." The people were going to think of their responsibility, and within a reasonable time make the possessors of land to understand it. There must be room for people to live. The people were more important a million times than ground game or flying game. (applause.) "If they don't let us have it we shall say to them, human life is in danger, human life is threatened; get out of the way." (Cheers.)

All the strain for social benefits and positions, vanities of style and impressiveness of stature, literary fame political power, intellectual domineering, any ambition, any ideal, and hope, if only aiming at personal advancement in some form or other constitutes a most horrid and unreasonable waste of life, time and energy. To love humanity in motive and service is the only legitimate expression of life. All the rest of life is forfeited, wanton, hopeless.—Ex.

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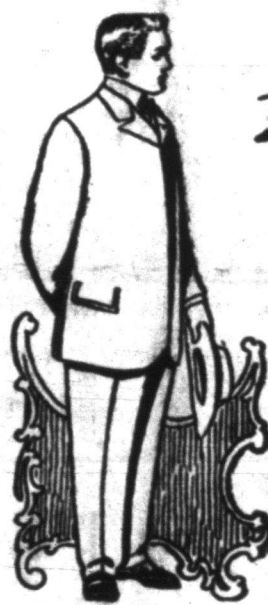
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## LOCAL NOTES

Don't forget the Canadian Labor party meeting on Sunday next at 2.30. Everybody welcome.

Regina Typographical Union meeting tomorrow night at 8.30 p.m. in Trades Hall, Scarth street.

The man who is well hated is always worth while—if it is the master class that hates him.

Contributions in aid of the locked-out garment workers of Winnipeg, will be received up to Nov. 9th, by the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, Box 39.

T. Walshe Turner has been elected chairman of the Hall Committee, so that all applications for Trades Hall must be addressed to him in future.

With 18,000 workmen laid off in Chicago industries an excellent opportunity is afforded them to ponder over the vicissitudes of life under the beneficent rule of capital.

F. J. Richards, business agent for the Brotherhood of Carpenters has left the city to take up his duties on his homestead at Gray, Sask.

John J. Hunt, has arrived in the city from Kingston, Ont., and has taken a position on The West job staff.

The Japanese government issued an order on the 27th of July 1899 excluding foreigners from certain parts of the country. There is another law which provides for the expulsion with out notice of Chinamen who have not first obtained a privilege to work from the Japanese government.

Ed. Dilger, member of the local Typo. Union, has left the city for the coast. He was on the West staff for some months past and the best wishes of his fellow workers go with him to his new sphere of labor.

R. P. Pettipiece western organizer of the Typographical union is expected to be in the city during next week. He will probably address a meeting of the Trades Unionists before going further west.

The executive committee of the Canadian Labor party, Regina branch, met in the Trades Hall on Tuesday last. They decided to make a suggestion to the members on the advisability of holding fortnightly meetings on Sunday afternoons in future, at which it is proposed to introduce a series of lectures and debates on current topics of importance to all working men.

A labor movement without a fair labor paper is a mighty poor movement. The great trouble with most labor paper men is that they are expected to give the unions all their time and attention, and the unions to contribute nothing except a kick when some fool thinks he knows how a labor paper ought to be conducted.—Forth Worth Banner.

No manufacturer of whatever kind of goods can offer the purchasing public a stronger guarantee of the excellence of this product than that they bear the union label. The union label is positive proof of sanitary conditions, fair wages and the highest class of skilled workmanship. Manufacturers insist on putting their individual labels or trademarks on the goods they make and resent any infringement of their rights. They say that their mark is an advertisement of good goods. In the same way

the union label is an advertisement of fair goods. If one is admirable the other cannot be very reprehensible.

Jas. Stewart, vice president of the Trades and Labor Council, has signified his intention of leaving the city. He was one of the most indefatigable workers in the Council and was closely identified with every movement for the welfare of the wage earner. His loss will be keenly felt by the local painters' union for which he has done yeoman service in the past. The best wishes of all the trades unionists of Regina go with him to his new home.

It is because the rich man strives for luxuries that the poor man must fight for bread. In a day when the earnings of the many are diverted by special class privileges into the coffers of the few, so that 3 per cent of the wealth, the pressure of necessity upon certain classes is so terrific, the game of grab so intense, we haven't time to live, because we must make a living.—Bishop Williams of Michigan.

Last Tuesday evening the Brotherhood of Carpenters held a very successful smoker in the Trades Hall. The attendance was not so large as expected, but the talent unearthed was a revelation. Mr. J. Stuart gave several selections on the bagpipes, with his usual finish and elegance. Several recitations were admirably rendered. Mr. J. Stewart sang "Bonnie Mary of Argyle" with true artistic skill, whilst Mr. Humphrey's rendering of "Annie Laurie" was perfect in its exquisite interpretation and subtle melody. Many other artists contributed towards a very enjoyable evening's program. Mr. T. Martin occupied the chair and through his benign influence every-

thing passed off as merry as a marriage bell.

Patronise our advertisers and tell them why you do so.

If you are a union man at heart you will never say you are going to quit the union because you have a grievance against some member, or because you do not like the action of the union in some particular matter. This is good logic. The true unionism that is in you, if there be any, will be proven by your ability and willingness to accept in a manful way the will of the majority and in accepting that will as your own. Grumbling and knocking will not serve your purpose, nor will it accomplish your end if good results are desired, and most certainly those are the results for which we must strive. Stand by your union in the midst of adversity as well as prosperity. This is the true moral courage.

## TRADE UNION CARDS

**REGINA TRADES AND LABOR** Council meets second and fourth Saturdays in Trades Hall. President, Thos. M. Molloy; Vice Pres., J. A. Stewart; Fin.-Sec. Geo. T. Walker; Corresponding Sec., Hugh Peat; Warden J. Fisher; Statistician W. E. Cocks. Secretary's address, Hugh Peat, P.O. Box 39, Regina, Sask.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 657**, meets first Saturday in Trades Hall. President J. M. Norris; Vice Pres., Thos. M. Molloy; Fin.-Sec., Jas. D. Simson; Rec.-Sec., W. Stevens; Sgt.-at-Arms, Jno. McLeod. Secretary's address: Jas. D. Simson, P.O. Box 838, Regina, Sask.

**BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS** International Union of America, Saskatchewan No. 1. Meets every Tuesday in Trades Hall. President G. Willoughby; Vice Pres., A. McFadden; Treas., J. Kitchenmaster; Rec.-Sec., W. Lockwood; Fin.-Secy., A.W. Chambers. Secretary's address, A. W. Chambers, Box 941, Regina.

**JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS** Association of North America, Regina branch meets every first and third Wednesday in the month. President, Wm. Todd; Secretary David McKenzie, Box 899, Regina, Sask.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF** Carpenters and Joiners, local meets semi-monthly, in Trades Hall. Pres-

ident, J. Burland; Secretary, A. S. Wells; Treasurer, W. B. Bird, Secretary's address: A. S. Wells, Box 614, Regina.

**UNITED ASSOCIATION JOURNEYMEN** Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Gas Fitters of America, meets alternate Mondays in Trades Hall. Pres., J. R. Graham; Vice Pres., Thos. Newis; Fin.-Sec., Geo. T. Walker; Treas., S. McLarty. Secretary's address: Geo. T. Walker, Box 1186, Regina, Sask.

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND** Paperhangers of America, local meets in Trades Hall, first and third Mondays in each month. Secretary's address: W. E. Cocks, Box 1015, Regina, Sask.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF** Carpenters and Joiners, Regina, No. 1867, meets every Thursday night in Trades Hall. President D. E. McLean; Vice Pres., Albert Phillips; Treasurer, — James; Rec.-Secy., F. J. Richards; Warden W. A. Fahey; business agent, F. J. Richards. Secretary's address: F. J. Richards, Regina, Sask.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS** International Union, local meets once a month. President, J. Morrison; Vice Pres., Jas. Henderson; Rec.-Sec., A. Fisher; Treas., Geo. Dickson; Fin.-Sec., H. Chalmers. Secretary's address: A. Fisher, box 26, Regina, Sask.

**WOOD, WIRE and METAL LATHERS** International Union, meets first and third Wednesdays in Trades Hall, Scarth street. President, J. C. Martin; Sec.-Treas., R. Tucker; Cor.-Sec., G. Skinner.

**INTERNATIONAL OPERATIVE** Plasterers' Association, local meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President Wm. Cowie; Sec., A. R. Cooper; Treas., Fred Iles. Secretary's address: A. R. Cooper, Regina.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD** of Electrical Workers, Local No. 572, meets semi-monthly. President, T. Walsh Turner; vice pres., J. Whitely; Rec.-Sec., A. Hargraves; Fin.-Sec., F. M. Robertson. Secretary's address: A. Hargraves, Regina, Sask.

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