

# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

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## Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

Weekly Labor and Social Reform Newspaper.

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

HUGH PEAT - EDITOR.

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JAS. D. SIMSON, Box 838,  
Regina, Sask.

### The Eight Hour Day.

In our last issue we tried to show the economic necessity for the introduction of an eight-hour day. We showed how the reduction of the work day would result in furnishing employment for many thousands of the workless, and how the reduction of hours in the past from 16 to 10 had not retarded prosperity or checked the onward march of nations. But there is another side to this question which cries aloud for consideration in a world of humans, and that is the

#### HUMANITARIAN SIDE

The progress of our beloved Canada has been almost phenomenal. She has advanced by leaps and bounds, until to-day she is amongst the foremost of the civilised nations of the earth, and bids fair to outstrip all competitors for industrial supremacy and power. Canada is making her millionaires and multi-millionaires, but what is she doing for her great army of toilers who constitute the nation's greatest strength. Wages have increased at least twenty per cent. during the last ten years, but so also has the cost of living increased, and it is safe to say that the worker is in no better position to-day than he was ten years ago when the conditions of work were less favorable than they are now.

This is a young country, and the struggle for a foothold on the ladder of prosperity is great indeed; and the man who has no sympathy for the struggle for existence of his employer, but who takes advantage of him at every turn, has no right to be here. We are all workers. Employers and men are alike struggling for prosperity, and he is a poor man indeed who will not bear the burdens of hard times along with those masters who are providing him with wages with which to purchase the necessities of life. At the same time, when the initial struggle is past, when the employer is safely started on the high road to prosperity and opulence, how often does he forget the men who helped him on the way, and how seldom does he reward him for those faithful services rendered in the past.

Increased prosperity brings increased capital. Large corporations and gigantic business concerns come into being, and the relations between employer and employee are no longer those of mutual intercourse, but take new shape. The employer becomes a master moving in another sphere, and the worker degenerates into a hand, a simple mechanical thing, an automaton, with no possible hope of advancement and no opportunity for change until the Master Workman stretches forth his hand and the toiler is gathered to his well earned rest.

Did ever any of you work in a factory town? Did you ever see that worker, pale and wan, an almost nervous wreck, by being compelled to work long hours operating that nerveless, pulseless, unceasing, unfeeling piece of perfected machinery? A one-time man made in the image of God. Not only shattered with nervous exhaustion, but with mind embittered by the knowledge that his wife, ay, and even his children too, are also compelled to work in the factory to help keep up the home. Where is the homesweet home we sometimes dream of? Where can the children of poverty learn the lessons that only a mother can teach when she is at the factory from morn till night, and where are our ideals

of womanhood? Shattered and gone. The flower of our womanhood sapped and broken. The almost inarticulate moan of the outraged children of toil drowned in the thud of the machinery which is grinding out the lives of little children to build up, what? Our national greatness?—no—to make our millionaires and multi-millionaires.

Well might Goldsmith exclaim:

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

The whole fabric of modern commercialism is heartless and debased. The great bond of brotherhood which should exist between man and man is buried in the graveyard of selfishness. The God of modern life is Mammon, and it is almost enough to make one think that the mission of the great Master Worker had been in vain. That the tragedy of Calvary, where the Redeemer of the world was slain, was not enough. But we still have hope. We men of the labor movement think that somehow good will be the final goal of ill, for God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform, and out of the darkest night, out of Dead Sea fruit and seething chaos, there will at last dawn the light of a real humanity, when man and master will no longer strive for so-called rights, but will unite and work in harmony for mutual benefit and a truer nobility.

In conclusion then, we maintain that the eight-hour day is warranted, that the working man should have the eight-hour day not merely because he asks for it, but because he is entitled to it. In the words of William Jennings Bryan, he is not a beast of burden, nor a serf, but he is a human being. He has a wife and children, and he loves his wife and children just as the rich do, and if he is driven from his work to his bed and back again from his bed to work, what chance has he to enjoy the hallowing influences of home life, or to assist in the education of his children.

He helps to make the wealth of the nation in times of peace, and is the first to offer his life for his country's weal if the occasion arises, and that life is demanded of him on the field of battle.

### Free or Convict Labor

Government does not intend to employ Convict Labor on public work to the detriment of free men.

A deputation representing the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades Congress of Canada and the Regina Trades and Labor Council waited upon the Government on Thursday last in connection with the rumour that it was the intention of the Government to build the Broad Street Bridge by prison labor, and also with regard to a fair wage clause in all Government contracts.

Mr. J. F. Bole, M.L.A., the local member, kindly introduced the deputation.

In reply to the question regarding the accuracy of the statement that convict labor was to be used, the Premier stated that it was the intention to employ the convicts only on the work of removing earth, and that they would have nothing to do with the real work of constructing the bridge. He further stated that in the event of there being numbers of unemployed men in the City as represented by the deputation, then they would be given the work in preference to employing the convicts.

With regard to the fair wage clause, the Government stated that such a clause existed in the existing Government contracts, and that it was the intention to have it inserted in all future contracts of the Government.

The deputation thanked the Premier for his courtesy and consideration, and retired, well satisfied with the attitude of the Government with regard to these two matters.

It will come as a surprise to many, however, that there could be any persons in the City who were unaware of the conditions of labor in the City at the present time. There are considerably over two hundred laborers out of work in Germantown alone, some of whom have been unemployed since last fall, and who are now reduced to the lowest ebb. Families have been living for some time past on fifteen cents a day, and frequent meetings are being held to review the situation, and adopt some course of action. Under such conditions as these, the employment of convict labor in opposition to free, though starving men, would invite a calamity which every good citizen desires to avert. No doubt the Government considered the employment of the convicts on that work would mean a considerable saving of expense to the public, but there is hardly an instance where use has ever been made of prisoners for public works, that the cost entailed has not been greater than it would have been had free labor been employed. In many instances convicts have been taken off the work and free men employed so that contractors could finish their work in the stipulated time. The employment of the convicts in this instance would be palpably false economy, as there are hundreds of free men in the City and Province who must have work or starve, for whom work must be furnished, or else the safety of property will be jeopardised. Thou shalt not steal has no significance to a starving man.

Many bitter complaints have been made by the carpenters of the City in connection with the construction of the Albert Street Bridge. It is alleged that men doing carpenters' work on that bridge are receiving twenty cents an hour, in spite of the existence of a fair wage clause in the contract. Until there is a fair wage officer appointed in the City, the fair wage clause is liable to be violated. In spite of all the clauses that were ever inserted, there is nothing to hinder those controlling the contract to class skilled men as laborers, and pay

Continued on page 2

### Co-operation in Canada

The growth of the co-operative movement in Canada is being watched with intense interest by thousands of persons in every part of the Dominion, many of whom have had opportunities of studying the system for themselves before they crossed the Atlantic in search of a new home. This great movement, equalled only by the trade union movement, is destined to be a lasting benefit to the working man and those dependent upon him, for by co-operating with his brothers he is enabled to buy the necessities, and sometimes luxuries of life at a price well within the reach of his moderate income. Not only so, but co-operation encourages thrift, preaches independence, and insists upon all transactions being strictly cash, thereby teaching the workman to live within his income and not to become extravagant on expectations. The patrons of a store, too, have the satisfaction of knowing that the profits will eventually return to them instead of going to aid a merchant to build a large house or invest in a new automobile.

That the merchants of Canada have an idea that co-operation will eat into their profits is proved by the fact that a deputation from the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada recently appeared before a committee of the Senate to protest against the enactment of the proposed Co-operative Societies Act. Representations as to the constitutionality of the measure were also made on behalf of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

But however much the retailers protest, and notwithstanding attempts made to stop the wheels of progress, co-operation must and will become an essential factor in the everyday life of the Canadian workman. It's coming was slow, but its growth is sure, and the more opposition it meets, the greater will be its victories. The following report, taken from the May issue of the Labor Gazette, is indicative of the spread of this movement:

#### CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION

The Workmen's Store Company, Limited, (co-operative) of Dominion N.S., which was organized with thirty-six

Continued on page 3

## SALE OF WHITE SHIRTS SATURDAY

Fifteen dozen White Shirts of Tooke's make, long or short bosoms, white cuffs attached or detached, sizes 14½ to 18.

Regular value \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

For Saturday only, each **75c**

**R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, Ltd.**  
The Glasgow House.



## CHEAP Canvas Shoes

Just the thing for warm weather

We have them in stock in all sizes

Youths' sizes, 11 to 13 **75c**  
Boys' " 1 to 5 **90c**  
Men's " 6 to 10 **\$1.00**

**NICOL & LOGGIE, LTD.**  
The Shoemen,  
**SCARTH STREET**

### UNSKILLED CITY LABORERS

The Nottingham Guardian, Eng., April 10th, has the following to say about the immigration of unskilled city laborers:

In spite of the fact that the Canadian government is imposing more severe restrictions on the arrival of immigrants, the number of people who have already reached the Dominion this year is said to be large, and all of them are finding employment. There is a great demand in Canada for labor on the land, and men who are able and willing to work there can have no fear of emigrating to Canada. But, on the other hand, it cannot be too frequently pointed out that there is no room in the Dominion for men who only want to loaf around the towns. All through the recent winter there were great complaints of unemployment in most of the larger Canadian cities. There complaints were, there is little doubt, quite justified, because during the previous summer large numbers of town dwellers had emigrated to Canada, expecting to find employment in their own trades if they knew any, or in unskilled town labor if they did not. But the supply of most kinds of town labor was sufficient before any of these emigrants arrived, and, therefore, the emigrants were not wanted. The demand for unskilled town labor is very small anywhere, whereas the supply is usually large, and this is the reason why there is so many unemployed. It is becoming a serious problem what to do with the unskilled worker, and unless the state takes action to protect children from being reared without acquiring some degree of technical skill the problem will become more serious still, as the number of people who are not wanted anywhere increases. But, however, this may be, it is useless to ship the unskilled laborer off to the colonies except he is strong enough and willing to work on the land.

W. R. Trotter lectured in Nottingham, during his recent tour of the British Isles, and it is evident that his work was not in vain. Most of the old country papers have assumed that Mr. Trotter was in England for the sake of bucking the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and it had been even further asserted that he was boosting the cause of Trade Unionism to the detriment of the country. Some papers have gone as far as to state that the labor leaders of the United States were behind the movement, and it was another attempt of the selfish trade unionists to keep British workers out of Canada. This statement has of course been proven groundless, and it is gratifying to know that the old country press is assuming a more sensible attitude and are recognizing the fact that the cities are overcrowded with men just now, both skilled and unskilled. To the farm laborer and the man with money to invest in land Canada offers opportunities that no other colony can equal. There are millions of acres of land to be cultivated, and every man in the labor movement in Canada will welcome the arrival of bona fide farmers, as the development of the land is not only necessary but absolutely essential to the development of the cities.

### Convict or Free Labor

(Continued from page 1.)

them the minimum laborers wage of twenty cents.

Nor is there anything to hinder laborers being put on work that skilled men should be doing so that a false saving may be made by paying for work that should be done by skilled men at a minimum laborers price. False, such a principle undoubtedly is, inasmuch as the work is not and can not be satisfactory, the passage of time proving the unsatisfactoriness of the contention in the instability of the structure and the consequent unnecessary patchwork and repairs.

### Church and Labor

(By Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

There probably has never been a time in the history of the labor movement when the church and labor were so close together as they are now. There are several reasons for this changed attitude. It is due, in part and perhaps principally, to the fact that they understand each other better. Much has been accomplished in this direction through the exchange of fraternal delegates between the Central Labor Bodies and the Ministers' Associations. Each has come to see that the other is really human, made of flesh and blood, of heart and brain, and with very much the same temptations and the same aspirations for bettering things, even though they are sometimes differently expressed. Each has given the

## LOYALTY

LOYALTY IS THE  
BRIEFER NAME  
FOR ALL VIRTUES

It is Loyalty to the principles of his religious creed that makes a good Christian.

It is Loyalty to the principles of his home that makes a good husband, father or son.

It is Loyalty to the principles of Union Labor that makes a good Union Man.

The Union Store **C. H. GORDON & CO.** Scarth Street

other credit for an honesty of purpose and devotion to what each considers the best ideals. And that means a great deal. The workingman has seen that, mixed up with this "religious" life of the churchman, there is a social and economic interest and influence which he has not known about, and the minister has had his eyes opened to the religious element which is hidden in the economic struggle of the workingman.

While the churchman still believes that without a moral and spirit vision, the people are bound to perish, he has also learned that church cannot succeed without the rugged strength of the common people. The church needs, most of all, not the rich and the mighty, but those who can suffer and toil as Christ suffered and toiled. Who knows better than the working people how to do these things?

The working man has been learning that "man can not live by bread alone." There are some things even more important than bread, for there are some things more important than life itself. This isn't very tempting truth to offer to starving men, but workingmen nevertheless learned the lesson. For what means the sacrifice for others which one sees so often among the lowly? Nowhere is there greater sacrifice than among those who have least to give.

Coming from different roads both church and labor have been approaching the same great truths, not realizing that both have been working away largely ignorant of each other's laborers, toward a common end.

And some day, very much as those who tunneled from opposite directions beneath the Hudson River, came together with mathematical exactness at the completion of their tasks, so the church and labor come together, having prepared the way for suffering millions who needed greater comfort and better facilities for their life's work.

## RAILROAD KING UNION MADE

OVERALLS  
JACKETS

RAILROAD KING

AMERICAN GOODS

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA



**YOU**  
will soon be the only one.

**UNION MEN**

are daily realising

**The Benefit**

they derive from using

**UNION MADE**

Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes.

Get the largest assortment at

**R. E. BOAS**

THE LITTLE SHOP on South Railway St.

Patronise Home Industry and

**Drink**

**Regina Beer,**

Purest and Best

A Product of  
**UNION LABOR.**

Phone 541

**J. MUELLER, Manager.**

Would You not **\$60 a month**  
Like **Extra** in Your Home?

This amount coming into your home monthly, in addition to your own wages, would greatly help you, would it not?

"My daughter took a brief course of study at the Federal School, and now hands me, each month, nearly as much as it cost me to prepare her for her present pleasant and remunerative work."

This statement was recently made by a Regina tradesman.

Have you a daughter or a son, a sister or a brother, whom you would like to see able to do as the young lady herein referred to? If so, call at the Federal College office and talk it over with the manager. If money should be a little scarce just now, do not let that hinder you. The proprietor of this practical school is anxious to help you, and do doubt the financial side of the question can be arranged to your satisfaction. But do not delay as time is money, and those prepared for office work during the coming spring and summer will get big money for their time.

**Geo. S. Houston,** Bank of Ottawa Bldg., Regina.

Phone 534.

Individual Instruction.

Day and Evening Classes.

## UNION MEN!

THE UNION LABEL is the symbol of liberty, and is a guarantee that the goods on which it is placed are manufactured under sanitary conditions.

It will be found on—

**"REGINA,"**

**"C. P. R." and**

**"EL CRISPO"**

**Cigars.**

Patronise Home Industry by spending your money where you make it.

Manufactured by

**John Brunner,**

Regina - Sask.



## Hats

AT

**Clearing Prices**

We have 3 doz. odd lines of  
Fedoras and Black Stiff Hats

Regular \$2.50 and \$3.50 hats

**Clearing at 75c**

**J. W. CRESWELL & Co.**  
1907 South Railway Street

### Trade Union Cards.

**INTERNATIONAL OPERATIVE Plasterers' Association,** local meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Pres. E. Chillingworth; Sec. A. R. Cooper; Treas. Fred. Iles. Secretary's address: A. R. Cooper, Box 706, 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 BROTHERHOOD of Teamsters, Local No. 123,** meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Trades Hall. President, Wm. Murphy; Vice Pres., T. Anderson; Fin. Sec. J. G. Noonan; Rec. Sec. W. Brown. Secretary's address: J. E. Noonan, Box 212, Regina, Sask.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers, Local No. 572,** meets semi-monthly. President, H. Lamberton; Vice President, C. W. Cook; Fin. Sec. W. Wyne; Regina. Rec. Sec., T. Walshe Turner.

**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.

**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. Sec., F. J. Richards; Warden W. A. Fahy, business agent, F. J. Richards. Secretary's address: F. J. Richards, Regina, Sask.

### OLD RECORDS

Bring your old records to us. Get new records for old, and we will give you equal value. Record material is valuable to us.

**The Talking Machine Agency,** 2215 S. Railway St., Regina, Sask. P.O. Box 199



## Co-operation in Canada

(Continued from page 1.)

members in 1902, and commenced business in March, 1903, held its semi-annual meeting on March 30, when a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared on sales amounting to \$29,710, an increase of \$4,115 over the corresponding six months of the previous year. The net profits were \$3,312 out of which \$2,617 were apportioned as dividends. The expense account amounted to \$2,694. The present membership is 195. Since the store was established total sales were \$207,119, out of which \$17,361 have been paid in dividends, \$2,175 into reserves and \$1,867 on interest account.

Nor is this the only instance of successful co-operation mentioned in the Gazette. During the east winter the Brantford Co-operative Association, Limited, came into being, and started business with a stock of groceries, provisions, and meats, finding employment for a staff consisting of a manager, two clerks and a delivery man. The association was the culminating episode of an agitation in the fall of 1907 concerning the high and continually increasing cost of living, it being alleged that prices were being advanced by local merchants in combination without regard to the ability of the consuming public to meet the increase. The association was therefore incorporated under the companies act of Ontario, having to pay a fee of \$100.00 as well as solicitor's fees. Stock was offered in shares of \$5 each, \$2.50 payable on application and \$2.50 on allotment. At the time of incorporation \$1250 had been subscribed by 96 members, and on the 11th of April the store was opened. Other departments will be added to the store as the capital and membership increase, and all goods are sold at standard prices. Several gratifying features are noticed in the application for a charter, one being that the directors shall not be paid for their services, thereby eliminating all prospects of graft. This means that only the men who have the welfare of the cause at heart will have the privilege of superintending the management of the concern. At the first general meeting for nine seats there were fifteen nominations. Every person employed in the receipt or expenditure of money gives a fidelity bond to cover any risk to the association by peculation. Each person employed also contracts in writing that he will not receive any gratuity in cash or kind from any person, company or concern supplying goods or rendering services to the association.

All orders for stock must be passed by the board of directors and signed by the chairman, and all payments are made by cheque after being authorized by the board. The secretary treasurer has to make a

weekly report as to the financial standing of the concern. A small 4-page publication is also issued for the purpose of explaining the aims and objects of the association.

## Brandon Unemployed

**City fathers criticised for making grants to advertise City instead of providing work for unemployed.**

A mass meeting of the unemployed was held in the Trades Hall, Brandon, on Saturday, May 23rd. W. H. Head occupied the chair and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by E. Fulcher, seconded by J. Halvey, that this meeting representing a large number of Brandon unemployed, the majority of whom are permanent residents and ratepayers, does request the board of works to start up where possible any of the work that has been authorized by the city council.

Mr. Fulcher in proposing the resolution pointed out to the meeting that the city was practicing false economy in holding back the city work at a time when there are so many unemployed in the city. He said if the board of works wait to have the city's work done until fall when the harvest is ready to take off they will be compelled on account of the demand for labor to pay more wages than they would now. There are hundreds of able bodied men walking the streets of Brandon willing to work for an honest living, and not willing to accept charity. He further mentioned that the money granted to the board of trade, \$1,000 being the amount, for the purpose of advertising the city is only another of the foolish expenditures made by the city fathers in Brandon.

If this money had been spent towards the improvement of Rosser avenue, one of our many miserable thoroughfares or had been given towards the building of a public bath or the building of a municipal owned slaughter house, it would have provided work for a goodly number of the unemployed in the city at the present time. It would also save the city money, that is being given yearly towards the city hospital for the keep of fever patients, also the money spent in this way would eventually find its way back to the city coffers.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Moved by E. Fulcher seconded by John Halvey that the municipal committee of the trades council act as a deputation to wait on his worship, the mayor requesting him to call a special meeting of the city council so that the grievances of the unemployed be dealt with at an early date.

Moved by Edward Nunn, seconded by John Halvey that the minutes of this meeting be forwarded to the trades and labor council, White Frier's, London, Eng. so that it may prevent the tradesmen and laborers of that overcrowded city from coming to Canada for at least another year.

Canadian school teachers will have an opportunity of visiting England and studying the school systems and methods of teaching there. Mr. Alfred Moseley, C.M.G., of London, has arranged with the Canadian Steamship Companies to take 300 teachers to England and back for \$25.00. Applications are to be received by the Department of Education, Regina, not later than June 10th.

## LABOR CONVENTION

A Great Convention, representing Labor in all branches, will be held in

**The Trades Hall**  
on  
**Wednesday and Thursday**  
**JUNE 10 and 11**

## Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council

The Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council held its regular meeting last Tuesday, June 2nd., in the Trades Hall. President Fred Gray in the chair and all officers reported present.

After the usual order of business had been dealt with the organization committee reported the formation of a local branch of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, with a charter membership comprising every barber in the city.



## TENDERS

## Court House at Arcola

Sealed Tenders endorsed on envelope "Tender for Arcola Court House," will be received up to 1 p.m., Saturday, June 20th, 1908, for the erection of a Court House Building at Arcola, Saskatchewan.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for \$300.00, made payable to the Commissioner of Public Works, which cheque will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to execute the contract and bond when requested so to do.

The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when the contract is signed.

The right to reject any or all tenders, or to waive any defects or irregularities therein, is to be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Plans, specifications, form of tender, and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Storey & Van Egmond, Architects, Regina.

F. J. ROBINSON, Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Regina, May 30th, 1908.



## TENDERS

## Grading Spur Line

Sealed Tenders endorsed on envelope "Tender for Spur Line of Railway," will be received by the undersigned up to 4:30 p.m., Monday, June 15th, 1908, for the grading of a spur line of railway from a point south of R.N.W.M.P. Barrack, Regina, to the Parliament Building site South of Wascana Lake. About 8000 cubic yards of earthwork will be required.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for \$200.00, made payable to the Commissioner of Public Works, which cheque will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to execute the contract when requested so to do.

The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when the contract is signed.

The right to reject any or all tenders, or to waive any defects or irregularities therein, is to be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Plans, specifications, form of tender, and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

F. J. ROBINSON, Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Regina, June 4th, 1908.



## TENDERS

## Traffic Bridge, Broad St., Regina, Sask.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 4:30 p.m., Monday, June 15th, 1908, for the construction of two reinforced concrete abutments and retaining walls for a Highway Bridge over Wascana Creek, on Broad Street, Regina, Sask., which Tenders must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or other satisfactory deposit for the amount of \$200.00, payable to the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when this contract is signed.

The right to reject any or all tenders, and to waive any defects or irregularities therein, is at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Plans, specifications, form of tenders, and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

F. J. ROBINSON, Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Regina, Sask., May 30th, 1908.



## TENDERS

## Provincial Legislative and Executive Buildings for Saskatchewan

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, and endorsed on envelope "Tender for Legislative and Executive Buildings," will be received by the undersigned up to 4:30 p.m., MONDAY, June 2nd, 1908, for the erection of the said Buildings on the south side of Wascana Lake at Regina.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for \$500,000, payable to the Commissioner of Public Works at Regina, which deposit will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to execute the contract when requested, and will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders when the contract is signed.

The right to reject any or all tenders and to waive any defects or irregularities therein is to be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Plans, specifications and form of tender may be seen, and all information obtained at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. E. & W. S. Maxwell Architects, Montreal, after June 1st.

A deposit of \$500 must accompany any application to remove plans and specifications from the office, and such privilege will only be granted to bona-fide contractors for the entire work.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

F. J. ROBINSON, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Regina, Sask., May 23rd, 1908.

The various committees for labor day reported progress. Much good work has already been done, every committee having its particular business well under way.

The Labor Day celebration at Moose Jaw promises to be the event of the season. Trade Unionists are expected to attend from all over the province, and Regina is expected to send a particularly large contingent.

Regular meeting of Regina Typographical Union No. 657 on Saturday, June 6. All members should be present.



## TENDERS

## Traffic Bridge South of Moose Jaw.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 4:30 p.m. of Monday, June 8, 1908, for the construction of two concrete abutments for a highway traffic bridge, over the Moose Jaw Creek, east of section 29, township 15, range 26, west of the 2nd meridian, south of the city of Moose Jaw, Sask. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or other satisfactory deposit for the amount of \$500.00. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when this contract is signed. The right to reject any or all tenders, and to waive any defects or irregularities therein, is to be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Plans, specifications, form of tender and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned. The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

F. J. ROBINSON, Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Regina, May 26th, 1908.

Leheney, the anarchist, once reviled men for anarchy. What think ye of him?



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, 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).

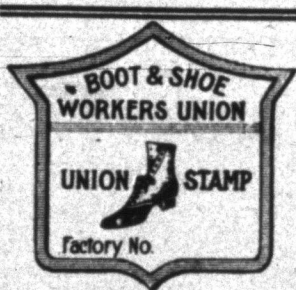
(3) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(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.

## UNION MEN

## WHITE LABOR

We do not think that we get even a fair share of the work from Union men.

We have several good Union workers who bring us their parcels regularly.

Any reason why we cannot get yours?

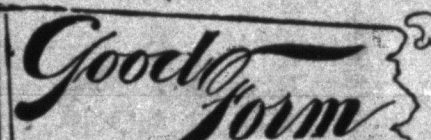
Let us hear from you anyway.

We want your parcel and will send for it.

Just phone 247.

**The Regina Steam Laundry**

1924 ROSE STREET The Sanitary Laundry.



If you are of those who like to line up with the rest in preserving "good form" in the matter of dress, you will take a hint from us and get the best tailor service in this locality. Our business maxim is to make walking advertisements of every one of our customers, dressing them in such perfect style as to make them objects of envy to their fellows. We can point with pride to those for whom we have the honor of making clothes. There is a distinctive air about them that constitutes an individual style.

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

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CARPENTER AND CABINET MAKER  
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Shop and Office Fittings made to order  
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Etc.,  
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CAN.  
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**ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.  
Imperial Bank Chambers,  
Regina  
J. A. ALLAN, LL.B., A. L. GORDON  
J. F. BRYANT, LL.B.



## Local and General

A strong representation from Moose Jaw will be in attendance at the convention of labor on June 10th.

The Maintenance of Way Employees will be represented at the convention on June 10th in Trades Hall.

Don't forget the date of the convention of labor to be held in Trades Hall—June 10th and 11th—all the forces of labor should meet on this occasion. The country workers are ready for political action, and the city workers are ready, so that the issue will not be long in doubt.

The Maintenance of Way Employees intend making their headquarters at Regina and are seeking accommodation in Trades Hall.

It is expected that the Regina branch of the Canadian Labor Party and the Regina Trades and Labor Council will be represented at the forthcoming convention of labor to be held in Regina Trades Hall on June 10th and 11th.

A deputation from the Regina branch of the Social and Moral Reform Council waited upon the provincial government on Wednesday morning last, praying for the consideration of a bill for local veto and also with respect to the report that the bridge over Broad street was to be built by prison labor.

If the \$1,500 grant made by the provincial government to the Salvation Army had been devoted to furnishing work for the immigrants already here, the murmurings of the unemployed would become less persistent, and the meetings of the unemployed in Germantown to discuss what is to be done next would have a less sinister significance. Presumably, the Salvation Army is only bringing out men who are prepared to go on the land, where there is abundance of employment for all, but it has hitherto derived its recruits from the large cities, who have gone on the land all right on arrival, but who have in the majority of cases found their way into the cities sooner or later, some to find employment others to join the ranks of the unemployed. When Commissioner Coombs, the acknowledged leader of the Army in Canada, can make such a statement as he is reputed to have made in Glasgow, namely, that it is better to be unemployed in Canada than unemployed in England, because the soup is thicker, it is time for the government to put a veto on such agencies, and make grants for the maintenance of citizens, in preference to furthering a policy to bring such men here in such times as these. It is better to maintain a high social level and a permanent prosperity with a small population, than a lower social level with spasmodic prosperity and a multitude of half-fed people.

Winnipeg and Toronto have had their monster parades of unemployed carrying banners bearing the sinister inscription, "we want bread." Brandon has held its mass meetings to consider the question of the unemployed, Edmonton has had its soup kitchens to relieve the destitute, Vancouver has had its own peculiar unemployed problem, but Regina so far has not been forced into the lime light. Every loyal citizen, every man in the limits of the city, proud of his city's greatness, prosperity and expansion is conscious of the fair name of our city and hopes that it may come through this period of depression with its name unsullied. But the murmurings of the unemployed are becoming more persistent; the conditions of things in Germantown are becoming more serious; fifteen cents a day will not furnish a family with food for long, and in order to avert a catastrophe it is the devout hope of all true citizens that the government and the city council will do all in their power to provide work to alleviate distress. The soup is thicker in Canada than in England—"Glory be."



## Men's Warm Weather Requirements

# Outing Suits

Men's Outing Suits made in the latest New York style, showing some of the extreme features introduced this season, as well as the more subdued styles.

Outing Suits made of a light grey homespun tweed in a mixed pattern, very serviceable and strong. Trousers made with roll and keepers for belt. Single and double breasted styles.

**\$8.50 and 10.00**

Men's Fine West of England worsted Outing Suits. Coats are half lined. Shoulders well padded. In fit, style and workmanship they equal any you can get from your tailor. Our prices

**\$12.50, 14.00, 18.00 & 20.00**

## Flannel Outing Trousers

English cream-colored Flannel Trousers, thoroughly shrunken, special \$3.50.

Men's Outing Flannel Trousers in dark grey stripes and mixed patterns with or without roll keepers for belts, \$2.75 & \$3.00.

## Underwear that assures to every Man Hot Weather Comfort.

When a man's underwear fits comfortably and is light in weight, when his clothes are loose and "summery," then he is in a condition to enjoy hot weather. So many men "think" they are hot in summer when they are really only uncomfortable. Much depends on the right kind of underwear. You will find the best makes here. Underwear that fits well and feels comfortable to the skin, and quality considered you will find ours the lowest price to be had.



Men's imported Natural wool underwear, unshrinkable, made from pure natural wool. Pearl Buttons and Baize facings, our special all sizes, \$1.00.

Men's two thread Balbriggan underwear natural shade, correct summer weight. Sateen facings and pearl buttons. All sizes 50c

Men's Combination Underwear in light and medium weight for summer wear.

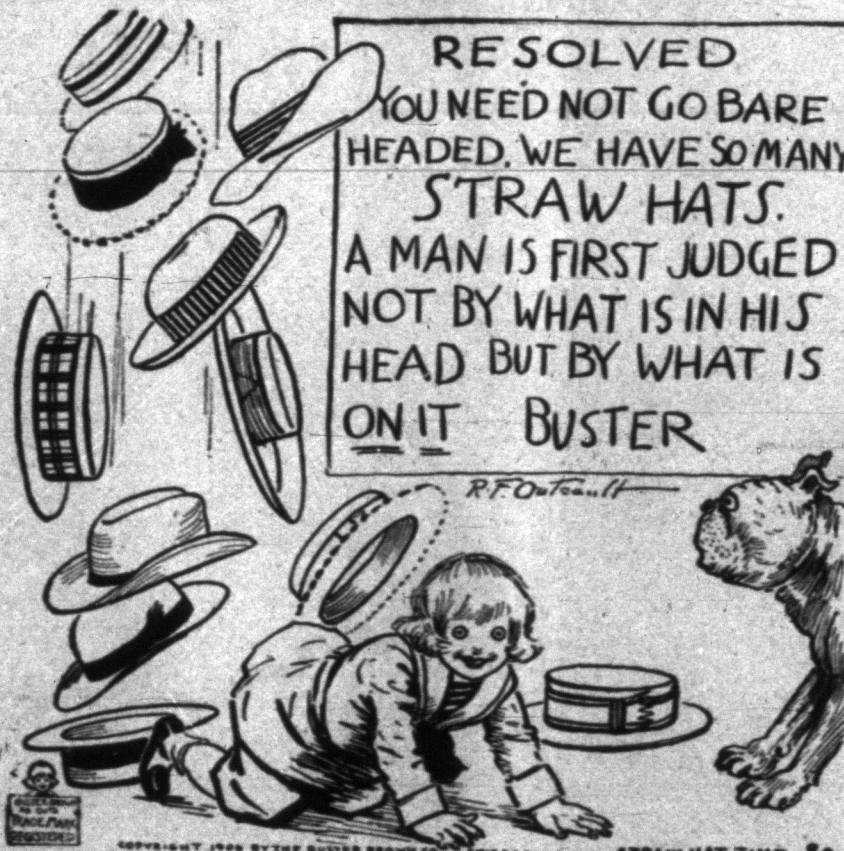
Price \$1.00 to \$4.75.

## Men's Outing Shirts

All colors and sizes.



## OUTING HATS



MEN'S PANAMA HATS in English and American makes

**\$6.50 to \$10**

MEN'S LINEN AND CRASH OUTING Hats, light, cool and serviceable

**.75 and 85c**

MEN'S STRAW HATS, New Spring Styles, wide and narrow brims, all prices from

**\$1.00 to \$3.00**

# The Regina Trading Co.

LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store.

## Departmental Phones

Grocery and Hardware	26
Meat Department	369
Dry Goods and Shoes	273
Gent's Furnishings	415
Drug Department	160
Dressmaking, Millinery, House Furnishings and China	390
Manager's Office	651