

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.

THE Trades Hall was crowded to the doors on Sunday last when over one hundred of the trades unionists of the city gathered together to discuss the advisability of forming a Regina branch of the Independent Labor Party of Canada.

Thos. M. Molloy, President of the Regina Trades and Labor Council was voted to the chair, and in a brief but stirring speech outlined the object of the meeting and urged the necessity of forming a branch of the Labor Party in Regina in order to educate the workers to look after their own interests instead of leaving it in the hands of those Canadian who had little in common with Labor them and who were too busy Party looking after themselves to trouble about the working classes.

There was a notion abroad, he said, that the proposal to start an independent labor party in the province was a straight political move. It was not, however, so much a political as an educational move. There would be no need to put up independent candidates. There was plenty of room for work from their standpoint in connection with the municipal administration of Regina itself. At the present time all the city's work was being done by contractors and working men should organize and have a say in what was going on.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Touching on the larger question of Provincial and Dominion politics, the chairman said that so far as the local legislature was concerned, labor had no ground for complaint. What little they had asked for they had got and altogether they had received good treatment.

But with regard to the Dominion House it was a very different proposition. Sir Wilfrid had practically ignored the labor men of Canada over the Asiatic question. Up to the present time the claims of Labor had been fully recognized in the Provincial House, but such was not the case in the House of Commons at Ottawa. In his opinion the time had come for laboring men to throw off all the old "isms" and stand for independent labor. Let them rid themselves of old party ties and support the party which they could get the most out of.

LABOR MUST ORGANISE

Hugh Peat, secretary of the Trades Council, then explained something of the working and objects of the Canadian Labor party of which it was proposed to form a local branch and whose political creed was summed up in the following sixteen planks:

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc.
7. Tariff reform by lessening taxation on industries and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Senate.
9. Exclusion of the Chinese.
10. A union label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under 14 years of age, and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, work shops, factories, etc.

12. Abolition of property qualification for public offices.

13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.

14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.

15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.

16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

A NECESSARY CORRECTIVE

If there was room in Canada for two great parties occupied with solely looking after their own interests, there was room, urged Mr. Peat, for a third and it was up to the labor men to form that third party whose function it would be to act as a healthy corrective of the other two. What had either of the two existing parties done for Labor? It had invariably been a question of the spoils going to the victors, whether Liberals or Conservatives were in power.

Almost every piece of legislation that had been enacted in the interests of working men had been brought about by the few devoted workers for labor at Ottawa, and not by either of the political powers already existing.

He referred to the recent Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and called attention to the fact that whilst they were agitating there for a tariff as high as Haman's Gallows to protect their own interests they advocated the policy of the open door for all classes of labor—protection for the capitalist but no protection for the toiler was their motto—and yet the working men had been foolish enough in the past to vote for such as these and expect better results. In the future it would be the duty of the working men of Canada to look after themselves.

Referring to the fact of the meetings being held on Sunday, the speaker touched upon the relationship between Labor and the church. He believed that if some of the church dignitaries would step down from their pulpits and speak to them as men to men, the world would be a great deal better than it was. The object of the Canadian Labor party was largely humanitarian and the protection of women and children formed one of its chief activities. The condition of affairs which existed in the McDonald tobacco factories at Montreal, was such as should not be tolerated; but that such conditions were possible was largely the fault of the working men in sending men to Parliament who were too busy looking after their own interests to have any time left to devote to the working men. One of the political parties, it did not matter which, must be got to adopt the Labor platform until the Labor party was strong enough to stand alone.

NEED FOR EDUCATION

James D. Simson, the secretary-treasurer of the Typographical union said that the time had come to educate working men how to vote. Like the capitalists, the working men should look after their own interests. The time was ripe in Saskatchewan for the formation of such a party as was proposed. He was not in favor of the system of exacting pledges from parliamentary candidates. Men would often pledge themselves to anything to secure votes.

F. J. Richards strongly supported the organization of a Labor party. For twenty-five years the working men had been deceived by both political parties. He thought, too, that Labor should be represented in municipal matters. Under the present method of conducting municipal improvements, contractors left the city

every year with bulging pockets, whilst the working men and tax payers of the city received anything from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day. Further, the bad sanitary arrangements in the city boarding houses would bear investigation, while with the appointment of a proper building inspector, he believed that several accidents would have been prevented.

ALL THEY DESERVED

T. Martin (a connection of "Fighting Joe Martin"), said that he thought the working men had got all that was coming to them. They were in the majority at the polls, but had no representatives to defend their interests in the House. Working men had behaved like asses and naturally had been treated like asses. They had been for too long willing to sell their votes for a cigar, a glass of whisky or a \$5 bill. At election time they were always looking for the "long green." With Labor properly organized in Regina, whichever party did not properly endorse their platform must certainly be defeated. Let working men fight for bread and butter and righteousness rather than for Liberalism or Conservatism at the ballot boxes. If Labor once put its shoulders to the political wheel, the Government at Ottawa would never forget it.

H. Roller, of Winnipeg, enthusiastically urged the formation of a local Labor party. He was present in the city on Wednesday and had witnessed a grand torch-light procession and attended a great meeting in the rink. But what did it all amount to? Party men were accustomed to going on the platform and promising the workingmen everything, but giving them nothing. He had noticed last Wednesday a great banner which proclaimed the fact that the lands and the minerals were "ours," and that "we" would get them. Who would get them? They might be sure of one thing—it would not be the working men of this country.

RESOLUTION PASSED

T. W. Turner and Messrs. McLean and Surtees having also briefly addressed the meeting in favor of organization, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That we, the working men of Regina, take steps for the formation of a Regina branch of the Independent Labor party."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were then duly elected: Chairman, Hugh Peat; vice-chairman, Thomas M. Molloy; recording and corresponding secretary, James D. Simson; financial secretary, Mr. Surtees.

The newly-elected chairman then took the chair, and in a short speech congratulated those present on the action they had just taken. He briefly referred to the answer Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent to the delegates at the Trades Congress in Winnipeg on the Asiatic question, and expressed the hope that by a vigorous educational campaign the decision of Congress with regard to that reply would be well carried out and that the electors of Saskatchewan would be fully prepared at the next general election to give Sir Wilfrid his reply at the polls.

The meeting then adjourned till Sunday next, when the next meeting of the party will be held and the necessary steps taken to secure speakers and lecturers to assist in the educational propaganda of the party.

MR. J. Keir Hardie, the British Labor leader gives a few general impressions of his visit to Canada. He frankly states that the whole truth has been anything but told with regard to the conditions of employment in Canada by the emigration touts. If, he says, the Hudson Bay agents have libelled it, as they appear to have done badly for reasons of their own, in regard to its climate and

resources, the modern tout is equally guilty of suppressing the truth in another direction. He draws attention to the fact that wages are higher compared with those in England, and the chances are better for a man to improve his position. These advantages are inseparably connected with the building up of a new country. But he also points out that the chances are that the emigrant will have to put up with conditions of life that he would not tolerate at home. He noticed, as all visitors from the Old Country must notice, the unpopularity of the Englishman in Canada. This he attributes to his natural propensity for grumbling and to his conservative notions and ancient prejudices, and to his unwillingness to adapt himself to new conditions. Mr. Hardie makes special reference to the Londoner, who wants the same kind of house that he had in Seven Dials, and the same conditions and the same arrangements so far as his work is concerned that he has been used to at home, and any departure from which he looks upon as ignorance on the part of the Colonials whom he has to come to instruct. This naturally engenders a feeling of antipathy towards him with the result that his repeated importunities become a source of nuisance to all with whom he comes in contact.

Needless to say, there are many exceptions to this generalization, and amongst farmers the Yorkshireman or the Cumberland dalesman is as welcome as the Scotsman; but of the existence of the fact there is no manner of doubt whatever. Now, adaptability is a first essential to success in a new country. The man who will not turn his hand to anything that offers had better stay at home. This is particularly so at present, where in nearly every town in Canada there is an over-supply of labor. Emigration is pouring men into the country more rapidly than the market can absorb them, and with every passing year the difficulty of at once stepping into a job and a bit of land is increasing. I met a young Bradfordian at Calgary, an engineer with certificates and credentials galore, who had been five months in the country, and who, when I saw him was cleaning privies, and glad of the job. Mr. W. R. Trotter, of the Typographical Society, met a young Aberdonian at the same place, a stonemason, one of a gang of sixty men engaged in drain cutting. An analysis of the occupations of the sixty showed that twenty were stonemasons, six were carpenters, one was a baker, one a draper, four were bricklayers, and two were plumbers. These were all men who had been lured out by florid advertisements, but who had been unable up to then to find work at their trade, though many of them had been in the country for months.

At Winnipeg things were even worse, that city being a sort of clearing-house for the West, and there, as a consequence, a great many men got temporarily stranded. We are really at a loss to know what the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have been doing to allow the truth to leak out concerning the gilt-edged opportunities for work in the large cities of Canada. Mr. Hardie's article on his Canadian impressions will go a long way towards putting the emigration touts out of business for some time to come. With a total of 34 skilled artisans employed in the elevating task of cutting drains out of a total number of 60 employed, and with those facts authenticated by a trusted leader of labor in Great Britain, it will be necessary to appoint even smoother gentry than the Louis Leopolds in Great Britain to prosecute the good work of luring unfortunates to Canada to help swell the ranks of the unemployed. Canada needs unskilled workmen by the score, but of skilled workmen there are enough for all classes of work.

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SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS

Deputation from the Moose Jaw
Trades Council Meets Branch
Officials—Alleged Cause of
Dispute

If a number of union men were to take a notion to strike out in "these yere parts" on a label hunt for a week, they would run up against some curious bluffs and buncos; and the detail and plausibility of these yarns, invented and furnished to agencies with the sole purpose of bluffing unionists who have heard there is "something wrong at the factory" in a vague way, would likely make them think more seriously of the necessity of buying union made goods. If they don't know the bona fide label of each craft, what can they expect?

A deputation from the Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council waited on the manager of the Scotland Woollen Mills agency there, on the 25th inst. The visit was for the purpose of giving the company the measure of organized labor in the city that they might see the force of trying to suit it by treating their garment workers fairly. At the outset the manager asked the deputation if they knew the cause of the Winnipeg trouble, hoping probably to be able to correct some of the statements. He was given about all the details he could have expected, and did not deny them.

But his partner knew the REAL cause of the "strike"—a cigarette! The visitors were shown, dramatically, what a cigarette looked like, and the narrative proceeded. One of the factory garment workers was in the habit of smoking in the workroom during regular hours, against the rules and repeated warnings. The foreman caught him at it and summarily discharged him, whereupon the whole staff walked out in a body! Incidentally, it was added that the two managers at Moose Jaw were handling the business themselves, merely having their orders turned out by the Scotland Woollen Mills; and so it would be unjust to prejudice their business.

The committee saw the shoddy in these goods, and so did the manager after a little explanation. It was pointed out that in different statements to the press the company had made no mention of this "cause," which if true would have won them much sympathy from the public; that large bodies of working men and women were not in the habit of going on strike over cigarettes; and that in any event the terms of the signed agreement with the garment workers' union did not allow discharge without two weeks' notice or pay.

The company carries a large typographical union label on its price tickets; but if a stitch in time will not save their breaches, they need not expect the union printers of Regina and Moose Jaw to do printing for them in the reasonably near future.

The firm of the Kelly Heating and Plumbing Co., has been declared unfair by the local Plumbers' Union. The employers refuse to sign the workmen's schedule and intend to run an open shop in future. Some two or three men only are effected, so that the dispute is of very small consequence and will have no material effect on the local union whose scale has been recognised by all the larger employers in the city.

There appears to be some reason for the apprehension that labor troubles may interfere with the production of coal from the western mines as winter is approaching again. When the rupture actually occurs in such cases the public generally sizes up the last act of the parties to the dispute, overlooking the fact that the cause of the trouble may date some time back.

On Friday last President F. H. Sherman, of the district miners' union wired the following message to the Fernie Ledger:

"Hillcrest Co. posted lockout notices this morning. Board still in session. Will prosecute company for breach of act. Government refuses to appoint commission at Lethbridge. Strike may result.
(Sgd.) F. H. SHERMAN.

CAPITALISTIC INTEREST

Seek to Encourage Race Suicide by
Offering Inducements to Girls to
Remain at Mill—Money First,
The Nation Last.

Is the percentage of marriages in the Fox River Valley, Wis., to be lessened through the influence of the wealthy paper manufacturers?

It has often been asserted that the paper makers discourage their young women employees intent upon matrimony, but the first direct evidence of this came recently when S. R. Wagg, superintendent of the Fox River paper mill, raised the wages of the cutter and finishing girls with the stipulation that they stay single.

Fourteen girls employed in cutting paper struck and the wages they requested were granted. Following this action, Mr. Wagg called the ten finishers to his office, informed them that their pay was increased fifteen cents a day, and that their hours would not be lengthened.

"Girls," said Mr. Wagg, "you have all been faithful employees, and I want to show you I appreciate it. Now I like the work you are doing and I have increased your pay."

"You can make enough to be independent and can care for yourselves better than many men can care for you. Just when you are able to count and finish well I don't like to see you go and get married, so I hope as long as we make it an object for you to work here, you will not be tempted to undertake married life."
—Labor Tribune.

Another way to encourage race suicide.

A THREE-EDGED SWORD

"A strong man armed keepeth his house." Labor is strong and it is armed. Why, then, should it submit to the pillage of the spoiler? If workingmen scatter like sheep and cringe like cowards, they become an easy prey to those who would live in splendor upon the fruit of their toil. The fellow who deserts a good cause and hides away from danger because he is afraid of being hurt in battle, richly earns the contempt of good men. Numbers avail not, and strength is of little value without courage and devotion to nerve the arm and steel the heart for victory. It is the strong brave man who arms himself and offers his all upon the altar of the cause that he knows to be right, who is the pride and glory of his race. And we rejoice to know that labor has just such heroes. Their blood has dyed with crimson glory every battlefield on earth. They were as ready to face suffering and torture in the dark dungeons and meet obscure and ignominious death as they were to win glory amid the clat of battle.

Labor has still these heroes—millions of them. But, as they are as patient and enduring in peace as they have been brave and self-sacrificing in war, the same class that has led them to slaughter and bondage in the past is now striving to bind and hold them in industrial bondage. But the brightness of a better day is tingling with glory the eastern skies. The giant labor is waking, and the workers are beginning to see that what they have been doing for their self-constituted masters may be as well done for themselves.

To arms! to arms! Light with the fire of liberty the martial fires upon a million hilltops. Let the bugle call the sons of glory once more to earth's great battlefield.

Labor is strong and brave, is thrice armed, not only because it "hath its quarrel just" but because of the power and effectiveness of its weapons. With its triple-edged sword it must and will hew down all opposition. This threefold force is first, its productive capacity; second, its buying power; and third, its voting strength. United it is in position that capital can bring against it. All it has lacked in the past has been intelligent, experienced leadership. We now have that, and the world is about to witness a complete industrial revolution.
—Roanoke Industrial Era.

Within the last month 20 publications have been added to the fair list, as given by the Typographical Journal.

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MEN FROM
HEAD TO FOOT

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REGINA AND ARCOLA

pledges himself to the platform of the labor party flagrantly violates his promise, we will surely not be to blame, but he by his very act will stand condemned, and his action will give fresh impetus to our movement so that when our time is come the traitor will receive his just deserts, and the cause of the people be materially strengthened. We fully agree with "Spectator" that in the past the laboring classes have been nothing more or less than laboring asses but we are not possessed of any magician's wand for converting them from their paths of darkness. It is only by educating the workers that we can hope to gain our object. No class is so wedded to ancient customs and traditions as is the working class. Many of them are prepared to sell their franchise for a paltry fee, many more vote for Tory or Grit just because father did so before them, and the first object of this branch of the Canadian Labor party will be to educate those men to the real issues at stake, and alienate them from the worship of worn out party ties.

Before we run we must walk, and before we elect candidates we must have electors.—Editor.

"Unions teach men to live upright clean lives, to protect the home and the family, to respect and revere the commandment 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' to champion the cause of the weak, to urge the abolition of child labor and seek the fair remuneration for a fair day's work. Can the opponents of unionism find any flaw in that platform."—Eight Hour Printer.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE REALM does not assume any responsibility for opinions expressed by our correspondents in these columns. In a great many cases we agree with the writers in their views, but not always. In order to be fair and keep the paper on a broad-minded basis, we are glad to publish the articles sent as correspondence, even though they differ widely from our views.

(The Editor, Labor's Realm)

Dear Sir,—In the concluding paragraph of your editorial in last week's Realm you state: "We will, although unable to run our own candidates for parliamentary honors, be able, by the number of our votes, and the solidity of our concerted action, be able to assure the success of whatsoever candidate espousing our platform enters the field."

Regarding the first part of this, there may be reasons, of which I am ignorant, why the newly formed Independent Labor Party may be unable to run its own candidates. If so, what are they? Are they surmountable? I ask as a child in this matter and humbly await an answer.

In the meantime I intend to show you the utter futility of forming a party merely to obtain the return of either of the two parties already in the field.

This plan has already been tried in the old country and has proved a dismal failure. To my mind an Independent Labor Party is independent. That is, independent of either Liberal or Tory, or what does its name mean? What benefit will accrue to the laboring classes through solidifying their vote merely to obtain the return of either Liberal or Tory? I, for one, fail to see it.

Why not go on as at present, and let each man vote for the candidate he thinks the best. Supposing a Liberal presents an alluring program to the executive of the I.L.P. and they decide to support him, and through that support he is returned. Shall we gain anything by it? Will he carry out his program? Will he try? You know he will not, and the reason is not far to seek. The capitalistic and laboring classes are antagonistic, and to send a capitalist to represent us is suicidal. If we sent a labor member to represent us, and instead of advocating a shorter workday he tried to make it longer; instead of fair wage, sweating; instead of the union the open shop, would we again return him? How do you expect Liberals or Tories to return members who are prejudicial to their interests? They will not. Shall we?

These are pertinent questions, but a little common sense will clearly show that the only way is to form an Independent Labor Party, and not merely one in name. There is work to be done, let us do it ourselves, or else instead of calling ourselves the laboring classes, shorten the term by two letters and make it what we have been too long—the laboring asses.

SPECTATOR.

In reply to "Spectator" let us first express our extreme pleasure in finding one at any rate of our readers who is more sanguine of our new born power than we were ourselves. In explanation we would like to say that the difficulties of running our own candidate are not insurmountable but they are at present somewhat remote.

Our correspondent no doubt knows just as well as we do ourselves that we as an independent party will be unable to run our own candidates without money. We have yet to enroll the first member of our Labor Party in Regina, and as it will be necessary to deposit \$100 for the provincial and \$200 for the Dominion elections, which will be forfeited in the event of our candidate failing to poll the requisite number of votes which is one-half of the total votes polled by the winning candidate, we must confess that our chances of running a candidate at present are of the meagrest, unless some good philanthropist will be forthcoming with the necessary deposit and campaign funds.

The old familiar platitude "Rome was not built in a day" still stands good, and whilst we are perfecting our organization and marshalling our forces for the ultimate realization of our ideals and hopes, viz.: direct representation for the people by the people, there will be no good purpose served by either refusing to use our privilege of the ballot or voting indiscriminately. If the candidate, whoever he may be, who

LABOR HONORED**Working Stone Mason and Active Union Official Receives the Honor of Knighthood**

King Edward has conferred the honor of knighthood on W. S. Crossman, mayor of Cardiff, South Wales. This announcement has a special significance because of the fact that the new knight is a stonemason and an official in the union of his trade. He was elected mayor of Cardiff as a labor candidate in the municipal council. He is being saluted by all classes of Britishers as "the first labor knight," and leading labor men from all over Great Britain are sending him congratulations.

At first Mayor Crossman had some doubts as to whether it would be well for him to accept the honor of knighthood, because of doubt as to how his fellow laborers might look upon it. It is reported that the trade union leaders almost unanimously are pleased at what is considered a desire upon the part of the King to honor because of labor.

Sir William Crossman is said to be a man of retiring disposition. He is a staunch non-conformist and lives in the humblest possible style.

The King has further pleased the workers of Wales by promising to establish a new order which shall take the form of decoration for miners who display bravery in pit disasters.

HELP LABOR PARTY

Toronto, Oct. 23.—W. F. MacLean, the Conservative M. P., will take part in the London elections on the Labour side. He will address meetings there on Thursday and Friday night.

A JOB WANTED

IS THERE AN ENGLISHMAN IN all British Columbia who could tell another where he could get work? Machinist, fitter, millwright, or would accept what is offered. Been in Canada eight weeks, cannot get a job in Vancouver. Englishman, Box 193, Province office.

The above ad appeared in the Vancouver Daily Province of Oct. 15. It is now up to some of the touters for capitalism, either lay or clerical, to point out to this English workman just where that awful scarcity of labor exists that they have been offering up as an excuse for the importation of workers into the province from all parts of the earth. It is evident from the wording of the advertisement that he is willing to devote his strength and talents to the task of assisting in the development of "our" resources that are now lying fallow because of a dearth of labor. At least that is the yarn that has been dinned into our ears for some time past.

The plain fact of the matter is that

there is no scarcity of labor, either in British Columbia or anywhere else to do all that is necessary for the material comfort and well being of the inhabitants thereof. To admit that such a scarcity does not exist is but to acknowledge that the people of any given country are too lazy and shiftless to do their own work.

There is many a man right here in Vancouver who cannot find anything like steady employment. There will be more of them this coming winter. To hold out inducements for others to come is a form of swindle so contemptibly mean that no self-respecting "hunko-steerer" would stoop to engage in it. He would bring discredit upon his profession if he did.

As we are not English we are rather diffident about offering advice to the advertiser as to where he may secure a job. We are not unmindful of the fact that he asks for information from his own countrymen only. We would, however, humbly suggest that the soul saving industry is the only one in British Columbia that is short-handed. There is much work to be done in the Lord's vineyard. There is a lusty crop of souls that ought to be saved. In fact they need it badly, but the harvesters are few. The Salvation Army is buckling to the task nobly. But more warriors are needed. If the advertiser can do any sort of a street corner stunt with such pietistic fervor as to conjure coin from the pocket of saint or sinner for the purpose of fumigating dirty souls and transporting them to eternal bliss, he can get a job by applying to the Army barracks. If he is not properly qualified for service in the Lord's vineyard he can tackle his woodyard, where he can saw a cord of wood for a ten-cent libel on a breakfast.

This is a land of glorious opportunities. There is a job here for everyone who wants it.—Western Clarion.

THE LABOR EDITOR

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzel.)

There is a peculiar twist in the human mind which leads it to believe that something is so because it is in print. The fact that a newspaper has said thus and so it is to most folks sufficient evidence that it is true. We need not stop to analyse this peculiar psychological delusion.

To some editors this fact is a source of congratulation. But the true molder of public opinion seeks to arouse the thinking machine of his constituency. He is really an educator. He is one of the most important factors in the development of the human race. But he is not infallible. He will be the first to admit it tempted in all points like as we are, and he is not without sin.

My observations of the labor editors of this country has led me to have for them the greatest respect. Many of them are engaged in a most difficult task. Often the support which is given them is insufficient to permit them to do their best work in behalf of labor. They should receive the most cordial co-operation of the rank and file, as well as that of the leaders.

They are really very human. They are glad to receive helpful suggestions. They expect "knocks" and

are not disappointed. But there are other ways of boosting the labor press. The editor appreciates it when he is told that he has said or done a good thing through his paper. Tell him about it.

As a rule, he needs the money. He eats the same kind of food that the rest of us eat—when he can get it. Some of us have apparently concluded that he lives on ink. But even ink costs money. And the market price is advancing. He wears the same kind of clothes. He lives in the same kind of a house and he deals with the same kind of a landlord.

Just for the fun of it—let's give him a boost—in just the way that you know best.

KEIR HARDIE AND CANADA'S LEECHES

London, Oct. 19.—Keir Hardie writes of the "insane way" the Canadian government permits gambling in the land.

"Time and again," he says, "I met men who a few years ago were penniless and now reckon their fortunes in hundreds of thousands of dollars. It saddens one to see a great contentment teeming with natural wealth bled by a horde of unscrupulous speculators."

Keir Hardie declares that settlers, especially in the west, frequently pay from \$8 to \$15 an acre for land which a few years ago was originally bought for as many cents.

To the people of British Columbia:—"The time is coming when you will have to choose between the desired reinforcements of your own stock and blood, and the undesired of races to whom you are strangers. That is your choice. For myself, I think the time for making that choice is on you NOW."—Rudyard Kipling.

LABOR AND CHURCH

The church today is playing Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out—trying to utter the social conscience, while the sound core of society, the great sounding diapason in all social utterances—the class of sincere, clear thinking, clean living, simply conscientious working men—is outside the church. What wonder that the church is powerless!—Outlook, New York.

Is there a man with soul so dead,
A Union man, who never said,
The Union Label I'll demand
And agitate to beat the band?
If there's such a one, I say,
He'd better get in line today.
—Exchange.

Take off your coat and get on the job.

See

Engel Bros.

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Footwear**Union Made****STR THCONA BLOCK
SCARTH ST., REGIN****Union Tobaccos
For Union Men**

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**BRITISH NAVY
KING'S NAVY
MELLOW**

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**OLD SQUIRE 10c package
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MELLOW (In Tins)**

The above are Union-made and bear the Blue Label

Summer Comes Once a Year

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

Watches

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

F. G. ENGLAND Jeweler, Hamilton St.

C.P.R. Watch Official Inspector

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Semi-Ready Tailoring THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND

WE want your patronage. We have suits of every description from \$15 up, and we feel sure that you will be satisfied with the class of goods we handle. There is no man like a well-dressed man, and there is absolutely no reason why you should not be well-dressed.

If you need an Overcoat for this Fall, we can supply you with any style at reasonable prices.

HINDSON BROS. & CO., Ltd.

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**"For the Man in
the Overalls"****Nothing but the Best****'Uncle Tom' Tar Soap****"Uncle Tom" is Labor's Best Friend**

MADE BY

The Young-Thomas Soap Co., Ltd.

REGINA—CANADA

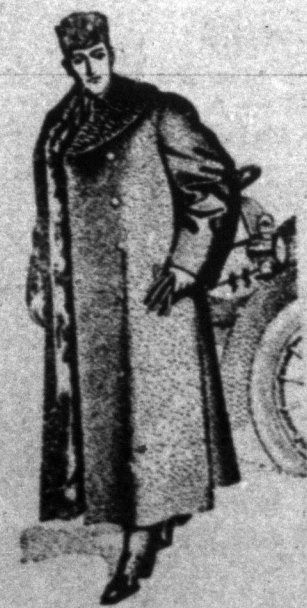
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These goods are Union-made, and we are selling them at prices that will interest you. Give us a call when you want that next pair, and we will show you some money-savers

NICOL & LOGGIE, LTD., SCARTH STREET

LOCAL NOTES

The short workday increases longevity.

Deal with those who deal fairly with you.

W. A. Mellroy, past president of the Bricklayers' Union is now in Saskatoon.

The big strike of the Northern Pacific switchmen has been settled. All the men returned to work on Monday last.

There can be no more valuable adjunct to the labor cause than a prosperous union paper.

Low wages and inferior efficiency go hand in hand. The sweating system is an example.

Love makes the world go round, but it don't have the same effect on bread and butter.

Trade unionists cannot find a better way in which to help the labor cause than by dealing with business men who solicit trade through the columns of trade union papers.

The street railway men of London, Ont., are demanding an increase of three cents an hour. It is expected that the Lemieux bill will be called in to settle the matter.

All unions should subscribe to the defense fund of the United Garment Workers of Winnipeg, to enable them to bring their trouble with the Scotland Woolen Mills to a successful issue. Mr. Hugh Peat is authorized to receive all subscriptions and forward them to the secretary at Winnipeg.

The executive of the Canadian Labor Party met on Tuesday evening last and drew up a constitution and bylaws to be submitted to the next regular meeting on Sunday.

The annual convention of the A. F. of L. opens today in Norfolk, Va. The Canada Trades Congress is being represented by W. R. Trotter of Winnipeg.

Now is the time to join the Canadian Labor Party, Regina branch and augment its power so that the wage earners may get fair play in the legislative halls of this country.

One hundred bridge mechanics walked off the works of the Canadian Shipbuilding Co., at Bridgeport, Ont. The grievance was the failure of the company to pay the men on their regular pay day.

The mat spread for the wrestling match in the old Trades Hall is still on the floor. At the bricklayers meeting on Tuesday last, several stalwart members were noticed eyeing it pretty hard during debate.

Union made tobacco of all kinds, smoking, chewing and cigarettes, can now be had in the city, thanks to the energies of Mr. C. Lavoie. Union men remember this. If you can't get it at one store, try another.

The many friends of Ray Graham will be pleased to learn that he has been discharged from the hospital. Ray had a long and severe attack of typhoid and that he pulled through is due to his strong will and good physique.

Every union man should read the "History of Trade Unions," by Wm. Trant, M.A. The work is endorsed by the American Federation of La-

bor, from whom it can be procured at a very nominal price. Mr. Trant being a well known and highly respected resident of Regina adds local interest to this scholarly work.

It would be well for the wage earners of the city to remember that the Canadian Labor Party is not a union man's party, but its membership is open to every wage earning man or woman in the city who desires to see the system of graft and spoils abolished from politics.

A chesty printer on a Mergenthaler machine. Knew it all—cams, pawls and magazine.

But to find if the metal was hot. Stuck his finger in the pot. And what he said isn't fit to be seen.

Anyone having anything to say against public ownership of public utilities should read the report of the government commission on the Bell Telephone strike in Toronto. Conditions in the Toronto "central" as proved by sworn evidence would be a disgrace to Russia to say nothing of Canada.

The British Columbia Lumber Association at a recent session discussed the advisability of reducing the wages paid to Orientals. This reduction is contemplated in consequence of the larger supply of labor now available. It illustrates the permanence of economic principles and especially the one underlying supply and demand. There can be no doubt that Oriental labor has been overpaid of late. The increased demands of these men in all branches of labor would have been intolerable but for the urgent necessity of using such labor as was available. With higher wages Orientals had acquired swelled heads, and has been less amenable to discipline; to put him in his pro-

per place would do no harm, and the rate of wages recently prevailing will bear a substantial cut.—The Week. Even the wages paid to the Chinks are too high, so heaven help the whites.

The Dominion parliament is called to meet for business on Nov. 28th. It is very probable that during the session, Mr. A. Verville, our "lone M.P." will again introduce his eight hour bill. Trade unionists would do well to follow the debate, then size up the division list and govern themselves accordingly.

In a letter to a friend in the city T. A. Stanlake, now of Winnipeg, wishes to be remembered to the boys and sends his best regards to all local unions. Stan, takes a deep interest in unionism in Regina, being among the first to join a trade union in this city. He says he was lone some for the "Realt" but looks forward to its publications now week by week.

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 338, 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.-Sec., 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. Presi-

dent, 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.-Sec., F. J. Richards; Warden W. A. Fahy; 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, J. McGowan; 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.

Published every Friday by the Saskatchewan Labor's Realm Company at the Office of the West Co., Ltd., Ross St., Regina, Box 39. Phone 78. Address all communications to the Manager. JAS. D. SIMSON, Box 39, Regina, Sask.

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TWO SHIRTS FOR PRICE OF ONE !!

It Would be Difficult

To provide a more impressive illustration of our Men's departments capacity for "doing things" than the recent buying "scoop" when our buyer landed an immense lot of Traveller's Sample Shirts.

The representative of a large reputable furnishing house who travels with trunk after trunk of samples stopped off here on his homeward trip. After some difficult dickering in which we promised not to divulge the maker's name we got the immense lot at exceptional concessions.

The lot consists of stiff front shirts in all the coming patterns for 1908. Also men's working shirts, night shirts, pyjamas. The sizes of shirts are in 15, 15½, 16 and if anyone of these are your size you strike a bargain that seldom comes even in this store now noted for big value giving.

The savings are immense, as the prices by no means even represents the wholesale prices, let alone the retail value.

N.B.—Now men; this is where you will save money and we strongly advise you to come to-day. If not to-day, come as soon as you can. We can offer no assurance as to whether your size will not be gone when you come unless you come early in the sale.

THE PRICES ARE

For Men's Working Shirts—a choice in qualities and patterns

50c to \$2.00

For Men's fine Shirts of Cambrics, Madras, Gingham, in all the coming patterns for next year. Prices

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