

Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

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THE SASKATCHEWAN LABOR'S REALM

Weekly Labor and Social Reform Newspaper.

Justice, Truth, Fraternity.

"Labor Omnia Vincit."

HUGH PEAT

EDITOR.

Canadian Labor Party

Address by Honore J. Jaxon--

Denounces Special Privilege

Mr. Jaxon opened his remarks by commenting upon the apparent impossibility of a labor man ever getting out of the harness. Twenty two years before, when he had scampered southward over the international line with his coat tails streaming out behind him, he had dreamed of the North-West as a happy land to which in later years and after the subsidence of the passions aroused by the war of '85 he might return and take rest amid hunting and pastoral scenes as a solace and means of recuperation from the toils of labor reform into which he had plunged on his arrival in the domain of Uncle Sam. Now, however, that he had returned, he found that the North-west had developed to about the same point in the industrial struggle in which he found the United States in '85; and the result was that instead of finding the North-west a place for vacation and rest he was constrained to keep right on in the same old fray.

The fact, however, that the labor question in even this new country and was thus claiming a front place in public attention and the fact that working men were constrained to assemble in public meetings such as the present to consider ways and means of resisting oppression was the proof that here as everywhere social conditions were diseased and imperatively called for a remedy.

To study these conditions and search out a remedy was the duty of every good citizen whether already a member of organized labor or not.

Far from being despised or antagonized laboring men should be encouraged and co-operated with in their endeavors to find a solution for this problem of economics which was so seriously affecting all society. In addressing oneself to this problem it might be considered a logical course of procedure to first grasp the general nature of the social trouble and to then seek not only for the direct causes of that trouble but also for some explanation of just why, in the evolution of things, these causes have come into operation.

From a study of the causes of social trouble one might reasonably expect to find a suggestion of a remedy, and from an understanding of the cosmic reasons for the existence of those causes one might get a hint as to the spirit in which to apply the remedy.

By the time a full view had thus been obtained not only of the trouble but also of the methods by which to cure the trouble one would then be in a position to form a sound and reasonable judgment as to the desirability and merit of this great social movement which was endeavoring to remedy the trouble.

Persons unwilling to thus make a conscientious study of the social field had no right to sit in judgment upon these laboring men who were trying to do something for the common good.

Perhaps the most striking feature on first examination of present social conditions was to be found in the fact that those who did the real work of producing the things demanded by mankind got the least share of them, while those who were most conspicuously free from any suspicion of performing actual toil were revelling in possessions beyond the dreams of avarice. A thousand babes go supperless to bed that one monster's brat may spew on silk.

Now, since all real wealth, that is, all things desired for the support and material development of mankind are the product of two things only—on one side, namely of the raw materials of the earth which are created by nature and are therefore the property of all mankind, and not of particular individuals, and, on the other hand, of the labor of hand and brain actually expended in the planning and making and superintending and exchanging of these objects of human desire and human necessity, it followed that if one man takes out from the general product more than he puts in then one or more of the other contributors to this general product must necessarily take out less.

It was probably impossible for a man by pure and unadulterated labor expended in legitimate effort of hand and brain to produce in a whole lifetime more than \$10,000 worth of wealth in excess of that which he and his family would consume; and since hundreds of millions of dollar's worth of the products of human toil were to-day in the possession of men who could not possibly perform more than an infinitesimal fraction of that toil in even a hundred years of continual effort, and since, as a matter of fact, these persons were notoriously free from any possible accusation of doing even the brain work of superintendence or book-keeping, or of anything more than the mere clipping of the coupons or signing of the cheques in which their dividends took form, it was quite sufficiently evident that their superabundance of possession must convey the explanation of the dire poverty of the great mass of their fellow citizens. Evidently they had by some means feloniously gotten it away from their fellow citizens. Their possession of the plunder was the proof of their crime. The first question was to determine just how the burglar had broken the lock.

In addressing oneself to this question a certain amount of light could be obtained from evidence contributed in a moment of candor by a now deceased financier of the United States. This gentleman, who was none other than the late lamented Jay Gould, had once frankly given out the dictum that the way to make money was to find out the pathways in which the people were of necessity compelled to travel, "and then plant toll gates over those pathways." And, sure enough, just as soon as anyone might make intelligent scrutiny of present day processes of production and exchange, it becomes abundantly evident that every avenue in which the people travelled in order to produce goods, and likewise every avenue they travelled to obtain goods, were all alike beset by toll gates at which they were compelled to give up everything except that amount of product required by the lowest possible standard of life which they were willing to adopt, and yet continue to work and reproduce their kind.

In other words, and to use another illustration, the fellows in possession of the plunder had evidently gotten their plunder by obtaining a vantage ground in the centre of the circle of production in such manner that in the first place their fellow citizens must come to them and beg for the opportunity to produce anything at all and as the price of such permission must give up whatever they might thus produce to the masters of that favored central position and at the price dictated by the masters, and in the second place must again come to these same favored mortals whenever they wished to exchange for the products of other workers the pitiful remuneration received for their own products, and in this last transaction also

find themselves at the mercy of the masters, and therefore compelled to pay the price dictated by the latter just as formerly they had been compelled to accept the price dictated by them. They were caught in the trap coming and again caught in the trap going. Under the present system the clothing worker might be producing a suit of clothes side by side with the leather worker who was producing shoes. The product of each was estimated at the lowest possible value when turned into the storehouses of the possessing class, but the very moment that the cloth worker sought to buy the pair of shoes and the leather worker to buy the suit of clothing, the values of these respective articles were found by some subtle alchemy to have been increased many fold.

Now, since it is evident that free and intelligent human beings would never permit such a state of affairs as this to come into operation, it was obvious that the system from which we are thus suffering must have been established by force or cunning. And, indeed, just as soon as with this initial cue we make a study of the development of human society we find that every means by which the people are thus brought under coercion is simply a special privilege of some sort or other—such privileges having either been seized in ancient times by open and brutal force and made respectable by sheer lapse of time, or having been obtained by bribery from dishonest legislatures or by cunning from foolish and ignorant ones.

Special privilege being thus the cause on one hand of the affluence of the class which produced only schemes to get title to wealth, and on the other, of the poverty and degradation of the infinitely larger class which by labor of hand and brain produced the wealth itself, it was obvious that the remedy lay in abrogating these special privileges. As a preliminary to such abolition it would of course be very naturally asked just what these special privileges are. To answer this question and make such a catalog as that called for would be altogether outside the limits permitted by a single afternoon's talk, and to do so would moreover deprive the speaker's audience of the much more thorough knowledge and understanding of these gateways of plunder which they would acquire by studying them out for themselves in the educational meetings which the speaker understood to constitute an important part of their future program. For the present, therefore, he would not attempt such a catalog but would turn instead for a moment to the consideration of the conditions responsible for the rise of special privilege.

In this field of inquiry the first fact which presented itself was the circumstance that prior to the event of any special privilege there has always arisen a boss or tyrant who by cunning or force has created and seized him. The display of egotism and disregard for one's fellows involved in such an act as this is naturally an outcome partly of the animal selfishness of the boss, titled or untitled, in asserting his claim, and partly of the animal selfishness of the victims of the special privilege as manifested in the cowardice or laziness through which they permitted the special privilege to be seized.

When it was once perceived in this way that the animal selfishness of mankind is responsible for the industrial sufferings of mankind it becomes also obvious that these sufferings must be intended to so arouse and educate mankind as to drive men upward and out of this stage of animal selfishness and into those higher and spiritual realms of thought and action which would naturally present themselves as the next and necessary advance if for a moment we would stop and consider the

evolutions of nature from the mineral to the vegetable, from the vegetable to the animal, from the animal to the human, from the physical and primitive instincts of the human to the intellectual attainments of mankind as at present evolved; and, if we would further consider the central import of all these great messages which, from the time when men first

attained a status which enabled him to comprehend the simplest of them have come to this world in succession of ever increasing beneficence, and have demonstrated their emanation from the great spirit of life—from the One will which guides and molds and controls all things and actions in this universe—by the effect which they have produced upon the course of history and in the hearts of men—an effect utterly beyond the unaided power of the merely human intellect, an effect which cannot be permanently dimmed by even the persistent priestcraft which from this same animal selfishness of human nature has ever sought to turn these divine messages to the account of private profit and aggrandisement.

The grandeur and beauty of life to which these messages point the way were beyond the power of comprehension pertaining to our present stage of intellectual advancement, but our inability to fully grasp this glorious future was no proof that it was not on the way. The fact that the mineral world could not grasp the finer and more complex organization which was destined to evolve from it, the fact that the vegetable world could not comprehend the still more complex and wonderful animal life which came into existence after the vegetable had paved the way, the fact that the animal world cannot grasp or comprehend the processes of our human life which in like manner have developed upon the foundation provided by the animal existence, all this succession of inability to comprehend has not prevented or even retarded the admitted succession of actual improvement; and we are therefore barred from assuming that our inability, in our turn, to comprehend a higher life than that which we now enjoy is going to interfere with the coming of that higher life. We are all bound to the wheel of fate. All are destined to reach the higher planes; and since the cause of our troubles was to be found in the selfishness of our animal natures, and since the central thought of the divine messages has been to cultivate that spirit of unselfishness which inspires us to shove things to others rather than to grasp them for ourselves—in other words, to find our highest happiness in the mutual service of kindly comradeship—it must be obvious that for the successful applying of the remedy for special privilege we must do the applying in a spirit and by methods which display unselfishness rather than perpetuate the selfishness which is the cause of our troubles.

This means that in our methods of organization we must studiously avoid that self-seeking which kills comradeship and produces dissension. We should carry out the functions of our organization through the agency of volunteers regarding their work as a labor of love rather than through officialism and appointed committees and we should shrink with horror from anything like logrolling or wire-pulling for the advancement of our individual selves to official positions. For a reformer to ask a fellow reformer to either nominate him or vote for him was equivalent to a combined bribe and threat, and as such should be resented by the person of whom such service might be requested. The practising of such undignified methods by one would incite others to follow the same evil example and the movement tolerating such practices would find itself divided into as many

(Continued on page 2)

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TORONTO LABOR COUNCIL

Anonymous Gift of \$1000 to be Expended in Relieving the Poor

Toronto, Dec. 6.—The District Labor Council had one of the stormiest meetings in its history last night over a clause in the executive report that all candidates for office, either municipal, provincial or federal, should have their applications for endorsement by the labor council referred to the Independent Labor party, for its platform is endorsed by the Trades Congress of Canada and the executive intend to have all the work connected with these matters shifted from the council, to give more time for real business. Council at the last meeting endorsed William Worrell for alderman in the first ward and a number of members last night thought that the clause objected to would reflect on Mr. Worrell's standing with the labor people.

The discussion became heated, and President James Kennedy was kept busy calling members to order. The clause was struck out. Other clauses in the report were laid over.

A prominent citizen whose name was not divulged, but who is thought to be Goldwin Smith, made a donation to the Labor Council of \$1000, to be devoted to any deserving cases of need amongst the ranks of the local unionists. The money is in the hands of a committee of nine. It will not be paid into the funds of any union, but will be given to needy members or their families.

The executive reported that Mr. Hodge of the British House of Parliament, who had attended the American Federation of Labor convention in Virginia as fraternal delegate, would be in Toronto on Dec. 18, to address mass meetings of labor men. The delegates to the National exhibition board were chosen last night. Delegates Thompson and Simpson being appointed.

DEATH OF THE FACTORY CHILD

Like a trampled flower she lay there, In the cabin on the hill; "Jennie's sick," said Tom, her brother.

To the foreman of the mill. Tossing in her restless fever, On a blanket soiled and torn, Lay this work-worn child of sorrow, Eight sad years since she was born.

Then her feverish fancy awakened, And her eyes grew wide with fear; "Mamma, hurry, there's the whistle; I'll be late if I lie here."

"See that wheel above the window! What a big one! See it whirl! Mamma, I'm so tired of working; And I'm such a little girl."

"Can't I have a dolly, mamma, Like the one I saw one day? Are there mills in heaven, mamma? Won't God let me run and play?"

"See, how fast the spools are spinning! Faster, faster! Oh, my head! No, I couldn't help it; no sir! Please, I didn't break the thread."

"Oh, my finger's caught! It's bleeding! Stop the wheels and let me go! Mamma, quick, the wheels will kill me!"

Stop it! Oh, it hurts me so!" Then the angel paused no longer, Fanned her with his cooling breath, Touched her tiny heart and stopped it, Soothed her with the peace of death.

—J. Vincent Graham, Bricklayer.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

Baron Ishii, chief of the bureau of commerce of the Japanese foreign office, who recently visited the United States and Canada for the purpose of investigating the immigration problem, is reported to have stated in an interview that laborers should be sent from his country to Canada in great moderation, because an exclusion act would be disagreeable. It is the opinion of many that the conclusion arrived at by the baron is the right one, and will, if carried out, enhance the best interests of both countries.

It is often stated by so-called lovers of liberty that we have no right to keep out any who have the desire to come into the country, provided they are of sound mind and good health. This would be good argument if those who came were willing to subscribe to the prevailing conditions. It is a well known fact that if Orientals were permitted to enter our country without restriction that industrial conditions would have a very large tendency to lower the standing of the white classes. The Canadian workman has the ambition to see his country progress, and will use all the agencies at hand to bring about that end, and will also struggle strenuously against influences that are likely to have a retarding effect upon the chances of his obtaining a decent living for himself and family.

ADVICE TO GOMPERS

It has been demonstrated before to Mr. Gompers that he cannot blind the eyes of the laboring man. Chicago Saturday Blade.

So, Samuel Gompers, elected consecutively for twenty-five years by the A.F. of L., is now told that he "can not blind the eyes of his fellows!"

Samuel Gompers, battle scarred, with a life devoted to labor, with never a taint of corruption; never a candidate for office, and always in the forefront of every turmoil and battle for better conditions, and who has indelibly made his impress on industrial history of two centuries, is now referred to as "blinding working men," because he attacks William Taft, the pride of special interests, and the foe of independent Americanism that snaps its fingers in contempt for a judge that will put a man in jail without according him his constitutional right of a trial by jury!

Men like Gompers could easily gain the good will of the capitalistic press. The "no-politics" cry is the brand of unionism that just suits the Blade and its kind.

But Gompers will be remembered long after these puny paragraphists are forgotten.—Toledo Union Leader.

SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES

McClure's Magazine for November, contains a review of the Canadian law for the settlement of labor disputes, by Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University. In summarizing the advantages of the law, President Eliot says that it prevents sudden blows aimed by labor at capital, or by capital at labor. It prevents the sudden cessation of industries supplying necessities of life, as fuel, transportation, light and water. It makes it necessary for the party taking the first step to have a well

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WE BELIEVE HIM

George C. Manly, as president of the Citizens Alliance of Denver, Col., has sent out a circular to all merchants asking co-operation. The circular bears the following headline: "Printed in an open shop. 'Indispensable' is spelled 'indispens-i-ble' and 'thoughtless' with one 's'. To say nothing of the punctuation. We take his word for it.—Clothing Trade Bulletin.

REAL EXPENSIVE CUSSES

The "knockers" have cost the trade unions more good old hard cash than all the citizens alliances, Parry associations, and manufacturers' associations this country has ever seen.—Fort Worth Union Banner.

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

mutually neutralising factions as there might arise rival and ambitious leaders with their respective partizan followings:

The advice thus given was the sincerest which the speaker could give as the result of his 22 years of experience of the labor movement in the United States, and he would simply add the advice that until by conscientious and careful study of economics they had found out exactly what they wanted in the way of eliminating special privilege, and until by successive "counting of noses" they had assured themselves of their ability to actually win, in other words to be something more than a mere cat's paw for whichever one of the two main existing parties would be benefited by the launching of a third party ticket not strong enough to win out, but merely strong enough to hurt the rival party, it would be advisable for them to attend strictly to the educational functions of their movement.

In conclusion the speaker urged that the same spirit of unselfishness which would lead them to thus restrain the natural desire for personal office-holding would also lead them to exercise a spirit of justice towards the Indians, those "co-operative cattle ranchers" who had been so ruthlessly deprived of their buffalo by eastern financiers eager to establish cattle ranches on the land stolen from the Indian; and would also lead them to reach out in brotherly sympathy to their brothers, the producers of food stuffs in the farming districts; who equally with themselves were the victims of exploitation and special privilege.

At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of Regina Branch of the Canadian Labor party, the forming of producers' Social and Economic Discussion Circles by the actual producers, in town and country, of the really useful things of life, is both practical and desirable."

It is regrettable that lack of space forbids the printing in full of the incisive remarks of the speaker regarding the conditions of the Canadian farmer. On both of these topics his views were endorsed by the repeated and enthusiastic and unanimous applause of the audience.

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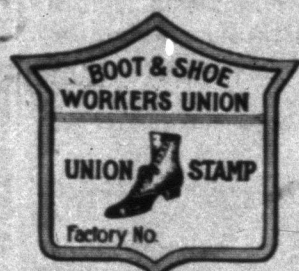
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CANADA'S PARLIAMENT OF LABOR

A few of the Resolutions Passed at the Recent Trades' Congress in Winnipeg

The printed proceedings of the last Dominion Trades Congress have recently come to hand. It may interest the readers of the realm to learn the nature of the work done by labor's parliament. The following is a brief outline of the most important resolutions that passed the congress.

That persons in charge of steam boilers in Manitoba shall hold a certificate of competency from the government.

That employees of private detective agencies be prohibited from carrying firearms or other weapons, such power should only be given to the regular officers of the law.

That all wage earners be paid in current cash, and paid weekly or fortnightly.

That electric railways be equipped with air brakes and approved sanders.

That street and electric railway employees work not more than nine hours a day.

That a centre isle or passage way, be provided on all open cars.

That eight hours shall constitute a day's labor on Sunday.

That the Dominion government create a new portfolio, to be known as the minister of labor.

That the congress reaffirm the \$500 poll tax imposed on Chinese, and that legislation be enacted that will prevent the refunding of the said \$500 poll tax on any pretext.

That the Congress approve of the principle of the Lemieux bill governing trades disputes, but that the executive be instructed to carefully analyse the bill, and if it does not provide proper protection for workmen that amendments be sought to secure that end.

That competent scaffold inspectors be appointed by municipalities, and if necessary, from provincial governments.

That the Trades Congress calls to the attention of the Dominion government the necessity of enacting a workmen's compensation act on similar lines to that enacted by the Imperial government.

That the Congress endow a room in the sick children's hospital, Toronto, to be known as the D. J. O'Donoghue Room, as a fitting memorial to our late lamented brother and worker, who did so much for the cause of humanity and the wage-earners of Canada.

That the attention of the post master general and the minister of labor be called to the conditions of service and pay of letter carriers.

That the federal government be asked to appoint inspectors for the purpose of inspecting gear, etc., in the unloading and loading of ships and steamers.

That inasmuch as there is a desire on the part of workmen throughout the Dominion to secure legislation towards securing old age pensions, and the principal difficulty facing us is ways and means of financing the same, therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Congress, a sufficient amount of our public domain still remains in Canada to be set aside for that purpose; we therefore, recommend that the Dominion government be requested to reserve a portion of our public lands, and arrange for the sale of portions of them from time to time to create a pension fund for aged persons or subjects resident in Canada for a length of time to be stated in the act.

That the Act calling for the deposit of \$200 by any candidate, or any bar to the freedom of candidature by the workers of this country be eliminated and that the executive use every effort to have such obstruction removed.

That more stringent laws be passed regarding child labor, and also that factory inspectors be given larger scope and more power to enforce such laws as may now or in future be enacted.

The financial statement of the secretary showed that he had collected from all sources the sum of \$7,474.79. The total expenditure (itemized) was \$6,570.26, and the balance on hand Sept. 20th, 1907 was \$904.53.

GOMPER'S TRIUMPHS

In the unanimous election of President Sam Gompers of the American Federation, he not only defeated the wiles and wishes of the enemies of organized labor, but also the 'ismists' in the union ranks that would like to see his downfall. He has again demonstrated that fair minded trade unionists throughout the Americas and Europe are above theory, and a practical, straight, business-like, trades union is the only one that provides for the man who works and creates.—San Antonio Dispatch.

AS MITCHELL SEES IT

Now that congress has come to Washington the legislative committees of organized labor will get busy, it is remarked, and endeavor to have passed by the senate and the house certain measures that have a direct bearing on the weal of the workingmen. It is also said that the disappointment that was felt by certain labor leaders because of the attack of the American Federation of Labor against Speaker Cannon fell flat, was compensated for in the president's message. Some of the leaders openly praised certain of President Roosevelt's utterances. There were others who looked wise and said nothing.

The policy of organized labor from this time until the presidential campaign opens in earnest will be non-committal, it is explained, but the legislative committees will be on hand in the big white building on the hill, and while endeavoring to influence legislation favorable to the toiling masses they will also be taking notes. The foregoing is the statement in a nutshell of a labor leader whose followers declare "he counts" in more senses than one.

In the meantime Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the spokesman of the organized workmen of America, is "saying things" at labor meetings, and some politicians are eagerly reading between the lines. Over in Baltimore the other evening President Gompers was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. In his address Mr. Gompers commented upon the fight that is being made for and against the open shop, adding:

"The unions of labor have done much to advance the interests of the toiling masses. They have taken the yoke off their shoulders and the fetters from their limbs. They have transformed the toiling man, who, with bent back and receding brow, was called 'the man with the hoe.' They have made him stand erect and look the world in the face. These moral, social and political results have been achieved in spite of antagonism and bitterness. Against ignorance and prejudice the organization of labor has stood as a watch tower."

He then said that since the eight-hour rule was put into effect and wages and conditions had been bettered the workingman has been more sober and temperate in all things. In referring to the antagonism to organized labor he said:

"They who oppose us take the worst that any of our fellow unionists have done and say that these things are our methods. They take an example of the honest man, who has fallen by the wayside and call him a type of labor leader. We demand a square deal."

Rev. Charles Stelzle of the Presbyterian church, who is known as a staunch friend of labor, in the course of his address said that labor unionism was fundamentally a moral and religious question and that it should be developed and not abolished. The whole solution of the problem, he said, was the application of the golden rule.—Washington Labor Unionist.

AS TO LABOR PAPERS

In any other kind of paper—particularly class papers—the mass benefited by their publication gives to them all the advertising support possible. Not so with the labor paper. If a union gives a ball or other entertainment out of which it seeks to make money it takes its advertising, and a complimentary ticket to the editor of the papers that abuse unionism. 365 days a year. Then they roast the editor of the labor paper because he didn't pungle up the coin for a ticket and give the affair a write-up. 'Consistency is a jewel that organized labor ought to wear.—Seattle Union Record.

GRAND FORKS LABOR TROUBLES

Grand Forks, B.C., Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Grand Forks labor union held last night there was a strong feeling against accepting the lower wage schedule offered by the Granby Co., and things today do not look any too promising for the resumption of work at the smelter. There is a report that the Granby company may employ men from elsewhere, but that would certainly lead to serious trouble. The company have not consulted the union regarding the lower scale, but have stated that all men wanting to go to work on that basis may do so.

CLOSE TWO DAYS A WEEK

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 5.—Notices were posted at the works of the General Electric Co. here today to the effect that the 7,500 employees would receive their pay tomorrow and the work would resume on Friday and Saturday. The same schedule will obtain next week.

ANSWERS TO LABOR PARTY QUESTIONS

Replies of Mayoralty Candidates to Labor Party Questions—Favor Franchise for Householders

The Labor Party formulated a series of questions on municipal subjects for submission to mayoralty candidates who sought office at the recent election. A copy of these questions had been sent to each candidate with the intimation that an early reply would be appreciated, and that replies would be published as soon as received.

Following is a list of the questions and in the replies which have been received the numbers correspond with the numbers to the questions.

LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Will you oppose the granting of franchises to private corporations?
2. Will you use your utmost and persistent efforts towards the abolition of the contract system on all municipal work?
3. Would you favor a maximum aggregate of 48 hours per week for municipal employees?
4. Are you in favor of the abolition of the ward system in the election of Aldermen, by the substitution of the same system that is used in the election of mayor?
5. Are you in favor of all municipal supplies being purchased from firms that use the Union Label, where such label is practicable of application?
6. Would you favor the reduction of taxation on improvements and industry, and place it upon land values?
7. Would you be in favor of amending the city charter to the extent of granting a franchise to all householders over the age of 21 years?
8. Would you favor a three dollar poll tax on male non-householders over twenty-one years of age, the tax receipt to carry with it the franchise on all matters except money by-laws.

J. W. SMITH

1. Yes, I was the first man in Regina to publicly advocate municipal waterworks and electric lighting.
2. I have already announced myself from the public platform as in favor of day labor where practicable.
3. I have never had any experience with the Eight-hour system. If the system were general no doubt the city would adopt it. At the present time corporation laborers are paid by the hour. This is a question I would like to discuss fully with you.
4. Both systems have their faults and good points, I would suggest a combination of both. Five aldermen to be elected from the wards and five from the city as a whole, and these with the Mayor to be the legislative body, and then a commission of three as an administrative body to carry out the instructions of the Council.
5. Yes, providing the prices are fair and just.
6. Yes. See the report of the municipal commission of which I was a member.
7. Yes, I believe that the tenant who pays a high rent and therefore indirectly pays the taxes should have a vote.
8. As I see this question at present I cannot say that I would as in a hotly contested election it might lead to great trouble. This is an important question and would need mature thought, before I could give an intelligent and definite reply.

W. D. COWAN

1. Yes, always did and always will.
2. Always have favored doing public work by day labor and whenever we can get good inspectors will always favor it, and every effort should be made to get good inspectors. We ought to be able to get them as easily as contractors.
3. Yes.
4. No. Not with conditions as they are in Regina.
5. Yes. As an old member of the carpenters' union of Toronto, Philadelphia and Baltimore, I have always followed that rule.
6. The Henry George system of tax on Land values is the only system in my estimation which should be enforced. The present system is all wrong.
7. Would not wish to commit myself unreservedly to this in its entirety, although I approve of it largely. The present system of electing is very unjust and needs radical changes, but I would wish a free hand pledging only my support to any system that would be put in place to all bona fide, reputable residents.
8. Same as No. 7.

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 S
C.P.R. Watch Official Inspector. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

QUITE

A few people prefer a Soft Coal. We handle

Bienfait Soft Coal

A real good one—at a moderate cost.

Mines are now cutting a good, clean article.

Whitmore Bros.
South Railway St.

IT'S A CASE OF "HAVE TO" WITH US

We have our stock of

Fancy Goods

displayed on tables and in show cases, making really a nice assortment. Our prices are AWAY DOWN! Why? We wish to make quick steady sales and clear out everything.

THE REGINA PHARMACY

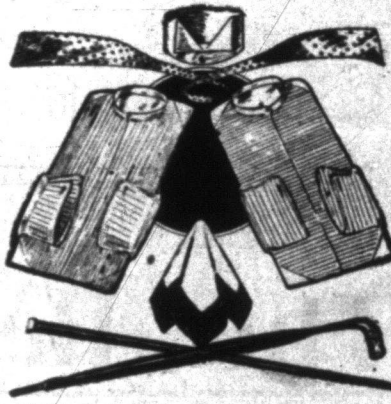
1719 Scarth St.

—AND—

Broad St. (Near Ottawa Bank.)

A Study

In
Shirt Styles



For the coming Summer convinces us that colors will be much in vogue. Many shades will be worn, and all the popular ones are here now for your inspection and selection. While thinking of Shirts, how about your Cuff and Collar-Box? Is it well supplied, or does it need replenishing? Then the other adjuncts—Socks, Neck-Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs? And how are you off for a handsome Cane? All here awaiting your choice.

HINDSON BROS. & CO., Ltd.
1711 SCARTH ST., REGINA, SASK.

"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

LOCAL NOTES

The hammer is the master-tool of the knocker.

Do your Christmas shopping with the firms that deal fairly with you.

The printers had a very important and interesting session on Saturday.

A little emergency currency comes in right nicely about Christmas time.

The early Christmas shopper avoids the swarm.

John Mitchell is a candidate for delegate to the A.F. of L.

Shop early and avoid the shopworn toy.

Five new lodges of machinists were organized during the month of November.

And yet, more's the pity, some men are wrongfully judged and judged.

It is fair to remark that panics involving widespread misery do not originate in trade unions.

But then, after all, would the exhilaration of the merry Christmastide be quite complete without the crush.

Wonder if the "practical candidate" in Ward 5, has yet realised what it was that struck him.

The caretaker of the Trades Hall is certainly performing his duties in a creditable way.

Come to the Canadian Labor party meeting on Sunday next. Interesting lecture. Everybody welcome.

Some of those who have had much to say about safe and sane politics, seem to have missed their cue in the matter of safe and sane finance.

President Roosevelt in his message to congress recommends legislation during the present session to regulate women and child labor in the States.

Honore J. Jaxon, who spent the greater part of the week in the city, left Friday morning for Prince Albert.

Local labor men took practically no action in the mayoralty contest. Both candidates expressed themselves favorably to the working men.

The industrial Shylocks will yet be made to acknowledge that their \$1,500,000 labor crushing fund was a losing investment.

In the interests of the general welfare trade unionists should, when possible spend their money where it will do their cause some good.

The doctrine of an elastic currency is all right as a theory, but the troublesome question is, Who's going to manipulate the elastic?

Meeting of the Canadian Labor Party Sunday. Be there.

Criticism of those who become anxious for the safety of money hoarded as a means of existence comes with bad grace from the hoarders of millions.

The advice given on Sunday by Honore J. Jaxon, to the local workers on the abolition of selfishness in union circles, was timely and well-advised.

The local typos are devising some scheme to celebrate, and incidentally help their treasury. The plan of procedure has not yet been decided upon but the committee are hard at work.

There are more unemployed bricklayers in the city this year than there were at the corresponding period last year, in spite of the mild weather.

The new sign over the entrance to Trades Hall is very attractive as well as proving very useful to strangers in locating that important place of meeting.

The Trades Hall was occupied on Wednesday and Thursday by the convention of agricultural societies. The convention was addressed by Honore J. Jaxon.

Ray Graham has returned from his recuperating trip south, and started work this week. His trip did him all kinds of good and he says he never felt better.

Meeting of the Canadian Labor Party Sunday. Be there.

Everything points to the concert and dance to be given by the T. & L. C. on Dec. 26th, being a success. Tickets are only 50 cents each, and may be had from any member of the committee.

There is some talk of calling a big joint convention of farmers and city mechanics to discuss ways and means of uniting forces for the general welfare of producers of the country's needs.

George T. Walker, the financial secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, is spending the week in Indian Head, where he is looking after the interests of his firm, Messrs. Cook, Potts & Smith.

One hundred and forty laborers employed by the U.S. government on the construction of fortifications at Cushing Cow and Diamond Islands, Maine, struck recently for increased wages.

Mayor Smith says that he never had any experience with the eight-hour day. Judging by the activity of His Worship for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 7th, guess he's right.

If it don't soon snow Freddy is going to take off his boots again. Let us all hope it snows for it does look odd for a man to be going about town in his socks.

Remember This! Catalogue firms in the east offering cheap Xmas bargains, are invariably sweat shop employers. Spend your money where you make it, and buy labeled goods.

Boost the label.

The newspaper men can most of them say "it never touched me." A "flurry" may come and a "flurry" may go, but the newspaper man goes on forever—working for his board and clothes, and boosting other people's get-rich enterprises.—Guthrie Star.

"We protest against and repudiate the theory either expressed or implied that there exists any direct or indirect property right in workmen other than the workmen themselves, and in defence of our position upon these great fundamental principles made sacred by history and traditions we pledge our united efforts."—Samuel Gompers.

"If the rights and the interests of the people are to be protected and defended against modern greed, avarice, chicanery, and unlawful power, we can not, and we will not, surrender or yield the exercise of the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press."—Samuel Gompers.

Come to the Canadian Labor party meeting on Sunday next. Interesting lecture. Everybody welcome.

Come to the Canadian Labor party meeting on Sunday next. Interesting lecture. Everybody welcome.

Organised labor won a signal victory at Fort Worth, Texas, by electing a ticket from top to bottom which had been selected by Trade unionists co-operating with other interests in the city.

TALKING MACHINES

We desire the names of all owners of talking machines, no matter what make in order that you may receive from us each month a supplement of the latest records. Catalogue of machines mailed free on request. We have machines for rental. Repairing done.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
2215 S. Railway St., Regina, Sask.

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

UNITED ASSOCIATION JOURNEMEN 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. McArthur; 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. 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. Hes. Secretary's address: A. R. Cooper, Regina.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers, Local No. 572, meets semi-monthly. President, T. Walsh Turner; vice pres., C. W. Cool; Recording Sec., M. Wylie. Fin.-Sec., J. B. Eadie. Secretary's address: M. Wylie, Regina, Sask.

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The Regina Trading Company, Limited

The Glorious, Gay, Gift Giving Season



Of the year is fast approaching. Just 13 Shopping Days until Christmas. Less than two weeks time in which to buy all your Xmas needs, the fruits, groceries and table delicacies, the meats, the Turkey, and last but not least, the Gifts.

We have abundantly done the thinking and the preparing for you. Every holiday suggestion is here, in many instances imported direct from the makers. Gifts that cost a nickel or gifts that cost \$100. Gifts for the 'Boys' and the 'Girls', for 'grown ups' and gifts for 'baby.'

Gifts for One—Gifts for All

Children's Hand Sleighs In All Styles

We are trying harder than ever this season to please the youngsters. We have in the drug section the finest lot of handsleighs that we could lay our hands on. Low round runnered racers, high arm top sleighs in wood and all steel.

Hand sleighs, neat maple runner, steel hoop shod 50c.

'The Lassie' hardwood handsleigh,

nicely striped and varnished round steel runners. \$1.

The "Sport" round runner racer, \$1.25.

The "Racer" long round steel runner just as named \$1.50.

Pleasure cutter, of wood with high back wood guard rail, nicely finished \$1.75.

The "All Steel" round runner high top sleigh, \$3.25.

"All Steel" round runner high top and steel guard rail \$2.00.

Roman Embroidery and Battenburg Work

Fully three times the quantity we had last Christmas of this Elegant Roman Embroidery and Battenburg work. There are unique displays of Pillow Shams, Tea Cloths, Side Board Scarfs Tea Cloths, Bureau Covers, Stand Covers, Runners, Spreads. Many gifts are being chosen from the offerings.

Pipes and Smokers' Articles for Xmas—Very Attractive Display

Ready for the throngs of holiday shoppers in this section—The Drug Section—of the big store as never before.

Imported and Domestic novelties in abundant varieties, at prices that will save you much money.

Holiday Gloves for For Men and Women

We are offering for your selection a most complete stock of both serviceable and dainty styles in imported and domestic gloves suitable for all occasions.

Ice Wool Shawls and Fascinators

Many pretty designs in Ice Wool, shawls and fascinators for My Lady to wear to the Opera, Concert or evening "sociable." Several choices at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Christmas Hosiery

The finest of imported hosiery for Ladies' Wear. Many beautiful styles in embroidered and fancy effects, also sterling qualities of pure wool cashmeres. PRICES THAT PLEASE.

RIBBON PILLOW RUFFLING

Rich Ribbon Ruffling for cushion tops in two tones, brown and yellow two toned green, purple and green, pink and green, 75c and \$1.25.

FOR FANCY WORKERS

Embroidery silk holders. Tidy little embroidery silk holders hand painted designs and ribbon trimmed. 35c

FOR DOLLY

Neat cases for dolly with feeding bottle, comb, brush, mirror, knives, forks, spoons, and string of beads 35c

KNITTED WOOL SLIPPERS

Ladies' knitted wool slippers, double Berlin wool in fancy shades of Helio and Black, cardinal and white, green and white, etc., sizes 3 to 7 per pair \$1.75.

LADIES' GAUNTLET GLOVES

Typical "Western" gifts for sister or "Sweetheart."

"Back East"

Lots of the young fellows buy these jaunty gauntlet gloves for their folks back east, Mocha or Dogskin, deep cuff, \$1.25.

In the Drug Section

WHISK HOLDERS

Burnt leather whisk holders with pretty designs of ladies' heads, 75c.

Christmas Table Linens

Finest showing of Xmas Linens in the city, table linens and napkins of pure Irish Linen in a host of beautiful designs, the Ivy, Shamrock, floral stripes etc.

Special offerings in made up cloths. Table linens by the yard 50c to \$2 per yard.

MEN'S DRIVING SOCKS.

Men's Wool lined, Driving Socks, 9 inch laced tops, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

BURNT LEATHER COVERED POETS

The poets in rich binding of burnt leather, neat sized volumes, enclosed in cardboard case: Evangeline, Court ship of Miles Standish, Hiawatha, Lady of the Lake, etc., Special value at \$1.75.

BOYS' SOLDIER SUITS

"Cute" little suits for the soldier boy, consisting of helmet, red breast plate, sword, rifle etc.

DOLLS' TEA SETS AND FURNITURE

Furniture and dishes for Miss Dolly rich mahogany furniture and elegant 20 piece set of dishes.

DOLLS TEA SETS

20 piece sets, in neat case 75c, \$1.50, \$1.75. Dolly's parlor suite, four chairs, sofa, etc., \$1.50.

PAINT BOXES

Children's Paint Boxes with slate, colors, rule, brushes, etc., 35c.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Attended to.