

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 twenty-third Annual Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will go down in history as the most memorable and important one since the inception of the organization. Numbered Congress amongst the list of delegates attending that convention will be found the names of three representatives of organizations which had hitherto held aloof from the deliberations of the congress, and by so doing had, in a measure, crippled the usefulness of the body as a thoroughly representative council of the wage-earners and producers of the Dominion.

Up to the present time the farmers of Canada have taken little if any appreciable amount of interest in the trades union movement. That they are now beginning to realise that their interests and those of the wage-earners in other branches of industry are identical, and that a nearer relationship with the consumers is desirable is evidenced by the presence at the Winnipeg convention of a delegate from the Alberta branch of the Canadian Society of Equity.

The Ontario farmers are prepared to enter into nearer and more direct business relationship with the wage-earners of that province, and they will in all probability in the very near future follow the lead of the Alberta farmers and become members of the farmers' union and seek affiliation with the congress. By so doing they will become a valuable acquisition to labor's forces. Mr. R. C. Owens, the delegate of the Alberta farmers, had been associated with the labor movement in Chicago for a quarter of a century before entering into the strenuous though freer and more independent life of farming. He stated that the wage-earners of the country, that is the tradesmen and artisans generally, had been wont to look upon the farmers as a class apart, a body outside their jurisdiction altogether, but he spoke with the knowledge of a vast experience backed with the conviction of that knowledge when he stated that if there was one body of men who could truly claim to be workmen—to be producers—that body was the farmers. They had been content to plow their lonely furrow long enough. They had suffered the indignities and bitter fruits of isolation too long, and were now fully convinced that the true solution of labor's problems was in the hands of the wage-earners themselves. He rightly stated that if the working men of the country were not satisfied with the present system of legislation they had no one but themselves to blame. The vast bulk of the electors were the wage-earners, and if they have no more sense than to send representatives to parliament whose interests are diametrically opposed to their own they deserve all they get, and in common decency should suffer the consequences of their folly uncomplainingly. Labor will have her wrongs righted when she rights them herself. So long as the laboring classes are content to agitate for legislation in their interest for three hundred and sixty-four days in the year, and then on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day foolishly insult their manhood and independence by casting a party vote, so long must they be content to eat the crumbs that fall from the master's table.

The growing representation from the Western Miners' Unions is another sign of progress. Hitherto these unions have entertained the belief that the Congress was associated in some manner with one of the big political parties now in existence, but they are beginning to recognise the value and utility of the Congress as a factor for enforcing good and necessary legislation in the interest of the workers of the Dominion, and before many months

are past it is safe to predict a greater affiliation with the Congress from the Western Miners' Unions than ever before.

For the first time in the history of the Congress, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had delegates present. This body has always maintained that their organization was so perfect and thorough that there was no necessity for them to affiliate with any other body. Their delegates were present at the formal opening of the Congress and took an active part in the discussion of the Lemieux Bill. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is one of the strongest unions in the world, and their affiliation with the Congress is certainly a step in the right direction, and one that will prove of mutual benefit to all concerned.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S answer to the Trades and Labor Congress on Sept. 21st was no surprise. In fact no other answer could reasonably be expected when the action of the Government in refusing to take cognizance of the warning of the royal commission appointed to enquire into the Japanese question is considered. As pointed out in the article from the Toronto Mail and Empire on another page, the government were well informed of the trouble that was likely to accrue from an unrestricted influx of Japanese to this country. The Jap pays no fair share of the taxes. He brings with him neither wife nor children. He is bound by contract to return to his own country at the expiration of three years. What ever he makes here he takes away again. And yet, in spite of the knowledge of these facts, the Government asked that the British treaty with Japan be applied here. Small wonder then that the premier felt bound to evade the request of the Trades Congress of Canada, and deemed it his duty to live up to the treaty which has proved so eminently satisfactory to the Japs, and so detrimental to the interests of the white man in British Columbia.

We note with pleasure the interest evinced in our doings by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. That noble army of long suffering martyrs accuse the government of pusillanimity in dealing with the Asiatic problem. They aver that the Government is afraid of the trade unionist vote, and are terribly afraid that there might eventually be found some enlightened individuals in the Federal Parliament who will be able to see through the narrow-minded selfish motives of that illustrious body of twentieth century autocrats, and begin to recognise at last that the world does not revolve at the will of the C.M.A., and that there are other interests besides theirs which it might be to the advantage of the Government to look after and recognise.

As stated at the recent convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, there are only 50,000 men directly represented by the Trades Congress of Canada, and in all probability their united vote would not have any appreciable amount of influence in the election of candidates for federal or provincial honors. At the same time it might be as well for

them to understand that the Congress represents 150,000 working men of Canada indirectly by affiliation of local unions to the different trade councils, and this, combined with the recent affiliation of the farmers' union, the Locomotive Engineers, and the Western Federation of Miners, will constitute a bulwark of defence against the machinations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which will ultimately bring them to their senses, and cause them to descend from the high horse and self assumed position of dictators to the Government and recognise that there are other and greater interests in the country to be considered than their own.

So far from the Government being afraid of the Congress vote, as was stated at the C.M.A. convention, it would appear that the Government entirely disregarded the claims of the workers, and the recent reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Congress on the Japanese question should allay any suspicion that may exist in the minds of the manufacturers concerning the partiality of the Government to the wage-earners of the Dominion. The delegates to the Congress fully understood the premier's reply, and whilst recognising that he could not do otherwise than uphold the policy already adopted of unrestricted Japanese immigration, it was at least expected that some definite statement would be made instead of evading the question entirely.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the United Brotherhood

of Carpenters held a conjoint meeting on Thursday night to consider the report of the Trades Council delegates who met the executive officers of the Builders' Exchange on Tuesday last. After considerable discussion the report of the Council was adopted, and it

was unanimously decided that the men return to work on the conditions proposed.

It was understood that the Builders' Exchange will enter into negotiations with the delegates from the different unions through the Trades Council at an early date, so that contracts can be drawn up between the several bodies to come into effect at the beginning of the year, and to be of twelve months' duration.

MR. R. L. Borden's speech at Nelson, B.C., on September 28th, was a very welcome one to the people of British Columbia. If he had been carefully

studying the platform of the Canadian Labor Party and trying to adopt its principles he could not have done so more effectively than he did in his Nelson speech. He praised Premier McBride for the stand he took for better terms, and approved his withdrawal from the Ottawa conference. He promised enquiry into the British Columbia trouble if returned to power, and blamed the Government for entering into an agreement with Japan without limitations. Government ownership of public utilities was one of his strong points, and he advocated other methods which the Labor Party of Canada are seeking to have adopted. It is doubtful however, whether the speaker will win many new adherents to his cause.

for the electors of British Columbia are men of advanced thought and are convinced that direct representation through a third party consisting of Labor men is the only certain way in which the interests of working men will be truly served.

A VERITABLE epidemic of fatal accidents seems to have visited the city during the last five weeks. Several cases have been reported

Fatal Accidents and the question of inquiries concerning the same was raised at the Trades and Labor

Council meeting on Saturday last. A resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Attorney-General asking him to enforce the law with regard to inquests in the case of all industrial accidents which occur. There are no doubt many instances where the cause of death is so evident that the coroner's decision is all that is necessary and the services of a jury can be dispensed with. At the same time if a more rigid enquiry was instituted into the cause of any accident resulting in death and a heavy fine inflicted in cases where adequate provision had not been made for safety, it is safe to assume that accidents as a result of carelessness or neglect on the part of the persons responsible would be avoided.

Mr. McMackin, of New York State, Labor Commissioner, recently issued a report that should keep the open shop advocates still for some time. He says: "The attempt to discredit the principles of trades unionism under the guise of an open shop has signally failed. The public has been told that a union shop may be a truly open shop so long as the union is left open to all competent workmen; whereas the non-union shop in which every workman is compelled to drive a bargain single-handed with the employer soon becomes a sweat shop. With the union's power broken, the just and humane employer is powerless to keep wages and hours up to the former standard in the face of the competition of wage-cutting rivals."

The miners working at the A. R. & J. Company's mines have appealed to the department of labor for a board of conciliation under the Lemieux act to settle the dispute between the men and the company. It was arranged that a board of arbitration consisting of two members chosen by the company and two by the men, and Chief Justice Sifton as chairman, should sit and decide the dispute, but this fell through. The men had their two representatives there two weeks ago, and the district officials of the United Mine Workers' association have been in Lethbridge most of the time since then but the company would not meet them.

District President F. H. Sherman and local officers of the association waited on the officials of the company, but could get no satisfaction, and so application to the department was made last night. Meanwhile the men will continue at work.

The labor department is advised that the Rosamond Woolen Mills strike at Almonte is settled. The two hundred employees return to work at once. They were effected through the lockout resultant on five warpers striking for higher wages. Three of the warpers agreed to go back at the old wages, but the other two refused and have been replaced by others.

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THE SHORTER WORKDAY

By JAMES DUNCAN

"Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, and eight hours to do what we will."

The time is fast approaching when the eight hour work day will be universal, and its beneficial effects will be felt by the whole civilized world. It cannot be doubted when it is asserted that the shorter work-day would result in the moral uplifting and social development of the workers of every country. There are critics of the movement who say that shorter hours and higher wages just mean so much more time and money spent in idleness and debauchery. They say that the workman would not use the extra time to improve himself, that he would not spend more time at home in the bosom of his family—in fact these critics say that the eight-hour day is as foolish as it is unnecessary. It seems to me as it must seem to all men who have studied the question from every point of view, that the opponents of the movement have no substantial basis for their arguments against it. When we look back over the various events connected with the workingman of the last century it must be admitted that these events portended nothing else than a gradual decrease in the hours of toil until the time arrived when the twenty-four hours could be divided into three equal parts. In Great Britain the prevailing length of the working day at the beginning of the last century was sixteen hours. In 1802 a bill was passed by parliament limiting the working day to twelve hours for all children, and in 1825 this was further reduced to eleven hours and a half per day. The movement by this time had gained many adherents, and the hours of toil were gradually reduced until today nine hours is generally accepted as a fair day's work, and it is only a question of time until the eight-hour day is made universal in the British Isles. With the large number of unemployed men and women in the old country, this reduction in the hours of toil would be welcomed, for it would naturally give more employment, and this would in turn mean more consumers. This gives the lie direct to those who say that a reduction in the working hours tends to reduce the profits of the employer, for the greater number of employed there are, the more money there is in circulation, and it stands to reason that while the demand for the employers product increases, the supply must also increase, and whatever he loses by the reduction of hours he is more than compensated for by the profits secured from the increased production of his factory.

In America the agitation for shorter hours started as far back as 1806, when a reduction of hours from 14 to 10 was asked for, but not granted. In 1832 workmen in one or two trades succeeded in their efforts and secured the 10-hour day for themselves. In 1840 ten hours was fixed as the normal workday for government employees, and by 1865 eleven hours was the general rule for all artisans. Since that date the working hours have been gradually reduced, and at the present time many trades have by their own efforts secured for themselves the eight-hour work day.

The social development of the working people can be classed as one result of the shorter workday, for the general intelligence gradually increased as the hours of toil were reduced, and according to reliable statistics, pauperism, crime and the use of intoxicating drinks have sensibly diminished in proportion to the increase of population, and this I say is the result of the reduction of hours for men who have to work long hours in some foul den, called by courtesy a workroom, cannot be expected to develop any ambition that would tend to elevate their domestic and social character. The working man of every civilized country is eagerly looking forward to the time when he will be able to say: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours to do as I will." That this is a fair and proper division of the twenty-four hours no person with a grain of common sense can deny. Neither can it be said that since the hours of labor have been

reduced, the working classes have been steadily marching forward, and today they cannot be compared to what they were a century ago, when, sunk in depravity and poverty, they were more like beasts than human beings.

The use of labor saving machinery has greatly increased in recent years, and the laboring men have almost lost sight of that erroneous idea that such machines were the inventions of the devil, produced with the sole intention of enabling their employers to do away entirely with human labor. With the growing intelligence of the working people has come the conviction that labor saving machinery was meant to help them, not to injure them, and I am convinced that this is the true reason why so much machinery is in use today. When the various appliances were first introduced, the workers who toiled in filthy dens for sixteen hours a day, and then crawled to some wretched hovel they called home to snatch a few precious hours of sleep, were unable to grasp the fact that the machinery was to be a friend to them, not another enemy. The only thing that they could think of, could brood upon, was that these strange masses of iron and steel, of tape and wood, had come to rob them of their already precarious livelihood, had come to force them down still further into the depths of depravity and starvation. What wonder then that these poor ignorant wretches should seize upon the only means they imagined they possessed of protecting themselves and their kind from that fear which was continually looming before them—Starvation. They proceeded to destroy the machinery, they killed or attempted to kill the inventors, and they did all they possibly could to set back the wheels of progress. Happily they did not succeed to any great extent in their frenzied fruitless attempts to destroy, but this shows to what a depth of ignorance the working people had sunk at the beginning of the last century. But since the hours of toil have been reduced the opportunities for learning and for social development have increased, and the working man of today recognises that labor saving appliances were really meant to benefit him, and he is claiming his share of the good things coming from the use of such machinery. The trade unionist holds the view that by extensive use of machinery the employers will be able to reduce the hours. This will mean work for those who may be thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery—more than that, it will mean employment for the greater proportion of those already out of work, and I think that all trades unionists will agree with me when I say that we confidently expect labor saving machinery to be one of the greatest factors in our favor when the time comes for us to demand as our right the division of the twenty-four hours into three equal parts.

Trade unionism is doing a great work in this world of ours, and the noblest part of that work is the part it is taking in the struggle for the eight-hour day. Scoffers, there are and scoffers there always will be, but I say that the universal workday of eight hours is surely coming, and to hasten that time all parties and factions of unionism must unite in one great effort to overcome the influences that are working against us. Divided amongst ourselves we can do little, united we can accomplish much and the more we bear this in mind the sooner we shall see eight hour legislation embodied in the statutes of every civilized country.

The convention call for the twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has just been issued. The convention will be held in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, beginning Monday morning Nov. 11th, and will continue in session until the business of the convention has been completed. The opening session will be held in the buildings of the James-son Exposition, and all interested will be held in the Armory Hall, city of Norfolk, proper.

WE CLOTHE THE
MEN FROM
HEAD TO FOOT

THIRD PARTY NOTES

Any notes or comment appearing in this column will be written from a working man's point of view, and our aim will ever be to live up to our motto of a social reform newspaper totally immune to party affiliation or influence other than the Independent Labor Party of Canada.

The Socialists of Winnipeg have decided to put a candidate in the field for the mayoralty. It has also been practically decided to have a candidate run for alderman in each of the city wards.

Mayor Smith has not as yet expressed the opinion as to whether or not he will be a candidate for the mayoralty for 1908. Admitting that the present is rather early for the debating of civic elections, yet if the Trades Unionists of this city expect to have a voice in next year's council now is the time to get busy.

All civic improvements should be done by day labor instead of by the contract system. There is undoubtedly much to be said in favor of day labor as the experience of the last two years has shown in this city. Last year the city paid a high figure for the pavements that were laid, and then had to make a present of several hundred dollars to a paving company as a bonus. All this money left the city. This year we have the novel sight of seeing a paving company take nearly all summer to pave two city blocks, and between laying and tearing up the work, because of defects, it will take them till winter to finish. These paving companies contract to do the work for a stated sum, and the smaller their pay sheet the larger their profits, hence they pay the lowest possible wages to their men, and have been forced to tear up some of their work because of not putting in the required amount of material. Now there seems no good reason why the city cannot undertake this work. The council is obliged to pay an overseer to see that the work is done according to contract. This same person might just as well supervise a gang of city laborers who would be paid a fair wage by the council, every cent of which would be spent in the city. It seems that the only way this can be accomplished is by putting men in the council who will see to it that city laborers get a fair wage, and direct representation is the only way this can be accomplished. Failing direct representation, then it's up to the local unionists to support such candidates as will pledge themselves to have a fair wage clause inserted in all city contracts.

R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, certainly made a bit at the coast by his straightforward and definite declaration for a White Canada. His attitude is in striking contrast to that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who has seen fit to practically ignore the request of the Trades Congress at Winnipeg, and immediately afterwards address the C.M.A. convention on the desirability of the Japanese as immigrants. Mr. Borden might not have gone quite far enough when he said that the immigration of Asiatics was fostered and furthered by the present government in order to supply cheap labor for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which corporation has the government at its call; what he should have said was that the Asiatic immigration was fostered and furthered by the present administration under orders from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which association not only has the present government at its bidding, but practically and to all intents and purposes holds the government in the palm of its hand. The words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's address to the C.M.A. convention at Toronto, mean nothing more or less than Election Campaign Funds.

MACHINISTS' WIN OUT

The C.P.R. and C.N.R. machinists have succeeded in establishing the 50-hour week. The step from sixty to fifty hours is a big one. Under the new schedule nine hours will be worked five days of the week and five hours on Saturday during the

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summer months. In the winter they may still be required to work on Saturday afternoons, but the probabilities are that this will only apply in rush times.

The wage scale has been advanced so that the men get a few cents more for the nine hour day than they previously obtained for ten hours. On the C.P.R. the least increase is from 37c per hour to 42c, and the C.N.R. has also come up to that minimum from a little lower point.

Put along with the boilermakers' schedule of two weeks ago these schedules mean that the ten hour day is to pass from the railway shops in the west. When the amalgamated railway shop organizations meet in Chicago to negotiate for the nine hour day throughout the American and Canadian west, the representatives will be able to report that the new rule has already been recognized and largely adopted. It is the passing of the ten hour day, and thorough organization has enabled the Canadians to become leaders.

LABOR CANDIDATE

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The union men of Ottawa are talking of putting a candidate in the field to run for the Dominion house. It is practically certain that before long Hon. N. A. Belcourt will go to the senate, and there will then be a vacancy.

The labor men will meet tonight to discuss the matter. Especially if there should be no Conservative candidate, they will nominate a man and that the Conservatives would run one in such a bye-election is problematical.

The local union men lately formed a labor party, and there have been several suggestions as to whether it would be wise to follow the example of Hamilton and other places and nominate candidates for the provincial and Dominion house. At present if anything is done it will apply to the federal house only.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE JAPANESE QUESTION

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

The Japanese are still pouring into British Columbia, and the people are protesting with increased vigor against the invasion. Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been asked by the Trades Congress, at Winnipeg, to give notice of the abrogation of the treaty under which the thousands of Japs are coming. Sir Wilfrid refuses to act, and the situation is thus more strained. By the Winnipeg Telegram the view is advanced that the Japanese are being sent as the result of the mission of Mr. W. T. R. Preston to Tokio. That celebrated politician, who induced the Galicians and Doukhobors to make their homes here, was dispatched to Japan by the government some time ago on secret business, and it is represented that he has arranged the immigration of the Japs in the interests of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which has the government at its call.

When this Japanese treaty is closely examined it is obvious that it is the consequence of a series of Ottawa blunders. It was pointed out to the government some time ago that a large immigration of Japs would be undesirable, and would be likely to cause trouble. As a result the Japanese government agreed to limit the emigration to Canada. A royal commission was appointed to enquire into the question, and it informed the Ottawa ministers that free admission to the Dominion should be refused. The royal commission reported that the Jap works for less wages than the Chinese, and in some important industries is actually driving the Chinamen out. "He comes without wife or family, and on a passport which requires him to return within three years, for which he has to give bonds before leaving. He does not contribute to the support of schools or churches, or the upbuilding of homes. He seeks employment in all kinds of unskilled labor and works at a wage which all admit is totally inadequate for supporting a white family." The commissioners say that Japanese pay no fair share of the taxes and are keener competitors in all avenues of unskilled labor than the Chinese. "Their presence in large numbers delays the settlement of the country and keeps out intending settlers." They are quite as serious a menace as the Chinese, the commissioners aver, and their arrival in the country must be restricted.

It was with this report in its hands that the Ottawa government asked that the British treaty with Japan, which makes immigration into Canada free and unrestricted, be applied to us. The request was granted,

and now we have the very situation against which the royal commission warned us, and, in addition, if all that is said be true, W. T. R. Preston engineering the movement from Japan to this country. The government has made a great mistake. While such a blunder was being perpetrated, where was Mr. Templeman, the British Columbia member of the government; and where were the Liberal members of parliament who ought to have averted the difficulty which they now deplore?

REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Regina Trades and Labor Council was held on Saturday last. There was a good attendance of delegates, and some important resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted.

The following new delegates were admitted and given a vote in the Council—F. Grice, Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gasfitters Union.

Steve Anderson, Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Wm. Todd, Stonecutters.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The reports of the delegates from the different locals were very satisfactory. With the exception of the Stonecutters and Bricklayers unions all locals are in a flourishing condition and there is every indication of abundance of work up to the end of the year.

The delegates from the Carpenters' unions stated that trade conditions were as satisfactory as they could possibly be in face of the dispute, and that 25 out of the 43 men called out on Monday last had found employment on other jobs.

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously carried:—

"That we, the Regina Trades and Labor Council do place on record our sincere sorrow for the untimely end of our brother worker, John McPherson, and that we show our respect for the dead by attending his funeral in parade order."

Several delegates commented upon the verdict returned in the case of John McPherson, and the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas several accidents have occurred during the last few months on which no inquests have been held, the city coroner's verdict being taken as sufficient evidence of the cause of death, it is the opinion of this council that in the case of all accidents terminating fatally a full enquiry should be made into the cause of death so that the public may be informed as to whether the accident is due to negligence on the part of the victim, or is the result of defective material, or of other causes over which he had no control, and for which some other party is directly responsible."

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Attorney General expressing the hope that he will in future take the necessary steps to ensure a full and proper enquiry into the cause of any accident resulting in death, so that the workpeople may be safeguarded against accidents which occur as a result of inadequate provision for safety."

One of the delegates from the carpenters' union drew the attention of the Council to the fact that the wicket for papers at the Post Office is closed between the hours of 12 and 1 in the afternoon and 6 and 7 in the evening. These are the most convenient hours for the workmen of the city to procure their mail, and it was unanimously decided to forward the following resolution to Postmaster Nicol asking that the wicket be left open during those hours in the interests of the workmen of the city:—

"Resolved that this Trades Council respectfully petition the postal authorities of the city with a view to having the wicket for papers left open during the hours of 12 and 1 in the afternoon and of 6 and 7 in the evening, as it is the unanimous opinion of this council that the granting of such request will be of benefit to the whole of the workmen of the city."

BOOKBINDER'S STRIKE

New York, Oct. 1.—A struggle for the eight-hour day, which is likely to result in strikes in this and other cities, was inaugurated today by the Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In several important cities agreements have been signed, and the shorter workday will be brought about without friction, but in New York the attempts to secure the desired concessions from the employers have met with little success. The Brotherhood has a large fund on hand to be used in a strike if necessary. The demand for an eight-hour day was submitted to a referendum vote in June 1906, and was endorsed by a vote of more than three to one, so that employers have had more than a year's notice of the proposed action.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—About 200 bookbinders and stampers employed in the shops in this city, Cambridge and Norwood went on strike today in an effort to secure a workday of eight hours. The movement among the bookbinders for an eight-hour day is international in its extent.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Charles March, Toronto, second vice president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, who was a visitor at the Trades and Labor Congress, was the first president of the Congress in 1886.

Mr. W. H. Reeve, provincial fair wage officer for Manitoba, is in Brandon in connection with a complaint which has been made to the provincial government to the effect that the provincial fair wage clause has been omitted from the contract under which considerable work is being done for the government. The officer will probably compile a schedule for the building trades in Brandon.

Antwerp, Sept. 27.—The shipping federation today, ordered that all dock laborers who have been on strike or who were locked out to allowed to return to work.

St. Paul, Oct. 1.—A special to the Pioneer Press says that 200 machinists in the Northern Pacific shops at Livingston, Montana, struck today, because of the importation of men to break the boiler makers' strike.

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LOCAL NOTES

Monthly meeting of the Typographical Union in old Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening next. Important business.

W. E. Cocks, secretary of the Painters' Union, left this week for his homestead. He will return again just as soon as he does his "duty."

During the month of August there were a total of fourteen trade disputes in Canada, involving 4,281 workers. Quebec and Ontario lead the list with four strikes each.

There is some talk of asking the local Typographical Union to make an extra grant to their delegate to pay for his private sleeping accommodation while en route to Winnipeg.

The question of an ambulance was introduced at the last meeting of the Trades Council. This is a very worthy subject and should be gone into seriously in the very near future.

The Trades Council delegate to the Winnipeg Congress gave a verbal report of the convention at the last meeting of the council. His full report will be given and discussed at a later date.

It was really too bad that the Bricklayers' Union would not give J. Stuart a chance to get that world renowned poem of Bobbie Burns off his chest. He certainly would have made a hit—for the door.

Has it got the union label?

The immigration to Canada via ocean ports increased 49 per cent this year over last, while from the United States it has decreased two per cent. These figures are for the year ending June 30th.

John Stuart, who was the working companion of the unfortunate McPherson, the victim of the city hall accident, has resumed work, and on Tuesday was up on the scaffold again. Jack admits that he is a little shaky yet.

The committee from the Trades and Labor Council are highly pleased with the courteous and impartial hearing accorded them by the executive of the Builders' Exchange, and are convinced that the relationship of these two bodies will be amicable and helpful to both in future.

The last meeting of the Trades Council was one of the most important yet held in point of business transacted. Now that Labor Day is over with all its attendant business, the Council will have more time to devote to the prosecution of many reform measures in the city requiring urgent attention.

In the month of August the metal trade leads in the number of killed and injured, the total being 133, divided as follows: killed 69, injured 64. These figures, are of course, largely due to the Quebec bridge disaster. The occupation coming next is, as is usual, railway work, with a total of 75, 33 being killed and 42 injured.

A visit to this city by J. D. McNiven, fair wage officer of the Dominion Government, would be greatly appreciated. The prevailing rate of wages in Regina on file in the department of labor is altogether too low, and does not do justice to the workers here. For instance the carpenters are scheduled at 22½ cents an hour. How does that sound to men paying \$27 a month for board?

The Electrical Workers have at last received their official seal. This seal was ordered some two months ago, and was shipped and arrived here addressed to a party unknown with the result that it was uncalled for, and during the customs' sale of unclaimed goods it shared the fate of many other parcels. However, the purchaser turned it over to the owners at the same price as he paid for it at auction.

Circulars were received this week and distributed to the various unions from the energetic Sam Landers, Canadian organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, setting forth the facts regarding the lock-out by the Scotland Woolen Mills. After giving the story of the trouble in detail, the circular concludes with the following: "Avoid patronizing sweatshop clothing and long hours by going or writing to the Manitoba Clothing Co., Ltd., 550 Main St., Winnipeg." Trade union principle will suggest to union men their duty.

The T. & L. C. have been successful in securing the old Masonic Hall for their winter quarters. This hall is centrally located, spacious and well furnished, having committee rooms adjoining and in every way appeals to the members as desirable quarters. Possession was taken on Oct. 1st. No danger now of being frozen out during winter meetings. Bros. Grey and Richards deserve the thanks of the council for securing first option on this hall.

A temporary hall committee composed of F. A. Richards, (chairman), T. Walsh Turner and Secretary Hugh Peat has been appointed to draw up a schedule of prices for rental of the new Trades Hall to the various local unions. A permanent hall committee will shortly be elected, which will be vested with full authority to use and dispose of the hall.

Mr. Willoughby has been elected president of the Bricklayers' Union to succeed W. A. McIlroy.

Just because Red and Heck fell asleep in the bath tub with all their clothes on someone turned the water on. Didn't they Heck?

It is announced from Vancouver that the local government will assist white immigration from Great Britain and do all in its power to disperse with Japanese and Chinese labor in that province.

A lively and interesting special meeting of the Trades Council was held in the New Trades Hall, Scarth street on Wednesday evening, at which the report of the committee sent to interview the Builders' Exchange was read and discussed. A further meeting on the same subject was called for Thursday night. The conjoint unions of carpenters then decided on the action to be taken with reference to the report of the council's delegates.

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 29, 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 828, 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. Leekwood; 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. Pres-

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, J. C. Metatall; Rec.-Sec., W. J. Grant; Warden, W. A. Fahey; Conductor, S. F. Musk. Secretary's address: W. J. Grant, 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. Whitley; Rec.-Sec., A. Hargraves; Fin.-Sec., F. M. Robertson. Secretary's address: A. Hargraves, Regina, Sask.

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Fall weights in Men's Canadian Tweeds, various neat conservative effects. Natty single breasted styles, well made and perfect fitting, on sale \$8.50.

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Men's Corduroy Vests, same material as trousers, lined with red flannel, four pockets, \$2.25.

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