

Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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THE SASKATCHEWAN LABOR'S REALM

Weekly Labor and Social Reform Newspaper. "Justice, Truth, Fraternity. "Labor Omnia Vincit."

HUGH PEAT EDITOR.

Mr. Geo. S. Houston Addresses The Canadian Labor Party On "Foundations"—Appeal for Greater Care in Selection of Immigrants—Quality Not Quantity

Mr. Geo. S. Houston was the speaker at the last meeting of the Regina branch of the Canadian Labor Party. He chose for his subject "Foundations" and in spite of the fact that he had been suffering from an attack of la grippe, which precluded him from devoting the amount of time necessary for the preparation of a lecture on so great a subject, he nevertheless entertained his audience with a most admirable educational address.

At the outset he spoke of the real necessity of good foundation material in order to ensure the success of any enterprise, and contended that it was of equal significance with skilled workmanship, the one being in fact the complement of the other.

It is a self-evident truth that in the construction of buildings, the greater the dimensions, weight and importance of the superstructure, the greater the necessity for exercising the best intelligence in building the foundations.

The pontoon bridges which so frequently do good service in times of war, have very little analogy to the immense structures which support their precious freight in crossing our great rivers. The former are intended only for immediate and temporary transfer, while the great bridge, with its foundations laid deep and permanent, perhaps in the surging waters of a mighty river, is intended, with its stone or concrete piers, and steel spans, to endure for generations.

These same principles, he said, applied with equal force to the character of our citizens, as well as to the social, educational, political and religious life of our country.

Early life influences are the foundation stones of mature character. The stories learnt at our mother's knee are always with us, and few there are whose lives have not been hallowed and sweetened by the memory of mother's graphic and vivid picture of the sweet story of the Babe of Bethlehem, leaving ever with us the desire to be more worthy of the love and passion of Him who was the subject of that grand old theme—of Him who has become the chief corner stone of our faith.

The speaker briefly touched on the early influences of education, the choice of companions and good literature. Books there were in countless numbers, some good, bad, and indifferent, and he urged his hearers to discard trashy literature and to spend time in pondering over the pages of good books. Reading with a definite aim, viz., that of gleaning from what we read, an inspiration that will lead to the highlands of a more useful life, so that, even though our names may not be written high in the temple of fame, it may at least be said of us by those who come after, that we did what we could, honestly and well, and that the world is better for our having lived.

Passing on to the consideration of the questions of social life the speaker maintained that in the social life of Canada, there is less class distinction than in the older portions of the empire. If in any country under the sun it may be said that Jack is as good as the master, it applies with strong force to social conditions in this fair land of ours.

To be sure, we have our "Four

Hundreds" here and there in our large centres of population—those whose names become familiar to us by seeing them in the social columns of the public press, rather than by our coming in contact with them.

Those people do not rub shoulder to shoulder with the toiler, by the sweat of whose brow, and by the faithful work of whose callous hands they are enabled to assume that self-important social air, seemingly oblivious to the fact that the blood that courses through their veins is no better than that which gives life and vigor to the sturdy soldier of labor who builds the streets over which they drive with their costly carriages, and who build the sewers which carry disease and death away from their doors. But, after all, we have a great mass of genial, warm-hearted, whole-souled, frank, fearless, honest, industrious, law-abiding, justice loving people, ready to extend a helping hand whenever and wherever service is required. These are the salt of society.

The great middle class—the merchant who deals out his wares, not altogether for profit in gold that accrues from his business but as well realises a responsibility for the best interests of those whom he serves, giving value for value, doing an honest, legitimate trade, with mutual advantage to himself and his customers; the professional man whose fees are in keeping with the intrinsic value of the services rendered—the farmer also, who has been so well styled "the backbone of the country" and in fact, upon whose success depends the prosperity of our land in all its various phases of material national life. These, with the artisan, make up a large proportion of our people whose interests are so mingled and co-mingled that those of one class are the complement of those of the other classes, they possess so much in common that when they meet they meet on common ground.

And while capital and labor have had their historic battles fought over and over again through unequal economic conditions that have always obtained, in many instances individual avarice and corporate greed on the one hand, and on the other an assertion that those rights and privileges which have been regarded by the man who works with his hands as his birthright which is being wrested from his possession, he has been forced to assume an attitude of antagonism towards such individuals and corporations. Fortunately for society and for the general good of our people, the sympathies of the masses have been in his favor. These sympathies have been expressed through pen and pulpit with such emphatic and definite purpose, that those soulless corporations and heartless individuals controlling capital have been forced into a compromise in numerous instances, until today we have that promising and happy augury which inspires us with a prophetic vision of a better future—in fact it has already dawned. A new era has already been entered upon. Ere long these individuals and corporations will be vying with one another for first place in the good will and respect of their fellow men. This can only come through a more

(Continued on page 2.)

MOOSE JAW TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Branch of Canadian Labor Party to be Formed—Important Resolution on Immigration Adopted

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Feb. 3, the delegates settled down to business with a right good will, and determination to keep pace with neighboring councils in the cause of the workers was evinced in every discussion brought before the meeting.

The delegates favoring the promotion of a Labor Club, branch of the labor party of Canada again brought their favorite question forward, whereupon the delegates who have persistently argued the uselessness of labor politics questioned the legality of the council calling a meeting under its auspices for the purpose of organizing such a club, and asked for a ruling.

The president, considering the Labor Party of Canada had been formed by the Trades Congress of Canada, considered the formation of a local branch of the former to be the duty of the local branch of the latter, and as the Trades Councils of Winnipeg and Regina had been the means of forming branches of the Labor Party in their respective cities, ruled that the Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council were entitled to call a meeting under its auspices for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Canadian Labor Party in Moose Jaw.

The municipal committee expressed dissatisfaction with the city council's employment bureau and recommended that a delegation be sent to its next meeting asking the council to broaden out their scheme.

The organization committee reported that the formation of a Musicians Union was now an historical fact, and a local branch of the Brotherhood of Teamsters would soon be formed.

Under the heading of new business the following resolution was brought forward:

"Whereas, the demand for emigrant labor from Europe for agricultural and industrial purposes cannot be accurately determined at this time, and;

"Whereas, there is now a surplus of labor in Canada in every skilled and unskilled trade, and throughout the country laborers in enforced idleness are experiencing distress, and whereas the incoming of Asiatic workmen has further deprived Canadian working men of opportunities to earn a decent living, and now threaten to lower their economic standard to a deplorable state;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council believe that the Dominion government should take steps to restrict immigration to Canada during the next three months from all countries and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Frank Oliver."

An amendment was put and carried to insert the word years instead of months, and upon the main question being put was carried.

The election of officers deferred from the last meeting resulted as follows:

Sec. Treas.—I. P. Mumphrey, (Carmen).
Statistician—Ed. Stephenson, (Typographical).
Chairmen of Committees:—
Municipal—Fred Grey (Carmen).
Legislative—Wm. Allen, (Machinist).
Organisation—E. Stephenson (Typographical).
Label—Wm. Keay (Machinists.)

Meeting of the Canadian Labor Party Sunday. Be there.

CO-OPERATION

By
Jas. D. Simson

In one sense of the word co-operation generally means an association of working people for the control and management of their own productive and distributive stores, and the distribution of the profits thus accruing among the members of the association—that is to say, the profits return to those who have the most right to them. It has been said, and truly, I think, that co-operation and unionism have been the two main factors contributing to the betterment of the conditions of the working people during the last fifty years or so. It is certainly true that once men are banded together for the protection of their own trade interests, they come in time to realise how much more they could benefit by co-operation in their industrial undertakings, and the fact that large numbers of trade unionists are co-operatives leads me to think that the people are beginning to realise this.

Co-operation in Great Britain has succeeded best in distribution; that is the form of stores for the supply of domestic wants of the working people. The productive side of the case has not advanced so much, although it has by no means been neglected. The first really practical society to start business on a proper and sound basis was the Rochdale Pioneer Society, founded in 1844. The men who laid the foundations of that pioneer society were all working mechanics who had seen the advantages coming to them through organisation in their own trades, and they painfully collected \$140 with which they started business. Their success which was steady and rapid was ascribed to the 5 per cent. limit of interest on shares, and the division of profits among members in proportion to their purchases. From this time onward the success of the co-operative movement in Great Britain was assured, and societies formed after the pattern of the Rochdale Pioneer, sprang into existence in every part of the United Kingdom. In 1857 the total membership was 1850, with yearly rates to the amount of \$400,000. By the end of 1905 the societies had 2,215,873 members, and the yearly turnover was \$500,000,000. In 1864 the wholesale society was started at Manchester for the purpose of supplying commodities to the different stores, and later on another wholesale house was started at Glasgow. Since 1869 congresses of co-operative societies have been held every year, which are in fact the annual parliaments of co-operation. At the present day the movement in the United Kingdom has attained, in spite of much persistent opposition, such a standing that it is regarded as a national institution, and its power for good among the workers is recognised on every hand. Though essentially a working men's movement it owes much to men like Robt. Owen, called the father of co-operation; Maurice, Kinsley, Neal, Holyoak, Hughes, Ludlow, and the Marquis of Ripon. These men recognised the importance of the movement, and whenever they found the opportunity to help it on they did so.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Co-operation in Denmark originated in 1863, and today there are one thousand societies, with a membership of 200,000. The co-operative dairies started 25 years ago, export yearly to Great Britain \$65,000 worth of products.

In Germany and Italy it has flourished chiefly in the form of people's banks for the purpose of furnishing credit to the working people. In Germany the societies have an aggregate membership of 2,000,000 di-

vided amongst 11,000 societies, of which about one thousand were for distributive purposes, about five hundred formed for the purpose of buying raw material, and the rest were distributed amongst credit systems, co-operative dairies, farmers co-operative societies, etc. In Italy at the end of 1895 there were 950 societies mainly for the purpose of extending credit to the working classes. They receive the support of the Italian government. Co-operation is also spreading in other places.

In France there are now 18,000 co-operative agricultural associations with a membership of over 800,000. These societies are operated for various purposes, some even existing for the insurance of cattle, and insurance of crop against hail.

In Austria Hungary there are about 3,000 societies, and in Belgium the system has secured a firm foothold.

In the United States co-operation has not made so much progress, the reason given being that the rewards for exceptional capacity in private enterprise are so enormous that the working people have not yet realised the necessity for industrial association among themselves. Complaints have been made that the laws of some of the states do not offer reasonable facilities and securities for the formation of co-operative societies. Co-operative business statistics in the New England states give the following yearly figures: In distribution \$3,000,000; productive co-operation, exclusive of dairies or creameries, \$1,000,000; creameries \$750,000; banks \$1,000,000; in all about \$8,750,000. In Philadelphia co-operative building societies have provided the workmen with from 80,000 to 100,000 homes.

In Canada the movement has been practically confined to dairy farms and fruit growers, with a few people's banks in the province of Quebec. Co-operation stores were started amongst the people of Labrador by Dr. Grenfell, the well known medical missionary of that region, and are still in successful operation, having most beneficial effect upon the people.

CO-OPERATIVE LAWS

On Nov. 26th, 1906, a bill was introduced in the federal parliament by Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., member for Jacques Cartier, and read a first time. It is entitled "An Act Respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies," and its special object, as stated in the preamble, is "to provide for the creation and organisation of co-operative societies among the farming and laboring classes of Canada." A special committee was appointed to deal with the bill, Hon. R. Lemieux, minister of labor, being chairman. Various witnesses were examined for and against the measure, full details of the evidence appeared in the Labour Gazette for May 1907, to which I am indebted for many of the figures quoted in this article. The committee reported favorably to the adoption of a bill along the lines of the one mentioned, but the measure was not proceeded with during that session.

It might be of interest to students of co-operation to note the resolution passed by the Retail Merchant's Association of Canada against the principle of the bill.

THE RESOLUTION

"That whereas a bill has been introduced at Ottawa by the Hon. Mr. Monk asking the government to endorse co-operative societies and to give them special provisions in

(Continued on page 3.)

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P. M. DRAPER AND THE NATIONALISTS

**His Defeat in the Candidacy for Con-
troller Due to Nationalists prejudice**

The following article which appear-
ed in a recent issue of the Ottawa
Journal, illustrates once more how
the objects of working men are de-
feated by their own foolish prej-
udices and petty animosities:

"Internationalism" was the war
cry raised by Mr. Draper at the meet-
ing of the Allied Trades and Labor As-
sociation of Ottawa last night, when
he denounced the cries raised against
him by the National Trades organiza-
tions in his candidacy for the board
of control. The pamphlets of the
"Nationalists," he said, had poisoned
the minds of citizens against him.
These "Nationalists" hardly repre-
sented anything he said. They were
mostly from the printing bureau and
were trying to disrupt the interna-
tional unions. They should be fought.
They were secessionists. They num-
bered only a few plasterers, painters
and printers, and were mostly as-
leep. During the recent campaign for
the board of control there was no
more bitter opponent to himself (the
candidate of the Trades and Labor
association) than the national trades.
They had dished up mud and dirt
against him as they would against
any candidate put up by the interna-
tionalists. Delegate Draper's speech
was received with great applause.

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the
Trades and Labor Congress of Can-
ada, was a candidate for the position
of Controller for the city of Ottawa.
For the past twenty years he has
been associated with the cause of
Labor, and has spared neither time
nor energy in the effort to advance
the cause of the workers. Had he
been successful in the recent election
he would have attained a much de-
served honor, and would no doubt
have discharged his duties with cred-
it to himself and to the workers on
whom he relied for the success of his
candidacy. His bitterest opponents
in that election were the members of
the Nationalist organization, whose
only antipathy to Mr. Draper could
lie in the fact that he was the secre-
tary of the International organiza-
tion, and as such, according to their
provincial and stunted ideas of the
scope of labor, was entitled to their
enmity rather than support.

One of the organizations affiliated
with the Nationalists is the Nation-
al Typographical Union. This body
came into existence at the time when
the 10 per cent. per capita tax was
levied by the International with the
object of carrying to a successful is-
sue the eight hour fight. Their with-
drawal at that time was a serious
blow to the movement, which, how-
ever, in spite of all opposition was
carried to a successful issue, and the
seceders themselves are participants
in the blessings of the shorter work
day which they opposed and tried to
cripple. These are the kind of men
of which the "Nationalists" are com-
posed, and opposition, therefore from
that quarter could be depended upon.
At the same time it is to be regret-
ted that working men seem to be
ever doomed to have within them-
selves the germ of their own destruc-
tion—jealousy. Labor has no bounds
or limitations, and cannot be cir-
cumscribed within national limits.
Its scope is world wide. The laborer
of Canada or the United States is

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LOYALTY IS THE
BRIEFER NAME
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VIRTUES : : : :

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of his religious creed that
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of his home that makes a
good husband, father or
son.

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of Union Labor that makes
a good Union Man.

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nearer akin to the laborer of Ger-
many or Russia than he is to the
wealthy magnate living in the west
end of his own native town, and it
is the more deplorable when we re-
view the failure of the candidacy of
Mr. Draper to know that such is a
result of the studied opposition and
machinations of his fellow workers,
and the bitterest pill of all—so-call-
ed union men.—Ed.

Canadian Labor Party

(Continued from page 1.)

liberal interpretation of the rights
of those whose honor it is to sup-
ply the labor in the manufacture of
everything utilitarian, so necessary
in the development of our new coun-
try. In a word, the men who toil in
the performance of those duties, and
upon whose shoulders rest more than
any others, the building of founda-
tions which form the bases of our
national institutions, and upon whom
also depends so much in our civil,
political, literary and religious life.
To these men is entitled the honor of
laying much of our national founda-
tion.

In conclusion the speaker made an
eloquent appeal for the prosecution
of a just and righteous policy of im-
migration, and condemned the sys-
tem of attracting herds of immi-
grants to this country who were in-
capable of adapting themselves to
our environment, or assimilating
our customs and ideals. A rude
awakening has taken place. The hand
writing may be read on our national
walls, and the earnest appeals of our
people must be heeded. Even though
we have vast unpeopled districts
awaiting settlement, it would be in-
finitely better that they remain as
they are, uncultured, uncultivated
and non-productive for generations to
come, than that they should be filled
with a class of people such as we
have already spoken of. Therefore
our government will do well to have
more regard for the quality of our
immigrants rather than their num-
bers.

The speaker closed his address with
a stirring appeal for greater in-
dividual economy and quoted the

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long association with unionists, and
his varied and practical experience in
active work in the ranks of the
Stonecutters, was able to give con-
vincing evidence of the advantages of
organization. In conclusion he asked
any one present who had any ques-
tions to ask regarding unionism, or
who had any doubts as to the feasi-
bility of a local, to express their
views. This was the signal for a
long and varied discussion, the trend
of which was almost unanimously in

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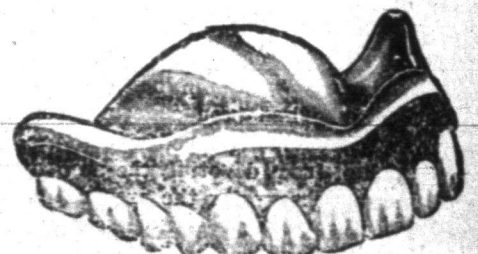
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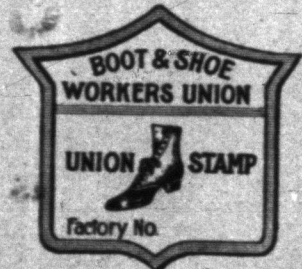
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favor of organization. The numerous questions and points raised, being very ably answered and explained by Messrs. Jas. D. Simson, T. Walshe, Turner, W. E. Cocks, A. S. Wells, Wm. Murphy and others.

Chairman Wm. Murphy followed with an eloquent address on unionism and cited several cases of his own experience in support of his arguments. He first joined a union in 1894, being a marine fireman, since that time he has belonged to different unions both in the United States and Canada. He has taken active part in the formation of locals and was able to warn the new local against probable stumbling blocks and snags. In closing, the speaker, who had made a very favorable impression on his hearers, urged those present to come forward, deposit a small fee and sign a charter application. In response to his appeal nearly all those present signed the application, and made the necessary deposit.

Sufficient of the money to procure a charter was immediately remitted to the headquarters of the Teamsters in Indianapolis, accompanied by a request for a charter and supplies.

From the enthusiasm displayed and the undoubted predominating spirit, there is every indication that before many days the local teamsters will have a strong and intelligent union, whose affiliation with the Trades and Labor Council will add another very strong link to the forward movement of the wage earners of this city.

The next meeting which will be advertised, will be held immediately on receipt of the charter.

FARMERS ORGANISE

The following article is a very interesting specimen of the attitude taken by the capitalistic press with regard to the action of the producers in country and city in combining for independent political action. The demand of the workers for justice and equity are becoming more and more persistent, and although it still holds good that no part of the community deserves or is entitled to special legislation, and that what is good for one is good for another, since the welfare of the community must be considered as a whole and not as a part, it is nevertheless also true that legislation in the past has failed to furnish that protection to the interests and well being of the toilers, and it is the very fact of the failure of the existing political parties to produce legislation for the benefit of the whole community in the past, that has called into being the independent party of today. The farmers, like the workers in the city have no assurance that their interests will be better looked after in future, and are perfectly justified in their attempt to secure representatives from their own ranks, who it is safe to assume will look better after their interests than the majority of the professional politicians of today who would commit political suicide tomorrow if the element of graft and plunder was eliminated from that business which has been their life study and which has been dignified by the name of politics.—Ed.

INDEPENDENT FARMERS

The meeting called for the organization of a branch of the Farmers' Independent political party was only fairly attended on Wednesday afternoon, partly owing to the heavy roads delaying Organizer Noble, of Oxbow, and the fact that the court was in session in the hall in which the meeting was intended to be held. The meeting was finally opened in the Hayward restaurant building, and by this time several of the farmers had gone home and others were not aware of the place of meeting.

Organizer Noble spoke for some time, stating the purpose of the meeting and scoring the present political parties from a farmer's point of view. Organization followed with thirteen members being enrolled with the following officers: President Wm. Sedgwick, vice pres., A. Long, secretary, E. H. Hayward, and other meeting is to be held in the

near future of which due notice has been given.

While we are heartily in sympathy with any movement in the interests of the farming community, yet we doubt whether the above organization will accomplish what it has set out to accomplish. We also believe that time is inopportune as many of the farmers of the constituency are already pledged to support the nominees of either the Carlyle or Estevan conventions.

The history of independent political movements in other provinces have as yet not proved results which warrant the abolition of party lines or party government. The farmers' interests are the interests of the country as a whole and a summary of both provincial and Dominion legislation during the last ten years will show that legislation in the interests of the farmer has occupied no small place in parliament.

True, there is room for reforms in many lines, but if we are to wait for the independent political parties to bring about these reforms, they are still in the dim future. We believe in every man being an independent voter but do not believe in the possibility of an independent party. Our columns, however, are open to any who wish to place before the public their views upon this organization which has recently been born in Oxbow. The Oxbow manifesto will appear next week.—Carlyle Herald.

REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

New Local Union Formed—Legislative Committee Introduce Motion respecting Civic Franchise.

The regular meeting of the Regina Trades and Labor Council was held on Saturday evening, 8th inst. A very fair attendance of delegates answered the Warden's roll call. Several new delegates were reported, who were not present.

Trade conditions in nearly all lines was reported as fair and poor, the latter report being greatly in the majority.

Correspondence of an important nature was read and laid on the table to come up under the order of new business. The Treasurer's report showed the council to be progressing financially, and the heavy debt incurred in furnishing the new hall has been practically paid off.

The organization committee reported a meeting to organize the teamsters, and submitted a plan of campaign.

The legislative committee reported progress on the drafting of a workmen's compensation act. They also reported that action had been taken to circulate a petition asking for amendments to the city charter that would extend the franchise to all householders. They are also asking that a year's residence in the city, and a poll tax receipt entitle workers to vote on all municipal affairs, excepting money by-laws.

The label committee reported the outline of a very progressive campaign to boost the label which they intend entering upon in the near future.

The hall committee reported on the receipts and expenditures, and recommended a new schedule of charges for the use of the hall. The new schedule is not an increase in rates, but is a general revise in order that the fees paid by loc's will be more equitable in proportion to the number of meetings held. The payment of all hall rent in advance was also recommended.

All committee reports called forth interesting discussion and suggestions. All reports were adopted.

One of the principal motions to come before the meeting was a resolution introduced by Delegate Jas. D. Simson pledging the support and endorsement of the Council to a bill respecting Co-operation, introduced by F. D. Menz, M.P. in the federal house. Mr. Simson made a strong argument and quoted statistics and data in support of co-operation that left no opening for opposition. How-

ever, his motion though heartily concurred in by the delegates present, was, on amendment, given a two week's hoist. The argument used in support of the amendment was that as the Council had not seen a copy of the bill, they did not think they would be acting wisely in endorsing the measure until such times as they had become fully cognisant of its provisions. It was pointed out that it some times happens that bills introduced ostensibly in favor of the workers, have in them a provision that will in time work to their detriment. One speaker cited the case of the Lemieux Act, which in its draft form, contained a clause that was decidedly detrimental to the union men of Canada. The clause referred to was the one (afterwards struck out) which stated that any employee quitting work, was deemed guilty of an indictable offence until such times as he had proven in a court of law that he had quit of his own free will and not through or by the influence of any union or other organization. This clause in effect was similar to the old laws of England when, about a century ago, any man joining a trades union was liable on conviction to be imprisoned for a considerable period. Hence when the powers that be tried to work in such a clause into the Lemieux Bill—a bill supposed to be in the interests of the workers—there was no guarantee that such might not be tried with the co-operation bill.

After considerable discussion the amendment was carried, and the secretary instructed to secure a copy of the bill for the next meeting.

Other important business, including a discussion on the rates charged for hall rent to the various locals, was followed by considerable routine business, on the conclusion of which the Council adjourned.

CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

detriment of the retail trade, that this association do all in their power to defeat this measure."

This association has 10,500 members in Canada and is exerting its utmost influence to defeat this measure.

Laboring men in every part of Canada would rejoice to see some such legislation put into force, for to start co-operative societies on a sound business basis, we must first have the necessary legislation to promote them, and if the present bill before the Dominion House is all that is claimed for it, the working people of Canada will at least have an opportunity of experimenting with co-operation.

Additional Locals

The magnificent sum of twenty-five cents to be divided Equally between three men to shovel snow from the front of his residence was generously offered last week by a well known civic official. There is something wrong with the salaries of our civic "stars of light" judging by such an unwarrantable and generous dispensation of wealth.

It don't seem enough.

Wm. Murphy who was elected temporary chairman of the new teamsters union is certainly the right man in the right place, and if the teamsters display that intelligence which we know they are capable of they will elect for their permanent president such a man whose experience of union affairs best fits him for the position.

If the work to be accomplished by the Trades and Labor Council during 1908 is to be measured by the activity of its committees, then we are sure to have a bumper year. Every committee reported progress at the last meeting, and by the end of the month things will be humming in union circles. The organization committee have a line of campaign laid out for the next few weeks, and the formation of a few more locals.

Meeting of the Canadian Labor Party Sunday. Be there.

Summer Comes Once a Year

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

Watches

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

F. G. ENGLAND Jeweler, Hamilton St
C.P.R. Watch Official Inspector Issuer of Marriage Licenses

We
Want
You to
Try

**BANFF
BRIQUETTES**

"The
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Coal"

We assure you this is the most economical coal to burn—a nice coal to handle. No waste—no dust.

We are willing that you try
"BRIQUETTES" at our expense.
We know the trial will convince
you that they are A1. Will
You Accept Our Offer?

WHITMORE BROS.

South Railway Street

And we burn "BRIQUETTES" ourselves.



A reciprocity of good wishes—we wish you a Happy New Year, and we feel you wish us the same, but we wish for something else, and that is for the opportunity of proving to you the exceptional values of our Ready-to-Wear SUITS and OVERCOATS. In material, cut, style, fit and finish we defy competition, and our new stock includes some of the very latest and most fashionable fabrics and designs. You'll find your money will buy better goods here than elsewhere.

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

The Union Shop for Ours

That is Where You Get The
Best Brands of SMOKING
AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

GIMSON & CO., Scarth St.

HIGH-CLASS TOBACCONISTS - Next Northern Bank

SOME OF OUR UNION SPECIALTIES

"Old Squire"

"T. & B. Cut Plug"

"Tonka"

"T. & B. Plug"

"British Navy" "Queen's Navy"

LOCAL NOTES

Regular meeting of the labor party on Sunday next.

Hurrah for the Teamsters. Whose next?

Frank Day blew into town the other day from the coast. Frank found time heavy on his hands and took the next train east.

Guess the organization committee got away on the jump with their organization work. You've got a good start boys, now keep going.

A draft of a workmen's compensation act is soon to be presented to the Trades and Labor Council by the legislative committee. A good evening's discussion is expected.

Rev. E. A. Henry has kindly consented to again address the Canadian Labor Party next Sunday. The fact that Mr. Henry will address the meeting should be a guarantee of a bumper house.

The legislative committee of the Trades and Labor Council are circulating a petition praying for such amendments to the city charter as will give householders a vote, and also that a year's residence and poll tax receipt carry the civic franchise. The former of these has practically received the pre-election endorsement of Mayor Smith.

Subscriber.—Yes, T. Walshe Turner is a trade unionist. No, his expressed views on the Asiatic question do not represent the sentiments of trade unionists either generally or otherwise.

The Grain Growers Convention being held at Saskatoon this week is being attended by E. L. Stephenson of Moose Jaw, organizer for Saskatchewan for the Canadian Society of Equity. We expect to hear something of his work in time for our next issue.

Nominations for international typographical officers was taken up at the last regular meeting of the local I.T.U. In nearly every case the old officers were nominated. For trustees of the Union Printers' Home Canadians played a strong part in the nominations.

Jas. D. Simson's motion to endorse F. D. Monk's bill, was given a two week's hoist at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. In reference to this matter we must congratulate Mr. Simson on the able manner in which he introduced the motion. Jim always devotes considerable time to collecting evidence and data in behalf of his arguments, and therefore, is always in a better position to give facts of a reliable nature. Other members of the Council could with advantage to themselves, follow this example, as it has an educative influence on the members that is hard to equal.

Boost the Label.

It is rumored that a well known Trades Unionist is slightly afflicted with a mild form of kleptomania. We have it on good authority that he was held up by a vigilance committee one night last week, and a search of his pockets disclosed a very large number of pencils which he could not account for. Oh Thomas! Knowest thou not that the way of the transgressor is hard?

Would You Not \$60 a Month Like Extra in Your Home?

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

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

This statement was recently made by a Regina tradesman.

Have you a daughter or a son, a sister or a brother, whom you would like to see able to do as the young lady herein referred to? If so, call at the Federal College office and talk it over with the manager. If money should be a little scarce just now, do not let that hinder you. The proprietor of this practical school is anxious to help you, and no doubt the financial side of the question can be arranged to your satisfaction. But do not delay as time is money, and those prepared for office work during the coming spring and summer will get big money for their time.

Geo. S. Houston, Bank of Ottawa Bldg., Regina.
Phone 524.
Individual instruction.
Day and Evening Classes.

Considering that the Typos are one of the oldest unions in the city, the attendance at their meetings is very poor. Wake up Typos—turn out in force at the next meeting and help keep up the time honored traditions of your grand old union.

Words to the Wise

We are the largest and only exclusive Talking Machine dealers in the province. We handle nothing but Talking Machines, Records, Horns and other supplies. We want dealers in every town in the province. Owners of machines would do well to know our stock of Records. We sell on the instalment plan, rent and repair. The latest Lists and Catalogues for the asking.

THE TALKING MACHINE AGENCY
2215 South Railway St. Regina.
P.O. Box 982.

TRADE UNION CARDS

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

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

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS International Union of America, Saskatchewan No. 1. Meets every Tuesday in Trades Hall. President G. Willoughby; Vice Pres., A. McFadden; Treas., J. Kitchenmaster; Rec.-Sec., W. Lockwood; Fin.-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., Fred. Grice; Vice Pres., J. R. Graham; Fin.-Sec., Geo. T. Walker; Cor. Sec., G. Gallagher; Treasurer, R. A. Smith. 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. Covic; 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, H. Lamberton; Vice President, C. W. Cook; Fin. Sec. M. Wylie. Regina, Sask.

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SATURDAY Is 25 Cent Day in Men's Section

50 AND 75c.
TIES ON
SALE AT .

25 CENTS

On Sale
SATURDAY
AT 8 A.M.



WHAT LUCK is coming to you men on Saturday in Neckwear. Sharp at 8 o'clock the rush and bustle of our big bargain day will begin and as long as this beautiful Neckwear is on Sale as well as the other 25c Specials there will be crowds of eager buyers. There is nothing that tickles a man better than to be able to save money like this on Ties. Besides every one of the offerings is in spring's styles, patterns and color combinations.

How can we do it? In the first place, this Mammoth Array of Men's Fine Neckwear while it is in the "correct" and new patterns and shades for spring, and is really Easter Neckwear, yet upon it "a little story" of good buying. A manufacturer with too few orders and too many drafts falling due had to Sacrifice for ready cash. We took a generous quantity of these new spring neckwear "buds" and while every one is the coming season's best effects, yet the lot is spoken of in the trade as a "job lot." Also we have thousands of dollars of regular ordered stock of Neckwear on the road—Now you see our predicament.

The following Neckwear hosts must fly quickly Saturday.

SATURDAY AT 8 A.M. YOUR CHOICE AT 25 CENTS — Men's New Spring Silk Neckwear in all the latest designs in Four-in-Hands, "Hook-On's," Four-in-hand Reversibles, Knots, Etc. 50 Dozen in the lot, while they last on Sale Saturday, starting at 8 a.m.

25c



Two-yes-three TIES
For the Price of One

The Regina Trading Co., Limited