

Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

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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.

CARPENTERS' DISPUTE

Regina Carpenters demand Recognition of Their Union—Number of Men Involved

The first dispute to occur in the history of the Regina Trades and Labor Council between employers and employees took place on Monday last when the conjoint council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Brotherhood of Carpenters decided to withdraw their men from all unfair jobs on which they were employed. The demands of the men are extremely fair and moderate. They demand neither a reduction of hours nor a raise in pay, but simply ask for recognition of their union and the employment of union men wherever procurable.

The Contract

The contract which the union men ask the firms to sign calls for the following rules:

1. Employment of union men only when procurable.
2. Minimum rate of wages 35c per hour.
3. A working day of ten hours, from 7 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 6 p.m. All overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half.
4. All carpenter foremen employed to be union men.
5. Rules to remain in force to June 1, 1908, either side desiring an alteration, to give three months' notice in writing.
6. Rules to take effect within two mile radius of the city hall.

Some of the contractors, notably Smith Bros. & Wilson, the Construction Company, and several others, signed the rules Tuesday morning, and their men are still at work.

There are five firms affected, namely, Snyder Bros., Adkison, Regina Construction Company, Murphy & Martin and McGregor.

There are between 250 and 300 carpenters in the city, and as there are only some 40 affected the dispute is not likely to be of long duration or of serious consequences to those directly concerned. The building progress of the city will not be materially interfered with as the great proportion of carpenters are still in active employment, an amicable understanding between employer and employee having been arrived at.

A report in one of our local newspapers gives a description of the walk-out from a master's point of view but the true facts of the case hardly coincide with the statements there declared. To say that the masters were interviewed by the men and an answer demanded in an hour's time is about as near the truth as it is generally considered necessary to go when the master's interests are apparently not identical with those of the men.

A deputation consisting of members from both organizations of carpenters waited upon the employers on Wednesday, Sept. 18, and twelve out of the eighteen firms in the city consented at once to the petition of the men. Another firm has since signed the contract leaving five firms still running the open shop. Included amongst the latter is the firm of Snyder Bros. who refused to sign the contract on the ground that they were not prepared to coerce their foreman into joining the union as they were satisfied with the men and would not therefore compel them to do anything against their will. The business agent of the Brotherhood of Carpenters immediately interviewed the foreman in question, all of whom consented to join the union in order to avert the disaster of a strike. The

only barrier to a speedy settlement of the dispute so far as this firm was concerned was apparently removed by the action of their foremen, and yet, on being approached again by the representatives of the carpenters' union the firm still declined to recognise the union. The firm was again interviewed on Monday last and were granted another hour to decide whether they would recognise the union or not. A decision in the negative was rendered so that the only course open to the carpenters was to withdraw their men from jobs that were being run contrary to their constitution and by-laws. These are the true facts of the case.

Forty men have been withdrawn altogether, and the men are confident of an early settlement of the dispute, being convinced of the justness of their demands which seeks neither a reduction of hours nor an advance in wage, but simply calls for recognition of the union and the employment of union foremen.

Mr. Willoughby, of the Regina Construction Co., stated that his men were withdrawn without notice whatever. Probably he does not care to remember the several conferences that took place between himself and the men, or his ultimate refusal to have any further negotiations with them, and his final summing up of the matter by telling the officers of the union to draw their men off the job. His statement that he is obliged to seek competent men to act as foremen outside the ranks of unionism requires no comment. The union stands for efficiency and the best men obtainable in every branch of industry are found in the ranks of trade unionists.

The Winnipeg papers have been slightly misinformed with regard to the carpenters' dispute here. There is no discussion whatever amongst the carpenters on strike; they are confident of the justness of their demands, and are looking forward to a speedy settlement of the trouble.

REV. DR. SPARLING AND IMMIGRATION

Methodist Minister on European and Japanese Immigration—Says Japanese are Necessary

The Rev. Dr. Sparling's address on Monday night last was nothing more nor less than a direct assertion that the 150,000 trade unionists of Canada are a deluded, foolish and misguided body of men. In grandiloquent terms he extolled the virtues of the Chinaman, the Jap, and the Hindu, and with a bitterness that would have done more credit to a heathen than a minister of the gospel, he scathingly denounced the European immigration as consisting mainly of the scum of humanity—the veriest off scourings of the earth.

That the government is not doing all that it might be doing towards inducing the best possible immigration from Europe, and firmly barring the way against the many undesirable immigrants who find their way to these shores, we will frankly admit. We will go further and say that the government purposely closes its eyes and indirectly sanctions the actions of the big shipping companies of Europe who have made competition amongst themselves so keen that they are prepared to take almost anything in the shape of humanity standing on two legs

to help swell their coffers. In common justice we must admit that many of these are refused admittance and returned. A small portion of the dregs of European humanity may find its way to Canada. But the conditions of life here are so far removed from what they have been used to at home. The opportunities to work and improve themselves are so great that even the so-called off-scourings of the earth have hope and take heart, and in spite of the fact that the conditions of society makes fiends of some and angels of none, the vast majority of European immigrants eventually become honorable, upright, law-abiding citizens. Are we to understand that the reverend gentleman considers the toiler, the slave of a daily wage, to be the scum of the earth? Was his eloquent discourse on Christian brotherhood merely a burst of rhetoric—a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal? "When," he exclaimed, "should there be clasped hands over racial distinction and the divisions of human life?" Yes, when indeed. Probably when the lion will lie down with the lamb, when the capitalist ceases to grind the life out of his employees, when the ministers of the Gospel descend from their high estate and realize that the very men who sweep the streets and built their churches are made of similar clay, whose lowliness and outward coarseness are not of a necessity the insignia of the earth's scum, but are the outcome of environment and lack of education.

Waving a lofty farewell to the scum of Europe he proceeded to pay tribute to the intelligence, the uprightness and trustworthiness of the Orientals. "I have found them," he said, "in the shipyards, in the canneries, in the saw mills, everywhere that work was being done, and to my astonishment I have found them in many places of trust and responsibility." That Orientals were employed in the various branches of industry referred to is no guarantee that they were executing their work any more nobly or well than the white man whose place he has usurped would have done. The Asiatic requires no champion as a worker. He is capable of worming himself into the affections of any employer whose object is the acquirement of cheap labor regardless of the morality or the living standard of the man. He can exist on a weekly wage that would not keep a white man alive for more than a few days, and if the Japanese, the Chinese and the Hindus are absolutely necessary to the development of the western country, then indeed is Western Canada in danger of disintegration.

One may have to go to the western country to understand the possibilities open to these Asiatics, but one has only to listen to the opinions of those who live by toil who come from the Pacific coast to fully realize the danger to the white worker which lies in the policy of encouraging the immigration of Orientals. Wherever the Oriental has been given a foothold he has overrun the land. The delegates from the coast to the Trades Congress of Canada held in Winnipeg last week threw considerable light on the Asiatic question. They told us how the white man was being pushed back and ousted from every position to make room for the yellow and the brown man who could and would work for less than a living wage. They cited instances of immorality and degradation; Chinamen herded together like vermin, living in a state of savagery and filth, and these people cook and wash for us. Dr. Sparling pleads for a high standard of citizenship and advocates the immigration of Orientals. He pleads for the abolition of racial distinctions and differences and condemns a great part of our white immigration as the scum of Europe, in short, acting up to the ancient traditions of church and state, he casts in his lot

with the capitalists and disregards the needs and rights of the common people with whom Christ himself worked and labored.

We have no war with Orientals as Orientals, they are men as we are men, but they are separated from us by centuries of superstition and stagnation. The yellow and the brown races have remained stationery whilst the white races have advanced and there is just as much likelihood of them assimilating with the white people of Canada, as there is of oil mixing freely with water.

The following item from the London Free Press may help to disabuse the mind of the Reverend Dr. of the hallucination that the Orientals are necessary on account of their willingness to do labor which a white man refuses to do:

"Already the Japanese enter into every class of work. They are beginning to be the masters of employment as well as servants. It is a condition which the Anglo-Saxon population of British Columbia must find intolerable. For the strangers will not remain, like the blacks of South Africa, subjective. They will assert the pride and privilege of a free and dominant race." — London Free Press.

From this it is to be seen that the whole of the brown race are not likely to remain subservient to the white people long, for Japanese capitalists are in evidence in British Columbia. They have already acquired extensive fishing, mining and other interests, and they will acquire more. When that time does arrive, instead of the wage earners and trade unionists of the Dominion crying aloud for relief from such unjust and unholy competition, we will have the capitalists calling for legislation to put an end to the evil consequences of Asiatic immigration.

Mayor Bethune's wire to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking for information regarding the disposal of the Hindoos who arrived on the Montague was a question of vital importance. What, indeed, is to be done with the vast hordes of Asiatics now flooding British Columbia. Can the government make provision for them or supply them with employment without displacing the white populace already there? If so, all is well, but the cry of the unfortunate toiler who is unable to compete with Mongolian labor on his terms is already heard, and the white man is compelled to fall back, to forsake his home, to seek employment elsewhere, to make room for the multitude of undeveloped, untaught, cheap Orientals who are flocking to take his place. If it is to be a choice between the meanest born of Europe and the children of the flowery land then give us the meanest born; they are of our own race, our own color and our own creeds. They are nearer akin to us, and the only apparent cause for preference against them is their inherent spirit of independence and their steadfastness in maintaining a perfect right to a living wage for a fair day's work.

A vast number of the immigrants of Europe bring with them their wives and families, poor though they be, they suffer the hardships of homestead life, they till the soil, they work early and late, bravely facing adversity and misfortune until they at last conquer toil and become producers, contributors to a nation's wealth, an asset not to be lightly discarded.

And our Mongolian friends—what do they produce—as yet, nothing at all—unless opium dens and houses of ill fame can be called productions, and the money they earn, is that spent in the country? Why no. Just sufficient to supply them with the bare necessities of life, the rest finds its way across the Pacific to be spent in another land. Mongolian labor from more points of view than one is anything but a valuable acquisition to the country.

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CONVENTION OF TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS CONCLUDED

Protracted Session Last Saturday--Lemieux Bill Considered--Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Reply to Congress--Election of Officers

The last formal session of the 1907 convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress on Saturday was of a protracted nature.

The work of the session was devoted to the clearing off the resolutions submitted by private members, and these should have been disposed of in an hour or less.

The most important business of the session came at the close, the consideration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the congress telegram on the Japanese invasion. It satisfied no one and was depressing. It was what may be described as a diplomatic reply and left unanswered just what the congress desired to know--Sir Wilfrid's personal opinion. It was soon settled. The reply was contemptuously filed and congress decided the premier should next hear from the members when the battle of the Dominion polls was fought. They would answer at the ballot box.

Admittedly the Winnipeg congress ranks as the most successful that has been held and it ranks as history making in the fact that for the first time the aristocracy of labor, as it was called, the railway engineers, were well represented. They certainly took an intelligent part in the proceedings and, amongst the first to attend, were the last to leave the hall. Vice President Simpson complimented the press for the generous and just rendition of events, and remarked that many things which were impartially dealt with and reported in Winnipeg would have been blue-jencilled in Toronto.

The Lemieux Bill

An amendment by Delegate Lehaney was proposed that the bill be amended to include all trades in the Dominion. The committee reported unfavorable on this, after some discussion.

On being put the amendment carried by 62 votes to 23.

Under this vote the executive will be called upon to get the bill amended so as to include all trades and the solicitor promised to draw up an amendment.

It was agreed that clause 42 which provides that persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to sit as members of a board of conciliation, be struck out.

Delegates Lehaney and Trotter proposed and seconded, to strike out clause 60: "Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employe to declare or continue a lock-out, or any employe to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of the act shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000."

The recommendation of the committee that the resolution be not entertained, was rejected and an instruction taken out to get the clause struck out was carried by 63 votes to 19.

The Fair Wage Clause

W. H. Reeve proposed that the following clause be added to the Dominion fair wage schedule: "the workmen employed in the work of the said contract shall not be required or allowed to work for longer hours than those fixed by that contract except for the protection of life and property, or in case of emergency."

Mr. Landers said that the resolution committee proposed that it be

referred to Delegate Reeve and the solicitor, as the schedule to which it referred did not accompany the resolution.

This was unanimously agreed to, and subsequently on the report of the solicitor, congress affirmed the resolution.

A number of resolutions asking for the granting of the union label to various firms were reported upon favorably, and passed by congress.

The Vancouver Riot

J. F. Lehaney proposed "that whereas, on the evening of September 7th last, an attack was made by some persons on the Japanese and Chinese quarters on the city of Vancouver, B.C., and was promptly ascribed to the trade unionists of that city, led on by foreign labor agitators, and whereas from reliable sources of information we know positively that the trades unionists of that city were not responsible for nor engaged in the perpetration of the outrage, be it resolved that this congress condemn in unmeasured terms the disturbances and the parties responsible for them as unworthy the Anglo-Saxon people. And be it further resolved that we denounce the attempt to distort the facts of this case for the purpose of injuring the cause of international trades associations."

The resolution committee reported favorably on the resolution and it was unanimously affirmed by congress. Edward Empey proposed "that whereas the employers of labor in industrial centres, continue in a very large measure to employ children of very tender ages in factories and other places of industry, and whereas the employing of such children works not only to the disadvantage of the working men of our country, but also tends to stunt the mental and physical growth of our nation, be it resolved that the incoming executive be instructed to endeavor to have more stringent laws passed regarding child labor, and also that factory inspectors be given larger scope and more power to enforce such laws as may be now or in future enacted."

The committee reported favorably on the proposal and congress accepted it unanimously after several vigorous speeches in its support.

Annual Socialistic Resolution

Mr. Pettipiece proposed: "That the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada declares that it stands for absolute independent political action on the part of the working classes, that the collective ownership of the means of life is its ultimate aim, but we believe the best interests of the working classes can be served by granting provincial autonomy in the matter of political affiliation, the functions of congress' provincial executives being to carry out the policy formulated in their respective jurisdictions."

After much consideration the committee referred the resolution to the congress without any recommendation. After two hours had been spent in debating the resolution in the course of which one delegate characterized the proposal as to collective ownership as a dream. They lived in a practical age and could not go back to a dream. A division resulted in 39 voting for the resolution and 51 against.

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Reply

At Saturday afternoon's meeting of the congress, President Verville announced the reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the resolution of congress regarding the Japanese invasion of British Columbia which was as follows:

Ottawa, Sept. 21

Alphonse Verville, M.P., President,
Trades and Labor Congress, Winnipeg.

"I have given due consideration to your request that immediate steps be taken to terminate the treaty with Japan. I would observe that this treaty, when brought into existence, did not apply to Canada, and that some few years ago, in response to the repeated expressions of public opinion and with a view of affording to Canadian producers an opportunity of the growing Japanese trade, the Canadian government became a party to this treaty, and that it was unanimously ratified by the Canadian parliament.

"The treaty has proved of great advantage, and our trade with Japan under it has greatly increased. You base your appeal for the denunciation of the treaty on the allegation that a crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of the unprecedented influx of Japanese. Whilst it is true that most regrettable incidents have occurred in Vancouver there, seems reason to doubt that the cause was the influx of Japanese, as I am in possession of a telegram from the mayor of Vancouver, which has been rendered public, which expressly avers that the disturbances were directed against Asiatics generally, rather than against Japanese. Under such circumstances any precipitate action might be regrettable, and before committing themselves to such a course the government think that they should carefully enquire into causes which within the recent past have caused a greater influx to our shores than previously of Oriental people.

(Sgd.) WILFRID LAURIER."

Election of Officers

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in a continuance of the old executive in office.

James Simpson re-nominated A. Verville for president. He said he deemed it expedient at this time that Mr. Verville should remain in office for at least another year. The members of the executive had worked harmoniously up to the present time, and had initiated policies and directed the destinies of the conference to the best of their ability. While it had been his honor to occupy the junior position on the executive board, and while it was natural for a man to seek the higher office, he desired to say that he considered the vital interests of the congress more important than the mere satisfying of individual ambition. The discussion that morning had emphasized the importance of the plans for perfecting the organization, and increasing the influence of the congress. He was satisfied from the suggestions and recommendations that had been made that the congress would enter upon the year 1907-8 with greater prospects of success than it had ever entered on a fresh year in the past. For that reason he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Verville.

W. V. Todd endorsed every word that had been said in respect to Mr. Verville; but felt it his duty to make another nomination. He believed that it was possible for congresses as well as political parties or any other deliberative bodies to get into a rut; and such being his opinion, he wished to make a move to keep the congress out of a rut. He might have no supporters, but he believed in the expression of opinion as long as it was the honest reflection of a man's thought. He nominated Robert Hungerford, who had had a splendid record for good, honest work, and was for several years president of the Toronto Trades and Labor council.

R. Hungerford, declining the nomination, said he was a little sorry that one or two delegates should have so far forgotten themselves as to demonstrate no very kindly feeling towards him. They

should have waited to find out just where he stood before doing so. He did not think any person, who knew him or knew his connection with the congress at previous conventions, could say he had ever acted in a selfish manner. He thought he had made as much sacrifice for the trades union movement as any man in Canada. He appreciated Mr. Todd's eulogy, but he wished to say he had no desire to stand for the position.

President Verville was then declared re-elected amid loud applause. P. M. Draper re-nominated Jas. Simpson as vice-president; A. G. Perry second, and the election was unopposed. On the motion of H. Albert, P. M. Draper was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The provincial committees were then appointed as follows:

Vice-president for the province of British Columbia, J. C. Watters, Victoria; executive committee, S. Kernighan, Vancouver; O. Sieverius, Victoria; A. G. Perry, Vancouver. Vice-president for Alberta, J. F. L. Cheney, Coleman; executive, T. R. Wesman, Edmonton; W. M. Leonard, Edmonton, and J. H. Dunlop, Calgary. Vice-president of Saskatchewan, Hugh Peat, Regina; executive, Jas. Somerville, Moose Jaw; T. A. Stanlake, Regina; T. M. Molloy, Regina. Vice-president for Manitoba, W. J. Bartlett, Winnipeg; executive, W. P. Head, Brandon; H. T. Albert, Winnipeg; S. W. McKinnon, Winnipeg. Vice-president for Quebec, G. Franco, Montreal; executive, A. Anderson, Montreal; J. A. Masse, Montreal, and Mr. Moisan, Quebec. Vice-president for Ontario, O. Bancroft, Toronto; executive, C. O. Hahn, Berlin; J. H. Barnett, and P. Gray, Fort William. Vice-president for Nova Scotia, J. T. Joy, Halifax; executive, Jas. Flannagan, P. King and P. J. Healey, Halifax.

Resolutions Settled

The following resolutions which had passed through the hands of the committee were approved:

In favor of collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

In favor of an eight-hour day for street railway employees on Sunday.

In favor of the registration of steam-fitters and plumbers.

In favor of a workman's compensation act on similar lines to those adopted by the imperial parliament.

In favor of the appointment for the protection of longshoremen.

Against the firing of employees. The resolution calling for the enforcing of apprenticeships was rejected. The resolution in favor of the appointment of a paid secretary was referred to the audit committee.

Calling for the improvement in the conditions of labor and wages of letter carriers was approved.

C. Sivertz stated that the letter carriers had decided on affiliation with the congress.

Calling on the Farmers' Society of Equity to buy no unfair goods.

Deplored the granting of bonuses for immigrants sent by the Salvation Army and other churches.

In favor of capitalists doing their own fighting. Some laughter accompanied the approval.

A resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes was rejected. Mr. Bonlonois, the mover, argued that the congress was inconsistent in approving of compulsory investigation and disapproving of compulsory arbitration.

A resolution for the enforcement of apprenticeships was also rejected.

Lemieux Bill Committee

It was decided to appoint a committee to consider the Lemieux bill and receive amendments after the usual discussion as to what was the best course to facilitate business. The committee consists of Delegates Thompson, McKinnon, Franco, Studholme, and Leheney.

Mr. Somerville moved disapproval of that part of the executive's report which stated that the settlement between the Grand Trunk and its machinists proved highly satisfactory to all concerned. He denied this and considered that the board that investigated the dispute was not qualified to settle the dispute as men acquainted with the trade would have been. He denied that the bill was introduced or passed in the interests of the labor party. The bill was said not to be in the interests of the employers, therefore he considered it was passed in the interest of the third party, the public. A long discussion followed.

In the result an amendment by Secretary Draper modifying the report to both parties to your executive at the time of publishing this report.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

The Editor, Labor's Realm

Sept. 25, '07

Dear Sir:

I would like a little of your valuable space to touch upon the effect that the action of the bricklayers will have upon the cause of unionism in this city.

Now the carpenters are on strike it should have been the duty of the bricklayers and masons to have kept scab labor from taking the place of the union carpenters, because if the fight is lost by our fellow workmen it will be the death blow to unionism in Regina, as the contractors who are holding out are the members of the Builders' Exchange, and if they win they will certainly go further. We have already had a taste of their inclinations this present summer. The action of the bricklayers and masons is the best possible weapon that could have been put into the hands of these gentry, and I can imagine the joy of our friends Messrs. Adkison, Snyder and Wilson and the thanks they must have raised to God for raising friends for them amongst the ranks of the work-

men. I think the action of the bricklayers was ill advised, and for a union that is always boasting about how they refuse to work with scab labor it is also mean and cowardly to help the bosses in this manner. Hoping they will soon see the error of their ways and learn that the old motto of unionism is true: "United we stand, divided we fall," I remain,

Yours fraternally,
WM. E. COOKS

FELL FROM CITY HALL

A most regrettable fatal accident occurred Friday afternoon to an employee on the new City Hall building.

The victim, John McPherson, who had been employed on the building for the last four or five days was engaged in the work of scraping the stone in front of the tower some 60 feet from the ground. Shortly after one o'clock he resumed work along with his companion John Stuart. Without the least warning the rope on the west side where McPherson was standing began to slip, running through the pulley suspended from the top of the tower until stopped by a knot. When the run of the rope stopped, it broke, McPherson falling the remainder of the distance onto the concrete beneath with nothing to break the force of the fall.

Dr. Stevens was quickly in attendance but the injured man was beyond medical assistance and passed away about half-an-hour after the accident.

John Stuart had a narrow escape from meeting a similar fate, his presence of mind in clutching the rope when he felt the board give way beneath him alone saving him. He maintained his position until a rope was let down from above when he was drawn to safety none the worse save for a very severe shock.

Enquiries made by Coroner Thompson went to show that the accident was due to the faulty way in which the rope had been secured by McPherson and not to any fault in the apparatus.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

(Ottawa Journal)

"Take off your coats and preach in the parks," says the Bishop of London. Which is his way of putting the fact that the good men of the day, who should be laboring in the cause of social and moral reforms, should be at pains to acquaint themselves with the feelings of all classes of their fellows, and that the only way is personal contact. It is a man's message, and there should be men to hear it.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—The Grand Trunk railway operators are holding a conference with Transportation Manager Brownlee to-day, regarding their request for a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

A civil service commission opened to-day. Letter carriers, mail clerks and post office officials presented claims for better pay and shorter hours, and in cases of carriers some chances for promotion.

Halifax, Sept. 25.—A big strike is on at the dry docks, where repairs are being made to the Oscar 2nd. The men went out this morning for an increase of wages, demanding \$3.50 per day and

\$2.50 for helpers. The whole trouble has arisen over the importation of workmen from England, who joined the local union. They allege they were hired in England, and that the local union's lawyers are looking up the case. Ninety men in all are out, and as the dock expenses are high, the situation is serious.

New York, Sept. 25.—The New York local No. 16 telegraphers' union, voted to-night to call out all the leased wire operators employed by the press and brokers' offices in this city, if such action shall be sanctioned by the national officials. The action by the national officials will be awaited before anything further is done. It was voted also to ask the national officers to issue a call of the brokers' and press telegraphers throughout the country to quit work. The demand upon the men who are now working under contract is made in the interests of those who have struck against the Western Union and Postal companies and the Associated Press.

St. Paul, Sept. 23.—Five railroads of the north-west are in great danger of being tied up as a result of the breaking off of negotiations between the striking boilermakers and the general managers of roads, who met Saturday and for three hours discussed the questions at issue. At the close of the meeting there were no tangible results, and although neither side would discuss what took place, it was intimated that no agreement would be reached at present. It is reported that no less than thirty-five engines are tied up on the Great Northern road at Williston, as a result of the strike, and if it is not shortly settled, the five roads affected will be badly crippled. The roads affected are the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Great Western, the Soo, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.

Helena, Montana, Sept. 23.—As a result of the refusal of the business men of Helena to discontinue the use of telephones, pending a settlement of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone strike, the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, affiliated with the Montana Federation of Labor, has decided to call a general strike to-day at noon. The result of this action will be a complete tie-up of the street car service in the city, and the closing of the hotels, manufacturing establishments, business houses, and even the saloons, where the use of telephones has not been discontinued.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 25.—Frank A. Magee, Worcester, Mass., national organizer of the Foundrymen's union, was found guilty to-day on four counts of the complaint which alleged intimidation of non-union workmen at McLagoon's foundry, and on each count he was sentenced to jail for six months and fined \$100, a total of two years and \$400. He immediately appealed.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Louis P. Bouvier was committed to trial to-day for conspiring with other envelope manufacturers to prevent Miss Maud McCann from securing employment. When the girl left Bouvier, he followed her to the other shops and had her discharged.

"Whether you work by the piece or [work by the day, Decreasing the hours increases the pay."

We Cater
—TO—
Union Trade
—IN—
FOOTWEAR!
Engel Bros.
SCARTH ST., REGINA

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

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

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"For the Man in the Overalls"

Nothing but the Best

"Uncle Tom" Tar Soap

"Uncle Tom" is Labor's Best Friend

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The Young-Thomas Soap Co., Ltd.
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"Campbell" Overcoats

Some very special values in Overcoats for this Season. Black is still the leading color for overcoats, and we are showing several qualities. Also some handsome Tweed and Worsted Coats in colors.

Black Vicuna Coat
Moderate Weight Coat of fine Vicuna. Forty-eight inches long. Self Collar. A very Stylish Coat **\$18.00**

Black Beaver Coat
Extra Quality Beaver, made with welted seams in the new "Senator" style. Forty-six inches long. **\$22.50**
Beaver Coats also at **12.00, 13.50, 15.00.**

Brown Worsted Coat
Brown Worsted Coat with fine White Stripe. Forty-eight inches long. A very dressy Coat. **\$20.00**

Brown Beaver Coat
Brown Beaver Coat with shadow check. Velvet Collar. Forty-six inches long. Extra good value at **\$12.00**

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.
The Glasgow House. The Store that Serves you Best.

WHEN IN NEED OF FOOTWEAR COME TO US!

WE CAN GIVE YOU UNION-MADE SHOES AT RIGHT PRICES

NICOL & LOGGIE, LTD., SCARTH STREET

LOCAL NOTES

Meeting of the Trades Council Sat. night. Important business.

Remember that union men should purchase union made goods.

The Cigar Makers' International Union has paid in benefits \$7,813,257.29 in its 27 years' existence.

The next convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held next year in Halifax, N.S.

The Trades Congress just closed in Winnipeg was the most successful gathering ever held by that body.

No settlement has yet been reached with the Scotland Woollen Mills. Union men, paste this in your bonnet.

The cold weather of the last few days has acted as an incentive to local contractors to rush building operations in the city.

What Ho! Brother Lathers, spruce up and get together. Now's your chance to make or break, and who wants to break?

During the Winnipeg Convention W. R. Trotter, the well-known western organizer for the Trades Congress of Canada was unanimously elected fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in the city of Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11th.

The Regina delegates to the Trades Congress of Canada returned to the city Sunday evening last. They report one of the most successful conventions ever held by that body, both in point of attendance and importance of business done.

A hot bath without the use of water is the latest discovery of a local plumber. If some means can be devised to reduce the cost of the preliminaries to such a

bath, the idea no doubt would be a money-maker. Leopold of Belgium is not the only Leo that ever happened. Tomatoes also are cheap.

An appeal has just been issued by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The telegraphers' appeal is a worthy one and should receive the hearty support of all organized labor.

T. A. Stanlake, of the Bricklayers Union, has left the city and taken up his abode in Winnipeg. "Stan" was a hustler in the cause of unionism, and will be greatly missed in local trade circles.

If the Trades Congress of Canada is successful in getting passed by Parliament all the desired amendments to the Lemieux bill, the workmen of Canada will have a model piece of legislation on the statutes.

John G. O'Donoghue, Paddy Draper, Jimmy Simpson and Al. Verville make a quartette of executive officers that for integrity and forethought would do honor to the cabinet of any government in existence.

It is reported on good authority that local trade unionists are about to lose one of their dearly beloved and conscientious contractors, whom, it is said, is about to leave the city to take up railroad construction work.

Why do away with the Orientals? Did not the Chinese funeral in New Westminster the other day provide the citizens of that burg with the most spectacular procession that it was ever their lot to witness?

From two-thirds to three-fourths of the exports of Japan are produced by female labor in tea, silk weaving and other industries the labor of women is invariably required, while in marine and mining industries it is of no importance.

THE DYING SCAB

In a little country village on a cold December day, there came a drunken wanderer, his hair was turning grey. His hat was old and battered, his clothes were rent and torn, his worn out shoes let in the snow that bitter winter morn. The children fled from him with mingled fear and hate, the grown up ones just sneered and said the Scab has met his fate. None would give him succor in all that little town, so to a shed he wandered and on the earth lay down. His strength was spent from hunger, his days were nearly done, and thus the good priest found him at the setting of the sun. As the good man knelt beside and bowed his head to pray, unto the people standing near the dying man did say: In this very little village long ago I used to live, I had as good a wife and home as God to man could give. My friends were numbered by the score, I was liked by one and all, 'till I betrayed the union men, my pride, was my downfall. I started in strike breaking, on my old friends I did scab. I made honest men desert their cause by my ready gift of gab. I did the boss's bidding, I worked from early morn, little thinking they would ever turn from me with scorn. But now, I see my folly, they shun me with a curse, and my soul is rent asunder by the anguish of remorse. My children have deserted me, my wife did die from shame, my grey haired father cursed me, for I disgraced his honored name. In my dreams I see the children, hear them crying out for bread, hear the weeping wives and mothers, whose loved ones had then fled. Fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, I have driven from their home, by my shameful dirty methods in this quiet Fair Haven town. My shame I'd flaunt at keen distress, for the bosses paid me well, and for their filthy money I have sent my soul to hell. On Sundays I would go to church, and loudly I would sing, and then, with drink I drowned my con-

science when it's warning it did ring. But now, I am dying, and for pardon dare not ask from the God I have offended by my misdeeds in the past. I can see the Imps of Satan leering at me as I die, God's pity, but I used to dream of the sweet by and by. So now all good people take a dying scab's advice, and never go strike breaking regardless of the price. For the bosses will do you dirt when the men have won their fight, for God will never see them lose, he knows their cause is right. So, if you are ever tempted, no matter where you're from, just remember God forsaken, Heaven abandoned, Tom.—Fair Haven.

Machinists and other workmen in the railroad shops of the West are rejoicing over the news that the nine-hour day, for which the men have been fighting for years, is to be tried on several of the larger railroad systems. The change will affect about 2,200 machinists, and ultimately, if adopted by all the railroads, between 15,000 and 20,000 employees in the shops. The roads which are said to have decided to introduce the nine-hour schedule are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The two first named roads have also granted the machinists wage advances on an average of 3 to 3 1/4 cents an hour.

Patronise our advertisers and tell them why you do so.

At a recent meeting of the Gladstone Local miners' union, No. 2314, a unanimous resolution was passed that a circular letter be prepared and forwarded to the British Isles setting forth the conditions of labor in and around Fernie. The members of the union felt that men are being enticed away from their present employment in the Old Country without thoroughly understanding the true conditions pertaining in Canadian camps. The letter which is being forwarded will convey an accurate statement of existing conditions, and will show the purchasing power of money in both countries.

TRADE UNION CARDS

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.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF Carpenters and Joiners, local meets semi-monthly, in Trades Hall. President, C. C. Sharman; Secretary, A. S. Wells; Treasurer, W. B. Bird. Secretary's address: A. S. Wells, Box 614, Regina, Sask.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 657, Regina, meets first Saturday in Trades Hall. President, J. M. Norris; Vice-President, Thos. M. Molloy; Fin.-Secretary, Jas. D. Simson; Rec.-Sec'y, W. Stevens; Sergt-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, W. McIlroy; Vice President, McFadden; Treasurer, H. Walker; Recording Secretary W. Lockwood; Fin.-Sec'y, W. A. Chambers. Secretary's address W. A. Chambers, Box 941, Regina.

UNITED ASSOCIATION JOURNEMEN Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Gas Fitters of America, meets alternate Mondays in Trades Hall. President, J. R. Graham; Vice-President, Thos. Newis; Financial Secretary, Geo. T. Walker; Treasurer, 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

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Reduced Prices on Guns in the midst of the Hunting Season!

One Dollar Off Every Four

RIGHT IN THE MIDST of the Hunting Season we have decided to reduce our stock of Fire Arms and have placed reduced prices on them that will certainly make a quick clearance. If you have the least notion of purchasing a gun this season by all means buy next week. These special reductions last but one week. Come next week and buy at the following cut prices or come later and be disappointed.

These Reduced Prices in Effect Next Week

Two celebrated lines of Double Barrel and Hammerless Guns, L.P.G. and Janssen and Sons.

Reg. \$10.00 Guns, next week	\$7.50
" 12.00 " " "	9.00
" 15.00 " " "	11.25
" 18.00 " " "	13.50
" 20.00 " " "	15.00
" 25.00 " " "	18.75

Cartridges also Reduced

Ely Bros. Cartridges. Black, reg. 60c, next week 50c box
 " " " Smokeless, reg. 75c " 60c box
 Cogswell and Harrison Exeltor Cartridges, reg. 75c, next week 60c box

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Probably you are one who does not realize the wealth of Floor Coverings, Rugs, Portieres and Curtains that await you here.

Besides, we have a capable staff to assume responsibility or to offer valuable suggestions and information as the case may be. And competent workmen to carry out the work entrusted to us. No matter if it be a cosy corner, den, the magnificent furnishings of Parlor or Salon, you are sure to meet with satisfaction.

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You will be delighted with our New Showings of Neckwear. Many catchy designs in widely-separated checks.

Get the New Hat!

Yes, the new blocks are in from English and American hat makers. The English hats just arrived lately by "express" expressly for your early selection.

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