

# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Vol. 1, No. 23

REGINA, November 15, 1907

Annual Subscription \$1.00  
Single Copy, Five Cents

THE SASKATCHEWAN LABOR'S REALM

A Weekly Labor and Social Reform Newspaper.

Justice, Truth, Fraternity. "Labor Omnia Vincit."

HUGH PEAT EDITOR

## Regina Trades and Labor Council

There was a fair attendance of delegates at the Trades Council meeting on Saturday last when the presiding officer called the meeting to order at 8-30 p.m.

The delegates from the several unions reported favorably on conditions of labor, considering the lateness of the season and the almost general closing down in the building trades. There are very few stone cutters left in the city but the few remaining are busily employed. Bricklayers have some two dozen men still in the city, and about a dozen of them are actively employed. The rest of the trades reported active conditions.

A communication was received from Mr. Hyman Roller, business agent of the Winnipeg Garment Workers, thanking the Trades Unionists of the city for the ready and generous response to the Garment workers' appeal for funds to enable them to bring their dispute to a successful issue.

Messrs. Jones, Gordon & Bryant were appointed solicitors to the Council by a unanimous vote of the delegates present.

The regular business of the Council was suspended in order to admit Dr. Shearer, secretary of the Presbyterian branch of the moral and social reform movement, and the Rev. Mr. Henry.

Dr. Shearer expressed his pleasure at being present and able to address the Council, as he was always gratified to have an opportunity of coming into closer contact with the working men of Canada. He referred to the recent Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in Winnipeg where he was accorded a hearty welcome to address the Congress on the work and aim of the Lord's Day Alliance.

He was present at the Council meeting in his capacity of secretary of the new department which included the industrial problem, gambling, the drink question, the employment of children and so forth. His association with the laboring men of the country had brought him into close contact with many of the problems confronting the workers, and he was convinced that their aims and those of the Churches were in a great measure the same, and since there was so much in common between the two great factors there should be an even greater unanimity of feeling between them than there was at present. He referred to the stand taken by the laboring men of the country on the recent question of the Lord's Day Observance, and was pleased to know that it was due to the hearty co-operation of the laboring men with the churches that the universal day's rest for the workers had been obtained.

He stated that he had a special mission in coming before the Council tonight, and that was to hear the opinion of the delegates on the subject of collective ownership of the drink traffic.

He was convinced that the workers had a great deal to gain by abolishing the bar and the present all too prevalent system of treating. It was a heavy drain on the resources of the working man who could ill afford to be called upon by custom to spend 25c. or a half a dollar for a drink, and that they therefore should be in sympathy with the present movement which sought to abolish the bar altogether and to take the drink traffic out of the hands of private individuals who were only interested in the profits to be derived from the sale of liquor, irrespective of the harm that might ensue or of the danger to which the workmen were subjected. He advocated public ownership of the

drink traffic and was of the opinion that if the sale of liquor was placed in the hands of a strong commission the workers would be materially benefitted and the profits derived from the sale of such liquor could be devoted to worthy objects such as social clubs, etc. In conclusion he called upon laboring men to unite with the churches on this subject for the advancement of common principles. The objects of each were the same. Each was striving for the advancement of the common good and should therefore co-operate in sympathy. He sincerely sympathized with working men and was always ready to acknowledge that the workers had improved conditions and that by seeking to eliminate child labor they were striving for a high ideal well worthy the attainment. The workers had shortened the hours of labor, had assisted in securing the rest day for all, and were approaching more nearly to their rights.

The Rev. Mr. Henry then addressed the meeting and in a few well chosen words claimed kinship with the workers.

Minister of the gospel by profession he was first and foremost a man and was ever ready to associate himself with the workers in any scheme that had for its object the advancement of civilization and the welfare of mankind.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the visitors for their attendance and addresses, and on a vote being taken the Council declared unanimously in favor of public ownership of the drink traffic.

## American Federation of Labor in Convention

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened today for a session of two weeks, the opening ceremonies being held in the auditorium at the Jamestown exposition, in the presence of 400 delegates.

### Gompers' Address

President Gompers in his annual address in speaking of the growth of the labor movement during the past year, said:

"During the last fiscal year we issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor 373 charters, as follows: International unions, 3; state federations, 1; city central bodies, 72; local trade unions, 204; federal labor unions, 93. Total, 373. We have now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor the following: International unions, 117; state federations, 37; city central bodies, 574; local trade and federal labor unions, 661. The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions."

Mr. Gompers further said: "Again, I feel it my duty to impress upon all our unions the importance of providing themselves with funds that shall stand them in good stead in time of necessity, to provide their members with the means to sustain themselves and their families not only during strikes and lockouts but also to constantly attain a greater measure of justice and right for labor without the necessity of either strikes or lockouts."

"In the endeavor to secure the just demands of labor without a strike a sense of justice on the part of employers can not be compared to a well-organized body of workmen with a well-filled treasury, nor is there so potent an influence of power to prevent a lockout as labor intelligently and compactly organized and prepared to defend its rights. No one has a higher appreciation of the

necessity of cultivating and imbuing in our fellow-unionists the spirit of self-reliance and the principal of solidarity than I. Experience has demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that though some workmen thoroughly imbued with the determination to manfully uphold the rights of themselves and their fellow-workmen will endure the severest trials of poverty and hunger rather than sacrifice the principles for which they stand, the spirit of independence of the mass of men succumb when the gaunt figure of hunger stalks across the threshold. If we hope and expect that men shall assert and maintain their spirit of right and their interests, we must have the foresight so to conduct the affairs of our organizations as to provide at least bread, the commonest need to sustain life.

### Labor Movement in Canada

"It has been our purpose to aid and assist to the fullest extent of our movement our Canadian fellow-workmen. In the transaction of our affairs we have regarded them as being part and parcel of the American labor movement as much as our movement is part and parcel of theirs. Geographical lines have in no way interfered with the fullest development of fraternal relations. Ignorant or prejudiced opposition to the beneficent work of the labor movement finds its counterpart in Canada as it does elsewhere. In Canada an expression of that feeling was illustrated in a bill by Senator Loughheed, the purpose of which was to make it a criminal act for any person not a Canadian or a British subject to incite workmen to go out on strike in Canada. Of course, it is well known to those who participate in our movement and others who are not hostile, that as a matter of fact our unions, our officers and our representatives do not incite workmen to go on strike either in the United States or in Canada; that strikes are entered into by workmen of their own volition after they themselves have determined upon that action and when no other recourse is open. The men of labor in Canada have as much right to conduct their own affairs as have any members of organized labor in the United States. It was not difficult, however, to discern that if such a law as Senator Loughheed proposed was possible of enactment, any aid which the labor men of Canada might ask of the United States trade unionists to go their and give would be construed as an act to incite other workmen in Canada to go out on strike. Organized labor of Canada, true to its own interests and to the welfare of all the people of the Dominion, as well as in justice toward the labor movement of the United States, protested so emphatically that Senator Loughheed's bill was killed by an overwhelming majority in the Senate and hence did not reach the house."

"In summing up the situation Secretary Draper, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, substantially said. 'It is gratifying that the labor movement in Canada keeps pace with the progress being made in the United States. On every hand labor seems to be taking a larger and better view of its rights and responsibilities, with a consequent increase in the number of those who unite in trade unions with their fellow-workers for their social and economic betterment. For many years the development of the labor movement in Canada was confined almost entirely to eastern Canada, but within the last three years the west has sprung to the front, and to-day no finer example of enthusiastic work for the strengthening of trade unionism can be found than is in evidence from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast. The expansion of the Canadian west and northwest, industrially, is equaled, if not surpassed, by the activity and energy displayed by

trade unionists in their efforts to consolidate the interests of workmen everywhere. The session of the trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in Victoria, B.C., in 1906, gave additional zest to the movement, and the recent session in Winnipeg, Manitoba, cemented for all time the bond of unionism between the workers in the west and those in the east. It is not too much to say that organized labor in Canada has assumed a new dignity, born of the realization of the great work that lies before it, and that the future will see such a development in the organization and labor of Canadian workmen as to justify the best hopes of the present. Nor must it be forgotten that as organization increases the sentiment in favor of international trade unionism grows stronger. Not all the blandishments of capital nor the short-sighted attitude of a few disgruntled workers who clamor for a 'national' organization will suffice to offset the zealous, indefatigable and untiring efforts of those who believe that the interest of the working people, whether north or south of the line, are identical; that the same foes are to be met with everywhere; that the welfare of the little ones must be guarded, and that women-workers and men-workers must unite on all hands for their mutual benefit and the general uplifting of the common people. I am sure that the sentiments here expressed meet with the cordial approval and encouragement of the best minds of the entire labor movement of the American continent."

### Child Labor Must be Abolished

"The humane work inaugurated and conducted by the labor movement to eliminate child labor in the industrial and commercial affairs of our country has borne good fruit and is destined to bring still better results. In the early history of labor's efforts to obtain this end, we were met by the bitterest and most relentless antagonism. Our motives were aspersed and our efforts ridiculed just as are now the demands which organized labor makes upon society in its claims for the present and for the immediate future. To-day there is not an institution in our country, political, commercial, financial or religious, but which is committed in some way to the abolition of child labor. Better than all, it is now the universal judgment of our people that the facts as to the existence of child labor shall be investigated and ascertained, and such legislation enacted as shall take the children from the factory, the work-shop, the mill, the mine and the store or anywhere they are employed for profit, and give to them the opportunities and advantages of the home, the school and the playground, that they may imbibe the sunshine and the light to grow into the physical and mental manhood and womanhood of the future. Several organizations have been formed to co-operate with the labor movement and the awakened public conscience is pressing home upon the law-making bodies the necessity for the abolition of child labor. A number of legislatures have given this subject their favorable consideration and action. Congress has discussed the evil of child-labor with a view to the enactment of a federal law dealing with the question generally. As to the advisability of that method of eradicating the evil there is a divided opinion. Some contend that the States can more effectually, and under our form of government should more properly, exercise that authority. In an event, the discussion in congress clearly indicates the general trend of advanced thought upon the question. At least, congress could enact a law upon the subject covering the territories and the District of Columbia."



## A SPECIAL SHOE

Rubber Sole and Heel  
Fine Vici Kid  
Felt-lined

Price \$5.00

J. W. Creswell  
and Co.  
Fit-reform Wardrobes

PHONE 541

## Drink Regina Beer

PUREST AND BEST

A Product of Union Labor

J. MUELLER, Mgr.

## The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Authorized - \$5,000,000  
Capital, Paid Up - 4,322,000  
Reserve - 1,900,000  
Assets (over) - 34,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Over 70 branches in Ontario and the principal points in Western Canada.

A general banking business transacted

Savings Bank Department.  
Interest Allowed at Current Rates.

Your account will be appreciated no matter how large or how small it may be

CHAS. O. HODGKINS,  
Manager Regina Branch

## Union Tobaccos For Union Men

Chewing:

BRITISH NAVY  
KING'S NAVY  
MELLOW

Smoking:

TONKA

AND

MELLOW (In Tins)

The above are Union-made and bear the Blue Label

## UNION MADE

WHEREVER POSSIBLE IS OUR POLICY

## C. H. GORDON & CO., THE WAGE EARNERS' STORE

### A SCAMPER ROUND THE WORLD

London Labor  
Leader

(By Keir Hardie, M.P.)

Accompanied by Professor Mavor, formerly of Glasgow, I paid an all too brief visit to Professor Goldwin Smith. The Grange, where he resides is a little oasis of quiet beauty in the sea of quiet commercialism which comprises the city of Toronto. Toronto by the way, is the finest city in Canada.

Strangely enough it was in this same house that the Junta, known as the family Compact, about whom and their doings Goldwin Smith has written with such scathing eloquence, met and schemed and planned in order that Canada should be a close preserve for autocratic English rule. Their methods led to the rebellion of 1837, in which William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather, I believe, to the assistant minister of labor at Ottawa, and Louis Papineau, a forebear of Henri Bourassa, M.P. who, though nominally a Liberal, is a sore thorn in the side of the Laurier government were the principal leaders.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is a tall dignified gentleman with refinement stamped on every lineament. His opinions are not popular with the Canucks, who resented his pro-Boer stand during the war, and think him a crank about unity between Canada and the United States. But apart from his opinions, the man himself is held in great respect, and even affection, by his fellow townsmen.

But it was not always so, when the University of Toronto proposed to confer a degree upon him, a minority hotly resented the proposal, and one of the senators, a judge, I believe, actually resigned when the proposal was carried. The professor refused to accept an honor which was not being unanimously offered, but since then the honor has been enthusiastically pressed upon him, and accepted. Men of principle and courage have only to live long enough to reap the reward of their consistency.

The Professor's Home  
The Grange is furnished with exquisite taste. The eye is charmed with the works of art which adorn the walls, whilst rare furniture and articles of vertu are everywhere in evidence. Pausing before a drawing of Sir Robert Lowe, as he then was, the Professor, who is himself slightly deaf, laughingly told us an anecdote of that eccentric statesman. On one occasion a deaf member of parliament was using an ear trumpet to listen to the speeches which were being made, when Lowe, pointing at him, whispered to a colleague on the treasury benches "See how that fool is throwing away his natural advantage."

Wars of the World

Prof. Goldwin Smith, as an enlightened student of history, holds that wars are usually due to the "low ambition and pride of kings"—or statesmen. The Crimean war owed its origin to three men—Napoleon Buonaparte, who wanted to guide

afreah his blood-stained throne; and Lord Palmerston, who for political reasons wanted it; and a third, whose name I failed to catch, who saw in it a means of gratifying his desire for revenge for some insult, real or imaginary, suffered at the hands of the Emperor of Russia. These three each working in his own sphere, succeeded in landing England in a terrible conflict which nobody wanted, and which nobody believed to be possible, until it actually broke out, and which no one now justifies. The history of the Boer war was too recent to need comment. Both these wars, unjustifiable and unnecessary as they were, had the enthusiastic support of the working class, which led him to infer that the democracy rather liked the excitement of fighting, and were not, therefore, to be reckoned as a force on the side of peace.

Labor Party and Peace  
My reply was that when press, pulpit and political platform were all on one side, as was the case during the recent Boer war, the work people with no party or press of their own, were not to be blamed for falling in line with the agencies with whom they were accustomed to look for guidance, and that with the growth of the Labor party all this would be changed, and the manufacture of the war spirit would not be so easy in future.

The union of Canada with the rest of America seemed to him to be inevitable. For the moment it was not in favor, but it would come sooner or later. There were times when the great primary forces seemed to be suspended and secondary forces came into play, but in the end the omnipotent primary forces resumed their sway and worked with irresistible power. In 1848 the unity of the German empire was pooh-poohed by so shrewd a man as Lord Palmerston. But in course of time the Man (Bismarck) appeared, and the United German empire became an accomplished fact. So, too, in like manner, the unity of Italy appeared a chimera hopeless of realisation, until the Man (Garibaldi) arose and beat down all difficulties.

At present the American was indifferent to Canada, and the Canadian believed himself too loyal to Britain to even think about union as a possibility, but meanwhile all the forces were working for it. The great continent of North America with its community of interests, commercial, political and personal, would not be content to remain forever divided by an imaginary boundary line. He would not live to see it—in a few days he would be 84—but the unity of the American continent was one of the certainties of the future.

Time, unfortunately was pressing, and so we had to take our leave, the old man escorting us across the lawn to the gate. I may never see him again, but I shall treasure the memory of that visit as one of my precious possessions.

## TEMPERANCE AND THE WORKERS

Collective Ownership the Desideratum, But No Total Prohibition

(By Tam Mullins)

At the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the Rev. Dr. Shearer addressed the delegates on the subject of temperance and in a very able and eloquent discourse urged the workingmen to co-operate with the church in its effort to stamp out this evil. The reverend doctor put forth his argument as follows: The abolition of the bar and treating system, liquor to be sold only in sealed packages and its sale to be controlled by an independent commission, subject always to municipal veto or local option. This finally leading to prohibition.

Several members of the council spoke on the question, and finally the delegates by an almost unanimous vote endorsed the principle.

As far as the abolition of the bar and the treating system is concerned

it would be a boon to the wage-earner, for on him does the greater burden of the practice fall. The moneyed men have sufficient of this world's goods to support their clubs and to them the treating system is no burden, but the man of limited means must of necessity patronise the bar for various reasons. Chiefly because there is no place in this western country where a man without a home of his own, can take a friend whom he should chance to meet on the street to have a convivial chat, but to the hotel. And further, the man who does drink intoxicants as a beverage generally receives over the bar some fierce mixture of "doped" liquor. This is often so rank and poisonous that it has hastened more than one good fellow to an early grave. If the liquor was sold in sealed packages, and under government inspection the consumer could at least form some idea of what he was drinking.

The new movement is an excellent one in so far as it seeks to abolish the bar and the treating system and place the sale of liquor in the hands of a strong commission, but total prohibition, there's the rub. No man who has lived in local option towns and mixed with the working classes

WE CLOTHE THE  
MEN FROM  
HEAD TO FOOT

## SCLATER & FINLAYSON

(SUCCESSORS TO S. W. HUNTER)

General Produce  
Merchants

DEWDNEY ST.  
REGINA

Fresh Groceries & Fruits  
Always on Hand

ORDERS QUICKLY DELIVERED

PHONE 385

See  
Engel Bros.

for Your Fall

## Footwear

## Union Made

STRAITHCONA BLOCK  
SCARTH ST., REGINA

## UNION MEN!

Demand the Blue  
Label on Your  
Cigars. Ask for  
"REGINA"  
"C. P. R." or  
"EL CRISPO"  
and you have a  
UNION MADE  
Cigar of excellent  
quality.

Manufactured by

John Brunner  
Regina - - - Sask.

### Business Cards

WM. TRANT

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR & NOTARY  
REGINA AND ARCOLA

JOHN C. SECORD,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,  
ETC.  
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

OFFICE: Peart Bros. Hardware  
Co., Ltd., Store

A. L. GORDON

J. F. BRYANT, L.L.B.

JONES, GORDON & BRYANT  
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES,  
SOLICITORS, ETC.  
Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina  
Sask.

### MANUFACTURER UNDER ARREST

Montreal, Nov. 12.—Chas. Davidson of the tin plate manufacturing firm of Thos. Davidson & Sons, now one of the largest tin plate manufacturing concerns in the Dominion, was arrested yesterday charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Henri Rousseau, who was killed in being caught in a fly-wheel on the premises of the company. Davidson was held criminally responsible for Rousseau's death by the coroners jury on the ground that the wheel was not protected as required by law. He was released on personal bail of \$1,000 and two sureties of \$500 each.

### ASIATIC ENQUIRY

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 12.—Yip Sang, Vancouver's wealthiest Chinaman, told Immigration Commissioner King this afternoon that he believed half of China would come over here if it was not for the practically prohibitive poll tax. Yip continued: "If that head tax were removed I would import Chinese laborers just as did Onderdonk twenty-five years ago when the fare was only \$35. The companies here cannot afford importations at \$500 each."

Commissioner King—"There's no tax on the Japs. Are the companies bringing them over?"

"I don't tell too fast what I think," the witness replied suavely, and the examination ended.

Earlier in the inquiry Yip said, "Wages are too high here. That's what brings them. Chinese laborer now wants \$2.50 per day, when we got them few years ago for half that. All over China they know of good wages here and would come if they could afford it."

The result of the examination today went to show that if the Chinese tax was removed there would be a tremendous influx of Chinese, putting in the shade that of the Japs and Hindus combined.

Patronise our advertisers and tell them why you do so.



# KING'S CONVERSION

(By Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

There was always a half cynical smile on his lips. The upper part of his face never seemed to laugh. The wrinkles were up and down instead of across. His chief asset was his tongue. He could talk. But most of the things that he said might have been unspoken. He did not hesitate to sacrifice his friends in his bitterness. He could say enough cutting things in a day to make a dozen men feel all ripped up for a week. Naturally, he, therefore, had few friends. No man felt like getting very close to him in confidence. There was nothing sacred to him. Religion, home, women, morality—all suffered at his hands.

We wondered what he did with himself when he was away from the shop. There seemed for him to be no deep interest in anything. He was a literal anarchist—alone, unsocial a law unto himself. Of course he did not throw bombs. He apparently did not take enough interest in life to become excited about anything. But during the days of a certain week there came a new expression into his face. Gradually the story of the change became known.

For years there had been in his home an invalid—a seven year old daughter. He had been caring for her most tenderly, carrying her about and nursing her better than could have been done by a trained servant. Just across the hall in the tenement in which he lived, there was another family in which there was a daughter of the same age as his own, but strong, hearty and well. Her laughter and singing cut him deeply, because his own child never laughed and sang that way. Her romping on the streets and in the back yard simply goaded him to frenzy. Why could not his little girl do these things? These thoughts had made him bitter, cynical, and almost cruel to others, while he devoted himself more fully than ever to his helpless sick one.

But one day the cause of his unhappiness became very ill. He could hear her moaning in the night, as she suffered the tortures of a frightful disease. He could not sleep. For nearly a week this was continued. In desperation he finally knocked at the door of his neighbor and found the father of the sick child almost sinking with fatigue, yet trying to minister to the constant needs of the invalid. The mother had been worn out and had fallen down during the day. In the most embarrassed way he offered his services as nurse. He had never before spoken to the father, almost joyfully he began his duties. The years of training that had been his in caring for his own child now served him to advantage. He seemed to know just what to do. Soon the sick one fell asleep, but he watched till daylight. For three nights he performed this service, getting just a few hours sleep. Towards the dawning of the last morning the child passed away in his own arms. As he tenderly laid the body down upon the bed, there seemed to go with the departed spirit all the bitterness of his own soul. The rasp had already left his voice. The hardened look upon his face had gradually softened. His eyes had lost their unnatural coldness.

And these things the boys had noticed. He was no longer 'smart' in his speech. The spirit of helpfulness

had taken possession of him. He seemed to make every other man's burdens his own. By a bitter experience he learned that other hearts have their aches, and as he learned more about others' trials, he became a comforter instead of a cynic. It was this evolution in King's life which effected not only himself, but nearly every other fellow in the shop. More of the spirit of brotherliness prevailed. Deeper became the sense of responsibility one towards the other. It needed the sacrifice of a life, but out of that sacrifice there sprang up a new spirit which found expression in many lives.

## Unions and High Prices

"The greed and avarice of labor unions" is the common plea put forward by the capitalists as the reason for the high prices and general stringency prevailing at the present time. This excuse is, of course, generally accepted as authentic by the vast majority of people who take such stories from the capitalist press as true.

Recently the Dominion civil servants secured statistics showing the increased cost of living as compared with the increase in wages throughout Canada in the past ten years, and, needless to say, the increased percentage in the cost of living very greatly out-balanced the increase in wages paid.

This argument is now dead in Canada, for after being worn threadbare by the manufacturers it was killed by the report of this commission. In the United States the same argument has been advanced, and a leading American daily replying to the same has the following to say:

The argument that the high price of life necessities is due to the "greed and avarice of labor unions," is refuted by the United States government itself. For instance: The price of meat was advanced in 1903, after the great packers strike, about sixteen per cent. The strikers won an increase of from 2 per cent to 14 per cent, or an average of about eight per cent, just one-half the amount demanded by the packers from the consumers of meat.

There has been no strike since, the wage-scale of the packing house employees has not been advanced, nor does the live stock man get a cent more per pound since, yet the price of meat has advanced since last June alone nearly 20 per cent. Hardly due to the "greed and avarice of labor unions," etc.?

The price of butter has gone up 40 per cent. in a year. Yet there has been no change in wages of the butter workers for two years.

The price of eggs is 22 per cent higher than it was this time last year; yet, so far as the bureau of commerce and labor is informed, the hens have demanded neither an eight hour day or an increased scale.

Only last week the price of coal jumped 10 per cent. over what the coal barons charged for it last May. The men working at the mines are not getting a cent more than they did last May. There is no coal famine. The mines are just as productive and machinery is just as effective in bringing it to the surface. The railroads, they say, are charging more to haul it? Well, why? They are paying their employees not one cent more

than they did last May. And, besides the railroads own the mines—or the mines own the railroads, whichever you prefer.

These figures are taken from the reports of the United States department of commerce and labor, and they are absolutely correct. It would be possible to go on for columns demonstrating that capitalistic greed and the right of might alone is responsible for the criminal oppressions of the common people, but it would be only reiteration.

## Lowering the Standard

Since the trouble over the Asiatics in the British possessions there has been a lessening of the loud clamor heard a few months ago when the question was first agitated on the Pacific coast. Whether members of labor unions or non-unionists, the working people of Canada and the United States stand with those others of their fellow citizens who are opposed to the introduction, into this country, of Asiatic labor for the simple reason that if it is practiced at all generally it will mean a lowering of the Canadian standard of living in its broadest sense—physically, morally and educationally. As one leading eastern paper well says:

"The employers of labor who are responsible for the introduction of Hindus, Japanese and Chinese into Canada and the United States are pursuing a course which marks them as men who would build their fortunes upon the ruins of the homes of their neighbors. They are not good citizens in any sense of the word; they are sowing the whirlwind for their countries, and can not be considered otherwise than as enemies of the flag that protect them. It is altogether feasible for white men to solve the Asiatic problem by declining to have any dealings with the Asiatics."

## Dooley on Millionaires

When I was a young fellow, I used to think that I'd like to be a king or an impror, but there's very little future f'r a king nowadays, an' as f'r an impror, he's ayether got to larn th' business of sellin' cotton pants to th' Chineymen like the impror of Germany, or spend his days an' nights in a chilled steel safe like th' impror in Rooshya. I want wanted to be a milliyonaire, an' clank me good watch chain to make the multi-chood mad at me. But who wants to be a milliyonaire nowadays, whin there are pleasanter ways of gittin into jail? Watch ye'er boy, and see if he shows anny signs in becomin' a capitalist, an' if he does, talk long and earnestly with him. Tel' him how th' thirst f'r money grows on a man; how he begins by takin' a little f'r socyability's sake; thin he finds he can't do without it; he frequents th' banks habitchoolly; wanst ten thousand dollars wud go to his head, now it takes millyons to affect him; an' h'y he's took up be th' polis, an' his future is in th' gallery marked, "habitchool milliyonaire," and he's doin' th' lock-step with prisidints iv railroad companies and other notoryous maly-factors. Don't let th' lad develop into a milliyonaire. Stop him now before it is too late.

## 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

## Banff Hard Coal Briquettes

Made from hard coal screenings into small "nubs." Just right for use in stoves, ranges and heaters.

Easy to light—burns with a nice flame and gives a good lasting heat.

Briquettes are an exceptionally good coal, and at moderate price.

## Whitmore Bros.

South Railway Street

SOURIS SOFT COAL

## These Cold Days!

Don't you think it better to send your work to

THE

## REGINA STEAM LAUNDRY

and save all the hardship caused by washing at home?

We call for and deliver your bundle, do washing that is washing at moderate charges.

Get your parcel ready and 'phone 247.



# CLOTHES

## Dressy Men

THE gentlemen who take pride in their appearance and always dress according to fashion, are the ones we are catering to. We can fit them out with a complete outfit from head to foot with HIGH-CLASS CLOTHING. The money we ask for them is never really worth the clothes.



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

Campbell's Clothing



## 100 OVERCOATS AT \$7.75

Until Saturday Night

You can have your choice of 100 NEW OVERCOATS, priced regular at \$10.00, \$11.00 and \$12.00, at

**\$7.75**

They're this year's Overcoats. In Tweed patterns and plain Blues and Blacks. All sizes. Never a better chance to save on the Overcoat you have to buy anyway.

**R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.**

THE GLASGOW HOUSE

THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

"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



# UNION-MADE SHOES

Ask to see

our "**Beresford**" Shoes for Men.

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

**NICOL & LOGGIE, LTD., SCARTH STREET**

## LOCAL NOTES

Don't forget the labor party meeting on Sunday next. A very interesting time is assured those who attend.

The Scottish coal trade conciliation board have agreed to an advance of 12½ per cent. in miners' wages.

At last the lease for the new hall has been drawn up and is now complete. Nothing to do now but pay the rent.

T. Walshe Turner certainly was a lucky find as chairman of the hall committee and the condition of the hall since he took office is a credit to him and his committee.

The success of a movement depends much less upon the force of its argument or upon the ability of its advocates, than the predisposition of society to receive it.—Lecky.

Someone suggested the taking down of the charters, banners, etc., from the walls of the Trades Hall in order that no one attending the political meeting there tonight, might get a fright.

At the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. Jones, Gordon & Bryant, barristers, solicitors, etc., were appointed solicitors for the Trades and Labor Council of Regina.

Word was received this week by the Typo. Union to the effect that their general secretary, Mr. J. M. Branwood was ill and has had to give up his official duties for the time being. His work is being performed by Vice President Hays.

Your son has an equal chance in life with Rockefeller's! Of course, for Rockefeller says so, and you know he would not lie! And your political masters repeat the same statement. O, you gilly!—Exchange.

R. P. Pettipiece, western organizer for the I.T.U. was in the city for a couple of hours Tuesday en route to Calgary to attend the convention of the Canadian Society of Equity. Mr. Pettipiece will represent the Trades Congress of Canada at the convention.

Don't forget that the strike of the Commercial Telegraphers for better conditions is still on, in spite of what you see in the daily papers to the contrary. It is a fight to a finish and "stick" is the slogan. The same thing is equally true as regards the lock-out by the Scotland Woolen Mills.

Rev. E. A. Henry and Rev. Dr. Shearer addressed the Council at the last regular meeting. Dr. Shearer spoke on temperance reform, a report of which is to be found elsewhere in this issue. Rev. Mr. Henry, who, by the way did not come to make a speech, but merely as a body guard for Rev. Mr. Shearer, addressed the council in his usual witty and fascinating style, and certainly won the confidence of the boys.

The announcement is made from Indianapolis, Ind., headquarters of the United Mine Workers, that John Mitchell, president of the organization since 1898, will decline re-election at the expiration of the present term. It is stated that a surgical operation has been performed on Mr. Mitchell, the effect of which has been to so weaken him that he is unable to longer perform the arduous duties of his office. In his circular letter to the local unions Mr. Mitchell stated:

"I am prompted to arrive at this decision because I believe that I am no longer well enough to give your interests the consideration their importance demands.

If half the power that fills the world with terror, If half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts Were given to free the human mind from error We'd have no use for arsenals and forts.

It is the man who "does things," who counts in this busy world of ours, for such men must of necessity be mentally and physically strong.

It is so much easier to drift with the tide than to breast the stream—so much easier to avoid the "knocks" and "knockers" than to oppose them. And many are the men with ambition who are anxious to do things, who have not the moral courage to oppose those who are pessimistic and jealous and knockers. For this reason the men who do things are few in comparison even with the knockers.

But we want more of them, and we should all "help a little". There ought not to be a union man so cowardly as not to raise his voice in praise of the men who are breasting the storm and fighting the battles for the labor world in opposition to the fellows who would destroy.

Jealousies must be cast aside if we expect to make the gains we want. We must render greater assistance to those who are willing to take off their coats and work for the success of the union. Take for example the few men engaged in defense work. If all members of the union were to fall in line and each one to do his little mite, how much easier and how much more work would be accomplished. Think this over, and ask yourself, What have I done for my union? Then get on the job.—Typo. Journal.

On Tuesday last the Bricklayers and Masons' Union held a very successful smoker in the Trades Hall. The hall was crowded to the doors, and an excellent program was presented. Almost every trade in the city was represented and several members of the Builders' Exchange also honored the gathering with their presence.

## TALKING MACHINES

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

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

## TRADE UNION CARDS

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

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**, 657, meets first Saturday in Trades Hall. President J. M. Norris; Vice Pres., Thos. M. Molloy; Fin.-Sec., Jas. D. Simson; Rec.-Sec., W. Stevens; Sgt.-at-Arms, Jno. McLeod. Secretary's address: Jas. D. Simson, P.O. Box 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, J. Burland; Secretary, A. S. Wells; Treasurer, W. B. Bird, Secretary's address: A. S. Wells, Box 614, Regina.

**UNITED ASSOCIATION JOURNEYMEN** Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Gas Fitters of America, meets alternate Mondays in Trades Hall. Pres., J. R. Graham; Vice Pres., Thos. Newis; Fin.-Sec., Geo. T. Walker; Treas., S. McLarty. Secretary's address: Geo. T. Walker, Box 1186, Regina, Sask.

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND** Paperhangers of America, local meets in Trades Hall, first and third Mondays in each month. Secretary's address: W. E. Cocks, Box 1015, Regina, Sask.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF** Carpenters and Joiners, Regina, No. 1867, meets every Thursday night in Trades Hall. President D. E. McLean; Vice Pres., Albert Phillips; Treasurer, — James; Rec.-Sec., F. J. Richards; Warden W. A. Fahey; business agent, F. J. Richards. Secretary's address: F. J. Richards, Regina, Sask.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS** International Union, local meets once a month. President, J. Morrison; Vice Pres., Jas. Henderson; Rec.-Sec., A. Fisher; Treas., Geo. Dickson; Fin.-Sec., H. Chalmers. Secretary's address: A. Fisher, box 26, Regina, Sask.

**WOOD, WIRE and METAL LATHERS** International Union, meets first and third Wednesdays in Trades Hall, Scarth street. President, J. C. Martin; Sec.-Treas., R. Tucker; Cor.-Sec., G. Skinner.

**INTERNATIONAL OPERATIVE** Plasterers' Association, local meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President Wm. Cowie; Sec., A. R. Cooper; Treas., Fred. Iles. Secretary's address: A. R. Cooper, Regina.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers**, Local No. 572, meets semi-monthly. President, T. Walsh Turner; vice pres., J. Whitely; Rec.-Sec., A. Hargraves; Fin.-Sec., F. M. Robertson. Secretary's address: A. Hargraves, Regina, Sask.

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

## Men's Overcoats

AT PRICES TO PLEASE EVERY PURSE

Men's Overcoats at prices to please every purse—and the many behind it.

Men's high-grade hand-tailored Overcoats for most careful dressers, made with raw edges, half inch lapped seams, heavy Italian linings.....\$24.00

Men's Overcoats of Oxford Grey, English Cheviots, single breast, Chesterfield style, 20th century make, heavy black Italian linings, silk stitched, silk velvet collar. On sale.....\$18.00

### Overcoat Special \$15.00

Men's Overcoats, black, all wool English Beaver Cloth, double stitched seams, body lined with heavy serge lining, silk velvet collar, single breast, Chesterfield. Special.....\$15.00

Men's Tourist Overcoats, English and Scotch Tweeds, medium mixed patterns, single and double breast, stripes and plaids, at.....\$12.00

Men's Fancy Tweed Overcoats, dark and medium grey colors, well tailored, self and velvet collars.....\$9.00

### \$18.00 Storm Overcoat Clearing \$11.95

A stirring special in Men's Black Mackinaw Storm Coats, lined with tweed and inter-lined with rubber, 50-inch. Regular \$18.00. Clearing at.....\$11.95

Most Reliable Makes of

## Skating Boots

WE have on sale in the shoe section all the most reliable makes of Skating Boots—McPHERSON'S LIGHTNING HITCH. The leathers used are of the best natural tonnage, whereby all the wear-resisting elements of the leather are retained. You cannot make a mistake in buying your Hockey Boots here.

Men's Skating or Hockey Boots, many lines represented, including McPHERSON'S LIGHTNING HITCH and AMES HOLDEN SENIOR LEAGUE HOCKEY. We have your size.....\$2.50, \$3.50 and \$3.75

Ladies' warm lined box calf blucher or plain Laced Boots, suitable for skating, at.....\$2.75

Women's Hockey Boots, laced to the toe, warm lined.....\$3.50

Women's Hockey Boots, with McPherson's Lightning Hitch.....\$3.00

SKATES

PUT ON

## Free of Charge

if you purchase your Skating Boots here

## Furs Altered and Repaired. also Clothes Cleaned and Pressed

We have a competent tailor in charge of this department who will press or clean clothing, alter or repair furs skilfully and at the shortest notice. PHONE 415 AND THE DRIVER WILL CALL.

# The Regina Trading Company, Limited