

# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

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## Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

Weekly Labor and Social Reform Newspaper.

Justice, Truth, Fraternity. "Labor Omnia Vincit."  
HUGH PEAT, EDITOR.

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Regina, Sask.

### Independent and Socialist

The results of the Ontario elections are fresh before our minds. Is there nothing in those results that appeals to working men of the Dominion and cries aloud for reflection of the gravest kind? In almost every constituency, Socialist and Independent Labor has each run for political honors. Each in his own mind convinced that the particular political faith he represents is the only one that will revolutionize existing economic conditions, and usher in the longed for reign of equity and goodwill to all men.

The Independent Labor man and the Socialist are the product of economic abuses. Each party has been inaugurated in order to take political control out of the hands of the creatures of corporate interests, and place them in the hands of self-respecting, honorable and upright representatives of the people, who will discharge the trust imposed in them by the people without regard to the considerations of manufacturers, professional politicians or corporations.

These two great parties, born of the people, and devoted to the interests of the people, each fighting for equal rights for all, and special privileges for none, are divided like two little children over the important question of which is the most suitable name with which to adorn the doll. The only difference being that instead of the children's doll of wood or sawdust the political doll is laboring men—suffering humanity given over to the tender mercies of the grafters and exploiters, to political schemers and subsidised creatures of Corporations and Trusts whilst the great organizations of labor fight out their little fight amongst themselves over a name. It is enough to make angels weep. Two giants contending between themselves as to the name under which they shall work in order to bring about the emancipation of the white slaves of Canada.

Verily, it almost looks as though mankind had gone mad, and should be got rid of by execution straightway. The balance of political power in the hands of these two great parties, and yet not a sufficiency of sense and reason to be found in all their glorious array that will bring them together under one banner to fight for the common end. Contending factions over a name while the people suffer in silence and in sorrow. Is it not time that this foolishness was done away with? Is it not time that the forces of labor were organized into one harmonious whole, so that it could march on like an unconquerable giant to victory in the end?

Saskatchewan, the greatest province in the Dominion of Canada, has shown the way. Here, Socialist and Independents have carried arms against each other for the last time. The scales have fallen from our eyes, and we see as men endowed with new sight. No longer will the people be ground between the two millstones of faction called Socialist and Labor, but at last will the true cause of the people be served by the people with the combined influence of the two parties under the name of the People's Political Association of Canada. The platform of the new organization embraces the principles of the Socialists and Independents alike, and the time is not far distant when the representatives of the people will be actually carrying out the desires of the people in our

legislatures. The platform and constitution of the new association will be found on another page of this issue, and it is earnestly commended to all labor and political organizations for their earnest consideration. The initiative and referendum is a clause that should appeal to all. By its adoption no abuse can creep in, as the will of the people must be obeyed at all times.

Workers of Canada! Now is the time to persuade your organization to become affiliated with the association that is open to Socialists and Independents alike, so that in future elections we will be saved the melancholy spectacle of seeing men with the same hopes and ideals contending with each other for the support of the people they are pledged to save.

Remember Toronto and—The People's Cause.

### Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Saskatchewan Executive

#### A Retrospect

At the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Winnipeg last September, the following delegates were elected to compose the Executive Council of Saskatchewan, whose duty it would be to look after the interests of the wage earners of the Province, and by their representations and efforts, endeavor to secure such legislation as would safeguard the laboring classes:—Hugh Peat, Vice-Pres., Jas. Somerville, Moose Jaw, Fred Gray, Moose Jaw, and Thos. M. Molloy, Regina.

The committee, conscious of the responsibility and trust imposed upon them, left the Winnipeg convention full of zeal for the cause of labor and with a firm determination to discharge their duties in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, and with credit to themselves. At a subsequent meeting held on December 14th, 1907, Thos. M. Molloy, Regina, was appointed secretary of the Executive, and was instructed to procure with as little delay as possible, copies of all labor legislation passed in the different Provinces of Canada, with a view to presenting to the Saskatchewan legislature, in concrete form, the requirements of the workers of this Province. This legislation was secured, and is now in the hands of the Secretary.

In December it was brought to the attention of the Executive that the prisoners in the Regina jail were being employed by the Government cutting ice on Wascana Lake for commercial purposes, whilst there were numbers of unemployed free men in the City who were in urgent need of employment.

Early in January, the Executive waited on acting Premier Calder and other ministers in connection with this matter, and after considerable discussion and correspondence, succeeded on January 27th in having the prisoners withdrawn and free laborers accorded the privilege of cutting the ice instead.

On April 27th, the Executive waited upon the Attorney General with regard to the insertion of a fair wage clause in all Government contracts, and also with regard to the introduction of a Workman's Compensation Act, and a Factory Act for the Province.

The representations of the Executive were promised consideration on that occasion, and subsequent events have proved that the petition of the Executive was not in vain, as it has been publicly stated by the Premier that a fair wage

clause now exists in all contracts of the Government.

The Factory Act and the Workman's Compensation Act were not so fortunately disposed of. It being alleged that the enormous amount of work before the legislature this session, and the discussion involved in some of the weighty bills that were before the house, precluded the possibility of these two measures of the Executive being brought to a successful issue last session. These measures, are, however, not finally disposed of, as they will be introduced again next session, when it is hoped they will be accorded that consideration which their importance and significance demands, to the end that they will eventually become law, and Saskatchewan will take its place with the other great Provinces of the Dominion, where such measures have been found necessary, and have consequently been adopted.

At the beginning of this month it was rumored that the Government had announced its intention of building the Broad Street Bridge by prison labor, and consequently the Executive waited on the Government for the last time that session, praying for reconsideration of such decision, if made, so that an opportunity might be given to hundreds of unemployed free men who had been reduced through lack of employment to an almost destitute condition. On this occasion the Executive was received by the Government with the same courtesy and consideration that had been accorded them on previous occasions, and their representations were carefully listened to. The Premier expressed his keen regret for the prevailing industrial depression, and assured the Executive that he had no idea that conditions in the City were as bad as represented, and further that it was not, and never had been, the intention of the Government to employ prison labor in competition with free labor when an abundance of the latter could be obtained.

Subsequently, Premier Scott has endorsed these statements in his public speeches, so that another right of labor has been maintained, and all workers in the Province, unorganized as well as organized will now reap the benefit of the work done by the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

### Independent Politics

#### Moose Jaw favors Independent Politics but will have no Party

At a meeting last night in Hitchcock's hall of those who hold an independent view in politics, steps were taken to call an independent political convention for the constituency of Moose Jaw with a view to putting a candidate in the field for the next federal election. A committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of the convention. It consists of Messrs. O. B. Fysh (chairman), F. W. Green, Geo. Marshall, H. Woodward, W. E. Plestead, Ed. Stephenson.

There were in attendance at the meeting about forty persons. While the number did not seem very large, Mr. Green declared it was the largest that had attended a political organization meeting in the city this year, and he attended them all, Liberal, Conservative and Socialist.

It was expected that Mr. R. L. Richardson of Winnipeg would be in attendance to address the meeting, but for some reason he failed to arrive in the City. This did not mean, however, that there was no speaking. Speeches were made by Messrs. Green, Fysh and Stephenson. There was nothing rabid or extreme in any of the speeches. A quiet, sane view of affairs, such as any thinking man is likely to have, was taken. The speakers were all careful to explain that the idea was not to form a third party. Such a course would be absurd, since it was the evils of partyism that were being protested against. It was proposed simply to support a man who would support legislation for the benefit of the country as a whole, regardless of the party.

Mr. Green was made chairman of the meeting, and, in the course of a brief speech he said he was not in favor of extreme partizan spirit. Being independent, he had some difficulty in determining how an independent man should operate when political affairs are placed solely in the hands of two parties, one of which must be supported.

Mr. O. B. Fysh and Mr. Stephenson also addressed the meeting, the trend of their addresses being for an independent candidate without party ties.

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### An Appeal to the Church

(By W. C. Paynter, President of the  
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of Canada.)

With this issue the constitution and platform of the People's Political Association will go simultaneously to several hundred of the Christian ministers of different denominations and we would like to address a few remarks to you, as a representative of the gospel of Christ, heralding the "Glad tidings of great joy" which shall be to all people the glad tidings of the Kingdom "Thy Kingdom come Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven."

How can a kingdom of justice and equity be established on earth unless the believers of the glad tidings sanction by their vote the establishment of such a kingdom.

If all the people in Canada who believe in "Peace on earth, and good will toward men" would unite their voting power to elect only such men as are actively working in the cause of such righteousness, the power of evil in politics would soon be overcome.

The People's Political Association of Canada has united the forces of nearly all the independent farmers and laborers organizations.

We stand firm upon the sound platform of justice and equity between man and man, and say that no class of people should be allowed privileges whereby they secure to themselves the franchises, and the lands, the timber and the minerals of our country, which a wise creator had stored away in nature's bosom for the use of countless generations yet to come. But we see at the present time on all sides those who should be our brothers, stealing our father's heritage to all his children, exalting themselves as worshippers and gainers of Mammon, thus impoverishing their fellow men.

And we see partyzanship so strong in the political arena that these cor-

porations and grafters, who control the nation, keep the Christian forces divided, annulling their strength while they reap the victories, and divide the spoil, until the cry goes up from the suffering millions, "How long, O Lord, how long." Shall the gambler, hoodler, speculator and monopolist reap what we sow.

Matthew, 23-1 says, "For they bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and they lay them on men's shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers." See also, verses 14-23-29.

Can you as a minister of the gospel throw your influence toward the building up of a righteous political association, that will always be found working with love and sacrifice for the advancement of equity and human brotherhood. 1 John 2-10. "He that loveth his brother abideth in the light." And it would be an impossibility for me to love my neighbor one day, and on the next try to secure some of his hard earnings, necessary for the support and comfort of his life, by taking advantage of him in some trade or commercial enterprise.

Jesus says, Matt. 22-37: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, this is the first commandment with promise." And the second is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Verse 40. "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." And again John says, 1 John 4-20 "If a man say I love God and hateth his brother he is a liar." Verse 21 "He who loveth God, loveth his brother also."

Can a man love his brother and sell him such vile concoctions of liquors for gain?

Can we love our brothers, and constituting as we do a collectively ruling power as great as Caesar, license some of our brothers to sell to others for the sake of mammon, that which leads to suffering, murder and suicide. Let me bring this home to you, last week while holding our organization convention at Regina, a smart young man of a neighboring town, sobering up from a great spree committed suicide by cutting his throat. The account of his death has not yet reached the papers. It is always better to suppress the truth when alcohol is to blame. And in the same village reside two Christian ministers with good congregations, teaching the precepts of Christianity, that we are our brother's keeper, and that we should love one another, and still they have not enough power to prevent a murder and suicide factory in their midst.

I have just received the following letter from an uncle in Michigan: "You will of course have seen an account of that terrible tragedy in Owen Sound last week, triple murder and attempted suicide, and the culprit is John Creighton, an old neighbor and playmate of our youth. He started out in life as a business man with fine prospects, but intemperance has been his downfall, and now he is a murderer, Poor Jim. Such an

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ending. That cursed whiskey, how many are its victims. So many of my schoolmates and companions of my young manhood have gone down that slippery path. It will about kill his poor aged mother. Use every endeavor to drive the cursed drink traffic out of your country."

I call upon every thinking man and earnest Christian to rally to the support of the People's Political Organisation of Canada and use it to wipe out, not only this evil, but all other evils that are eating as a cancer into the very vitals of our national life.

I appeal to the youth of our country just dawning into manhood, "to men in their prime, to age with experience fresh gathered from time," that they will use the education they have received, often through the sacrifice of their parents to secure the betterment of existing conditions, and now that we have the establishment of a party whose object is to capture the political power of Canada, to come to its support.

Will you, my Christian brother, lay aside your discussions on creeds and dogmas which cause strife and dissension, and with hearts overflowing with love toward the hungry, sick and oppressed, organize the Christian forces of your district and co-operate with our People's Political Association. Send your delegate to our convention in February, and let us present such a solid force for righteousness and such a shout for victory that the kingdom of evil shall totter and fall as the walls of Jerico.

"On to victory,  
We march, we march along,  
On on to victory,  
With ballot, cheer and song,  
On on to victory,  
We lead the glorious way.  
We're in the right  
We'll win the fight  
And win it in our day."  
Tantallon, June, 14, 1908.

### Mr. Wellington's Motion

(To the Editor Labor's Realm)  
Dear Sir,—It is not very often I go into print in reference to political matters, but as I, along with the rest of the members of the Liberal Party in the Assembly, were put in a false position in respect to the employment of prison labor, I ask a small space in your paper to explain.

When Mr. Calder moved the second reading of the resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Wellington moved an amendment to the motion as follows: "That this House strongly disapproves of the proposal of the Government to employ prison labor in connection with the public works of the Province at any time, but more especially at the present time when there are so many unemployed men in various parts of the Province."

The Premier stated that the Government had not intended to use prison labor in competition with artisans or skilled labor, and would not use prison labor at all while the la-

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**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Teamsters**, Local No. 123, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Trades Hall. President, Wm. Murphy; Vice Pres., T. Anderson; Fin.-Sec. J. G. Noonan; Rec. Sec. W. Brown. Secretary's address: J. E. Noonan, Box 212, Regina, Sask.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers**, Local No. 572, meets semi-monthly. President, H. Lambertson; Vice President, C. W. Cook; Fin. Sec. M. Wylie; Regina. Rec. Sec., T. Walshe Turner.

**REGINA TRADES AND LABOR Council** meets second and fourth Saturdays in Trades Hall. President, Thos. M. Molloy; Vice Pres. Jas. D. Simson; Sec.-Treas., Hugh Peat; Rec. Sec., T. Walshe Turner; Warden A. S. Wells, Statistician W. E. G. Cocks. Secretary's address: Hugh Peat, Box 39, Regina.

**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, E. Faunch. 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 B. McFadden; vice president, R. Ray; treasurer, A. B. Dunnett; rec.-sec'y, J. Kitchenmaster; Fin.-Sec. A. W. Chambers; assistant sec. A. Howard. Secretary's address, A. W. Chambers Box 941, Regina, Sask.

**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. President, J. Burland; Secretary, A. S. Wells; Treasurer, B. Simmons; 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., Fred. Grice; Vice Pres., J. R. Gra-

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ham; Fin.-Sec., Geo. T. Walker; Cor.-Sec., G. Gallagher; Treasurer, R. A. Smith. Secretary's address: Geo. T. Walker, Box 1186, Regina, Sask.

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND Paperhangers of America**, local meets in Trades Hall, 2nd and 4th Mondays. President, Nick Kauth, vice pres., J. E. Watson; Rec. Sec., Wm. E. Grigley, P.O. Box 1065; Fin.-Sec. Wm. E. Cocks, P.O. Box 1015.

**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.

**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.-Secy., F. J. Richards; Warden W. A. Fahey; business agent, F. J. Richards. Secretary's address: F. J. Richards, Regina, Sask.

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hor market was in its present condition and only if other labor could not be found. Mr. Calder then explained that to support the amendment would be to defeat the resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, which meant that supply of money to carry on the business of the country would not be voted, and also stated that if Mr. Wellington's motion was withdrawn and introduced after the resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, that it would be supported probably with some modification, and after the statement made by the Premier I think it could be very well modified. I wish to state that the Liberal members of this Assembly are as strongly opposed to the employment of prison labor as the man who moved this amendment. Deputations of the Trades and Labor Council can bear witness to my attitude. It was simply a trick on the part of the Opposition to place the Government in a false position and make their supporters vote against the amendment.

I may further state that the evening before the editorial appeared in the 'Standard' stating that they would force the government to abandon their proposition to build the Broad Street Bridge by prison labor (a proposition, by the way, that was never made) the Premier met a deputation from the Trades and Labor Council and gave them the assurance as he stated before the House when speaking on Mr. Wellington's amendment. I repeat it was simply a trick on the part of the Opposition, and the sentiment of the amendment would be supported by the Liberal Members if brought in under other circumstances.

Yours respectfully,  
J. F. BOLE.

### The Work of the Trades Council

(Editor Labor's Realm.)

Sir,—In times of industrial depression such as these, when work is scarce, and our streets are filled with the unemployed, labor men generally seem to lose interest in their various organizations. They almost invariably turn to their unions to help them, and the union, finding itself unable to cope with the situation, refers its members to the Trades Council; and if that body fails to find employment for the idle ones, the cry immediately goes up that the Trades and Labor Council is not doing its duty, or that it has not accomplished anything on behalf of the workers. Indeed, this has so frequently been said that it has almost become a popular fallacy amongst the so-called union men, who have not the time or the inclination either to stop and think what the Trades and Labor Council was organized for, or how much good it has already accomplished for the welfare of Regina wage-earners.

Other workers seem to think that the Trades and Labor Council was organized solely for the purpose of fighting out all little differences that may arise between their respective unions and the masters. To this, sir, I can only answer by quoting from Art. 1, Sec. 2, of our constitution, which distinctly states that the Council has no power to "dictate to organizations as to matters of compensation in their several organizations," but, any union failing to obtain a satisfactory agreement with their employers, may, upon properly notifying the Trades and Labor Council, "be entitled to its good offices as arbitrator or mediator."

Only once has this latter clause been taken advantage of and that was during the carpenters' trouble last year, and in that case a committee from the Trades and Labor Council were successful in securing an amicable settlement and the men went back to work. Those carpenters who escaped the pinch during the hard times of the last winter, by being employed during the fall, will thank the Trades and Labor Council for having quickly adjusted that little trouble. Every day's employment last fall under the conditions which existed, meant just that much less want during the winter.

To enumerate all the work of the Trades and Labor Council would take up too much of your valuable space, furthermore, when working on public questions, the Council invariably co-operated with the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades Congress of Canada, which body has done great service for labor in this province, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to spend further time on this work, other than to say, that we, amongst other things, secured for the workers of the city a trades solicitor, who has assisted by his counsel and advice to save us in all probability from being involved in serious difficulties; we have had a fair wage clause inserted in all government contracts; had the inmates of the jail taken off of public works, both last winter as regards cutting ice and at present on the new bridge; we have this year organized three new unions, everyone of which cannot help but be a source of strength to the labor movement in Regina; we have been able to put at the disposal of all local unions one of the best meeting halls in the city, we have given aid by way of free hall to every newly-organized union in the city. And in many other ways helped not only organized labor, but all branches of unorganized labor in this city. If the malcontents would cease kicking and do their duty, more good would result.

Yours truly,

TRADES COUNCIL DELEGATE

People's Political Association.  
Platform.

I.—The public ownership and operation of elevators, railways, telegraph and telephones, waterworks and lighting, and all other public utilities.

II.—The abolition of contract system on all public works. That a minimum wage be paid for an eight hour day, subject to local conditions.

III.—Equal rights to all, absolutely no special privileges to any individual, municipal body or province.

IV.—That the public domain be administered by each province in the sole interests of its people, and that the products of mineral and timber lands, when needed, be made available to the people under provincial supervision.

V.—That all money be issued by the Dominion government, and not by the banks as at present.

VI.—Tax reform by taxation on land values.

VII.—Restriction of Asiatic immigration.

VIII.—Compulsory education up to the age of fourteen years.

IX.—Abolition of child labor under 14 years of age in all branches of industry, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.

X.—Government inspection of all industries.

XI.—Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, with power

to recall representatives if pledges are not lived up to.

XII.—Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

XIII.—That settlers who have had no pre-emption be permitted to locate one upon residence and cultivation requirements, and the payment of \$1 per acre.

XIV.—Abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.

XV.—Exemption Act to be retained.

XVI.—The payment of the poll tax and one year's residence to carry with it full municipal voting powers.

### Constitution.

#### PREAMBLE

We have in our midst many organizations of the industrial workers of the country, all of whom are engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the conditions of their respective callings. Though great has been the work of these bodies individually there is vastly more that can be accomplished by a combination of all these organizations in the People's Political Association of Canada. For such purpose this body is organized.

#### Art. 1.—NAME

Sec. 1.—The name of this association shall be the People's Political Association of Canada.

#### Art. 2.—AIMS AND OBJECTS

Sec. 1.—To unite under one head all organizations of industrial workers for national advancement through political action.

#### Art. 3.—ORGANISATION

The association shall consist of chartered local organizations of ten or more members making application who shall pay a fee of \$2.50.

#### Art. 4.—REPRESENTATION

Sec. 1.—Each chartered organization having twenty-five members shall be entitled to one delegate at the convention, and one additional delegate for each additional 100 members.

Sec. 2.—An annual convention shall be held in some place decided by a majority vote decided by the convention.

Sec. 3.—The annual convention shall be called to order at 10 a.m. on the first Tuesday in February.

#### Art. 4.—OFFICERS

Sec. 1.—The elective officers of this Association shall comprise a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and sergeant-at-arms.

Art. 5.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Sec. 1.—The executive committee shall consist of these officers of the association.

#### Art. 6.—FINANCE

Sec. 1.—The income of this association shall be derived from a per capita tax of 50 cents per annum from all chartered bodies, 25 cents to go to the formation of a campaign fund and 25 cents to the general and organization fund.

#### Art. 7.—LOCALS

Sec. 1.—Any local association shall have power to adopt any platform, bylaws or constitution, provided such does not conflict with the general laws of the People's Political Association of Canada.

#### Art. 8.—COMMITTEE DUTIES

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to bond the secretary-treasurer for a suitable amount, and arrange for an annual audit report to be presented at the annual convention.

Sec. 2.—To have a general association and the appointment of organizers in the federal and provincial constituencies, acting under recommendation of local associations where they exist.

#### Art. 9.—CANDIDATES

Sec. 1.—Each federal and provincial constituency shall nominate its own candidate.

Sec. 2.—Provided that in all cases of change of platform or constitution all decisions of the association passed in convention shall be subject to endorsement through the referendum in which a majority vote carries.

#### Art. 10.—OBLIGATION

Sec. 1.—Candidates obligation: Having been chosen to contest the constituency of

in the interest of the People's Political Association of Canada, will do

so to the best of my ability. I will at all times conduct myself in accord with the principles of the association, and if at any time while a member of any legislative body a vote of want of confidence in me is passed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the said association in my constituency, I will when notified immediately tender my resignation to the proper legal authorities.

Sec. 2.—Local associations should make provision that all members should obligate themselves to support at the polls the nominee of the association or notify his officers of his withdrawal from the association, at least one month previous to an election.

#### Art. 11.—Convention Expenses.

Sec. 1.—The head association shall pay railroad fares of all delegates attending the convention as far as possible.

Sec. 2.—The remuneration to the secretary shall be left to the next convention not later than 1909.

#### Art. 12.—ELECTION, Delegates

Sec. 1.—The election of delegates shall take place during December of each year and the general secretary shall immediately forward blank credentials in duplicate form to locals. Immediately after election of delegates the local shall notify the general secretary of the result of election, and shall also send him one credential properly filled in.

The first order of business after the opening of convention shall be the election of a committee to strike committees.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

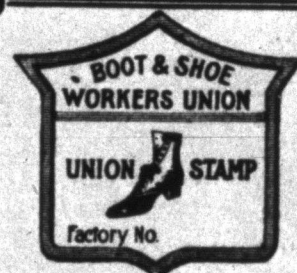
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(3) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(4) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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## Local and General

The habit of looking at the best side of every event is worth more than a thousand a year.—Johnson.

If the weather will only hang out for another couple of months the glad smile of the farmer will breathe optimism to the sinking hearts of our city workers once again.

Regina Trades and Labor Council meets tonight in Trades Hall. All delegates are earnestly requested to attend.

The financial state of the Council is not what it should be yet. Local secretary's are urged to send in their per capita tax for the current quarter as soon as possible.

The Brandon Labor Party has sent its charter fee to the People's Political Association of Canada. They have sure got a live body in the Wheat City. Their officials evidently believe in not leaving till tomorrow what should be done today.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Trades Council to interview the several unions of the city have been busy during the past week, and an interesting report is to be expected at the Council's meeting on Friday night.

Moose Jaw was not as well represented at the inaugural meeting of the P.P.A. of C. as was expected, but it is hoped that they will affiliate with the new political association at an early date so that the work of consolidating the various forces may be complete as soon as possible.

Several delegates from the various unions have been absent from the last four meetings of the Council and are therefore, according to the constitution of the Council, no longer members of that body. Local unions are urged to impress upon their delegates the necessity of attending the meetings of the Council so that the unions may have a proper representation at the deliberations of the Council.

A fair day's pay for a fair day's work is a modest demand, and yet there are those who would deny a working man even that. At present the demand is only for work in sufficient quantities with a proportionate amount of pay to enable men to buy food enough to maintain life in order to continue working more. Is this demand too much? We feed our horses in return for their work, and surely human life is of more account than animal life.

It was stated at the recent convention by the farmers delegates that the work of the Salvation Army in bringing out immigrants was inimical to the interests of the country just now. There is, it was stated, an abundance of labor available for all purposes at present, so that now we know not where the Army will turn for sympathy in the prosecution of their heavenly work. The workers of the cities are tired of the policy that has been pursued in the past, the workers of the country have had enough, so that we beseech the bonus hunters to turn again to their religious practices and leave the business of immigration to others who might possibly not make such a botch of the business as they have.

Poor Jas. Simpson, vice president of the Trades Congress of Canada, was hard hit in the recent Ontario elections. He ran on the Socialist ticket and was badly beaten. If ever there was a sincere man seeking political honors he is one, and it is too bad that the forces of labor should be divided, and thereby defeat their own ends. It is time Ontario got in line with the new program and amalgamated the forces of the Socialists and the Independent Labor Party.

Success is the child of audacity—Disraeli.



## SUMMER WEARABLES FOR MEN

New troops of fresh Summer Goods are continually lining up to take the place of out-going wagon loads. Your keen and persistent appreciation of the every-day values here, puts a rush and swing to business, that forces us to our best in choosing and buying, which fact, guarantees your best choice and out of the ordinary buying privileges at all times. We can't tell the news every, nor any day, but we do, and can, promise this, whenever you come for whatever you need, you'll buy best and obtain the best, and most prompt service any store is capable of. Read carefully the following items. They tell of unusual money-saving buying opportunities.

**Men's Light Weight Two-piece Suit** of homespun materials, nicely made and perfect fitting, single and double breasted styles

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**\$1.25 to \$3.00**

**Men's Panamas** in English and American makes

**\$6.50 to \$15.00**

**Men's "Crusher" Felt Hats** in black, fawn and pearl grey

**\$1.25 to \$4.00**



**Men's White Duck Trousers**

**\$1.25**

## Men's Light Lustre Coats

**Men's Light Lustre Coats** in black and striped patterns at

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