

# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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THE SASKATCHEWAN LABOR'S REALM  
A Weekly Labor and Social Reform Newspaper.  
HUGH PEAT, EDITOR.  
Justice, Truth, Fraternity. "Labor Omnia Vincit."

## CANADIAN INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

Meet in Winnipeg on Sunday last—Forceful Speeches by  
Alphonse Verville, Montreal; Jas. Simpson, Toronto;  
and R. C. Owens, Edmonton

As a prelude to the Labor congress, a mass meeting was held on Sunday last in the Bijou theatre. A. W. Puttee presided, being supported on the platform by Alphonse Verville, M.P., president of the congress; James Simpson, vice-president; Allan Studholm, M.P.P., Hamilton; P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer; W. H. Reeve, chairman of the reception committee; R. C. Owens, Canadian Society of Equity; J. H. McVetty, Vancouver; W. Lodge, Ottawa; R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; Chas. Lavoie, Hamilton; Hugh Peat, Regina; and Samuel Landers, Hamilton. The floor was full, and there was a great many people in the gallery. Much was said about Asiatic immigration, the opinion in opposition to which seemed unanimous, and an appeal was made for a white Canada. Stress was laid on the importance of running labor candidates at municipal, provincial and Dominion elections, and the secretary asked all classes of labor to join in framing a platform which would command general support. Samuel Landers, of the United Garment Workers, recommended woman's suffrage, while R. C. Owens, of Edmonton, advocated an alliance between the farmers and the working classes, whereby legislation would be controlled and capitalism thwarted.

Alphonse Verville, president of the Trades and Labor Congress touched on the existence of two large parties in the

Dominion and stated, that in his opinion there was room for a third party also, and that the interests of the country will not be recognised until a third party stands between those two great parties, who are now directing the affairs of the country.

One of the most eloquent speeches of the evening was made by Mr. Jas. Simpson, vice-president of the Trades Congress. He appealed to the workers in every branch of labor to unite on the common ground of interest and in the cause of progress.

Mr. Owens, of Edmonton, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Society of Equity, was the most imposing figure on the platform, and without doubt created the greatest impression on the minds of the vast audience who gathered to listen to the exponents of Labor. Full and erect, his long grey beard and grey hair reminding one of the patriarchs of old, with eyes half closed, and with an expression almost of prophecy on his face, he spoke proudly of his long connection with labor, and of his long struggle to educate the great mass of toilers to use their grand privilege of the ballot for the emancipation of their kind. As a representative of that great producing element in the community, the farmers, he predicted that the time was fast approaching when a solution to the problem of labor's oppression would be found in the co-operation of the farmers and the workers in every other branch of industry.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF TRADES & LABOR CONGRESS

Convention is a Big Success—200 Delegates Present from All Parts of Dominion—Honore Jaxon throws New Light on Troubles of Western Federation of Miners

The twenty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was formerly opened at 10.40 a.m. on Monday in the Legislative Council Chamber, Winnipeg.

### President McKim's Welcome

President McKim, of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, delivered the address of welcome, and, in his opening remarks, expressed the opinion that in all probability this convention would prove to be the most important one ever held in the Dominion of Canada. He stated that delegates were in attendance from every part of the Dominion from Halifax to the Pacific coast. Continuing, he remarked the wonderful progress of Winnipeg, and stated that since the last convention held in that city in 1898 the population had just doubled. In conclusion he said that every credit was due to the reception committee for the enormous amount of labor and time they had expended in order to make the delegates as comfortable as possible. He hoped that the proceedings would be conducted harmoniously.

Mr. Honore Jaxon, fraternal delegate of the Western Federation of Miners, was accorded a seat in the Convention, and was given permission to address the delegates and enlighten them as to the work and doings of that great army of toilers whom he had the honor to represent.

It was impossible, as was pointed out by several of the delegates present, to give Mr. Jaxon a voice or vote in the Convention, as by so doing, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada would be creating a precedent and leaving themselves open to the liability of fraternal societies all over the United States sending delegates to this Convention and by so doing eventually outnumbering the delegates of the Dominion, which is certainly not a result to be desired. On that ground, therefore, whilst extending the heartiest fraternal greetings to our visiting brother, Honore Jaxon, it was decided to permit him to be present on the floor of the house with the other delegates but without the privilege of a voice or a vote in the meeting.

In his address Mr. Jaxon made a touching reference to the grand and noble response of the workers of this country to the appeal of the Western Federation of Miners for help and succor in their time of need. He further stated that the action of the workers throughout the length and breadth of this continent of America in so readily responding to their appeal for help would never be forgotten by the Western Federation of Miners, and that he was indeed pleased to note the great bond of fraternity existing between the workers of the world.

After considerable discussion regarding times for meeting, etc., the Convention adjourned till 2 p.m.

The proceedings of the Convention were resumed at 2.15 p.m., when the president introduced the Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, who then addressed the Convention. He stated that he accepted promptly and with pleasure the invitation to address the delegates of the Congress. He held the opinion that no man is more deserving of good citizenship than is the working man. There is, he declared, no aristocracy in Canada, and that it is possible for every man, no matter how humble his position might be, to aspire to the highest positions attainable through his own efforts and by his own industry. Everything he declared had been made possible by good, hard, honest and intelligent work. Any organization that had for its aim such objects as these he could heartily endorse.

Human life, he continued, is a very involved problem, it gives everyone a different view or starting point. The chief object of 20th century democratic citizenship is to procure for everyone the necessities of life along with a few of its luxuries. He had the greatest pleasure in extending a hearty welcome, on behalf of the people of the province, to the Trades Congress of Canada. Every branch of industrial life, trade, commerce, finance, even churches, now sit in convention or unionism, and that the great underlying principle of this and other congress gatherings was to unite on one common platform for the betterment of all. Continuing, he made reference to the misery and great loss attendant on strikes and earnestly awaited the time when public opinion would be so molded as to make legislation possible which would put an end to strikes with their attendant misery. No wrong will fail to be righted by arbitration if public opinion is right when presented by good honest treatment of men. He hoped that the visit of the delegates to Winnipeg would be both profitable and pleasant and hoped that wisdom and counsel would bring success not only to unionists but to everyone in Canada.

In the absence of Mayor Ashdown Mr. Davidson expressed his pleasure at being present at the Convention and joined with the Premier in extending a hearty vote of welcome to the delegates of the Congress. He stated that all working men had a perfect right to join trade unions, that they had the right to work just so many or just so few hours as they desired, though he was opposed to any union interfering with his business or stirring up strife between labor and capital. The interests of capital and labor, he declared, were identical, and he, like Premier Roblin, thoroughly believed in arbitration.

Pres. Verville, in reply thanked the Premier for his welcome and good advice and hoped that at some future time the executive of the Trades Congress would have the pleasure of meeting him again and under as favorable and harmonious conditions.

### Honore Jaxon and the Western Federation of Miners

#### Principle Before Dollars

H. J. Jaxon, fraternal delegate from the Western Federation of Miners, being invited to address the Convention, said the Western Federation of Miners arose from the inherent conditions of United States history. The American Declaration of Independence was a remarkable document. It had become the fashion to sneer at it, but it had played an invaluable part in the struggle for human liberty. When the United States was established there were two classes of people in the country—those who put principle above dollars and those who put dollars above principle. Among the former were the United Empire Loyalists, who left their

homes and special privileges and went out into the wilderness of Ontario and became the ancestors of those who spread through western Canada. The class that put dollars before principle did not go out into the wilderness, and they exercised a great influence on the framing of the constitution of the United States. The common people did not perceive that in gaining national independence their personal liberties were not taken care of, as they were here in Canada. They speedily became restless and began to move west. The descendants of the old revolutionists of 1786 constituted the greater part of the Western Federation of Miners, and it gave him (Mr. Jaxon) pleasure to extend the hand of friendship from those men to the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists. The same characteristics were common to both.

Mr. Jaxon cited four instances of infringement of the liberties of American citizens which the capitalists hoped to use as precedents in the east. The first of these infringements was the seizing of American citizens without process of law and putting them in a bull pen. This was in 1899.

#### Second Infringement

In 1903 there arose in Colorado an opportunity to make a second infringement of American rights of citizenship. The conditions of work in a smelter in Colorado belonging to the Standard Oil company were such that human life could not last more than five years. The Western Federation of Miners came to the help of the smelters, and a union was organized among them.

A Pinkerton man gave the names of every member of the union to the manager with the result that every member was discharged. Public opinion was with the men and the strike was ended to be renewed again in 1903 owing to the manager violating the conditions of agreement. Another bull pen was established in which the brainiest leaders of the district were placed constituting infringement number two of the rights of American citizens.

#### Mine Owner's Dupes

Italian miners were next introduced and along with them came Italian merchants, and local trade was suffering. At the election of peace officers, the two merchants' candidates and the capitalists' candidates began to tell tales of one another, and the Western Federation kept their ears open. The result was that while not a single member of the Federation of labor had been convicted, there were 23 men who were serving sentences as aiders and abettors of the mine-owners.

The subsidised part of the press of America gave very ample reports of the outrages the miners were said to have committed, but they said nothing of the conviction of the men employed by the mine-owners.

The mine-owners, dismayed by these failures, tried to affect by cunning what they could not accomplish by force. They proposed a conference between twelve men representing capital, twelve representing labor and twelve representing the public.

#### Drinking Blood

They got up a banquet and sent an invitation to the Western Federation of Miners. Haywood to his honor declined the invitation. He said "I decline your invitation. The wine in your goblets would turn into blood upon my lips. I should imagine I was drinking the blood of innocent children whose mothers you have outraged, and whose fathers you have murdered." They recognized that they had met a man whom they had to fight, who could not be overcome by

Continued on page 4



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## UNIONISM AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

By JAMES DUNCAN

Would government or municipal ownership of all public utilities interfere with the proper growth of the trade unions is a question often asked by the friends of unionism. Much has been said and written on this subject, and this article is an endeavor to ventilate the views of trade unionists since public ownership touches their interests more closely than those of any other class in the community.

There is no doubt that municipal ownership is beneficial to the public at large, for all profits would go into the municipal treasury and this would tend towards a reduction in the taxes, which is always welcome to the taxpayer, be he capitalist or working man. The present system of granting franchises, extending in some cases over a long term of years, is not a satisfactory one in many respects, for the company or companies to whom these franchises are granted in nine cases out of ten think of nothing else but how to secure a big dividend. The result is that the general public suffer, while the directors draw fabulous salaries and the shareholders enormous dividends. To turn these profits into the proper channel, and at the same time to give a better service for the money expended, was the problem that confronted the municipalities a few years ago, and to-day many large cities in the British Isles are ardent exponents of the principle of municipal ownership. This has proved in many cases a veritable blessing to the ratepayers and citizens generally, for in addition to securing a better and cheaper service, they have had the satisfaction of seeing the rates and taxes go down when the profits were transferred to the general fund.

Therefore, while we agree that public ownership is a just and desirable condition of affairs from the standpoint of a working man, the question as to whether it is desirable from a trade unionist point of view is still open for discussion.

In many cases where a union man accepts employment in a concern operated by the government or by the municipality, he loses interest in the work done by his union. He begins to feel that the union can do no more good for him, that his work is assured whether he is a union man or not, and the consequence is that he gradually drifts away and forgets (?) to pay his dues. Take, for instance, both the Canadian and American Government Printing Bureaus. These departments are run on the eight-hour day system, and when a man starts work he is apt to think he has struck a good thing. Nothing is said to him by his foreman if his dues are not paid, and if he is expelled from his local union he can still proceed to work. This does not look good to those who have the interests of unionism at heart, and some means should be sought for and found whereby an amicable understanding could be arrived at which would be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

All workmen, skilled or unskilled, should belong to the union established for the protection and advancement of their own particular trade—if not for their own welfare then for the welfare of their less fortunate brethren. When a man does this it is inevitably better for himself; it develops his character, it broadens his views, it purges him of

all selfish motives, and it teaches him to look his brother man in the face.

In the natural course of events government and municipal employment is bound to develop more and more, and it is of vital importance that the mechanic or other worker should join the union of his trade if there is one in existence. A union of government employees or a union of municipal employees having for its purpose the inclusion of all classes and grades of work, must have a weakening and disintegrating effect upon the forces of organized labor generally, and will set up an antagonism that will eventually have the worst possible results for the working classes and tend to destroy the beneficent effects of a united Trade Unionism. Already in some industries there is more than one union for a similar class of labor. This is a most deplorable feature, for any organization which seeks to divide workmen employed by public authorities from their fellows in the same trade employed by private firms is detrimental to the best interests of Trade Unionism. The utmost energies of all true union men should be directed towards centralization, and to avoid, wherever possible, any sectionalism. An organization of public employees for political purposes only has nothing in common with unionism, therefore it is not proposed to touch on this subject.

If the trade union system is not adopted by the public authorities, then the tendency will be to procure labor at the lowest possible cost, the result of which would be that wages would be diminished and the conditions of employment made worse for the workers in the whole district concerned. Therefore it is our emphatic opinion that all workmen employed by public authorities should belong to the union established for their own particular trade, always provided that there is one in existence.

The next best course for union men to adopt would be to use their utmost endeavors to ensure that the workmen for all public authorities, whether employed directly or under contract, secure the current trade union rate of wages for the district, although this method would be open to much adverse criticism as not being fair to the strictly union man. Take, for instance, two men working side by side on the same class of work. One man has a union card in his pocket, and the other man has not. One man is paying his just dues and assessments to his union, while the other pays not a cent, yet enjoys all the privileges that the union man has paid and is still paying so dear for. On the face of it this is an injustice, and we do not for a moment believe that the rank and file of the unions would stand for it. Union men would refuse to work under such conditions, with the result that the public authorities would be unable to procure the best class of workmen, for it is generally recognised that the best men in all trades have an inevitable tendency to unionism. This would in turn make its effect felt by the general public and through them the taxpayers, for no concern, however well managed, can make good with poor workmen.

We therefore reiterate our emphatic opinion—that every man or woman employed by the public authorities should carry a current union card for their own particular trade.

## Central Labor Union Resolutions

At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union, District of Columbia, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS Charles A. Stillings, United States Public Printer, has violated the eight hour law, is an advocate of the "open shop policy," and has been active in promoting the same, and as his attitude in this respect is a blow aimed at the cause of trade unionism, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing it, thereby humiliating its members; and

Whereas the said Charles A. Stillings has reduced the wages of many faithful and competent public servants under his charge, and increased the salaries of already well-paid officials, including himself; and

Whereas he has sought to disrupt labor unions in general and the Bookbinders' Union in particular, by dismissing from public service some of its most earnest and hardworking officers, and all for the purpose of intimidating them as members of their union and humiliating them in the eyes of the

public, which conduct brands him as an enemy of union labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, assembled, on the 9th day of September, 1907, that the said Charles A. Stillings is a pronounced enemy of organized labor and has used his high office as a weapon to annoy and oppress its members, and destroy unionism itself; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we request the President of the United States to remove the said Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer by reason of his lawlessness, inefficiency, injustice and hostility to organized labor and its members, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, requesting his removal forthwith.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States, section 8, Article 1, has empowered Congress with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; and

Whereas the Constitution, section 8, Article 1, has further empowered Congress to establish post-offices and post roads; and

Whereas the present system of tele-

WE CLOTHE THE  
MEN FROM  
HEAD TO FOOT

graphy is but a modern development of the post-office, and it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that telegraph companies are engaged in interstate commerce; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia that the greed and avarice of the telegraph companies of the United States are the immediate cause of the present unfortunate strike of the telegraph operators, which interferes with the dispatch of public and private business and social correspondence; and as it is the desire of this body to strike at the root of the evil, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, requesting him to declare in favor of Government ownership of the telegraph, and to urge upon Congress the importance and necessity for the same, in order to avoid a repetition of the present troubles in this regard.

## LABOR NOTES

There are ten thousand Orientals permanently resident in Vancouver, and one hundred and fifty Japanese and Chinese children between the ages of ten and twenty-five, attending schools in Vancouver.

In New York one out of every nineteen persons is a member of a labor organization. In England the proportion is one out of every 22, in Germany one in 31, in France one in 50, in Italy one in 125, and in Spain one in every 325.

Twenty-one new locals were chartered by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees in 1906, and the six that had lapsed were revived, making a total gain in membership of 6,701.

The Belgian Labor Department publishes statistics relating to strikes that have taken place in Belgium from 1901 to 1905. There were altogether 474 strikes, in which 147,987 workers (with 9,276 women) were concerned.

The wages of mechanics in Yukon Territory, per day of ten hours, is \$10; common laborers, with board, \$4 to \$5; without board, \$6; draft teams, per day (two horses), \$25; clerks, per month, \$150 to \$300.

In London, Eng., you must always do a little better than your best, for what will earn a good wage and mean permanent employ in the provinces sinks to a mere average of efficiency in London—Reader.

The municipality of Nicheroy, Brazil, has called for bids for the construction of model workmen's dwellings. This was also talked about in Rio de Janeiro some time ago, but so far nothing seems to have been done in the matter.

Fifty-one years ago the first eight-hour league in Australia was established in Melbourne, and Parliament has not yet made eight hours a legal day's work. In this direction the unions have done more than parliament for wage earners.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 International Trades Unions, with their 27,000 local unions, 36 state federations, 587 city central bodies, and 650 local trade and federal labor unions having no international bodies.

An important step is now advocated by the typos. It is in effect that those printers who do not wish to go to the home, preferring to stay with their families, but are unable to work, be paid the amount monthly that it would cost to look after them if in the home.

Cincinnati, O., non-union barbers arrested at the instance of Barbers' Union No. 49, for shaving on Sunday, after being defeated in the lower courts, have appealed their cases to the State supreme court. The union has won in three courts and feels confident of winning again.

From the American standpoint the wages paid both skilled and common laborers in France are very low, while the cost of living is relatively higher in France than in the United States, with the exception of house rent and servant's wages.

Over 1500 iron moulders at Evansville, Ind., went on strike recently because of an order issued at the five stove foundries preventing the drinking of beer on the premises during the noon hour.

Jewish bakers at Detroit, Mich., though not members of any labor organization, have gone on strike for better conditions. They have been working,

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It is said, an average of 18 hours per day, at the rate of \$12 wages per week.

C. W. Post is making a piteous appeal for more "free and independent," to swell the ranks of his Battle Creek colony. According to C. W. this is the only place where a real man can exist—a place where he can put his interests into the hands of his employer and never trouble himself about them. The only wonder of the manufacturer of Postum is that more union men do not desert from their locals and fly to that haven of refuge—Battle Creek. There's a reason, Post, and it's a good one, too.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Craig of the Circuit Court of Danville, Ill., which settles what is meant by the "Prevailing rate of wages." The ruling is to the effect that the only scale of wages known to the general public is that maintained by the unions, and unless otherwise stipulated in contract, union wages must be the standard of wages figured on.

According to an article in the September issue of the Square Deal, the official organ of the Citizen's Industrial Association, the average wage of a workman in the United States is \$450 per annum, which works out at about \$8.75 per week. This is considered far too much for a workman to earn. According to four philanthropic friends, a workman should be able to support his family on anything between \$5 and \$7 per week. It is also stated that out of the total income of the United States, labor is receiving \$3 to capital's \$1.

The United Typothetae of America is to all intents and purposes, defunct. At its annual convention in Niagara Falls on Sept. 10 there were not more than thirty delegates present in place of the hundreds who had attended in previous years. It is said that a more disconsolate, disgusted, and utterly routed relic of a once great organization never met in convention. This proves beyond a doubt that the International Typographical Union have won the greatest industrial battle of modern times, that they have contributed most materially to the universal shorter work day.

The English labor members, and a good many liberals, are up in arms against the growing practice of exporting "blackleg" labor from England to the continent to break up foreign strikes. Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., with the support of several labor members, has introduced a short but drastic bill into Parliament to make the practice a punishable offence.



## REPORTS FROM LOCAL UNIONS

### Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators Union of America

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America met on the 16th and had the pleasure of initiating five new members and received two proposals. The good things are evidently coming our way at last. On account of the loss of our late president, Bro. Bott, we elected Bro. Stewart to take up the higher position, and appointed Bro. Gray as vice-pres. in Bro. Stewart's place. We also concluded the usual routine business and finally wound up with the usual blessings? on the Regina band.

### Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners

The regular Quarterly Meeting held on Sept. 11 was well attended and the following officers were elected: Pres., J. Barland; vice-pres., B. Simmons; chief steward, H. Walking; sick steward, J. R. Steele; doorkeeper, A. Walking; trustees, Bros. Barland, Bowers, Packer, Simmons and Craine.

A joint meeting of the Amalgamated Society and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held on Sept. 12, when a splendid feeling of unity was expressed and if the boys always show the same spirit they will pull together in first-class style.

### Brotherhood of Railway Carmen

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America assembled in biennial session at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, on Sept. 10. Delegates representing over 400 lodges were in attendance. The present membership of the order is \$3,000, an increase of 13,000 in the last year. Among the important matters that came before the delegates was the universal classification of car work, changes in the laws of the order relative to car work, changes in the laws of the order relative to the adjustment of grievances and in the basis of representation. Officials of a number of railroads and representatives of the government bureau of labor and statistics delivered addresses during the convention.

### SCOTLAND WOOLLEN MILLS LOCK-OUT

No Settlement has been Arrived at Yet, but Officer of International Union is now in Winnipeg

The lock out of the garment workers at the Scotland Woollen Mills came as a great surprise to organized labor in the west. Officials of the local union state that the kindest feelings had existed between the employers and themselves and their discharge in a body came as a great surprise. The only explanation offered to the workers was to the effect that the firm was giving up business but almost immediately afterwards an attempt was made to get non-union workers to accept employment in the factory, the name of the late foreman being used as employer. This

failed and the firm is now openly endeavoring to run a non-union factory. Mr. Samuel Landers, Hamilton, a member of the International Executive Board of the United Garment Workers Union, is at present in Winnipeg, and hopes are entertained that by his efforts a settlement of the dispute may be arrived at.

The Scotland Woollen Mills have many branches throughout the west, and their action in opposing union labor will stir up considerable animosity amongst the vast army of unionists in this province. Many of our wage-earners who had been contemplating with pleasure the possibility of having their fall or winter suit made by this firm under union conditions will now be compelled to look elsewhere if they desire to patronize their fellow unionists in the clothing trade and wear a suit carrying the label of the Garment Workers of America.

## THE LABOR PRESS

Trade Unionists Should Support Their Party Papers—Labor Press Doing Good Work

The various papers in Canada and the United States devoted exclusively to the interests of labor are certainly doing a great work. They place the views of the working man before the general public, they encourage and keep alive the spirit of organization, and they create an atmosphere of permanency that has done much to place the trade union movement on a sound and logical basis. But union men should not be content to applaud occasionally while the work proceeds—they should give the labor press their heartiest support, both financially and otherwise. It is the bounden duty of a trade unionist to support his local labor paper as religiously and systematically as the adherents of other parties help on their various local organs. A paper cannot be run on nothing, and, as the advertising section is, in a sense, limited, the main support must of necessity come from the subscribers. In this connection union men would do well to take heed of the following recommendation which was adopted by the International Typographical Union at their recent convention:

"In the battle of the trade union movement for a better standard of living and for the final emancipation of the working class—the labor press of every description is the best weapon of attack and the strongest wall of defense. And while we are so fortunate to have an excellent mouthpiece in the Typographical Journal, the work of our organ ought to be supplemented and extended by the local labor press. We therefore recommend to all the subordinate unions and to the members of the International Typographical Union to subscribe for the respective local labor papers, to assist them by advertisements whenever there is an occasion, and also in every other legal and honorable way. And we especially recommend the patronizing of the job departments of labor papers wherever such department is to be found—this recommendation being in accordance with the resolution of the convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Minneapolis in November, 1906.

Patronise our advertisers and tell them why you do so.

## Cigar Makers' International Union

Want Unionists to Smoke Union Made Cigars—A Brief History of the International

The above union are requesting that union men ask for the blue label on all cigars they buy, and we heartily endorse this request. The union man who will smoke a scab made cigar is a poor specimen of humanity, and deserves all that is coming to him. Most of the non-union cigars are made by the big cigar trust companies, who use unscrupulous methods and employ nothing but cheap non-union labor.

A brief review of the history of the International Union of Cigar Makers will illustrate the splendid and helpful effect of a substantial chain of benefits upon the stability of the membership. During the period in the history of the Cigar Makers' International Union, when the constitution only provided for strike benefits, they had:

1869—5,800 members.  
1873—(Panic) 3,771 members.  
1874—(Stagnation) 2,167 members.  
1875—(Stagnation) 1,604 members.  
1877—(Stagnation) 1,016 members.  
1879—(Revival) 1,250 members.

From 1873 to 1879 the Cigar Makers' International Union could not pay the strike benefits provided for in the Constitution, because it had no permanent sinking fund; hence wages were reduced to a starvation point.

In 1879 the convention, held in the city of Buffalo, N.Y., adopted a uniform initiation fee and dues, and a permanent sinking fund. It provided for a strike fund and the travelling loaning system. Every dollar promised then has been paid in full.

In 1880, at the convention held in the city of Chicago, Ill., sick and death benefits were embodied in the Constitution, and the weekly dues raised accordingly.

The following shows the effect of benefits on the membership:

1880—3,870 members.  
1881—12,400 members.  
1882—11,430 members.  
1883—13,214 members.

In 1889, at the convention held in the city of New York, another benefit was embodied in the Constitution. It provided for an out-of-work benefit of three dollars weekly, for a limited time and under certain conditions. The effect of the out-of-work benefit in the stability of membership follows:

1889—17,555 members.  
1890—24,624 members.  
1893—(Panic) 26,788 members.  
1894—(Stagnation) 27,826 members.  
1899—(Revival) 28,944 members.  
1904—(Normal) 41,536 members.

Since the adoption of the benevolent and protective features, the union has paid the following benefits:

Strike benefits.....\$1,136,839.59  
Sick benefits.....2,364,172.25  
Death benefits.....1,700,040.16  
Travelling loans.....1,042,428.19  
Out-of-work benefit.....1,069,777.11

Total benefits.....\$7,813,257.29  
The cash balance increased in 27 years from \$125.55 to \$714,506.14.

The foregoing shows that during the period of stagnation during the '70's, when the Cigar Makers' Union had no funds or benefits, they lost heavily in membership, and that during the stagnation in the '90's, when they had a substantial fund and a chain of benefits, they did not lose a member.

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Union Trade  
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Slater Shoes are high-grade footwear, made in Canada. They are always comfortable as well as up to the minute for style. They are guaranteed by the makers to be value for the price stamped on the sole. They are union-made by skilled labor

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WE CAN  
GIVE  
YOU

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RIGHT  
PRICES

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SCARTH STREET

## LOCAL NOTES

Bro. Stewart has been elected president of the Painters' and Decorators' Union.

Bro. Graham, president of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union, who is suffering from typhoid, is reported to be progressing favorably.

Mr. G. C. Hanson, a well known member of the Typographical Union, has accepted a position in Nelson, B.C. The boys are sorry to see George go.

Bros. Ackerman and Cook, of the Painters' and Decorators' Union are slowly recovering from the effects of a severe attack of typhoid.

Union men in the city will confer a favor upon us by patronizing our advertisers. Mention 'Labor's Realm' as the source of your information.

The Manitoba Free Press in its issue of Sept. 14th gave an interesting resume of the history of Trade Unionism in Winnipeg. The article was well illustrated with cuts of the various leaders.

The Bros. Dundas, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who have been down with typhoid, are both out of the hospital. Bro. Shaw is slowly improving.

Mr. Alex Cohen, the popular manager of the Lansdowne Hotel, lost his life on Monday last through the accidental discharge of a gun while on a shooting expedition.

The Firemen's Challenge Cup, presented for competition by the Regina Trades and Labor Council, is now displayed in O. H. Gordon's store on Scarth St., and is attracting a deal of attention.

Both the Amalgamated Society and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners report that trade is looking up. This is gratifying to record as there have been quite a few carpenters walking the streets lately.

A delegate from a local union reported at Saturday's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council that all members of his union were busy—most of them looking for work. This does not look like a scarcity of labor.

Bros. Richards, Martin, Wells and Phillips, acting as Organization Committee for the Trades and Labor Council have been busy this week. They called a meeting of the plasterers of the city on Tuesday evening, and, as a result, application has been made for a charter.

The verdict of the jury who inquired into the causes surrounding the death of Mueller, who lost his life last Saturday through a cave-in of the Dewdney St. sewer, show that they were not satisfied that the drain was properly protected or braced. They thought the accident might have been avoided had proper precautions been taken.

There was quite an affecting scene on Saturday when the eastbound train cleared from the depot, having among its passengers Regina's delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. It is said that the travellers have selected a suitable monument to be used in the event of their not surviving Convention week.

It is expected that in the near future several new locals will be established in Regina. The organization committee of the Trades and Labor Council have an excellent record for work accomplished, but still there are several trades in the city not organized, and they intend to institute a vigorous campaign.

Bro. J. Stewart, of the Painters' and Decorators' Union, was on Saturday elected by acclamation to the office of Vice-President of the Regina Trades and Labor Council, vice Bro. J. Jonas,

who has left the city. Bro. Stewart is an earnest and intelligent worker in the cause of unionism, and the Council are to be congratulated on choosing such an efficient man for their vice-president.

It may not be generally known to our readers that Mr. Wm. Trant, police magistrate of Regina, is the author of the celebrated essay on trade unions that won the prize awarded by the Trade Union Congress of England. The essay was published in book form, went through two editions, was also published in the United States and Australia, and is quoted by the Encyclopedia Britannica as the chief authority on the trade union question.

The resolution adopted on Saturday by the Regina Trades and Labor Council to the effect that all work on the new Provincial Legislature buildings should be done on the spot by Saskatchewan labor shows that the working men of Regina have the interests of the city at heart. It is estimated that this would necessitate the employment of two or three hundred extra men. That this would be a good thing for the city goes without saying.

In Belgium the minimum pay of printers, roofers, glaziers, painters and boiler makers is 7 cents an hour or 70 cents a day. Blacksmiths, locksmiths, carpenters, masons, plumbers, and electricians are paid 80 cents a day.

The journeyman plumbers of Vancouver have served notice on the employers that after October 1 a daily wage of \$4.50 will be demanded, an advance of 50 cents above the present wage. Several of the shops have already signed the agreement but some have declared they will hold out against the demand even to the extent of entering the "open shop" class. The number of journeyman plumbers in the various shops is stated to be 100 union and 25 non-union men.

## Convention of Trades and Labor Congress

Continued from page 1

flattery. A few weeks afterwards Governor Steunenburg was found murdered, and it was alleged that it was the act of the miners, who had left Steunenburg alone for twelve years. Harry Orchard, who at one time belonged to a trade union, but was more a gambler than a trade unionist, was arrested and confessed most profusely, saying among other things that he had been instigated by the Federation of Miners. Three men, Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, were kidnapped and taken from Colorado, away from the state where they were known, and where they were likely to get justice, to Idaho, where they were unknown. One of the incidental results of the labor movement would be to obtain for American citizens that personal liberty which Canadians enjoyed. For fourteen months these men were kept in jail, in solitary confinement part of the time. But the whole conspiracy against them fell through because an upright judge was sitting on the bench.

A full report of the concluding sessions of the Congress will appear in our next week's issue.

Patronise our advertisers and tell them why you do so.

## Agricultural Scholarships

The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan is offering liberal scholarships to encourage attendance from the province at either the Ontario Agricultural College or the Manitoba Agricultural College. For particulars address the Department of Agriculture.

A. P. KETCHEN,  
14-15 Deputy Commissioner.

## 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. Fahy; 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.

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

Choice Plums - 90 cents a Crate

Another Load of British Columbia Fruit, consisting of Plums, Apples and Pears.

All are in first-class condition, and we are booking orders now.

## Heavier House Wraps

## Cosy Kimonas and Dressing Gowns

Between seasons, before the coal stoves and furnaces are started, these cool damp days are the days you need a heavy house wrap. These cosy Kimonas and Dressing Gowns of rich Eider-down Cloths cannot fail to appeal. The patterns and the styles this year are particularly good. We don't pretend to give you full details here but you can understand the diversity of styles and patterns from the few paragraphs below.

## \$2.50 STYLES

In Kimonas at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents we have many tidy designs. Rich dark reds with white satin facings around on close fitting sleeve. Also many styles in pearl grey eiderdown, neatly trimmed, on sale at \$2.50.

## \$2.75 BUYS AN ELEGANT HOUSE GARMENT

Neat brown and white stripes, also various plain shades with inch trimmings of silk and embroidery. Elegant new styles, on sale at \$2.75.

## NOTABLE VALUES, \$3.00

Notable values in mottled blue, brown and grey mixtures, also plain shades, in Eider-down Kimonas. Neat sleeves, trimming on collar and cuffs of white satin, on sale at \$3.00.

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for  
Men & Women

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Every Department is almost complete in the new stocks and assortments. Each unit contributing to the formation of the whole establishment is—must be—as perfect as its neighbor. Thus we can only be sure of ourselves and of you.

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