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THE SASKATCHEWAN LABOR'S REALM

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

HUGH PEAT EDITOR

Canadian Labor Party and the Control of the Liquor Traffic

Public Debate on Government Ownership of the Liquor Traffic--Resolution Endorsed.

The attendance at the last meeting of the Regina branch of the Canadian Labor Party was very small considering the importance of the subject under discussion and its relationship to workingmen.

Though the attendance was small the amount of enthusiasm displayed by those who took part in the debate was great, and the arguments of all tended to the abolition of the bar and the treating system.

Mr. Simson proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved that this meeting under the auspices of the Canadian Labor party goes on record as being absolutely in favor of government ownership and control of the liquor traffic, together with the abolition of the bar and the prevention of the adulteration of liquor."

Speaking to the resolution Mr. Simson said that the time was fast approaching for the bringing into effect the proposal which he had outlined and expressed regret that the churches had turned down government ownership of the traffic at their recent conference on moral and social reform. He showed how the present manner of handling the traffic by licensing laws had been of no avail, and that instead of regulating the traffic apparently gave stimulus to it. Prohibition, he stated was demanded by many reformers, but he was opposed to it as an impracticable measure at the present time, as well as on the ground that a policy like prohibition which sought to restrict the liberty of Britishers would not be tolerated very long by the community. He argued that if the inducements to push sales for private profit were eliminated, the trade would be reduced from an iniquitous soul-destroying traffic into a well regulated trade in which temptations were reduced to a minimum.

Opposing the resolution Mr. Wells said he wished it to be understood that he was not opposing the public ownership of public utilities, for intoxicating liquor could not be placed in such a category. Under the scheme approved by Mr. Simson strong drink would still be sold, and the evils arising from it would be continued, since so long as the purchaser got what he asked for it would not matter to him who sold it. The public would be part owners of the traffic, and the profits would be applied to their uses. Could they conscientiously receive benefits in the form of grants or decreased taxation at the price of the misery and degradation of their fellows? Could they do this and at the same time claim that they had the interests of others at heart. Another argument against the scheme was that it proposed to place under the control of politicians a power which it would not be difficult for them to abuse. A near neighbor of government ownership was the company ownership on the lines of the Gothenburg system which provided for small profits above five per cent to be handed to the municipality. Under this arrangement the number of arrests for drunkenness had risen from 39 to 58 per thousand of the population. Because he did not think any method that removed the curse of drunkenness could be too drastic, he favored total prohibition. (Applause.)

T. Walshe Turner opposed the resolution because he objected to any scheme that aimed to make the government co-partners and the people co-owners of the liquor traffic. That the element of private gain was responsible for the increase in the consumption of strong drink seemed to him merely a partial view. The root of the evil could only be found in the drink itself. The testimony of medical men and other competent observers showed that the government ownership of the liquor monopoly in Russia had not conduced to sobriety.

A temperance worker defended the action of the moral and social reform league in relation to government ownership, and argued that with unity of the temperance forces prohibition could be secured at no distant date.

Several other speakers spoke in favor of the motion whilst others supported prohibition. On the motion being put it was carried by an almost unanimous vote, thereby endorsing the previous resolution of the Canadian Labor party and the Trades Council on an earlier occasion.

Government ownership of the liquor traffic is a subject the very nature of which gives rise to a remarkable divergence of opinion amongst all classes of men, who, although unanimous in the desire to abolish what has ever been and what seems like continuing to be a curse and a menace to the children of our generation, as well as to the future welfare of the nation itself.

It is maintained by certain church denominations that the vesting of the control of the liquor traffic in the hands of the government would place a powerful instrument in the hands of that government which it would be tempted to use in the furtherance of its own interests, to wit, by debauching the electorate at election times for the express purpose of retaining its hold on the reins of power. Moreover, they contend that the traffic is in itself so debasing as to preclude the possibility of their having connection with it in any way, and that, therefore, they cannot be expected to favor government ownership, for by so doing they would become part owners in a traffic which the dictates of their conscience had taught them to despise.

In the first place, if the government was invested with the absolute control of the liquor traffic, the onus of responsibility for the just and righteous dispensation of that power would rest with the government alone with the consequent result that a flagrant misuse of its power and subsequent violation of the trust reposed in it by the people would not only merit, but would speedily receive swift and just condemnation at the hands of the people who had elected it to that position of trust and responsibility.

Under the present system of licensing, the government washes its hands of any direct responsibility for the abuses which exist in connection with the liquor traffic, and systematically closes its eyes to its responsibilities as guardian of the people's interests by allowing the electorate to be debauched to its heart's content at election time. So pernicious, indeed, has become the evil influence of drink in the deciding of elections that we are sometimes entertained by news-

paper reports revelling in the fact that such and such an election was won by clean principles and not by appealing to the cupidity or animal passions of the electors.

In the second place while admiring the sentiment which prompts an individual to refuse to handle any commodity which is likely to contaminate, and to absolutely wash his hands of all connection with such an agent for evil as is the liquor traffic, we cannot, however, extend the same sympathy to the church for expressions of that kind.

Three-fourths of the sin and misery of this world can be traced directly to the influence of strong drink. Idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime exist in some degree at least as a result of the liquor traffic. The church, as a body, exists, or at any rate was primarily intended to exist to preach the gospel of redemption, to rescue the fallen, and to bring back the wanderer to the feet of the living God. Such being the case, therefore, it is mere sentiment alone that prompts ministers of the Gospel to refuse to have anything to do with the liquor traffic. Their connection with the liquor traffic as it stands today becomes not a matter of sentiment but a matter of duty. It has been in the hands of men who have no regard for the health or happiness of the people long enough, and it is now time that the whole business was placed in the hands of men who would have a care for the nation's welfare, and who would conduct the traffic not for the sake of the profit to be derived therefrom, as is the case at present, without regard to the welfare of the people, but for the same amount of profit that would accrue from the handling of any other legitimate article of commerce or merchandise; and who should be best fitted for that task than men of clean morals and righteous hearts—the guides and shepherds of the people, who would be beyond reproach, and who would remain free from contamination by contact with that traffic, and who have nothing to gain but censure by the propagation of the gospel of "let-alone" which they have recently maintained.

Total prohibition is the ultimate goal, and will of a surety be sooner reached, by having the traffic handed by a body of men who will at every turn curtail its evil influence rather than by leaving it in the hands of the people who operate it for the pecuniary benefit to be derived therefrom regardless of the sin and misery entailed, and of the appalling list of human tragedies which follow in the wake of the accursed traffic.

TO OUR READERS.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that we intend to publish the "Realm" fortnightly during the remainder of the winter months. Commencing with the first week in April we will again publish every week, and we hope by a continuance of your support, and by the acquisition of new subscribers, to be able to publish an eight-page weekly throughout the summer months.

THICK IN TORONTO

The number of unemployed in the city of Toronto was shown in a remarkable way the other day when one of the city hotels advertised for a kitchen porter, wages \$15 per month and board.

"In about half an hour we had crowds of men here asking for the job," said the clerk this morning, "and they were all sorts. Some of them looked like clerks and bricklayers and engineers."—The Globe.

Short Hours, High Wages, Cheap Production

By Wm. Trant, M.A.

Written especially for Labor's Realm by Wm. Trant, M.A., author of "History of Trades Unions."

The demand for a working day of eight hours is no new thing. It was advocated by King Alfred more than a thousand years ago; Thomas More in his great little classic, Utopia, preached the doctrine in the reign of Henry VIII; during the centuries since then it has been looked for, called for, asked for, sought for, and we have not got it yet.

The chief objection to the achievement of the great reform is a belief, or feeling or suspicion—more or less hazy—that if Canadian workmen worked fewer hours and got higher wages than the workmen of other countries, the cost of production in Canada would be higher than in other countries and thus our people having to pay a higher price for Canadian commodities would be handicapped in the commercial race. There could not be a greater fallacy, and indeed as a matter of fact, the statement is not true. I assert, and it is the object of this article to prove, that within natural limits, short hours and high wages mean cheap production. Men will do more and better work when there is an incentive so to do than when there is not, and there can be no better incentive than short hours and high wages. Common sense declares, and experience proves this to be a fact!

It is well ascertained that more work is done as a rule where there is prospect of an early cessation from work than when men know they are doomed to several hours continued employment. A few years ago the average day's work in England was ten hours; in France and Germany it was twelve, in Russia sixteen or seventeen; and yet two English mowers would do in a day the work of six Russian ones. Russian factory operatives worked seventy-five hours in the week, when those in England worked only sixty, yet the work of the former was only one-fifth that of the latter. Not can the difference of nationality be admitted as a plea, because when the average working time of a miner in South Wales was twelve hours a day, miners in the North of England worked only seven, yet the cost of getting coals in Aberdare was 25 per cent. more than in Northumberland.

Perhaps the best authority one can have on such a question is a man who has been first a laborer, and afterwards an employer of labor. There have been and are many such, and their testimony is invariably that short hours and high wages are not only compatible with, but are necessary to cheap production. The late Thomas Brassey was such a man. He began manhood as a navvy, and became the largest railway contractor in the world. His son, the present Lord Brassey, has given us some very important facts, that have a direct bearing on the question I here discuss. In the construction of the Paris and Rouen railway, although the British navvies earned \$1.25 a day while the Frenchmen earned only 65 cents a day, yet it was found, on comparing the cost of two adjacent cuttings in precisely similar circumstances, that the excavation was made at a lower cost per cubic yard by the English navvies than by the French laborers; and it must be remembered too, that the former worked one and a half hours a day less than the latter. It may perhaps be urged that the beef-eating Britisher has greater working aptitude than the frog-eating Frenchman, a view that an Englishman's armour prope-

makes him apt to take, notwithstanding that frogs are a luxury far beyond French navvies. Unfortunately for that objection the same phenomenon is observed, not only when Englishmen are working together, but even with the same persons under different conditions. Here are a few proofs: When the north Devon railway was being made men were working at 50c. a day at first, then at 65 cents, and then at 87 cents. Nevertheless it was found that the work was executed more cheaply at the highest rate than at the lowest rate. So also in carrying out the large sewer works in Oxford street, London; bricklayers were gradually raised from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day and at the higher rate of wages bricks were laid at a cheaper rate; while at the building of Basingstoke station, one London workman at \$1.38 a day did more work than three country ones at 87 cents a day each. Another authority has told us that a few years ago, ten poorly paid laborers in Ireland raised the same quantity of produce as four of the more highly paid laborers raised in England, and the result of the work of the one was generally inferior in quality to that of the other. Quarry owners tell us the same tale and so did Sir Francis Crossley, once a weaver, afterwards a large employer of weavers, and it is notorious that the rise in the wages of the agricultural laborers resulted in increased productiveness of their labor.

What is surprising is that the employers believe that they can get more work out of a man when they work him to death. They ignore this doctrine of Adam Smith, that the man who works so moderately as to be able to work constantly, not only preserves his health the longest, but in the course of a year executes the greatest quantity of work. Capitalists do not pursue such a policy in regard to their horses. Short hours and plenty of food is the doctrine believed in as regards them. The fact is employers are not thinking of their men. They are brooding over their valuable machinery lying idle, and calculate what it would bring them if it went on working a few hours longer. The manufacturer sitting in his counting house within the sound of the murmur of his machinery and the chinking of his engine, hums to himself at each clack of the fly wheel, "so much for me," "so much for me." And when he beholds his "hands" leaving for home on a summer evening while it is yet light, and no longer hears the beat of the beam or the rattle of the shuttle he looks upon the stillness as a symbol of his loss. Such men must be very miserable on Sundays. The Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, once a workman afterwards an employer, says that labor is the most profitable which is compressed into the fewest hours. Sir Hugh Mason, a large employer of labor told me, "The man who cannot tire himself in eight hours is not worth his salt," while a merchant told Dr. Talmage that experience had taught him that goods made on Monday when men came fresh to their labor were always better than goods made on a Saturday when the operatives were tired with a week's work.

To many persons these views may appear fanatical. Fortunately, however, they will stand the experimentum crucis. Labor that has no wages whatever and to whose hours there is no limit is the very dearest of any kind of labor. It is the least remunerative of any. Such is slave labor. Slaves will not work. The low state of civilization and the

(Continued on page 2.)

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(Continued from page 1.)

norance of even the simplest laws of political economy in which it is found necessary to keep human beings, in order that they may submit to slavery, do more to prevent them from working hard than the lash does to make them work at all. When serfdom existed in Russia two Middlesex mowers would mow in a day as much grass as six Russian serfs; and in spite of the dearth of provisions in England and their cheapness in Russia, the mowing of a quantity of hay that would cost an English farmer a copeck, would cost a Russian serf three or four copecks. It was, in short, considered as proven that in Russia, where everything was cheap, the labor of a serf was doubly as expensive as that of a laborer in England. Men will not work their very best unless they have an incentive to do so, and capitalists are now beginning to realise this.

If it be desired to still further cheapen production, let our capitalists provide the best machinery and let our workpeople have leisure and opportunity to increase their intelligence by technical education. The cost of these would be a paying investment by what would be saved for supervision. The intelligent workman needs but little supervision. A workman whose intelligence requires no more than a minimum of supervision is a cheap bargain even at the maximum wages. An English factory inspector has pointed out that in some parts of France one workman looks after 14 spindles. In England one minder and two assistants can manage a spinning mule with 2,200 spindles. It is an obvious economy to employ such a minder at even higher rates as compared with the French. This is the process by which in the cotton industry as in many others, wages have been rising, profits have been growing, and goods have been cheapened all at the same time. Increased wages are always to be got when there is an increase in the product of labor although even the rate of wages be lower. Thus a spinner in Glasgow (at Messrs. Houldsworth's) employed at spinning cotton 120 hanks to the pound, produced in 1823, working 74½ hours in the week, 46 pounds of yarn, his net weekly earnings for which amounted to \$6.65. In 1883, the rate of wages having in the meantime been reduced 13½ per cent., and the time of working having been lessened to 69 hours, the spinner was enabled by the greater perfection of the machinery to produce on a mule of the same number of spindles, 52½ pounds of yarn of the same fineness and his net weekly earnings advanced to \$7.45. Similar cases raised the remuneration of the Belfast spinners from \$1.38 a week in 1871 by successive graduations, to \$8.25 in 1872; and almost every trade can tell the same story. Although, therefore, wages increased, labor does not become dearer, and this of itself ought to lay that frightful hob-goblin—“foreign competition.” A ship can hardly be launched in America or a furnace lighted in Belgium, but England is assured that in consequence of her high wages and short hours trade is leaving the country. A car of German hardware cannot be offered for sale in Peart Bros. store without it being dinned into our ears that un-

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is going to pieces.

There are many reasons why foreign goods come into a country, the recital of which would be cumbersome in this article. All that I have to say is that short hours and high wages in the importing country have nothing to do with it as I have just shown; because whatever effect such a state of affairs would have, would be in a contrary direction, as the importing country would be the country of cheap production, as above set forth. And I do know this, that in every country in which I have travelled I have always found people croaking about the competition of some other country. In England people are croaking about Germany, just as Canada is doing. If you go to Germany you will find them croaking about English manufactures displacing their own. It is very amusing to notice that while British capitalists pretend to be alarmed at foreign competition (just now of Canada especially) every nation in Europe is afraid of British competition. When English cotton workers were earning \$3 to \$3.75 per week, those in France Belgium and Germany were earning \$1.82 to \$2.40 and those in Russia were content with 60 cents to 75 cents; and yet the one thing dreaded by the continental nations was actually the competition of the British. I lay down this rule: most trade will be found where there are the best machines and the most intelligent men to work them working few hours at high wages.

I do not think, therefore, that the presence of German goods in Canada is a sign that the Dominion is going to pieces; any more than that Paris-made boots offered for sale in New York is ruining the shoe trade of the United States. Such phenomena are the natural result of improved opportunities for international communication. It can only be prevented by prohibition, and in that event Canada would be the sufferer. The argument so often used by merchants and manufacturers that Canadians ought to buy Canadian goods, at even enhanced prices “to promote native industry” has nothing in it. Indeed it is disingenuous, especially when used by those merchants who

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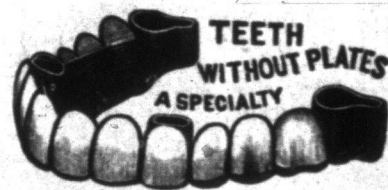
fits going into the coffers of the municipalities, instead of into the pockets of private individuals.” Mr. Hodge said further: “I find that trades unionism in this country is a virile force, but very much hampered and harassed by judge-made laws in the form of injunctions. We were up against the same thing in the old country, and although labor was organized like in America, it was ill-directed.”

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MOOSE JAW NEWS

Local Branch of B. R. C. of A. Deny
Utility of Agreement between C.P.
R. and the Brotherhood of Railway
Carmen.

Men employed in the machine and repair shops of the C.P.R. upon resuming work, after ten days enforced rest, were confronted with a notice reducing the number of working days per week to five days of eight hours each, this order includes the round house men also. The men employed in the car shop are working six days a week of eight hours.

Meeting

At a special meeting called to discuss the schedule recently agreed to between the C.P.R. and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

“Whereas the findings of the board of investigation and conciliation in the case of the carmen and the C.P.R. and their subsequent report, leaves us, the B.R.C. of A., employed on the western lines of the C.P.R. in practically the same position as we were in before the investigation took place and therefore prevents us from keeping pace with other organizations in the struggle for existence, which is becoming more and more acute.

“We, the members of Moose Jaw Lodge No. 204 of the B. R. C. of A. repudiate the idea that this report is in the least degree satisfactory to us, regardless of the recent newspaper reports circulated to the contrary.”

IS MUNICIPALISATION INTERNATIONAL

Speaking in Toronto, Mr. Hodge M.P., British Fraternal delegate to the A.F. of L., said: “My advice to my associates in the labor party in this city is to municipalise all public utilities, which movement in the mother country has brought about better wages, better working conditions and better service, as well as benefiting the whole country by the pro-

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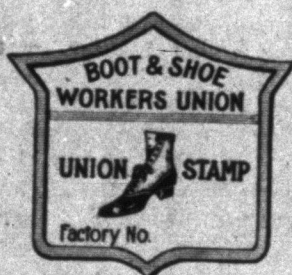
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STARVING MEN AT EDMONTON

No Work, No Money, No Food—Men Faints From Weakness and Hunger—Generous Citizens Provide Food.

Edmonton, Jan. 11.—Twenty men are in a starving condition at the immigration hall because they cannot get work in the city or district. They are men who have come into the city from working on the G.T.P. and C.P.R. grading parties. The city was asked some time ago to take action to provide these men with employment. They interviewed Premier Rutherford who promised to bring the matter to the attention of the Ottawa government. Nothing has been done as yet.

Some private individuals subscribed money to help these men but this has all been expended. The immigration officials gave them food, but claim that they had no authority to supply them with provisions.

On Thursday at noon one of their number fainted at the hall. Dr. H. Whitelaw was called who found the man in a weakened condition from lack of nourishment. He ordered that the man be fed, but at five o'clock no supplies had been given him.

The city will probably be asked to provide work for the men.

Later:—The generous people of Edmonton have donated a large amount of provisions to the men at the immigration hall, and efforts are being made to find work for them.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS MEET

Opposition to Criminal Code and to Lemieux Bill Decided Upon.

North Battleford, Jan. 10.—A joint meeting of the members of the different railroad organizations was held in Detweiler's hall on Friday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the advisability of sending delegates to the convention, which will be held in Ottawa, on Jan. 22, for the purpose of opposing certain adverse legislation which affects all railroad men.

J. M. Dudley, acting as chairman for the meeting, in a very eloquent address pointed out certain sections of the criminal code which were objectionable and unfair to railroad employees, and strongly advised the different organizations to appoint delegates to be sent to Ottawa in an endeavor to bring about better conditions. The "Lemieux Bill" which recently became law, was the centre of much discussion, it being the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the convention should oppose the bill. Meetings of the different organizations will be held in the near future to appoint suitable delegates. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks for the brothers who were instrumental in calling the meeting.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE LABOR QUESTION

(By Rev. Chas. Stelzle.)

The courts of law have decided that a man's marked value is just about \$4,995 more than a sheep—unless the sheep has a fancy pedigree. He is worth, this human machine, \$5,000. We'll accept the figures, even though they may make us feel small and of little value.

But here comes a man who wants a thousand of us—worth \$5,000,000. He wants us to become part of his great system of production. He needs us, because without our trained movements his system will be worth just so much iron from the scrap pile. He has nothing to do with our development. A thousand factors have entered into our make-up for which he was not in any way responsible. We, therefore, advance five million dollars in the person of ourselves, at a stated rate of interest to be paid us in wages. Economically speaking, some of us are really worth more than a five thousand dollar machine, but some of us may be worth less. Let us take it for granted, for the present, that we are receiving just what we are worth. But the thousand of us pay back in taxes, of various kinds, the money which helps establish the community in which the factory is located, and we help maintain the peace and prosperity of the town, supporting legislators and municipal officers, which make the town a safe place in which to transact business. In the making of laws we, as citizens, had one thousand times as much to do as the factory owner. We helped to make the charter under which he runs his business. He cannot say, therefore, that "this is my business, and I shall run it as I please." "It is our business, and we shall run it to our mutual interest," must be the true sentiment which shall impel us to do our best to make it the finest business that we know how to make it.

Both of us seek each other's welfare. Everything that hinders the progress of "our business" must be eliminated. There must be an absolute square deal on both sides. We have together, let us say, a ten million dollar investment at stake. We should earnestly seek to avoid the usual hindrances to success—namely, strikes, lockouts, fire, flood and pestilence. Mostly should we guard against the human frailties which imperil every enterprise, and which stand in the way of all progress.

If either of us insist that this is MY business, exclusively, acting as individuals and seeking only our individual interests, then we at once place ourselves outside the realm of mutual helpfulness, and we become veritable anarchists, deserving the penalty which attaches to that position—to go it alone, without the privileges which come from the social forces that must make this world a comfortable, happy abiding place, and which we all have had a hand in producing.

N.B.—This is the first of a series of studies on economic questions, the general title of which will be The Human Side of the Labor Question.—Charles Stelzle.

ASIATIC QUESTION TROUBLES BRITAIN

London, Jan. 12.—Great Britain is experiencing what might well be called an almost startling awakening to the grave problem caused by the immigration of Asiatics to her white colonies. The principal political topic for the past week has been the situation in the Transvaal, where several thousand East Indians and Chinese were given the alternative of submitting to what they consider a degrading system of registration, or of being imprisoned and expelled.

The report of further rioting at Vancouver comes at a particularly inopportune time, on account of the negotiations now under way between Canada and Japan, and they are very annoying to the British government. Officials hoped that Japan's proposal to materially restrict her emigration would soften the anti-Japanese prejudices on the Pacific coast.

The latest outbreak in Canada may excite popular feeling in Japan and impede the efforts of the Japanese government to conclude friendly arrangements with America and Canada.

If anything was needed to impress upon England the seriousness of the race question, it was another outbreak in Canada, following the Transvaal trouble. It is recognised that the question is more serious for Gt. Britain than for America, because the Indians are British subjects and the Japanese are Great Britain's allies. The Transvaal has temporarily refrained from taking measures against those East Indians who have refused to register, other than to decline to renew the traders' licenses, all of which expired on December 31. It is proposed, however, to execute the law in a few days.

Two thousand Indians from all parts of the Transvaal met recently in Johannesburg and voted to refuse to submit to the law. Prominent Indians in England are

writing to the newspapers to complain that their compatriots in white colonies are worse off than the Japanese, who have the diplomatic protection of their government. They predict a weakening of the loyalty of the Indian Empire.

CANADA'S CROWDED LABOR MARKET

Canadian emigration and the allegations of Mr. W. R. Trotter, in the Daily Chronicle, were the foundations of the chief discussions at the meeting of the Central (Unemployed) Committee at the Guildhall yesterday.

Mr. Walter Hazell, chairman of the emigration committee, and the Rev. J. C. Morris, a member of the committee, have just returned from Canada, and were therefore well equipped for discussion. Mr. Hazell stated that the committee were quite aware of the temporary change taking place in the Dominion, and had practically stopped immigration for the time being.

Passing to details of the disposing of immigrants, he startled the committee by saying that of those sent out only 50 per cent. had accepted work on the land, and that only half of that number remained there.

This appears to support Mr. Trotter's allegations that the emigrants sent are the wrong kind and training, men who will not stay on the land, and therefore drift into the towns and villages.

Attention having been called to the allegations of Mr. Trotter, and of the endorsement of his statements by Lord Strathcona, the chairman (Rev. Russell Wakefield) expressed his surprise at hearing that only 50 per cent. of the immigrants accepted work on land, and that only 25 per cent. remained there. He also asked for the authority that Lord Strathcona had endorsed Mr. Trotter's allegations.

Mr. Harborne handed up the cutting from the Daily Chronicle, and pointed out that, apart from Lord Strathcona, the allegations included the statement that men sent out by one of the agencies were being offered by its agent less than the customary rate of wages. He was informed that Mr. Trotter specified the central body, and if it was not true it should be denied. If there were any foundations for the allegations it should be at once attended to, and the practice stopped.

VANCOUVER TRADES COUNCIL AND JAPS

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—The Trades and Labor Council tonight held a hot discussion on the Japanese question. There was a big attendance of laboring men. It was proposed that if there is no legal machinery to have the police go through all the houses in the Japanese quarter to search for knives and revolvers and thoroughly disarm the Japanese, then the laboring men themselves should arm with revolvers in case of emergency.

The situation is admittedly serious in view of labor men, and the declaration was made that the mayor and civic authorities are "chattering their teeth" and fearful to act lest they should offend the Japanese government or the consul.

"I for one will arm myself," said R. P. Pettipiece, and another said: "I'm ready to join a force any day." The declaration was made that Powell street is an arsenal, and the Japanese are ready to fight with guns and knives on the slightest provocation or excuse.

No resolution was passed on this subject, but in the way of resolutions the meeting did pay marked attention to Police Magistrate Williams, whose alleged pro-Japanese decisions since the riots in September were severely criticised. It was alleged that the magistrate, police and city council are all afraid to act against the Japanese. A committee of three was appointed to investigate the conduct of the magistrate and demand his dismissal if the charges were found to be true.

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The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters paid per capita tax this quarter on seventy members. The printers have also paid their per capita. Will local secretaries please note and send in their contribution to the Trades Council secretary without delay.

No Claims
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We would argue quality until next July, but what good would it do if you couldn't get the proof in our store by HEARING it? We want you to call or write. The evidence is nothing less than unmistakable, and no one who has taken pains to make comparisons is ever content with any other. We sell the goods of the Largest Talking Machine Factory in the world. Records for all machines.

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TRADE UNION CARDS

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

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

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS International Union of America, Saskatchewan No. 1. Meets every Tuesday in Trades Hall. President G. Willoughby; Vice Pres., A. McFadden; Treas., J. Kitchenmaster; Rec. Sec., W. Lockwood; Fin. Sec., A.W. Chambers. Secretary's address, A. W. Chambers, Box 941, Regina.

JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS Association of North America. Regina branch meets every first and third Wednesday in the month. President, Wm. Todd; Secretary, David McKenzie; Box 899, Regina, Sask.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF Carpenters and Joiners, local meets semi-monthly, in Trades Hall. Presi-

dent, W. B. Bird; Secretary, A. S. Wells. Treasurer, B. Simmons; Secretary's address: A. S. Wells, Box 614, Regina.

UNITED ASSOCIATION 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 1189, 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. Covie; Sec., A. R. Cooper; Treas., Fred. Hes. Secretary's address: A. R. Cooper, Regina.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers, Local No. 572, meets semi-monthly. President, T. Walsh Turner; vice pres., C. W. Cook; Recording Sec., M. Wylie. Fin. Sec., J. B. Eadie. Secretary's address: M. Wylie, Regina, Sask.

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LOCAL NOTES

Meeting of the Canadian Labor Party Sunday. Be there.

The Japs in Vancouver seem to think they can lick the Canadians, but have they hit a hockey player yet?

Regular meeting of the Canadian Labor Party next Sunday when the Asiatic Immigration Problem will be debated.

Geo. Walker has returned from Indian Head where he worked in the interests of his firm, Messrs. Cook Potts & Smith.

Jas. D. McNiven, fair wage officer of the department of labor, Ottawa, was in the city on Thursday collecting data for the department.

Every delegate should be present at the next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. Election of officers for current year will take place.

W. Mellroy, at one time president of the local bricklayers' union, but lately of Saskatoon, was in the city on Thursday calling on the boys.

It is fine to give buns and coffee, and free soup to the hungry, but it would be more practical for the factories to open up and begin giving jobs away.

A suggestion has just been handed out that the Typo Union should put a hockey team on the ice and play

a match with some good team, the gate receipts to go to the local fund.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council have a draft bill of a new workmen's compensation act before their local legislature. They are making progress slowly, but seemingly sure, with it.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux has returned from Japan, and it is expected that his official report together with that of W. L. Mackenzie King, on the Japanese immigration question, will be made public in a few days.

W. R. Trotter, the Trades Congress representative in Great Britain is certainly making his presence felt. Press dispatches of his interviews and speeches to hand demonstrate beyond a doubt that Mr. Trotter is a strong debater and vigorous worker in the cause he was sent to uphold.

The secretary of the Saskatchewan Executive is endeavoring to secure copies of the Workman's Compensation Act from the different provinces of the Dominion with a view to submitting a draft bill to the Trades and Labor Council for their criticism and approval before the bill is finally sent before the local House.

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send in the names of their delegates before the next meeting of the council, on Jan. 25th. At that meeting the annual election of officers will take place, and a full representation of all unions should be present to ensure the election of capable offi-

cers to handle the important business which will come before the council this year.

Mr. J. F. Leheney, of Coleman, the organizer of the new Socialist party of Alberta, states that arrangements are being made to put several candidates into the field at the approaching elections. The first four seats are Calgary, Edmonton, MacLeod and Medicine Hat. Three other points are under consideration.

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

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