

# 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.

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

HUGH PEAT EDITOR.

**THE** early closing down this year in the building trade owing to the stringency of the money market and the enormous increase of population due to the extensive programme of immigration prosecuted by the Government at the behest of the manufacturers and railroad contractors, who have been unable to carry out their pet schemes for rapidly acquired wealth without a superabundance of labor—that is cheap labor—the civic authorities in all the larger cities of the Dominion will have many an anxious time and be put to many strange expedients to provide the necessary employment to feed and clothe the poor and needy during the coming winter.

The result of the stereotyped cry for more workmen of the Masters' Associations is beginning to be felt in all its bitterness in the larger cities. At the recently opened labor bureau in Toronto no less a number than five hundred men and women names on the register as out of employment in three hours. The vast bulk of these were skilled mechanics, not laborers, and some of them testified to having been out of employment for several months. When such a state of affairs has obtained during the summer months it is an easy matter to conjecture as to the conditions of labor during the winter.

J. W. Bruce, president of the Builders' Trade Council in Toronto stated that the placing of the figures at between 2000 and 2000 would be a very conservative estimate of the unemployed in that city at the present time. He stated that the outlook for the winter was very bad indeed, and yet, in spite of the knowledge of the existence of these deplorable conditions, which obtain in like ratio in all the other larger cities, there is no let-up in the nightmare howl for more workmen from our well fed, carefully tended brothers of the modern Babylon.

Year after year the number of farm laborers and others flocking into the cities increases. The inspiring patriotic cry "Back to the land" falls on deaf ears. If the farmers are unable to keep their own sons on the land there is very little hope of the charms of country life appealing to the army of immigrants who are flocking to Canada each year, who have little if any experience of farm life and who have spent the greater part of their lives in the large cities of the old countries. It is a significant fact that the rural population in Ontario decreased during the years 1891-1901 to the extent of 50,000, and that out of 42 counties 22 showed a decrease. This population naturally gravitates to the larger cities where the remuneration per hour is more than that on the farm, and this, combined with the enormous immigration of the past few years, has produced a problem which will afford employment to the student of economics to solve, whilst the civic authorities, who are more nearly concerned, will have an arduous task to perform in keeping the records of their several cities up to the usual standard of excellence and freedom from poverty.

In spite of the apparent falling off in building operations this year as compared with last, and the general industrial depression owing to the tightness of the money market, we are still refreshed with the usual reiterations from the masters' associations that there is a dearth of skilled labor.

J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, says: "There is a demand to-day in our city for skilled labor; for machinists, plumbers, brass and iron workers, and wood workers. There is no use dodging the root principle.

What we are compelled to accept are men not well up in their trades or not accustomed to our modes of work. They are inefficient and slower, yet will not accept a wage lower than that paid to first-class men. It is the result of the union doctrine, which will not permit men to accept less. The men who are out of employment are those who are always on the ragged edge of employment. The labor union has lately opened a bureau assumedly to register the so-called unemployed. This is a farce, undertaken at this time of year, in the endeavor to give weight to their theory, that there is not enough work for the mechanics already here. Of course they can register a great many out of employment at this time, when the building contracts are almost completed, and the bulk of men engaged in outdoor occupations are being laid off. It is no great trick and no criterion. It will not deceive any one with knowledge of the facts or who puts himself upon enquiry. The number of alleged mechanics would be large."

"The very large proportion of those registered now as out of work are mechanics simply in their own imaginations. The best proof of which is that they are at present unemployed. Also, there is always in any large community a floating population of common labor out of employment. The men who come here—and I handle between 3000 and 4000 of them yearly, are porters, warehousemen, soldiers, retail clerks, office assistants, school teachers, commercial travelers and men of that class, and there are no places to fit them here, where the bright, quick Canadians from below are continually climbing into such positions."

Mr. Merrick states that the men they have to take are men not well up in their trades or not accustomed to our modes of work, that they are inefficient and slower, and therefore not worth the amount of money they ask for. If this is so it is exceedingly strange that he along with his fellows are busily employed in season and out of season endeavoring to induce these unfortunately incapable and unaccustomed-to-our-modes-of-employment-men to emigrate from countries where their knowledge of their several trades secures to them an adequate recompense and assures an immunity from want to a country where they are held in poor esteem and where their presence is only required to swell the army of workers beyond a rational limit, so that an inevitable reduction of wages will follow in the wake of a superabundance of laborers. Like the rest of his illustrious class he attributes the whole of the trouble to the labor unions, which would be an excellent joke were it not for the issues at stake. The labor unions are avowedly opposed to the present unrestricted immigration to this country, though favoring and welcoming a rational immigration of first-class skilled mechanics. They know only too well the actual conditions of employment here, and if the standard of the immigrants from a mechanic's point of view is not up to high water mark the manufacturers have surely only got themselves to blame for not taking greater care in the selection of their men when luring them to this so-called workman's paradise. He states that the majority of the men are mechanics only in their own estimation and still at the same time endeavor to explain away the fact that five hundred unemployed registered their names in three hours at the labor bureau owing to the fact that many of the large building contracts had been completed. If, as he alleges, there is no place in Canada to fit the thousands of men who are

flocking to our shores each year in response to the glowing accounts of the country's resources spread broadcast throughout the older countries, why in the name of all that is honest and honorable do they persist in their shameful policy of misrepresentation? If the British system of training produces workmen who are not specialists in one particular branch of any industry, it is no fault of theirs, and if the new era of American industrialism requires, and has no use for other than specialists, then it is time to call a halt to the insane and discreditable policy of immigration instituted and operated for no other purpose than the overcrowding of the labor market, so that the wage earners can be compelled to work for any terms that the masters' association may feel prepared to pay.

**WE** have received many enquiries during the last few weeks regarding the Poll Tax by many of the Trades Unionists in the City. There seems to be a general impression among the workmen that the tax is unjust in so far as it entitles them to no special privileges and that it is being levied now at a very inopportune time because many of them are out of employment and are likely to remain so, especially in the building trade.

The tax is levied in accordance with sec. 352 of the City Charter which reads as follows:—

"A poll tax may be collected in the same manner as other municipal taxes; and a person appointed to collect the same may also demand the same from the employer of the person liable to pay the same and the employer shall deduct the same from the salary or wages which are then or shall first thereafter during the then current year become owing by him to the person liable to pay such poll tax and shall pay the same as soon as the amount of the tax is earned by his said employee to the person appointed to collect the same and in default may on summary conviction be ordered to pay the same together with costs and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

In the face of the above it would be foolish to refuse to pay the tax, or to endeavor to evade it. Just or unjust, benefit or no benefit it is law, and the only thing for the unionists of the City to do is to pay the tax as willingly and as readily as possible as no good purpose would be served by opposing it.

It will at any rate entitle them to police protection, and that in itself should appeal to all law-abiding citizens who desire protection from hooligans and slugs, the undesirable citizens, recently and so eloquently described as the scum of Europe. There is also the privilege of using the side-walks to take into consideration and since they are likely to be worn a great deal by the unemployed workmen before the snow comes it is quite easy to be seen that some compensation is forthcoming in return for the \$3 demanded.

## Organised Labor After Jack Onward

At yesterday's regular meeting of Trades and Labor Council it was decided to nominate a candidate for the City Council, the choice falling upon Mr. Fred Gray of South Hill. Mr. Jas. Somerville announced that he would be unable to stand on account of his official connection with the Machinists.

The members of the Trades Council

have been somewhat annoyed by opinions expressed in the Evening Times by a nominally Labor man, who signs himself "Jack Onward." In order to reveal, if possible, the identity of the correspondent the roll call was read, which showed conclusively that no one present was responsible in any way for Jack's utterances which appear in the Times' Labor column. In order to voice the opinions of the Council in an official manner a motion repudiating the correspondence was put and carried.

An effort will be made to increase the circulation of genuine labor journals among the workmen of the city.

Mr. Roller, representative of the locked-out garment workers from the Scotland Woolen Mills was present, and addressed the meeting. He received assurance of the local members' sympathy and support.—Moose Jaw News.

To the Editor "Labor's Realm."

Following is by request of Moose Jaw Trades Council:—

## SCISSORS, PASTE AND ANONYMITY

The above is a poor combination to foster, uphold, or advance trade unionism.

A few months ago the Moose Jaw Evening Times commenced the publication of a column in its Saturday editions headed "The Labor World," conducted by Jack Onward (!). It was christened modestly in the editorial column—that is, in the place usually reserved in newspapers for original comment by the editor upon current events. The Evening Times has been delivered free to quite a number of houses in Moose Jaw since its first appearance (although \$5 per year subscription has been canvassed for) so many working men read it on that account. Discussion in various meetings revealed the fact that no member knew of fellow unionists writing or contributing to the column; but their interest in it was not sufficient, up to the present, to induce discovery of the author if possible.

At the last meeting of the Trades Council, however, some impatience was manifested at the character of matter which had recently appeared. Particular mention was made by delegates of a three-quarter column piece of patchwork dealing with Keir Hardie's tour of Bengal. It consisted of the most vitriolic and perverted abuse of his actions available, with a few sentences here and there that Jack Onward "didn't believe it." In a column alongside, "In the Public Eye" the same "esteemed correspondent" was congratulated upon his faith in Hardie. The latter's dispatches of denial followed. The Council learned that all of the clipped matter condemnatory and defensive of Mr. Hardie had prominently appeared in the Canadian press at least a week before. What motive Jack Onward could have (if a bona-fide unionist) in printing abuse of the veteran labor leader in order to say that he didn't believe it and receive congratulations for his faith, when he must have previously read the authoritative denials, was not understood, but conjectured. They felt that they could not allow an unknown writer to pretend to speak on behalf of organized labor in coming municipal, provincial and federal elections, without protest, and unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that "The Council repudiated, on behalf of organized labor in Moose Jaw, all connection with or responsibility for the opinions of 'Jack Onward' in the Saturday Evening Times, and considered that the aims and object of workingmen were not properly represented by that writer."



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### ON THE EVE OF A GREAT INDUS- TRIAL STRUGGLE

Toronto Mail  
and Empire

England is on the eve of one of the greatest industrial battles ever fought for unless something extraordinary happens in the course of a day or so the vast army of English railway employees will go on strike. Negotiations between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, represented by Mr. Robert Bell, M.P., and the railways, whose most prominent representative is Lord Claud Hamilton chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, have been going on for several months. But in all that time the two parties have been drifting further apart, and news of the railwaymen's decision to strike will not come as a surprise to anyone who has been following the progress of the dispute in the English papers.

#### The Great Issue.

That the railway employees of England are poorly paid and overworked according to American standards, cannot be denied, but their grievances under these heads they consider of less importance than the blank refusal of the railways to recognise the men's union. That is to say that their grievances can wait until they can secure favorable machinery for laying them before their employers. The men argue that the employers have what corresponds to recognition of their union in boards of directors, which are empowered to speak for over five hundred thousand shareholders. These directors, like Lord Claud Hamilton, are experts, and to be on equal terms with the major and minor differences that are continually arising the men insist that they also shall have the privilege of expert negotiators to represent them. The employers declare that to recognise the union means virtually to surrender the management of the roads to the men.

#### English Railway Wages

As regards wages, unless we keep clearly in mind the greater purchasing power of money in the old country, we can hardly escape the conviction that English railway employees are miserably underpaid. For instance the majority of firemen receive only a dollar a day, and engine drivers not more than \$1.62. Signal men average about \$6.25 a week; shunters, \$4 to \$4.35; ticket collectors \$4.75; checkers \$4.75 to \$5; porters \$3.50. Of course porters are usually "tipped," a fact so well known that at least one road pays the porters nothing. The standard working hours for drivers are 66 a week, 72 for one class of shunters, and 60 for another. Signal men work 60 hours

a week. In many cases there is only regular pay for overtime.

#### A Mighty Union Army

There are about 500,000 men employed on the railways in England and Wales, of whom 100,000 are members of the A.S.R.S., all of whom will stop work. The majority of the best paid employees are union men, and it seems reasonable to expect that the strike will cripple the railways. However, for a year past the companies have known that trouble was brewing and ample opportunity has been afforded them to get other men in readiness. Some of them have openly paraded their strikebreaking staffs, and have thereby embittered the men. It seems to be conceded that the only reliance of the companies is the station masters, usually better paid than the other employees, and naturally less inclined to throw up their positions. These men will be asked to step into the signalmen's places, for it requires some time to train a signalman, who has the most vital function to perform in the whole railway body. The employers realise that slack service in the signal boxes would almost certainly result in a disaster, and have the effect of turning public feeling strongly against the railways, if, indeed, it is not hostile now.

#### The Men's Leader.

Of the A.S.R.S. it may be said that in Robert Bell, the society has a spokesman and leader of whom it may be proud. All through the year's long controversy he has behaved with quiet firmness and moderation, not too often found in labor leaders. Not even Lord Claud Hamilton could more regret the decision to strike than Mr. Bell, but to both it may have seemed inevitable. The men's leader has been in parliament since 1900 as a labor representative, and he is one of the few labor members who is not a socialist. In this respect he differs from most of the other ruling spirits of the A.S.R.S., for the society warmly criticised him for his refusal to subscribe to the Socialists' program, although it did not deprive him of his office as general secretary. For discharging the duties of his position Mr. Bell gets something more than \$25 a week. What he would be worth in the present crisis to the railway companies is purely a matter for speculation, but he is certainly a bargain for the men at his present salary. Of Mr. Bell and his work we are destined to hear much more in the next few weeks.

### COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—There was a good attendance at the Canadian Labor Party meeting on Sunday afternoon to hear, as was expected, Mr. R. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, but for some reason or other that gentleman did not arrive in the city. The company present, therefore decided to again take up the discussion of the previous Sunday, on the Socialist resolution of the Trades Congress. The resolution, which is as follows, was moved on Sunday by W. Turnock, who on the previous occasion led off in the negative:

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

Mr. W. J. Bartlett took the chair, and in his opening remarks said: Owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Pettipiece, they were thrown upon their own resources. They had decided to take up the same debate as last week, and after they had heard the various speakers he would ask them to come to a decision either for or against. Mr. Pettipiece would have been present but for the fact that he

had been called into the country. Mr. Turnock must have been converted since their last meeting as he had promised to speak for instead of against the resolution.

Mr. Turnock, speaking to the motion said that it was like getting them there under false pretences but he could assure them that that was far from their intention. In taking his stand for the affirmative it was not as the chairman had said, that he had been converted. It did not need any apology from him for taking the other side, as he was old enough now to remember the time when the independent labor party first put in its appearance. At that time the majority of us were afraid of taking our stand for fear of public opinion. It seemed to him paradoxical that we should be shy of public opinion. There are some who are of the opinion that public ownership is going to benefit them, while there are others who are opposed to public ownership. He would ask what this collective ownership would be to them? Tom, Dick and Harry are now working from Monday morning till Saturday evening, this is not what ought to be. The working man was the one that they had to consider, and he would like to say that by the working man he did not mean only the man with the shovel, but every man who was called to use his brain. There would not be much fear of the working man losing a great deal if everything was produced under his control. It would not matter at all if the present millionaires were increased a million times; if they had not control of the means that make

WE CLOTHE THE  
MEN FROM  
HEAD TO FOOT

the millions they would soon take wings and fly.

Mr. R. Dixon led off in the negative. He said that in conversation with a person the other day this person told him that labor could not exist without capital. In answer he tried to point out that if the man he was talking to was wrecked on an island he would soon be in a position to work on capital. He would agree with the previous speaker in what he said about the working man. He was of the opinion that if man was only paid for the work he does there would be very little done. They were asked to believe that the C.N.R. was controlled by the Manitoba government, he would sooner say that the Manitoba government was controlled by the C.N.R. The man who owns the land owns you, but take the land from him, and then he does not own or have power over you. He expected that he would be making a good chopping block for some of those present. He would say that he was opposed to the motion on principle, and he did not think that they would get any of the socialists into their ranks by including it in their platform, as it was a well known fact that once a socialist, always a socialist, and they did not care a jot for the labor party.

The debate was continued by H. Albert, Beech, Macdonald and others, mostly in favor of the resolution. At the close a test vote was taken by a show of hands, the motion prevailing by a large majority.—The Voice.

Helena, Nov. 4.—As the result of the boycott campaign that has been waged for several months by the Montana Federation of Labor against the business houses and individuals patronizing the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., four of the strongest labor unions in Helena have withdrawn from the state organization. Helena Typographical union No. 95 yesterday decided to divorce itself from the organization. Howard O. Smith, secretary of the federation is a member of the typographical union and the action of the printers takes away his membership in the state organization. O. Smith and Alexander Fairgrave, president of the federation, were recently enjoined by the federal court from continuing their alleged boycott tactics, and since then the Cooks and Waiters, the Bar-tenders and the Teamsters have withdrawn from the organization, which is threatened with disruption.

### TRADE DISPUTES

Although there was no decrease in the number of trade disputes in Canada during September, compared with the previous month, the loss to the community, measured by working days was not so great. The most serious dispute of the month was a strike of coal miners at Springhill, which had begun on August 1, and continued throughout September. The effect of the prolonged stoppage of work at the mines was felt throughout the province in the diminished coal supply.

An analysis of the trade disputes during the month is as follows: Number and Magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during September was 25, one less than in the previous month, but a decrease of 4 compared with September 1906. About 95 establishments and 3,880 employees were affected by these disputes, 18 firms and about 959 workmen being involved in the disputes which began in September.

Loss of Time in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during September amounted approximately to 61,900 working days, compared with 99,860 in August and 97,140 in September, 1906.

Methods of Settlement.—Out of the 25 trade disputes in existence during the month definite settlements were reached in four cases and in four others industrial conditions ceased to be affected, leaving 17 still in existence at the end of the month. Four of the disputes were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned. The remaining four ceased without any further negotiations.

Results of Disputes.—Of the 8 disputes that were terminated, the employers were successful in 3, the employees were successful in 1 and a

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compromise was reached in 2. In another, affecting a number of firms, the strikers were successful with respect to some of them, their places being filled in the case of others. Information with regard to the settlement of one dispute was not received at the department.—Labour Gazette.

The following contributions have been received to assist the Garment Workers of Winnipeg in their dispute with the Scotland Woolen Mills:—  
Journemen Stone Cutters of  
North America ..... \$ 5.00  
International Operative Plasterers Assn. .... 4.25  
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters ..... 6.05

Total ..... \$15.30

Contributions to the above fund will be received up to next Saturday Oct. 9th, by the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, Box 39, City.

None are less eager to learn than those who know nothing.—Process



## FREEDOM FROM BOSS RULE

By George H. Shibley  
President of the National Federation  
for People's Rule.

All those who are observant have noticed in the U.S. the trend towards the restoration of people's rule. In a hundred different ways the deep seated evil due to the existing rule of the few are being exposed, and steadily the people's rule system of government is being installed. Oklahoma is a shining example. It was preceded by Oregon, South Dakota and Montana. Constitutional amendments for the Initiative and Referendum have been submitted, also, in Maine, Missouri and North Dakota, with a pledged legislature in Ohio. Nationally 110 of the 386 members of the National House are pledged, with four more pledged members in Oklahoma; and a vigorously conducted non-partisan campaign for the questioning of candidates is at hand.

What are we to expect from the People's rule, when established?

It will be a change in the foundations of society. The supreme earthly power will have shifted from the few to the many. The result will be that legislation and administration will be for the welfare of the majority—the masses, instead of the few. Inevitably it will shut off monopoly privileges except patents and copyrights, recast the system of raising public revenues, shift from the individual wage earners to the general public the losses caused by accidents to workmen, shut off child labor and bring about compulsory education, improve the public school system, shut off the inflow of undesirable immigrants in order to protect and raise the standard of citizenship and raise wages, restore jury trial wherever it has been lost and in other ways reform the procedure of our courts, rapidly enlarge the field of arbitration and tremendously increase the functions of our municipal and other public corporations. At the same time the avenues for voluntary co-operation will be re-opened, so that perfect freedom may again be exercised.

Self-interests will steadily operate in these directions, just as surely as gravity exerts a continual pull. Illustrations of what is actually being accomplished where the people's rule is being installed are the improved conditions in Oklahoma, Oregon, Montana, South Dakota and Switzerland. A greatly enlarged program is under way. Complete success is aimed at in the coming state and national campaigns, except in some of the southern states. The questioning of candidates who are to come before the primaries and conventions, followed by the questioning of the nominees is expected to lay the ground work, and the independent voters will do the rest. Organized labor is actively helping to build up the non-partisan system.

It is said that a Missouri editor met a well-educated farmer and told him he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig and charged him \$8.75 for it.

## JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The federal government has received no advices as yet concerning the press dispatches from Honolulu stating that United States Senator Chillingworth and others are arranging to send to British Columbia in the near future, seven shiploads of Japanese, aggregating three thousand.

If the dispatches are correct, and an attempt is made to land these Japanese at Vancouver, it is not improbable that they will be turned back, in view of the fact that they will not have passports from the Japanese government. The immigration law of Japan provides that passports obtained under false pretences as to destination are illegal, and if, as is expected, Japanese coming to Canada from Honolulu are brought there first with the intention of sending them to Canada, the Japanese consul will be asked to inform the Mikado's government and to co-operate with the Canadian government in putting a stop to this method of circumventing the Japanese understanding with this country, relative to the restriction of immigration to the Dominion.

## Regina Typographical Union No. 657

The regular monthly meeting of the Regina Typographical Union No. 657 was held in the Trades Hall, Scarth street, on Saturday evening last, President Norris, in the chair. A goodly number of members answered the roll call, and it is pleasant to be able to record that the pioneer union of the city is still a real live body. The secretary reported that six members had taken out travelling cards during the month, and that five had been deposited. An application for membership was also dealt with. The usual bunch of correspondence was put before the meeting and was satisfactorily disposed of. The question of the ten cent assessment asked for by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the purpose of sending a man to Great Britain to stop misrepresentation is discussed and the secretary was instructed to collect and forward the necessary amount. Under the head of Good and Welfare, Bro. Quick put forward the hard case of a printer en route from Toronto to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. This man, probably suffering more or less from some disease, had obtained permission to enter the home, towards the support of which he had been contributing for years, and was on his way there when he was stopped at the line by an immigration official. He was refused permission to continue his journey and had to return to Toronto, and the chances are ten to one against his recovery in the damp climate of the Queen city. The secretary was instructed to obtain further information re this affair. The meeting then adjourned.

Modesty is a virtue, but a man seldom gets his salary raised on the strength of it.

Anyone can sympathize with people in trouble, but to take joy in their success requires some one bigger than I.—Elbert Hubbard.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Of the industrial accidents during the month of September, railway employees head the list with 19 killed, of these six were brakemen. The report in the Labour Gazette as furnished by its correspondents is summarized as follows:

Industrial accidents occurring to 340 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of September, 1907 were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 96 were fatal, and 244 resulted in serious injuries. In addition five fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before September 1907. The number of fatal accidents reported in September 1907, was 70 less than the previous month and 6 more than in September 1906.

Of 206 returns received during the month giving the ages of victims of industrial accidents, 24 referred to persons under 21 years of age, 66 to persons between 21 and 45; 4 to persons over 45; 102 to persons over 21 years of age, whose exact ages were not specified.

The only disaster of the month involving the loss of more than one life was the drowning, on September 19th, of a mine manager, a prospector and three miners, forty miles below Hazelton on the Skeena river, B.C., by the capsizing of their canoe.

D. J. Shackleton, British M.P., who represents the British Textile Workers, was elected last year to represent the British Trades Congress at the A.F. of L. convention at Minneapolis, but owing to his being the father of a certain bill to be introduced in the Commons, he could not come to America, and Ald. Allan Gee of Huddersfield, was sent in Mr. Shackleton's stead. This year the congress met at Bath, England, and again elected Mr. Shackleton as fraternal delegate, and along with other Britishers John Hodge will be in attendance at the A.F. of L. convention, at Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 11.

At a recent convention of the International Association of Machinists held at St. Louis, Mo., a law was passed that each of the association's members throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, will be required to contribute one day's pay towards the establishing of a reserve fund. It is figured that this fund, together with the regular per capita tax, will give the organization one million dollars by the end of 1910. Other international unions, it is said will follow suit. This financial move is the result of the announcement at the last convention of the National Manufacturers' association in New York by President James Van Cleave that the association raise \$1,500,000 to enable that body to educate its members how to deal with the labor organizations, from which the labor unions have taken a cue that an onslaught is to be made on them in the near future.

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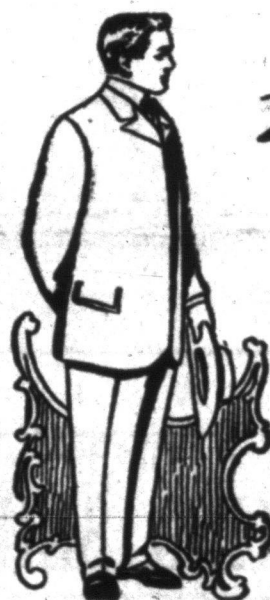
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## LOCAL NOTES

The total number of immigrants coming to Canada via ocean ports during July was 20,946.

Joe Cory the Leader machinist is not the Deputy Minister of the Interior, as some might suppose.

This is just about the season of the year when we really need a "Tooke."

It doesn't necessarily follow that Eastman the operator on the Leader, came from the east. He's from the south.

W. H. Ham, foreman of the Leader day chapel, has resigned and left the city for his former place of residence in Honolulu. Mr. Ham "don't" like our winters.

Fred Knollenberg of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., of New York, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Knollenberg is at present at the Standard office where he is looking over his company's machines.

The annual convention of the T. & L. Congress of Canada is reported in full in the Labour Gazette for October. Immediately following it is a full report of the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

McClure's Magazine is now being printed in the office of J. J. Little, and the rodents of the McClure composing room have been laid off and the plant put out of commission. Whether this is a permanent procedure with the McClure Magazine, or but temporary, no one seems to know. But one thing is evident—Mr. McClure realised that it was a losing fight with the mighty Big 6.

George Tooke, of Winnipeg 191 has deposited his card in the city. He has accepted the position of foreman on the Leader day staff.

Four applications were received by the department of labour during the month of September for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Reports of the proceedings of the 23rd annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, have just been issued and are to hand this week. The report is complete and concise and should be read by all trade unionists.

One hundred and twenty-five men employed on the Griffin packing house at Edmonton were laid off on Tuesday. This step was taken as the result of a wire from the Griffin Packing Co., at Winnipeg. Financial stringency and tightness of the market is the reason given for the cessation of the work.

The "Scottish Typographical Circular" has just completed fifty years of usefulness. Its age is all the more remarkable in that the "Circular" is primarily a private enterprise for expounding the principles of trades unionism. It has done this admirably and rationally in the land of steady habits, plain living and high thinking.

It was reported that the Salvation Army would engage ten steamships for the transfer of immigrants from Great Britain to Canada during the season of 1908. It is expected that 25,000 immigrants will be brought in this way. The distribution of the immigrants will also be supervised by the Army, as in the past.—Labour Gazette.

The executive of the A.F. of L. is calling upon all labor men all over the United States to call upon their members in the House of Representatives not to support Joseph Cannon for the Speakership. Mr. Cannon as speaker has for a long time blocked all labor measures. The election of speaker takes place on the first Monday in December.

This year the city of Regina expended some \$294,943.00 on pavements. All this work was done by contract. Supposing the contractors only made 5 per cent. profit, it would mean that the contractors took just \$12,497.65 out of the city. And yet this same city cannot afford to pay a bricklayer 60 cents an hour, but finds it necessary to get a Doughbor to build brick manholes at 35 cents an hour.

The blacksmiths in the employ of the Gurney Foundry Co., at Toronto, asked the firm for a ten per cent. increase. They were getting 30 cents per hour. The firm did not grant the increase but instead, discharged 50 of the men. The Gurney people long ago cleaned union men out of the foundry, and it was too bad for those non-union fellows to make any such break. They are not supposed to want to run the business or have any say about the wages paid. The Gurney Foundry with manager Nicholls are the mainstay of the manufacturers Association, and often give assurances that they can look after the interests of the workpeople if those awful unions do not interfere.

One of our city councillors was strongly opposed to the number of representatives being reduced, he was in favor of increasing it rather than diminishing it. If the representation was placed at 50 it would still be far from enough if they were all of the same calibre of some of our city's leading "lights."

J. H. Tripp, formerly on Bis. McLachlan's staff, but now of Davidson, was in the city yesterday calling on the boys and extending fraternal greetings.

It was rumored on the streets this week that certain plumbers had matrimonial intentions. But on investigation both George and Freddy firmly maintain that, they both being fond of canned fish, are only setting up bachelor quarters far away from bath tubs and cold water, and where people can always wear their boots.

Do not look for wrong and evil; You will find them if you do; As you measure for your neighbor, He will measure back to you.

—Alice Cary.

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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 89, 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. Kitchinmaster; Rec.-Sec., W. Lockwood; Fin.-Sec., A. W. Chambers. Secretary's address, A. W. Chambers, Box 941, Regina.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Regular 75c to \$3.50 Shirts. Saturday only HALF to pay.

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=FOR SUNDAY=

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