

# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

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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.

## TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE deliberations of the Congress of 1907 will probably be waited for with a greater amount of eagerness than any of its predecessors. Some of the subjects to come under discussion are of national importance, and the one subject that will require the most careful and judicious handling will be that of the yellow invasion of British Columbia.

No amount of the rising or speculating will be of any avail. The time for all that is fast nearing its end if it has not already been consummated. The red flag of revolution has been unfurled for a brief spell with its usual mournful accompaniment of death and suffering. Asiatics have paid their last tribute to the white man's greed of gold. Hundreds more are in hiding or living in fear and trembling for the consequences of the bitter feeling that has been engendered in the hearts of those laborers in the great hard battlefield of life, whose positions they had been gun to usurp, and whose existence they had placed in jeopardy by competing with them for the work that had provided food and raiment. An unjust competition. A competition that can have for a train following, a bedraggled, unkempt, howling dervish of humanity, bleary eyed and sorrow stricken, a community without a heart, a man without a soul, a nation without a government, an utter nescience, a seething chaos, where justice, order and peace, a sublime unanimity of soul, a perfect cosmos should reign.

Ever since the beginning of time has it been natural for man to aspire to improve and perfect his being. It is a natural inherent instinct of man to strive from a humbler to a prouder station, from a lowlier to a higher position, from an ignoble to a noble soul. Generations have passed away since the children of Israel overcame their taskmasters and walked out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage to prove their eternal right of manhood, to demonstrate their ability to throw off the yoke of tyranny and oppression that had bowed them to the earth so long, and to carve out a fairer and a nobler destiny under the inspiring influences of freedom than was possible or conceivable whilst existing under the domination of capital, and the degrading and blighting influences of lascivious opulence and lecherous devotion to the orgies of wealth.

The earth has been peopled and re-peopled many times since then; always advancing, never receding. Ever striving to attain to the noblest and not the ignoble; nature in her pitiless and inimitable and truly admirable way discarding that which is gross and worthless and perpetuating and perfecting that which is worthy and noble, right on to this present. And she will continue so to do on to the end of time till shams and hypocrisies shall cease, and God in his own good time will have made the pile complete.

And if the white populace of Canada are incensed at the wholesale immigration of Japanese and Hindus to this land; if the workers of British Columbia are at last driven to the verge of despair by embarking in a hopeless and unholy competition with yellow labor for bread; if at last they are goaded to madness by being despoiled of their birthrights, and to commit acts of violence and bloodshed that can but end in ruin and disaster, they can still rest assured of the pity and help of the great white race to which they belong and of which they form a humble part.

Canada's first duty is to her own sons and daughters, and if those who are sitting in the seats of the mighty imagine that they are shaping the destinies of this country best by countenancing the action of the wealthy minority of its unnatural sons, who are inducing alien immigration for the anything but laudable object of still further augmenting their wealth at the expense of the very existence of the

nation itself, they will experience a rude awakening. Too truly are they advancing to the lands end. In fact have almost reached it and there is nothing left to do but to as peacefully and quietly as possible fall into oblivion. For is not the mainstay of the nation we so proudly boast of those self same struggling toilers? Those workers for bread at not so many thousands per year but at so many dollars per day? Who is it that has borne the heat of the battle in the days gone by? Who is it that has lifted the English-speaking race to the lofty eminence they now occupy, and have achieved the proud privilege of pointing to their national flag as the flag of freedom under which no slave exists, and on which the sun never sets save to bathe it in a halo of glory? Is it the already over-rich, the idle, indolent, non-working aristocracy? No, a thousand times no. It is the hard-working, toiling, struggling mass of humanity who have made the nation what it is to-day, who, in spite of persecution and tyrannous oppression are ever willing and ready to sacrifice their lives for the country's weal.

Do we require another South African Golgotha to appease the rapacious lust for wealth of our capitalist buccaneers. The numberless graves of Briton's sons in South Africa is surely sufficient tribute to the inordinate greed and apparently unquenchable thirst for still more gold of

the few, or will it become necessary to involve the nation in another bloody struggle to satisfy the maniacal lust for superabundant riches of a few capitalist ogres.

The whole of the wage earners of Canada will await the issue of the Winnipeg Convention with painful intentness, for there at any rate they can surely hope for an impartial inquiry into the true cause of the upheaval in British Columbia from a council of their own class, composed as it is of workmen from all parts of the Dominion.

There is no doubt that the Federal Government are doing everything within their power to adjust the differences existing at the coast. The machinery of Government is of cumbrous mechanism—slow to move, slower still in action, but sure as death in the end. It therefore behooves all good citizens to suppress and discountenance any acts of violence, and to put an end to those exceeding windy persons who are agitating for immediate redress and who are foolishly inciting an otherwise peaceful and discerning populace to revolution.

According to latest reports to hand British Columbia will have an excellent representation of delegates at the Winnipeg Convention, and their views and opinions on the situation will be exceedingly valuable on account of their having been so closely connected with the actual condition of affairs.

### ANOTHER item of considerable importance to the wage earners of the Dominion, but more particularly those of the printing craft, is the action of the Federal Government in refusing to recognise the union and adopting the policy of the open shop, which is, in reality, the closed shop to union men.

The president and corresponding secretary of the Ottawa local state that members who have been expelled from the International Union for refusing to meet their financial obligations to the Ottawa local are employed in the Bureau. It is anything but satisfactory for the trade unionists of the country to know that the Government are opposed to a system whereby they can maintain their status and uphold their dignity as men.

With Van Cleavian shrieks for a \$500,000 a year fund with which to fight the workers, or as he naively puts it "to fight industrial oppression!" With a Canadian Manufacturers' Association sparing no effort to reduce the toiling masses to a helpless, slavish rabble, it is surely time that something was done to demonstrate to a Government elected by the people, that its most absolute policy lies in furthering the people's welfare, and not in opposing legitimate, honorable

organizations, instituted for the protection and advancement of the vast army of labor.

MR. DOOLEY "has been giving his opinion on "Labor Troubles" to his friend, Mr. Hennessy. Mr. Dooley on "Labor Troubles" "I see the strike has been called off," said Mr. Hennessy. "Which way?" asked Mr. Dooley. "I can't keep thrack iv thim. Somebody is strikin' all th' time. Wan day th' horse-shoers are out, an' another day th' teamsters. The Brotherhood iv Molasses Candy Pullers strikes, an' th' Amalgamated Union iv Pickle Sorters quits in sympathy. The carpenter that has bin puttin' up a chicken coop f'r Hogan knocked off worruk when he found that Hogan was shavin' himself without a card fr'm th' Barbers' Union. Hogan fixed it with th' walkin' dilligate in th' barbers, an' th' carpenter quit worruk because he found that Hogan was wearin' a pair of non union pants. Hogan went down town an' had his pants unionised an' come home to find th' carpenter had sthruck because Hogan's hens was layin' eggs without th' union label. Hogan injoosed th' hens to jine th' union. But wan iv thim laid an egg two days in succession, an' th' others sthruck, th' rule iv th' union bein' that no hen shall lay more eggs than th' most reluctant hen in th' bunch."

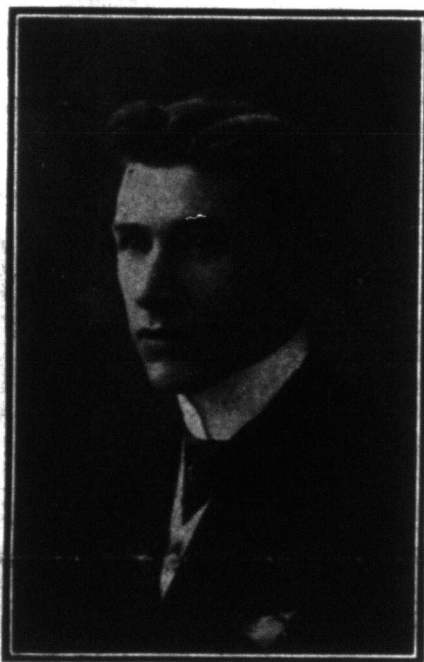
### SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. THOMAS BOTT

Late President of the Local Branch of the Painters' Union Meets Terrible End

It is with feelings of keenest sorrow that we have to record the death of one of our old colleagues and friends, Thos. Bott. On Saturday evening last whilst on a visit to his brother who lives four miles east of Craik he fell from the wagon on which he was riding and rolled beneath the wheels which passed over his head, nearly cutting the top of his skull off.

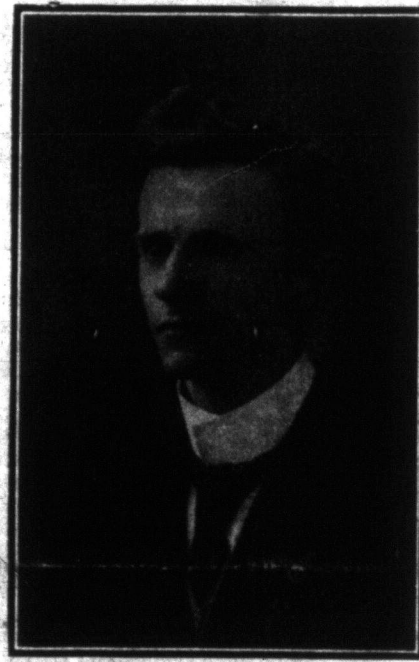
Deceased leaves a wife and family in Winnipeg to mourn his loss.

Mr. Bott was one of the first men to join the painters' union in the City of Regina. He worked conscientiously and persistently in the cause of unionism for many years, and was ever ready to give council and advice to young enthusiasts or to assist in anyway to help forward the cause of freedom and justice. He held the proud position of President of the union for which he labored so well, and to him in a great measure is credit due for the rapid progress the union has made. He was one of the most enthusiastic workers who assisted in establishing the Regina Trades and Labor Council, and was ever ready to expend both time and energy in the good work of bringing the Council to the honorable position it occupies to-day. His loss will be keenly felt both by his union and the Trades' Council. His genial presence will be with us no more, and whilst mourning him ourselves as a brother lost, our hearts go out in sympathy to the dear ones he has left behind. He was a man of large heart, a good fellow, and all will be well.



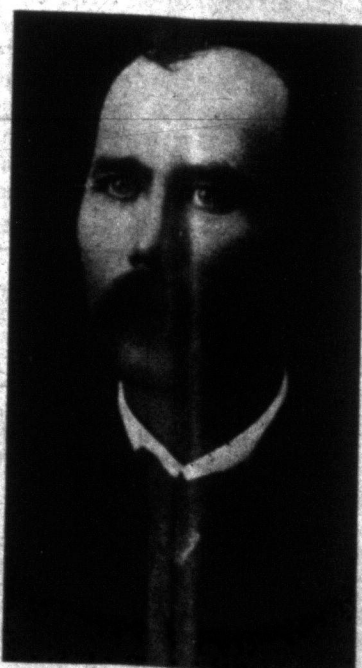
THOS. M. MOLLOY

Delegate from Regina Trades & Labor Council



HUGH PEAT

Delegate from Regina Typographical Union



T. A. STANLAKE

Delegate from Bricklayers & Masons Union



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## LABOR'S DEMONSTRATION

First Provincial Labor Demonstration a Gigantic Success—Moose Jaw Was Well Represented

The first provincial labor demonstration in Saskatchewan took place here under the most favorable circumstances on Monday last when Regina and Moose Jaw organizations affiliated to celebrate Labor Day. The visitors from the neighboring city arrived by special train and were some five hundred strong. The organization of the parade took place at Trades' Hall at 11 o'clock, when the procession started headed by Grand Marshal T. A. Stanlake and headed by Chief White of the Regina Fire Department. The various unions looked natty in their parade dress, and the floats of the different crafts added to the spectacular features of the procession which was conducted with military order. The music was furnished by Prof. Laubach's band, the Sons of England band and the Moose Jaw concert band, and the citizen's band.

The judges of the parade were J. F. Bole, M.L.A., C. H. Gordon and E. McCarthy. The prize to the union presenting the best appearance was awarded to the Moose Jaw Carmen, who wore blue and white overalls and black caps.

### CIVIC WELCOME

Reaching Railway Park the unionists were welcomed by His Worship the Mayor, who was introduced by President Molloy, of the Trades and Labor Council.

Mayor Smith was warmly received and he said that he could fittingly welcome the visiting union men to the city for he had served his time at the workman's bench. He regarded the men of brain and muscle as the greatest asset of the Dominion. The foundation of this province's prosperity will be well and truly laid if the work is done by the artisans and mechanics. He admonished them to be strong morally as well as physically, for a great deal depends on Christian character. With one or two modifications his worship added he could subscribe to every plank of their platform. On the whole he believed it was a splendid platform and therefore he personally largely endorsed it. "I trust," concluded his worship, "that your labor unions will be a success—that you will have abundant prosperity—and above all, that you will be good, staunch, noble, loyal Christian citizens."

Jas. Somerville, president of the Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council, explained that the present activities of the railway prevented many unionists from coming to Regina, but their organizations had done their best. (Applause.) He agreed with Mayor Smith's statements that in no town the size of Regina in the west, could they have paraded on so many streets and kept out of the mud. They never saw any mud until they approached the park. (Laughter.) A year hence they expected to hold a labor day demonstration at Moose

Jaw. They were trying in conjunction with other organizations of the province to arrange a provincial labor day for Saskatchewan, and this was the beginning. An excellent beginning too. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Somerville deprecated attempts to make bad feeling between competing towns. The aims of unionism, he said, were international. They wanted a worldwide brotherhood of workmen.

Everywhere and always, labor and capital strove against one another. Some people will tell them that the two interests were identical. He could not see that. Identity of interest was a myth. Labor must organize to hold its own. Both Labor and capital were trying to do the best for themselves, and how could they have an identity of interests? Labor everywhere has got to fight for itself, and he was glad to see that the foundations of unionism in this province were being well laid. When they met next year at Moose Jaw he hoped their feeling of comradeship would be greater than ever. (Applause.)

### Fair Wage Clause

J. F. Bole, M.L.A., said he thought that when the government set aside a day in the year on which labor should be recognized, they did not contemplate that it should be spent in idleness, but that people should come together at certain places for a joyous holiday. If the visiting delegation came to Regina next year, they would see greater improvement than had already been referred to. They would see under construction the parliament buildings, in the contracts for which, he understood a fair wage clause would be inserted to protect the workman. (Applause.) Apart from the material advantages of unity he thought they should congratulate themselves on having come together for the sake of the cause itself. His opinion of trades unions was that of Mayor Smith. He said that no one who read the history of the struggle between capital and labor and of the rise of trade unions, could come to any other conclusion than that the unions had benefitted the public as well as their members, and that the need of such organizations had not yet gone by. Some of the finest men living were leaders of trade unions, and the statute books

WE CLOTHE THE  
MEN FROM  
HEAD TO FOOT

bore evidence of the effects of their work.

### Unionism and Efficiency

Though in Canada conditions were less acute than in some other countries, there was good reason for the existence of unions. He did not believe that anywhere in the world was labor on such a sound and businesslike basis as in this young country. (Applause.) It appeared to him that the first result of organization should be to make the laborer more comfortable, to ensure for him a just share of the profits of his labor, and the speaker believed that at the present time such justice could not be obtained without unity to enforce the demand.

He closed with a word of warning. He thought that the unions should be careful and exclude the dishonest, the idler and the incompetent. When the societies were in such a perfect state of organization that the working card of any union was a guarantee of competency, the individual would get the highest wages and the public respect would be won. For it would be recognised that the unions were not merely a benefit to their members, but to the nation at large. (Loud applause.)

### Secretary's Address

Hugh Peat, secretary of the Regina Trades and Labor Council said it was at once his proud privilege and pleasure to stand on that platform and to look over that great concourse of people and to know that that splendid gathering had been made possible through the instrumentality of organized labor. He remarked the progress of unionism in Regina and said that the great strides which had been made in the last two years should be an incentive to further effort. Organization, he said, had made it possible for the workers of the world to have brighter and better homes; organization had redeemed the workers of the world from a rabble of humanity, uneducated, unintelligent, sullen and morose in their ignorance, to a veritable nobility of manhood, with lofty ideas and noble aspirations, and, he continued, it rests with you, each and every worker in this mighty province of Saskatchewan to spare no effort in inducing all those who are still outside the protecting fold of unionism to enter, so that the day will not be far distant when the prophecy of Scotland's greatest bard will be fulfilled, and "man to man the world o'er shall brothers be for a' that." His stirring speech was very favorably received.

## THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

BY JAS. D. SIMSON

Of all matters that to-day closely touch the interest of trade unionists in Canada the immigration question is perhaps one of the most prominent. Thousands of immigrants, both white and yellow, are streaming into the country, and as the majority of these people do not care for an agricultural life they flock to the more populous towns and cities, and are to-day creating a glut in the labor market. When all trades are overcrowded, when all local unions have a long list of unemployed members and when numbers of unskilled men and women are walking the streets, then wages are bound to go down and the result is that nearly every class of the community suffers. The working man does not earn so much therefore he cannot spend so much, and the storekeepers feel the difference. They will not give credit where they have no reasonable hope of ever seeing their accounts settled, and whether they give the credit or not they can never hope to show a good margin of profit when wages are low and when the working man has to look twice at every nickel before he parts with it. The manufacturers next feel the pinch and realize

that there is no market for their goods, that their factories are turning out too much. Therefore they proceed to still further reduce the wage bill and to pay off a few more men and women to swell the ranks of those already looking for work. This makes matters still worse and the men who to-day are shouting for more immigrants and more cheap labor will in days to come feel the heavy consequences of their own short-sighted policy.

A great deal has recently been said about the growth of the Canadian West and numerous statistics have been put before the public to prove this, but there is one thing that proves that growth more than anything else does and that is the tremendous spread of the spirit of unionism in this province. The eyes of the whole world are to-day upon the Canadian West and no one but a pettifogging pessimist can doubt the bright future that lies before this splendid country. We have a great army of stalwart, husky men, and bright capable women, but still we want more. Yes, more, of the right sort. There are thousands of acres of land within the boundaries of this Province fit for culti-

vation, and we want the men and women who will take up this land. We do not want shiploads and trainloads of destitute immigrants dumped into our cities and towns which are, in many cases, already overcrowded, there to tramp the streets day after day in search of work until at last they have to be supported by some charitable organization or are confined in an asylum for the insane. Neither do we want to see the country overrun by a horde of Asiatics who can turn the unskilled white man from his job just because the Asiatic can live on far less than a white man can. No, the class of immigrant we need to-day are those who will go on to the land, and turn a practically barren desert into a land of peace and plenty where the wheat yield averages 40 bushels to the acre and will fetch \$1 a bushel in the open market. These producers will in turn become consumers, and during this period the labor market will right itself.

A fair rate of wages for the working man means continued prosperity for all classes of the community; and wherever this idea prevails there will be found the ideal land of milk and honey, the land where every one is fully employed during the period set apart for toil, and where, instead of a mob of destitute men seeking work we shall see a community of happy and contented men and women, secure in the knowledge that they are earning enough to live

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on, enough to educate their children with, and still have some left to provide for their old age.

It is not too late yet to make an effort to secure the right class of immigrants, and it is to be hoped that the delegates from Regina to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which convenes on Monday, September 16, at Winnipeg, will use their utmost endeavor in an effort to restrict the tide of immigration now pouring into the country, which threatens to swamp an already overcrowded market.

The evils resulting from a rush of immigrants of all nationalities to one country can be seen to-day in England where until quite recently men and women from every clime were allowed to land practically without restriction, and at once commenced to underbid the local labor market, glad to get work at any price. The skilled mechanic was pushed from his job by a foreigner who would work longer hours for less money and the unskilled laborer was unable to find work for the same reason. To-day the most acute internal question in England is the unemployed. "What shall we do with them?" cry the well-to-do? The workhouses are full, and the poor rates are continually increasing, and the condition of these poor people has become almost a national calamity.

Beware! Canada! Don't follow in the footsteps of the mother country. Let us do our utmost to have some restriction placed on the immigrants now flocking to our shores. Let us do our utmost to secure the right class of people for this country, and we will live to see in the near future a great and prosperous Canada—a country that will look good to those who study the science of political economy.

The Regina Trades and Labor Council beg to tender their hearty thanks to His Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. F. Bole, M.L.A., Mr. C. H. Gordon, Mr. E. McCarthy, and all others for their presence and help on Labor Day.

Bricklayers at Winnipeg have obtained an agreement involving an advance of 5 cents per hour on January 1, 1908, the agreement to remain in force until May, 1909. A half-holiday on Saturday was also granted.

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## TORONTO'S LABOR DAY

(FROM TORONTO NEWS)

There is probably no subject that has caused so many heated discussions among the members of labor unions within the past few years as the subject of the referendum of electing officers. Many labor organizations which have hitherto elected officers by means of the referendum have within the past few years arrived at the conclusion that the system cannot be worked out to the advantage of the organization, and are gradually changing their system to that of electing officers at conventions. Upon this subject much might be said for both sides, and if we were to argue for arguments sake, the referendum would in all probability have the best of the discussion. The referendum in theory, like Socialism, makes a splendid subject for an artist whose only object is to paint a picture that is merely to look at and not for any practical use. The advocates of the referendum appeal to the rack and file of labor unions in a sentimental way, pointing out the democratic principles of such a system, and asking: "Do you want the organization run by a clique?" "Has every member not the same right to vote?" "Are you going to allow a small percentage of our organization to get together and tell us what we must do?" and the boys in the gallery cheer the hero, and say: "The referendum for ours."

The truth of the matter is the theory does not work out to a successful or satisfactory conclusion, owing entirely to circumstances under which trades unions exist and instead of preventing clique rule it works out in the interests of cliques, and gives those holding office a decided advantage over any new aspirants.

If all members of labor unions would attend the meetings regularly or even a fair percentage of them, and take the required interest in the workings of the international headquarters, or if there was any chance of them becoming acquainted with the men running for office, that they might vote intelligently at elections, the result of the referendum would in all likelihood be very different. As a matter of fact, not more than one-quarter of the members of labor unions take sufficient interest in their union to watch the conduct of the international officers, and not five per cent. of members ever see or hear the men they are asked to vote for by the referendum. They therefore vote by guesswork, or by the man's name because he is the occupant of the office, or because someone who has an axe to grind asks them to do so.

It is not an unusual thing under

the system of referendum for a local union to vote its entire membership for one man because they are indifferent in the matter, and some clique leader asked them to do so in exchange for some favor that is to be conferred on him in the event of certain plans being successful.

Many of the unions are going back to the system of electing officers at the conventions, and rightly so, for there they see who they are voting for. They can hear him in the debates against his opponents, and should have no trouble in deciding who, in the best interests of the organization they should vote for.

I know of an organization which voted to a man for an international secretary because he was the occupant of the office. He had been corresponding with them, and they had no chance to know his opponent. He was elected and shortly after a convention was called. The union speaker sent a delegate to the convention, where he was introduced to both men. The one they voted for could scarcely write or speak the English language, while the man they had refused to vote for was a bright and intelligent fellow, and just the man for the position.

That union has ever since been opposed to the system of referendum realizing the fact that they had voted directly opposite to the best interests of their organization.

Though some of the larger unions refused to take part in the celebration of Labor Day, it is questionable if ever in the history of Toronto a more creditable or successful celebration of Labor's gala day has been held. The great interest manifested not only by trades unionists, but by all classes of citizens, surely means that labor is an important factor and that trades unionism is here to stay. The continued applause and demonstration of good will and the pronounced expressions of sympathy by the vast crowds who lined the route was inspiring to those who participated in the parade to show their loyalty to trade unionism, create a status for trade unionism, and show to the world what is being done toward uplifting and improving the conditions of the toiling classes.

The labor organizations have no desire to take all the credit of bringing to the national exhibition the largest crowd on record. They are pleased to note, however, that their day is always the greatest day of the fair and is every year becoming greater and greater.

The annual athletic sports of the

labor organizations which were so successfully conducted by the games committee on the exhibition grounds are year after year becoming more popular and are looked upon as one of the athletic events of the season. It is the object of those interested in the labor day celebration to within a few years place them upon a level with games of the Toronto Police and other important athletic associations.—R. Hungerford.

### CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS

Officials Report Wide Spreading Spirit in Favor of Organized Labor—New Organisations Formed

The fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress was commenced on September 10th at Grace Bay, N.S.

Officials of the Congress report a rapidly-growing spirit in favor of the organized labor movement, as evidenced by the formation of the Canadian Federation of Textile Workers, the Canadian Typographical union and numerous other organizations. The congress will decide on a greater uniformity in the use of the union label, for which there is said to be a growing demand throughout the Dominion. Other important matters to be considered are the trades dispute bill, immigration, education, factory laws, and tariff legislation.

Whilst it is the duty of all working men and trade unionists to rejoice in the welfare and prosperity of national organizations, especially when they have for their objects the betterment of the conditions of the working men, it is, nevertheless, a regrettable fact that the existence of national and international bodies in the same field give rise to a considerable amount of pusillanimity amongst a certain class of the fraternity. We notice that one of the latest acquisitions of the Congress is the Canadian Typographical Union. This noble band of heroes came into existence when the 10 per cent assessment of the International Union, which was instituted to carry to a successful issue the printers eight hour day, proved too much for these pleasant day unionists to bear. Their loss to the International Union is rather a blessing than otherwise, the only regret being that the National Union will have such a sorry bunch of cold feet gentry to rely upon for support and help in time of need.

### Watchman! What of the Night?

Our old friend Sam was nearly all in at noon to-day. He had been working steadily on a pipe all day and got so badly mixed up with it that he was disgusted though apparently happy.

Freddy is walking about again attired like any other Christian—boots and all. One night recently, at a rather late hour he was found wandering homeward carrying his shoes in his hand. And yet in spite of all precautions he has changed his place of residence. Did you put your boots on before going up the steps Freddy, or did you fall into the bath tub?

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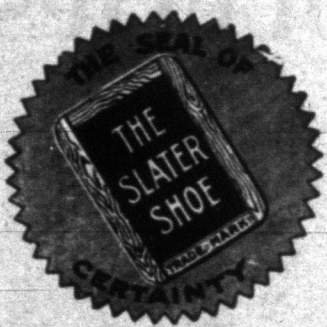
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## LOCAL NOTES

Mr. F. J. Richards did excellent work for Labor Day.

Mr. Dandas, of the Bro. of Carpenters is slowly recovering from fever.

We are pleased to report that the local wage difficulty has been adjusted.

One of the prettiest and neatest costumes in the parade was that of the Painters' Union.

Mr. Cook, member of the local Painters' Union is in the hospital with typhoid fever.

The Celebration Committee have great pleasure in stating that the Labor Day venture was a financial success.

Brotherhood of Carpenters business agent reports condition of trade better. There is a bigger demand for finishers.

Mr. Graham, president of the local Plumbers' Union is slowly recovering from fever, and will soon be round again.

Mr. G. R. Douglas, who was confined to the hospital for five weeks with fever is now fully recovered and is back at business again.

Mr. Thos. M. Molloy was elected delegate from the Regina Trades and Labor Council to the Trades Congress in Winnipeg on Sept. 16.

Mr. J. Jones, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters has left the city for Yorkton. He was rec. sec. for the local union and his place will now be filled by Bro. Tucker.

The Bro. of Carpenters spent some \$200 in making preparations for Labor Day. Their turnout certainly justified the expenditure and was a credit to them.

Mr. Shaw, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters is slowly recovering from fever. A week ago the gravest doubts were entertained as to his recovery, but recent reports are very encouraging and he is now on the high road to recovery.

The German laborers of the city have expressed a desire to form a local branch of the Hod Carriers Union of America. Some time ago an attempt was made to establish a mixed branch of the union but with no appreciable amount of success.

We regret to hear that Mr. McIlroy, president of the Local Bricklayers' Union is leaving town to take up a position in Yorkton. He took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the improvement of the condition of labor, and his loss will be keenly felt by his own union and by the Trades Council. We wish him every success in his new sphere of labor.

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## LABOR NOTES

The first strike on record in the United States occurred in Philadelphia in 1796. Three hundred shoemakers went on strike for higher wages.

The allied printing trades at Brantford, Ont., have had their hours decreased from 8½ to 8 hours per day, in fulfilment of an agreement entered into in 1906.

Judge Cochran, in the United States Federal Court at Covington, Ky., recently upheld the law prohibiting common carriers from discriminating against labor organizations.

The department of justice has decided that railroad workers are in the unskilled labor class and cannot be imported into the United States under the Alien Contract Law.

An organization of school janitors is contemplated in Minneapolis, Minn., and steps have been taken to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Members of the San Francisco Teachers' Federation have addressed a letter to the board of supervisors asking for an increase in pay and suggesting a minimum scale of \$1,200 a year.

A universal price list and the general eight-hour workday in every section of the United States and Canada is the plan proposed by Boston, Mass., Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

Plumbers and steamfitters helpers at Calgary have had their wages increased, the former from 45 to 51½ and the latter from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

R. Todd, Canadian organizer of the Cigar Makers' Union, and J. A. Flett, organizer for the American Federation of Labor addressed the union men of Berlin, Ont., on Labor Day, where a monster celebration was held.

During the last ten weeks the American Federation of Labor has gained 70,000 new members. This is a pretty good showing when it is considered that for over twenty-five years the demise of the organization has been so persistently predicted by its false friends and open enemies.

The election of Vancouver Trades and Labor delegates to the Canadian Labor Congress, which will be held in Winnipeg for six days commencing September 16th, resulted as follows: C. Sliverz and J. C. Waters, with Edward Gilligan and A. McLeod as alternative delegates.

Summing up the work of last year Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports that in sick benefits alone there was paid out the sum of \$107,000, while the death rate and disability benefits in the same space of time, amounted to \$218,302.18.

It is understood that a beginning of the co-operative system proposed between the labor organizations and the farmers of the Northwest will be made in handling the next potato crop. The farmers have eleven warehouses along the lines of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific lines all in Minnesota.

The board of conciliation appointed in 1902 to settle disputes arising between the miners and operators in the Anthracite coal fields, now has a clean docket. The board has been in existence for a little over four years, and during this time it has settled 139 differences between the coal operators and their employees.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, of the International Typographical Union, at the recent convention, showed that the collections for the year ending May 31st, 1907, had reached the enormous total of \$1,989,304.91 and the expenditures \$1,642,441.94, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$296,862.97. There was also collected during the same period for the support of the Printers' Home \$61,931.40. The average age at death of printers for the year was 46.7 years.

The quietest Labor Day in years was observed in Chicago last Monday. Contrary to custom, members of trade unions made no demonstrations of their numerical strength by parading the streets with music and waving flags. Economy was the motive for eliminating the parade. Leaders of the labor movement in Chicago concluded some time ago that it would be better to spend the money used in hiring bands and purchasing uniforms for organization purposes.

## 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. Mettall; Rec.-Sec., W. J. Grant; Warden, W. A. Fahey; 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

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## \$2.50 STYLES

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# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Vol. 1, No. 15

REGINA, September 20, 1907

Annual Subscription \$1.00  
Single Copy, Five Cents

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

## 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 was 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 \$3.75 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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## 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.

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## 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.

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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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