

# 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.

**T**HERE was a fair attendance of members at the last meeting of the Regina Branch of the Canadian Labor Party. Considerable discussion ensued on Dr. Cowan's motion in the City Council to abolish the clause in all city contracts referring to strikes, lockouts, and other trade disputes.

The insertion of the clause in city or any other contracts is a boon to all contractors, and it would be strange indeed if they did not fight for its retention in contracts to the bitter end. In the event of any contractor being unable to finish a piece of work in the stipulated time all that he would have to do would be to lock-out his men on the slightest provocation, or as is generally the case, on an imaginary provocation, and then inform the city authorities that he was unable to complete the contract in the specified time owing to labor troubles. Labor disputes are the salvation of contractors under such conditions as these. In the event of a contractor being unable to secure the requisite amount of material to finish a contract, no necessity to worry—lock out your men. If you happen to run short of money and find that your friends are not prepared to lend any more to save your honored name why just lock out your men for a little while till the hard times pass, and dame fortune smiles again on the good. Never mind the pampered son of toil, he doesn't need the money. In fact the rest will do him good, he will be all the stronger when you graciously permit him to return to toil. He will be only too pleased to bask in the sunshine during the summer months and shovel snow during the winter months when his trade is no use to him and he cannot do any further work owing to the frost.

If the clause in the contracts of any kind which makes them subject to completion only in the event of no interference by strikes, lockouts, or other trade disputes was eliminated, there is not the slightest doubt that a vast number of the strikes which frequently occur on big contracts would be entirely avoided.

Ald. McDonald's resolution seeking to abolish the ward system in Municipal affairs found many supporters, it being generally conceded that the best interests of the city would be served and the best men elected to administer the City's affairs if they were chosen apart from their qualifications as workers in any particular ward. It is perfectly true that there are isolated sections of the city that would be liable to suffer from lack of representation in those particular wards, but that is no argument against the collective election of the city councillors, but merely an instance of biased and unfair administration.

A cordial invitation is extended to every workman in the city to attend the lectures and debates in the Trades' Hall every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. The organizing secretary will be pleased to welcome everyone interested in the movement. The Canadian Labor Party is in no way connected with the Trades' and Labor Council or with the trades unionists generally of the city. It is purely a political party, instituted in the interests of the toiling masses and with a platform that should appeal to all men who are dependent on their own energies and the wills of their masters for bread. It stands for the abolition of female labor in industrial pursuits, such as factories, mines and workshops. It seeks to abolish the present mournful tragedy of sacrificed womanhood to the buccaneers' greed for gold. It aims to rescue the mothers of the new generation from the grinding sordidness and degrading influences of factory life

and bring them back to the honored and dignified position of mistress or daughter of the home.

It stands for the abolition of child labor under 14 years of age in all branches of industry, and this should surely appeal to all men who have the welfare of the future men of the nation at heart. When one remembers that there are over 1,000,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 steadily employed in factories, mines and workshops doing the kind of labor that kills, thousands of whom succumb each year to the unhealthy condition of their toil, it should surely not require any greater incentive to determine the workers in their line of action and duty, and cause them to affiliate with the party that is striving for the eradication of such evils as these, to the end that the next generation of toilers may be born to a fairer destiny instead of being bowed down beneath the deadening influences of poverty and the still more blighting effect of ignorance. It should be the earnest duty of all true men to work for the emancipation of the children of the toiler, that they may enjoy the privileges of education to the full, so that they may be in a position to compete more successfully with their more fortunate and better educated brothers.

These objects can not be achieved by mere expressions of sympathy with the movement in the privacy of one's home, the only good that will ever be achieved by such a course will end in sentimentality alone. Get out or get in line is the motto we must adopt. Everything comes to him who gets out and gets it, and of a surety nothing comes to him who sits down and waits for it. There must be leaders in any cause, but there must also be followers. Each and every one can do his little part, and so long as we do it well, no matter whether that part be great or small, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our best. And what greater pleasure need any man desire than the satisfaction that comes from devoting one's energies to the protection of the weak and the elevating of his kind. Every working man in the City of Regina should join the Canadian Labor Party. There is something that each man can do to help forward the cause, and that little should be done. In the words of Carlyle, "Produce, Produce, be it but the infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it in God's name."

**S**IX of the seventy-two members of the United Powder and High Explosive Workers' Union, No. 101, are conducting a series of funerals at Fontanet,

**Peril of the Workers** Ind. The others are either dead or are too seriously injured to assist in the mournful task of burying their fellow members who lost their lives when the Du Pont powder works were destroyed.

Men employed in the chief industry of that stricken town occupied one of the "bloody angles" in the industrial conflict. The dead and wounded who fall each day on the great field of labor are many. It is the duty of lawmakers and of all other persons in places of responsibility to reduce as low as possible by every means in their power the slaughter attending the employments by which the wage workers earn their bread.

**T**HE men who fight the battles of labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say,

have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor, who ought to be their friends and supporters. But while it is discouraging to know there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men (and it would be difficult to imagine anything more utterly contemptible), it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossip and render futile the efforts of falsifiers who would willingly wreck every hope of the laborer's future, that in the ruins they might find some selfish gain, petty hate, or malice gratified.

**O**WING to the publication of so many misleading reports of the present state of the labor market in Toronto, and realizing the importance of having the true state of affairs placed before the Canadian public as well as before intending emigrants from the Old Country, the Federated Building Trades Council has opened a registration bureau at the Labor Temple. This bureau, which has been the subject of many queries this week, is for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the number of unemployed in Toronto at the present time, their occupation, and place of residence.

A very large percentage of the mechanics who have arrived in the city lately and their way to the Labor Temple in search of work, irrespective of whether they belong to trades unions or not, and although in many cases they were brought here for the purpose of crippling labor unions, nevertheless the business agents at the Temple have been providing many of them with work, until the Temple has become a great employing centre where there is little or no trouble in securing a fair knowledge of the conditions of the local labor market. This bureau was opened on Tuesday last and it is said that within a few hours over 200 mechanics had registered their names as being in need of work. The report for the week has not yet been issued but is expected to be surprisingly large.—Toronto News.

## Conviction Under the Lemieux Act

**Company Heavily Fined for Acting in Contravention of Provisions of Act**

**Lethbridge, Oct. 31.**—The Hill Crest Coal and Coke Company was fined \$200 and costs on Tuesday by Inspector Belcher, J.P., for taking out some hundred or more miners while an arbitration board was still sitting for the purpose of settling a dispute between the company and the men. The company on October 11th and 12th closed down their mine and posted an order requesting their employees to either come to an agreement or to remain idle. This the men claim was a breach of the Lemieux Act, and as such was illegal, and they took proceedings and obtained a conviction. This is the first conviction under the Lemieux Act obtained in the West, if not in the whole of Canada. W. C. Ives of Lethbridge conducted the prosecution for the men.

**Don't forget the Meeting on Sunday afternoon in Trades Hall.**

## Strike Called on English Railroads

**25,000 Railway Men to Strike for Higher Wages and Shorter Hours—Will Tie Up Transportation**

**London, Nov. 1.**—The advisory committee of the railway employees union adopted resolutions this afternoon calling upon the executive to order a strike on all English lines at a date to be fixed by the committee.

The men demand higher pay and a shorter day. They have just completed a referendum vote on the question of the strike.

The railway directors say that compliance with their request would wipe out all the profits on many of the lines. They concede a walk-out would tie up transportation throughout England. About 25,000 men would be involved in the strike. The men have a campaign fund of more than a million dollars.

It was stated to The Globe at the Labor Temple that at the newly-established employment bureau there in two days nearly five hundred and sixty men applied for work, and among these were included a large number of laborers and carpenters. Mr. Robert Verity, who is the Canadian representative of the Central Emigration Board of London, England, and who also employs men, stated to The Globe last night that two weeks ago he had asked for thirty laborers to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto Junction at \$1.75 per day. While there were some sixty applications Mr. Verity had difficulty in securing from fifteen to twenty men, and the complaint was that the pay was not high enough.

Again, Mr. Verity states that he wanted carpenters to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway at \$2.40 a day. There were about one hundred applicants, but out of them he could secure hardly a dozen to take positions that were to last for two months. Some of those who applied found it was not a union job, and therefore would not work, while others considered that \$2.40 a day was not enough for them to earn.—The Globe.

**Winnipeg, Oct. 25.**—Federal Labor union No. 12, the membership of which is composed of men working in the C.P.R. yards and shops, is seeking a schedule revision with the officials of the company. A serious hitch has occurred in the proceedings, the company's representatives taking the stand that the men employed in the different departments should make their arrangements separately, and the union committee standing out for a schedule in the same form and scope as that of last year.

If the company will not negotiate on the old basis it is altogether likely that the matter will be forced to an issue early next week.

**Chicago, Oct. 31.**—A closed meeting of the telegraphers union will be held tonight and a proposition immediately terminating the strike will probably be voted on by secret ballot. The feeling among the national officers is that the Chicago local should take the initiative in terminating the struggle as they were the means of precipitating the general strike.