

# Saskatchewan Labor's Realm

ENDORSED BY THE REGINA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Vol. 1, No. 26

REGINA, December 6, 1907

Annual Subscription \$1.00  
Single Copy, Five Cents

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

## Liberal Labor Party Humbug

### Baptist Pastor Denounces the Labor Party in Scathing Terms

Nanaimo, B.C., Dec. 2.—In the course of his sermon last night Rev. A. W. McLeod of the Baptist church, said that the Liberal Labor party would be catalogued in the museum of political curiosities as the rankest political humbug in the history of British Columbia. Avoid the leaders of that party as you would the bubonic plague. They are organized to lead you into political shambles where legitimate interests and aspirations of workmen are sacrificed on the altar of monopoly. Has the Liberal Labor party nothing to say about the appointment of Lieutenant Governor Dunsmuir, champion union smasher, to the highest government position?

The above dispatch from British Columbia sounds pretty strong, especially when one takes into consideration that it is the utterance of a minister of the gospel, but it goes to show us once more that the church is ever careful of the interests and well-being of the workers. The Rev. A. W. McLeod asks a question pregnant with interest to the laboring men of British Columbia when he asks if the Liberal Labor party have nothing to say about the appointment of Lieutenant Governor Dunsmuir to the highest government position. Labor allied with either of the political parties already existing is a myth. That is in so far as any good result is likely to accrue from such an alliance. Labor is in such a position at present as to be unable to force the hand of any party to which it might become attached when such a step is necessary for the industrial happiness of the workers, with the result that positive harm sometimes ensues where it was hoped that good would come. How long, O workers, how long will it be before the scales fall from your eyes and you are at last possessed of purity of vision sufficient to enable you to discriminate between the false and the true, between hypocrisy and sincerity. The experiences of the years gone by should surely be enough to convince the workers that labor's wrongs will never be righted till she rights them herself. Liberal Labor and Conservative Labor mean as they always have meant—either Liberal or Conservative in the casting of a vote, and it is surely time that the great discerning body of the workers found some means of consolidating its forces for the common good. The forces of the Canadian Labor party are being augmented week by week, but it is a most regrettable and mournful fact that the workers themselves remain blind to their own interests and in a large measure hold aloof from the movement on foot for their redemption through that most invidious curse of all—lack of interest. Action of any kind—misdirected or otherwise—is better than lethargy. The curse of any movement is indifference.

## Canadian Labor Party

There was an excellent attendance of working men in the Trades Hall on Sunday last to listen to an address by Rev. E. A. Henry.

The meeting was opened by the president, who briefly referred to Mr. Henry's

work in the city, which was so well known as to require little or no comment, as the interest he had always taken in the working men of the city had made him familiar to all.

Mr. Henry then proceeded to address the meeting and in a few simple words won the attention and sympathy of his hearers by claiming kinship with them on the common ground of that of a worker.

Men were divided into two great classes, workers and parasites. All men who worked, either with their hands at manual labor or with their heads, belonged to the former class; whilst those who lived on the products of others, the non-producers, the idlers, belonged to the latter class, and, he said, the only kind of men worth having in this Canada of ours to-day are the workers.

Mr. Henry referred to the relationship between the workers and the Church, and pointed out that at the present time the Church was taking a vastly increased interest in the workers and of the labor movement. He instanced the action of the Presbyterian church in the United States, which had set apart a man in the person of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, to undertake the work of moral and social reform for the benefit of the working men. This man had identified himself closely with the laborers and especially with the members of the trades unions. He had written largely on labor matters, and is looked upon and recognised by the members of the labor movement as a Christian and a worker. He hoped that the day would come when Canadian churches would have such a man engaged in similar work. In England the same thing was taking place, and the importance of the social side of life was being more and more recognized. The Church as it stood to-day might not be all that it should be to the worker, but there was no doubt that the real Church of Christ was in perfect accord with the toiler. Mr. Henry made reference to R. J. Campbell, a man who had revolutionized theological thought in England, and who had endeared himself to the working men of the Old Country by his efforts to bring the toilers into closer touch with the Church. Mr. Henry maintained, and rightly, too, that the doctrine preached by Mr. Campbell and called the "New Theology" was not in reality a new theology at all but was the theology of all times, adapted to present day conditions, and made necessary by circumstances and the natural process of evolution.

In speaking of the inter-dependence of society and the general structure of the social fabric, Mr. Henry urged the workers to recognise the peculiar position they held. He pointed out that they held the most important position in the structure. It was not the wealthy few, the parasites, nor yet the very poor that made the nation great, but it was the working people, the great middle class that constituted the nation's strength. They occupied the strategical point, and since they were the very sinews of the nation's life, it was necessary that they should be alive to their responsibility, and be careful of misusing their great power.

He warned the laboring man against the danger of demagoguery, and urged the adoption of the "doctrine of the mean." The labor movement, he stated, was attracting the attention of all classes of people all over the world at the present time. People were beginning to recognize their rights more than was ever the case in the past, and it behooved the working men to have a care in the election of their leaders so that evolutionary and not revolutionary methods would be resorted to to bring about the objects they

had at heart. The time called for practical, level-headed men, and not for revolutionaries. He was glad to see in the recent speech from the throne read at Ottawa, the government forecasted the taking of steps to ensure the public control of telephones and telegraphs. In his opinion that was a step in the right direction as such things should belong to the people. He warned the workers against the danger of neglecting the spiritual whilst striving for the material well-being of man, and showed that with the social note which tried to make the conditions of life right should go the evangelistic note which tried to make men's hearts right. There was the liability to err on the part of working men in placing environment, wealth and position before everything else. This should not be so, for whilst the merely material welfare of the workers was important enough it should not be the sole object of working men, for the "Almighty Dollar" did not represent true wealth.

### The Drink Traffic

"I want the laboring men of the West to include in their platform eternal hostility to the liquor traffic." With these words Mr. Henry prefaced an eloquent plea for temperance work on the part of Labor. He himself, he said, had sworn an eternal hostility against the traffic and he was going to live up to it. The traffic was getting a grip upon these new prairie provinces and must be fought strenuously. He intended to be in the forefront of the fight and wanted the working men to be with him.

The Labor party should stand for all that was clean. Let it demand clean politics and set itself against graft. Let it declare war on any man or any party which attempted to debase the electorate.

In conclusion, Mr. Henry exhorted the workers to remember that the great worker, Jesus Christ, was the ideal man, and it mattered little what particular church or ism a man might believe in so long as he held Christ as the ideal—the man.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Henry for his address which was listened to with the greatest attention and frequently applauded.

Next Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m., an address will be delivered by Mr. Honore J. Jaxon, general organizer for the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Jaxon has been long identified with the labor movement in the United States, has seen many vicissitudes of life, and will, no doubt, throw some new light on the engrossing social topics of the day.

The meeting will take place as usual in the Trades' Hall, Scarth Street, and a most cordial invitation is extended to all the working men of the city to attend.

## Japanese Labor was for C. P. Railway

### Reason Shown For Rush of Asiatics to Canada—What W. L. King Found Out

Vancouver, Dec. 1. (Special.)—Drafts of five-year contracts now in force between Gotch and six corporations for the supply of Japanese labor were presented at the closing session Saturday of Commissioner King's investigation.

The two principal ones were those signed by Governor James Dunsmuir for the Wellington Coal Company and that of the C. P. R. The others were Macdonell, Grouse, & Co. British Columbia General Contract Company and two saw mills. Gotch made a hard fight against the presentation of these contracts but it was urged that unless he presented them Governor Dunsmuir,

Marpole for the C.P.R., and others would be called to testify.

In the contract of the Wellington colliery, 500 miners are to be employed; the total wages being paid to the Canadian Nippon Company, at a rate from \$1.35 to \$1.90 per day. The Canadian Nippon Company is to receive \$5 for each man supplied. An agreement with the C.P.R. is similar, lasting till 1919, at similar wages, the Japs being entitled to free transportation and low freight rates. Here is a summary of the results of the investigation, although Commissioner King's report probably will not be ready for a week.

That no one is promoting a Chinese or Hindu invasion; the Japs' boarding-house association is responsible for the influx from Hawaii; the Canadian Nippon Co. frankly admits having brought in 1400 laborers, 40 being supplied to the Wellington Colliery Company, 150 to the British Columbia General Contracting Company, and over 1000 to the C.P.R.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—Baron Ishii, who is investigating the immigration problem, said: "My visit to the United States and Canada convinced me that the opposition to the Japanese is based partly upon race prejudice, the consideration of it is due to labor troubles instituted by agitators. I found Japanese residents in the United States and Canada who resent the incoming of their countrymen from the Hawaiian Islands and Mexico, which is disliked. While it is proper for Japanese to conserve the interests of the Japanese now residing abroad, many of whom are prospering and living peacefully in America, my opinion, it will be necessary, in order to keep absolute faith with the United States, to prevent immigration of laborers thitherto altogether, because an exclusion act would be disagreeable. We should send laborers to Canada in great moderation."

The foreign office is now engaged in investigating the representations of the United States ambassador concerning the character and number of emigrants.

### Election Card

To the Electors of the City:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having been nominated for the position of mayor for a second term, I take this opportunity of soliciting your vote and influence. My policy for the coming year will be the most rigid economy consistent with the necessary improvements and development of our city. I am a strong believer in the encouragement of home industries and the employment of our own citizens in all public improvement.

During the past year I have devoted all my time to the interests of Regina and if returned for another year will be in a better position to serve you.

It will be impossible for me to meet all the ratepayers personally and therefore, I take this means of asking your support. If you are satisfied with my record for the past year cast your vote for me on Monday next.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. SMITH.

Regina, Sask.,

December 2nd, 1907.

To the Electors, City of Regina,—

Having accepted nomination for the office of Mayor of the City of Regina, I take this opportunity of soliciting your vote and influence on my behalf.

Should I be elected I promise to faithfully discharge the duties of the office entrusted to my care.

For my policy I would refer you to my card published in each of the Regina papers.

I remain yours sincerely,

W. D. COWAN