Life in the Cities and Women May 13th, 2014

Realities of Urban Life

- Most immigrants at this time were encouraged to live in the prairies. But 1/3rd settled in the cities.
- The growth of manufacturing industries is what drew them.
- ▶ 1914: 50% of Canada's population was urban.
- Life was hard in the cities.
- They lived in ghettos and stayed in small apartments that were dirty and lacked light, fresh air, or heat.

Labour Rights!

- Canadian industry was controlled by a few corporations (eg Imperial Oil, Massey-Harris, Dunsmuir Coal).
- The wealth of these corporations in comparison to the poverty of the working class was extreme.
- Canadian workers began to organize labour unions.
- There was a lot of difficulty here. And the gov't was clearly on the side of the employers.
- Companies would hire private police/militias to shut down employees staging public demonstrations.

Big Strike

- Early 1900s: Vancouver Island coal mines were known for high quality coal. But also for their dangerous working conditions.
- 1912: Two year strike started in hopes for better working conditions.
- The Dunsmuirs controlled coal on V.I. Workers had long hours, poor wages, and dangerous conditions.
- In response they replaced workers who went on strike with Asian workers, who agreed to work for poor wages.
- 1910: They sold the mines.

Continued

- The new owners tried to increase profits by lowering wages.
- 1912: Miners in Extension went on strike.
- 1913: Miners' families were thrown out of company owned homes.

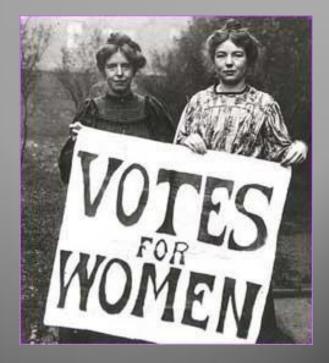
- Some disturbances in Nanaimo and Cumberland made the gov't call in the militia.
- 179 miners were arrested.
- 39 sent to prison.

Women's Rights

- 20th Century: Most women had hard lives. Housework and child-rearing took up most of their day.
- Middle class women did not work outside of the home after marriage and education was not considered important.
- 1896: Secret ballot voting had only been in place for 20 years. But only male property owners could vote.

Suffragists

- The woman's suffrage movement really started here.
- They thought that women would bring a fresh, more caring attitude to male dominated gov'ts.
- Suffragists blamed social ills on alcoholism.
- They wanted to use women's suffrage to bring about prohibition.



Nellie McClung

- 1873-1951
- From Manitoba
- Teacher, well known author
- Promoted women's suffrage to better the working conditions for women in Manitoba.
- Effective speaker

