

LABOR INTERESTS

Laws Enacted by the Government for the Protection of the Laboring Men—A Record to be Proud of

One of the highest and most important duties which a government owes to the people is the protection of the interests of the wage earners. The present government, moved by its desire to do justice to this class of the population, has, during its tenure of office, initiated legislation of such a nature as to fully protect the wage earners of New Brunswick, and which entitles it to their earnest and cordial support.

Below is given a summary of the different acts passed by the present administration, to which the careful and earnest attention of every working man throughout the province is invited.

THE MECHANIC'S LIEN ACT.
The effect of this act is that every mechanic, machinist, builder, laborer, contractor or other person doing work upon, or furnishing materials to be used in the construction, alteration, or repair of any building, or erecting or furnishing or placing machinery in, upon, or in connection with any such building, erection or mine, shall have a lien for the price of the work, machinery, or materials upon the building, erection, or mine, and upon the lands occupied thereby.

By this act of the present government it is impossible that people who do work in the erection of a building as carpenters, masons, bricklayers, or in any other way, shall be cheated out of their pay. Those who furnish the materials going into the building, have the same protection. The government has made it impossible that they should be cheated out of their wages, or out of the cost of materials going into the construction for such building.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE SECURING OF WAGES TO WAGE EARNERS.

By this act the government had in view that clerks and other employees have an equal right to protection for services which they give to their employer. It frequently happens that for some reason the wages of the employee of the firm remain unpaid for months. By the act above referred to, it is provided that, whenever an assignment is made for the benefit of the creditors, the wages and salaries of all persons in the employment of the person making such assignment, shall, for at least three months, be a preference and priority over all other debts.

THE WOODMEN'S LIEN ACT.

No labor is of a nature more difficult, or exhausting than working in the woods, and it was too often the case, that after three months of labor spent in the depths of the forest, the failure or dishonesty of a contractor, left the men in his service without recompense for the months of arduous toil in getting out lumber and preparing it for market. To remedy this evil, the government passed the Woodmen's Lien Act, by which it was provided that any person who performs any labor, in connection with any logs, or timber, intended to be driven or hauled from the woods, shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor, and such lien shall be a first charge on such logs or timber.

By this Act much hardship has been avoided, and whereas formerly the likelihood of obtaining pay for his services was often a matter of anxiety and doubt to the woodman, now, by the beneficial effects of this legislation, his pay is amply secured by being made a lien upon products of his toil.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

By the common law, compensation was not allowed for injuries to workmen, where such injuries resulted from the negligence of a fellow employee, or for many other reasons, but this Act respecting compensation by employers for injuries to workmen, damages for injuries caused to workmen are recoverable to him, or in case of his death, by his representatives.

By this legislation, New Brunswick has followed the example set by Ontario and Great Britain, and the procedure is simply by a petition to a Judge of the Supreme court, setting forth the particulars of the claim, thus avoiding the length and expense of a lawsuit in the ordinary way. The principle of the legislation is, that where an employee suffers injury in the service of his employer, there is a moral obligation that the loss should not fall wholly upon the workman. By this Act the government exhibits an interest in the welfare of the working people, which speaks far

louder than the empty professions of would-be labor advocates.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FACTORIES ACT, 1905.

By this legislation the government has extended its care over those employed in factories, by making provisions for the prohibition of the employment of boys and girls in dangerous work, and making it unlawful to employ children under certain age and under certain circumstances. It restricts the hour for labor for women and young girls, making it unlawful to attempt to clean machinery while same is in motion, and provides stringent regulations for the ventilation and sanitary conditions of every factory. It further provides for one or more inspectors, whose duty it is to see that the provisions are carried out, and who must have access to the factories at all times.

By the provisions of this legislation, a long step in advance has been taken in the matter of the protection of the laboring people, and especially of women and young girls. By the passage of this Act alone the government is deserving of commendation from every home in the province, from which women and young girls go out day by day to assist in its maintenance, and to earn their own livelihood by working in the different factories in this province.

To no reasonable request that has ever been made by the laboring people of this province for protection, or for advancement of their interests, has this government turned a deaf ear. These Acts above enumerated have not been passed under the crack of the whip, or by the threats or menace of labor unions, but in every instance, the government has felt a sincere desire to accede to the reasonable requests of the laboring people, and the government comes before bringing with it evidence of its good will in the passage of these Acts and asks that its conduct be approved. When contrasted with the criticism and fault finding exhibited by some people, whose interests in labor are wholly confined to attempting to ride on the shoulders of the working man to political advancement, the record of this administration shows who are the true friends of labor. What has the opposition to answer to all of this? It cannot deny the passage of these Acts, and those who seek to pose as controllers of the laboring vote would do well to pause, and to assure themselves that they are right, in thinking that words are more influential than deeds, or that fault finding and criticism are more to the taste of the working people than Acts of legislation, by which their position is rendered secure, and their wages protected in every possible emergency.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

In addition to the many acts for the material welfare of those interested it must not be forgotten that it was this present government which conferred the inestimable boon of Manhood Suffrage upon every citizen of this province, thereby opening the gates of equality and common citizenship to all, and furnishing an incentive to every man, no matter in what position of life he may be, to engage in the public affairs of the country. By this legislation every man in New Brunswick is given an equal chance, and a square deal with life.

Against these accomplishments of the present administration what has every other man in the activities of the opposition to offer? Further, we would ask those most interested in the above legislation, to say whether or not they ever hear an opposition speaker say one word in commendation of the government for the above mentioned legislation?

No word of praise of the present government has ever passed the lips of the opposition candidates for St. John, for any of the above enactments. What does this mean? It simply means that the opposition are more interested in their party, and in their politics, than they are in the advancement of the working class of this country.

What the government has done in regard to the above matters, it has done freely, and of its own motion, and because every member of the government thereby afforded protection, and it feels assured that in the course it has taken, it has earned, and will receive the earnest and cordial support of those interested in the above legislation.

BRYAN AT MONTREAL.

Great Democratic Leader Chooses Religious Topics.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—William Jennings Bryan, Democratic leader, orator and writer, spoke twice today in this city to immense audiences. In the afternoon he spoke on "Missions" in the Presbyterian church. In dealing with the subject of foreign missions Mr. Bryan took up the argument against the work and demolished them. There was need of foreign mission work, not only for the

good it did the heathen, but for the reflex influence on us at home. If the Christian life was good for us it was undoubtedly good for them. In this age we had increased light and knowledge, and that meant increased responsibility.

CHRIST THE PRINCE OF PEACE

In the evening Mr. Bryan spoke in the American Presbyterian church on "Christ, the Prince of Peace." He put forth a powerful plea for Christ, and defended His teachings and principles. At the outset he stated that

man was a religious being, and strives after the realization of religious conceptions in his heart. This takes many forms. In India it is washing in the Ganges; among the Arabs it is praying with the face turned eastward; with the Indians it is the hope of a happy hunting ground. Religion rests on our consciousness that our powers are limited, that we are sinners, and that there is one whose powers are greater than ours. Mr. Bryan went on to say that he did not believe in Darwin's theory of evolution; on the contrary, he believed in a Designer back of the design and a Creator back of the created. If any one can get pleasure or take pride in being descended from monkeys, let them do so, only let them be careful lest they be going towards and not from the monkeys. Man has a body, and on this the Darwinian theory is based; but he has also a mind and soul, greater than his body. Hatred according to Darwin, was at the basis of the law of development. Yet history teaches us that nations that substitute the law of love are the great nations of the world.

MYSTERY OF LIFE.

We must not reject religion because it has mysteries. Human life is a mystery, and, despite our efforts to know life, and our study of humanity for 6,000 years, life is still as mysterious as when history first began. We cannot understand the mystery of growth in plant life, yet the mystery does not worry us in the dining-room. It is only in the church that we refuse to accept mystery. The greatest mystery in life is the change of heart and ideals in the man when he turns to Christ. Christ is the only way to peace. We seek it in wealth, in society, in honors; but all fail to satisfy. Christ taught that a line of communication can be had between earth and heaven through prayer, and this brings peace. Belief in immortality brings peace.

RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

In an interview with Mr. Bryan the relations between Canada and the United States were touched upon. "We are ready," said Mr. Bryan, "to welcome Canada to a closer union with us whenever she shows the desire for it—no matter whether this union be political or commercial." Speaking of the coming Presidential campaign he said: "The great issue between the two parties will be tariff reform. The leading plank in our platform will be closer trade relations with Canada. Many Republicans also favor it, but their leaders will not support the project. As a consequence they will support the Democratic nominee."

CHRONIC CATARRH

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Our changeable climate is very trying to the delicate people with run-down constitutions. That's why such a large proportion of them suffer from chronic catarrh and pulmonary troubles.

We want to say to every person in Fredericton at this season of the year, "Build up your run-down system and your ailments will disappear." For this purpose we have never sold anything in our store equal to the delicious cod liver and iron preparation, Vinol.

Being rich in the elements of life, Vinol tones up the digestive organs, creates a healthy appetite and makes rich red blood. In this natural manner strength is created for every organ in the body, and chronic catarrh and pulmonary troubles are overcome. We ask the aged, weak and run-down people of Fredericton, and those suffering from chronic catarrh and pulmonary troubles to try Vinol. If it does no good we will refund your money. Geo. Y. Dibble, Druggist, Fredericton, N.B.

"At last," said the ambitious young novelist, "I have written something that I think will be accepted by the first magazine it is sent to." "What is it?" his friend asked. "A check for a year's subscription."

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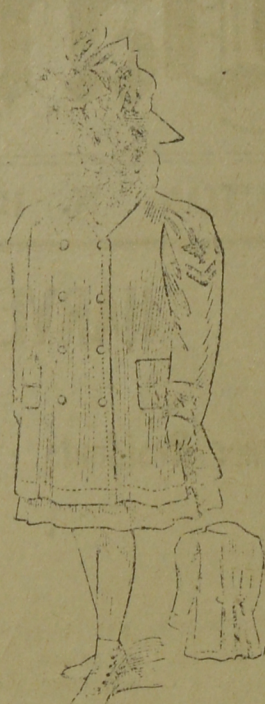
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Measurement, waist..... Bust.....

CAUTION.—Be careful to send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 23, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order.

The price of each pattern is ten cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

PAY MORE AND GET THE BEST.

A cheap flesh burning corn remedy is never satisfactory. The best is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, costs but a quarter and is guaranteed to cure thoroughly. Use only Putnam's.

Eczema, Salt Rheum.

Eczema or Salt Rheum, as it is often called, is one of the most annoying of skin diseases. It manifests itself in little round blisters, which contain an extremely irritating fluid. These break and subsequently a crust or scale is formed.

The intense burning, itching and smarting, especially at night or when the part is exposed to any strong heat, are almost unbearable.

The pre-eminent success which Burdock Blood Bitters has met with in permanently curing a disease of such severity is due to its wonderful blood cleansing and purifying properties.

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Mrs. Jno. E. Keady, Linton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with Salt Rheum for eight years, that I could not work my hands were so sore. By using Burdock Blood Bitters my hands were eventually cured."

Mrs. Ira C. Beckner, Eden, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with Eczema for a long time. It came out on my face and between my shoulders. A friend told me about Burdock Blood Bitters. I took two bottles and it helped me so much I cannot recommend it too highly."

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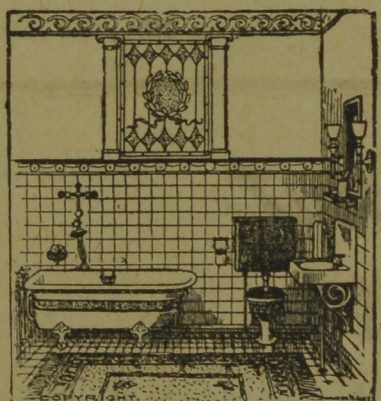
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