

FRIENDS OF LABOR.

Liberal Government Has Always Shown Sympathy With Industrial Conditions.

A DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THE LATEST MOVE.

(Correspondence Daily Herald.)
OTTAWA, June 11.—From the moment of assuming office in 1896, the Liberal Government have advocated and carried into effect a progressive labor policy. This is in marked contrast to the policy of promise and pretence which characterized the record of the former Conservative Government.

At the last session of parliament provision was made for a minister of labor, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, member for Waterloo, late deputy minister of labor, has been called to the cabinet to fill that responsible position. This is the evidence of the importance the Government attaches to the interests of labor. What are some of the achievements of the government during the twelve years of office?

LIBERALS GOOD TO LABOR.

The establishment of a department of labor.
The publication of a monthly journal known as "The Labor Gazette."

Abolition of the sweating system in connection with government contracts.
Adoption of a fair wages policy with regard to all government contracts.

Enactment of the Conciliation Act, 1900.

Enactment of the Railway Labor Disputes Act, 1903.

Enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Enactment of the Alien Labor Act, 1897, and the amendments of 1898 and 1901.

Appointment of Royal Commissions in 1903 to examine into the alleged employment of aliens on the Pere Marquette Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company.

An act to prevent false representation to induce immigrants to come to Canada, 1903.

Sending Mr. King to England to urge the British Government to enact legislation upon similar lines to the above, which legislation was enacted in 1905.

Royal Commission in 1900 to enquire into the effect of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Imposition of \$500 head tax on Chinese coming into Canada as a result of recommendations by this commission.

Royal Commission to investigate methods by which Oriental laborers were induced to come to Canada.

Special mission of Hon. Mr. Lemieux, minister of labor, to Japan in the interests of restrictive legislation, and the satisfactory results of this mission.

Mission to Mr. King, deputy minister of labor, to England, resulting in complete prohibition of Hindu contract labor.

Legislation to protect the health of workmen and women.

Investigation in 1898, by Royal Commission into the death by diptheria of workmen employed upon the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Enactment in 1899, as result of enquiry by commission, of an act for the protection of the health of employees engaged in public works, followed in 1900 and 1902 by orders-in-council providing machinery for the proper carrying out of the measure.

Legislation for the prevention of accidents on railways and the appointment of an officer to investigate causes of all railway accidents.

Investigation in 1907 into conditions of employment of the operators of the Bell Telephone Co., resulting in material improvement in the conditions of labor of hundreds of women and young girls.

Investigations by commission into conditions of employment of operators in the cotton factories in the Province of Quebec.

Other important measures such as protecting railway crossings, the Lorne's Day Act, suppression of opium traffic in Canada, increase of pay to postmen, letter carriers and others in the public service.

TORIES DID NOTHING.

The working men of Canada should contrast the passive attitude of the Conservative party for eighteen years with the active record of the Liberal Government since 1896 toward labor, and judge which party may claim to be friendly to the working man.

The Liberal party claims to be the friend of the workingman, and can make good that claim. The Conservative party promised, but went no further. With the advent of the Liberal party to power, performance took the place of promise and pretence. The Conservative Government in 1886 appointed a Royal Commission on the subject of labor and capital. This commission at a cost of \$80,000 recommended the appointment of a Labor Bureau to investigate all questions interesting to labor. The sum of \$10,000 was voted to pay salary of commissioners of labor, the clerks, etc., but nothing more was ever done. No bureau was established, and the money voted was allowed to lapse.

PERFORMANCES NOT PROMISES

The Liberals did not waste public money on the appointment of a commission to take evidence for three years then make a recommendation which was never carried out. As there was a Department of Agriculture and a Department of Trade and

Commerce, so also there be a Department of Labor, directly identified with the interests of the workingmen and women, who are the greatest factors in the building up of the Dominion of Canada.

Accordingly, in 1900, an act was passed, establishing not a Bureau of Labor merely, as the Conservative Government had proposed to do—but a Department of Labor, and the movement and act was passed and the work of organization was begun.

LABOR DEPARTMENT GROWS.

How this department has grown in importance, what great services it has rendered the country and the industrial classes in particular, is known and acknowledged today from one end of Canada to the other. No branch of the whole administration has developed more rapidly or been more closely identified with many of the progressive reforms of the present Government. Its record of the past eight years is the best augury of what, under a continuance of Liberal rule, may be expected in the way of further progress.

The government now supplements the good work by calling to the cabinet Mr. Mackenzie King, whose work in the interests of the laboring classes, when deputy minister of Labor, speaks for itself. Labor will now be directly represented in the Cabinet, and this is the last and the most striking example of the attitude of the present Government towards the industrial classes.

SOME GOOD THINGS DONE.

The good work accomplished by the Labor Department cannot be better exemplified than in the case of the Oriental immigration which caused so much difficulty in British Columbia, the successful mission of the Minister of Labor, Hon. Mr. Lemieux, to Japan to secure an arrangement for the restriction of Japanese immigration to Canada, the enquiry at Vancouver by the Deputy Minister of Labor into the methods by which Oriental laborers were induced to come to Canada, the successful mission to England of the deputy minister on the subject of Oriental immigration and immigration from India are fresh in the public mind, and all show the scope and increasing activity of the Department of Labor, and illustrate the thorough and increasing attention given by the government to the industrial interests of the country.

ACTION WAS DIPLOMATIC.

The arrangement effected by the Minister of Labor has resulted in the practical elimination of Japanese immigration as a factor in the social and industrial life of Canada. The government recognized that Canada is and must be a white man's country and has not hesitated to take prompt action to secure this end. At the same time the government realized the gravity of the question and the desirability of proceeding on lines compatible with the present standing of Canada as a leading and progressive country and an important member of the Imperial family, and no step was taken without a due consideration of the interests of the Empire.

As a result, by following a course dictated by reason, and sound statesmanship, not the Conservative alternative of political expediency, the wishes of Canada were realized without the least disturbance of the good relations prevailing between Canada and Japan on the one hand, or Great Britain and Japan on the other.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS CONSIDERED.

In dealing with the question of immigration from India to Canada, imperial interests were again considered jointly with those of Canada. The Deputy Minister of Labor consulted British authorities, to see what could be done to end the influx of East Indians at Pacific ports. Canada did her best to protect the interests of her own people without arousing the antagonism or resentment of the people of India, and sought particularly to avoid increasing the agitation and unrest at present existing in the eastern dependency of Britain. As in the case of Japan, Canada, through the Labor Department, again succeeded in securing such an arrangement as she wished, promptly and effectively, through the British government, and no step was taken detrimental to the great interests of the Empire, while not failing to fully protect the welfare of her own people.

With the growing importance and dignity of Canada among the nations of the world, international problems will confront Canada with increasing urgency, and it is well to see how tactfully and wisely the Liberal government have succeeded in handling very awkward questions which have arisen within the past few years, securing all that Canada

could ask, without loss of dignity, yet endangering no international relations, and working in perfect harmony with the British government. In this connection it is well to remember that the Conservatives so far as they developed any policy on the subject of Japanese immigration would have inconsequently and recklessly shattered the treaty with Japan, causing the gravest relations with the Eastern Empire.

RIGHT MAN FOR POSITION.

What the Labor Department has done in the past it can do in the future. With a minister of labor not charged with any other duties, more care and consideration will be devoted to the many industrial problems that may be expected to arise from time to time. The interests of this important class will be protected more carefully even than in the past.

By placing the affairs of the Labor Department in the hands of a man who has devoted several years to the study of the condition of the working man, and who has had practical experience at close range of the many problems that arise in differences between labor and capital, the government have acted wisely. Mr. Mackenzie King may be expected to bring to bear those abilities in the public service in the high and responsible office to which he has been called, which have distinguished his occupancy of the position of deputy minister of labor. This supplies another example of the many which have occurred of the faithful manner in which the Liberal party performs what it promises.

(Continued on page three.)

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

PROTEST IN WATERLOO.

Conservatives Object to Board of Registration in Election.

Berlin, June 14.—Notwithstanding that people generally have been authentic regarding the approaching bye-election, interest may be shown as a result of a protest entered Saturday afternoon against the personnel of the board of registration, on the grounds that insufficient notice of the same was given.

The facts are that E. J. Beaumont, clerk of the county court, being unable to act, owing to the sitting of court, Country Clerk Bowman was appointed to act in his stead. The writ was issued at Ottawa on June 2, and was delivered here in person on June 7, by J. G. Foley, clerk of the crown in chancery at Ottawa, who came here to attend a convention. Registration began on June 9.

The authorities claim to have acted within the requirements of the act, but the protest is entered on the grounds that the procedure was irregular and invalid.

There is no indication, however, that the Conservatives will place a candidate in the field against Hon. Mackenzie King. Liberals claim that the action taken is simply in order to make political capital.

The registration court sat three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the number who registered was less than 50. The Conservative executive have issued a statement complaining that the short notice given did not give them time to organize for registration.

Soon Mended, Says Graham.

Ottawa, June 14.—"It will be all right in a short time." This was the reply of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, when asked last night as to the result of his inspection of the damaged "Soo" canal.

Hon. Mr. Graham had little to say about his visit to the Soo. He remarked that the matter was one to be investigated on the other side of the boundary, as the Walker, which wrought the havoc, is owned by a U. S. firm. He didn't care to discuss the damage done or the responsibility therefor.

It is understood although Mr. Graham didn't say so definitely, that he will report to the Department of Justice.

Surveying Camp Burned Out.

Brantford, June 14.—Word has been received here of a prairie fire which destroyed the entire surveying camp of Roy Montgomery, son of Ald. Montgomery of this city, including ten tents, wagons and horses. With a party of 23 men Mr. Montgomery was engaged in Government survey work 125 miles from Prince Albert, Sask.

Pays \$20,000 for Gold Coins.

New York, June 14.—Two \$50 gold pieces struck from the United States mint in Philadelphia in 1777 were sold by the Numismatic Club to William H. Wooding, a wealthy collector of this city, for \$10,000 each, the highest price ever paid for an American coin. Both were perfect specimens.

QUAKES IN FRANCE

Southern Districts Suffer Heavily From Shocks.

HUNDRED REPORTED DEAD

Violent Disturbance In Herault and the Lower Rhone Country Devastate Towns and Villages—Residents Are Fleeing From Their Homes to Places of Safety—Tremors Felt In Madrid.

Marseilles, June 14.—From 75 to 100 dead and 100 injured is the estimated total casualties as the result of the earthquake which devastated several towns and villages in the southernmost part of France, particularly in the departments of Herault and Bouches du Rhone, Friday night.

The villages of Saint Cannat and Rognes were completely demolished by the earthquake and Lambesc, 12 miles from Aix, suffered heavily. A number of the wounded were imprisoned in the ruins and soldier worked desperately to rescue them.

Survivors are sleeping in tents and the streets are impassable. In many places they have been torn up and are encumbered with rocks. House, public buildings and churches were crumbled to pieces.

The victims at Saint Cannat and Rognes were horribly mutilated. There were evidences that several of the victims had lived for hours imprisoned by the debris before they died. At Rognes a family of four were buried. Their cries could be heard throughout the night, but all were dead in the morning when a rescuing party reached them. At Saint Cannat an old man and his son were watching a billiard game. They were killed. The players escaped.

The historic village of Vernegues was wrecked, but no one was killed. The monetary loss is heavy.

At Toulon—Fearing new shocks last night a large number of residents left the city and camped out in the country. The mayor opened the school-house for those walking the streets. The earthquake damaged the arsenal and several ships were almost driven ashore.

At Madrid—Light earth shocks occurred Saturday morning at Barcelona and Badalon, six miles northeast of Barcelona.

CATARRH CURED OR MONEY BACK.

The cause of Catarrh is a germ. It multiplies in the lining of the nose and throat, spreads to the bronchial tubes and finally reaches the lungs—it goes to the stomach—and fails to cure—Catarrh is inhaled. It goes everywhere—gets right after the germs—kills them—heals the soreness—stops discharge and hacking—cures every trace of Catarrh. You're absolutely certain of cure for Catarrh, throat irritation, colds or bronchitis, if you use Catarrhzone. 25c. and \$1.00 sizes sold everywhere.

NOTICE TO PAVEMENT CONTRACTORS

The City of Fredericton will receive proposals from Pavement Contractors until the nineteenth day of June, A.D., 1909, for the construction of 4,000 square yards of permanent pavement and 700 lineal feet of combined curb and gutter, or more.

Any contractor submitting proposal must attach specification for the construction of the pavement which he proposes and the life guarantee of same.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all tenders, but in the event of their awarding contract, a deposit of 5 per cent of the estimated cost will be required.

A. K. GRIMMER,
City Engineer.
Fredericton, N.B., June 7th, 1909.
June 8, 61.



Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, July 15, 1909, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
NAPOLEON TESSIER,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 4, 1909.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.
June 8, 631

Hundreds of People

have taken advantage of our Great Bargains offered to the public on Saturday last.

Bargain Sale Continues This Week

Special Clothing Sale | **S. KERNER** | Special Sale of Men's Summer Hats.
Take The People's Bargain Store
Advantage 450 Queen Street
JUNE 10, 1909 Have a Look

\$9.00 Men's Dark Suits Special for \$5.50.
\$5.50 All Wool Dress Trousers Special for \$3.15.
Extra Special Bargains in Men's Working Pants from 90c to \$1.50, buy here.
\$1.00 Extra Heavy Overalls for 69c.

TWO DAYS SPECIAL HOSE SALE

Ladies' Silk Embroidered Black Hose, all sizes Special for 19c
35c Boys' Extra Strong Hose for 24c.
Now is the time to buy reasonable goods cheap. Attend to our sales and you will surely save money.

Fresh Salmon, Shad and Mackerel.

Cucumbers, Cabbage, Ripe Tomatoes, Choice Fruit.

Have a Look at our 15 cent Counter

E. G. HOBEN

Grocer Tel. 305 York St.

A NEW SPRING SUIT

IS JUST WHAT YOU WANT AT THIS SEASON

Come in and let me show you some of the Newest in Patterns Tweeds and Serges at prices the lowest in the City.

W. E. SEERY

Merchant Tailor 550 Queen St.

Lava Chemical Resolvent Soap

Especially adapted for anyone handling Greasy, Inky or Sticky Substances. Leaves the skin clean and soft. Also good for Toilet and Bath.

PRICE 10c.

For Sale only by **W. C. BURTT** F'ton N.B.

G.T. WHELPLEY



Manitoba Oats

Middlings

Bran

Durham

Eagle and

Banner Feeds

Corn Meal

Cracked Corn

G. T. Whelpley

Queen St. Fredericton

We wish to announce to our numerous customers and the public that we are sole agents for the Semi-ready, nothing and we have a complete line of these goods in stock.

We also wish to announce that our spring stock has just arrived and we invite you to call and see our New Spring Goods. Fit and workmanship be best.

Walker Bros.

IMPORTING TAILORS