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THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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H. F. PULLEN, Managing Editor.

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DAILY EDITION

Friday, June 8, 1923.

Dawson Epigram

Worth Remembering.

The epigram given the Rotary Club yesterday and passed on today through the medium of the Daily News columns is well worth remembering and pondering over. "Get together, stick together and buy at home" is one of the secrets of success for any community even less favored than this. For several months we have been urging the buy at home plan and Mr. Dawson's endorsement of it indicates that it is a sound principle. There have been times in the past when the men who were living on salaries paid by the city sent out of the city for everything they could possibly get there. Nothing like civic loyalty was to be found even in the city hall and in other branches of the public service. It is time that those who found the money gave the preference to those who patronized home industries. While we dislike interference with personal liberty, yet, if we are to succeed, we must imbue the citizens with a spirit of loyalty to the home town and must discourage disloyalty to the city just as much as disloyalty to the state. "Get together, stick together and buy at home" is sound economic policy.

Losing Benefit Of Good Weather.

Through not having the swimming platforms and apparatus in place, people here are losing the good weather opportunity to swim in the Salt Lake. Besides that the present condition is a distinct danger to those who like to bathe at the local resort. Also it has a neglected appearance and looks bad as a place to take tourists. The newly reorganized swimming club is working to raise the money and preparing to have the work done, but in the meantime the weather is good. If the hot spell continues there will be large crowds at the lake Sunday and great care must be exercised to prevent accident.

Rupert Should Benefit From Better Freight Rates.

If John Oliver wins his fight for better freight rates for British Columbia, this port should benefit. It has been suggested that should the rates be equalized, grain shipments would commence from here almost immediately. Vancouver could not possibly handle all the business that would offer. With another good crop on the prairies there would be good return freights of lumber, making the business a profitable one for the railway. Return freights are one of the secrets of successful railroading.

If Mr. Oliver comes here, as he has promised to do this summer, he should get a great reception, for he is the one man above all others who has fought persistently for the rights of the province. Others have put up a little skirmish at times but one man only has stayed with the job and that is Farmer John Oliver. He has already met with a measure of success.

Marketing Beef Of Bulkley Valley.

The minister of agriculture is inquiring into the beef marketing of the Bulkley Valley with a view to preventing a recurrence of the impasse which existed last year. The Board of Trade have laid the case frankly before him and asked that he take action. He is now to get the viewpoint of the ranchers before making recommendations to the cabinet. It is to be hoped that decisive action will be taken. We in the north must stick together if we are to succeed and we must demand that the farmers be given reasonable market facilities.

"There Were Many Things Which I Could Not Eat"

Mrs. H. Robert Wells, English Harbour, Trinity Bay,
Nfld., writes:



"I was troubled with nervous dyspepsia—so much so that there were a great many things I could not eat at all on account of the distressed feeling afterwards. I used many different remedies, but they did me little good. Finally I tried Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills, and was surprised at the relief this combined treatment gave me in such a short time."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 Cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

LOCAL MEMBERS MAKE SPEECHES

Text of What Neill and Stork
Said on Right to Organize
and Closed Towns

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

System Imported from Some of
American States Says
Skeena Representative

After getting special permission from the House of Commons to bring it up as a matter of urgent public importance, A. W. Neill, member for Comox-Alberni recently drew attention to conditions at Powell River, a summary of which was published in this paper. Later officers of the company denied that men had been discharged there for belonging to a union. The speech was followed by a shorter one on the same subject by Fred Stork. Mr. Neill as reported in Hansard said:

The Powell River Company is a large paper manufacturing company on the coast, about one hundred miles north of Vancouver. It is one of those places called a company townsite, that is, the company obtained a townsite, put up their works, and are exclusive owners of the townsite with the exception of one small block which is owned by a Chinaman. The effect of this is that the company practically controls everyone who lives and speaks or even thinks in that town. I wish to give full credit where credit is due. The town is very well run from the point of view of labor conditions, that is, the living conditions are satisfactory, the houses are quite properly built, the sanitary conditions excellent, and the light and water satisfactory. The houses are furnished to the company's workers at a very reasonable rental. There is nothing to complain of in that respect at all. I wish to give credit where credit is due, but unfortunately the company have the idea—it is an American company, under alien management and with alien capital—which is prevalent in some sections of the States that the workman is practically a chattel and they not only have the people in that town working for them but they wish to think for them. I am not exaggerating because I know the circumstances. I know a case where a man went as a delegate to a political convention and was promptly discharged for that reason.

Parson Had to Leave

I know another case where a minister of the gospel was accused of being too democratic in the views of Christian democracy that he preached, and that man—he was not fired because they do not fire parsons, but he was notified that his house was required for some other purpose. The parson was willing to stay, and his congregation were willing to keep him, but that man had to sever his connections with that church because the views of Christian democracy that he preached there were not acceptable to the management of the town. I am only saying this by way of illustration to give the House an idea of the attitude of the management towards the people of that town. The company, of course, is largely employed in making paper, and there is a paper makers' union, a trades union, in that town, and the union has been languishing a great deal because labor conditions got hard, the union was frowned upon by the management and the only place they could hold their meetings was in this Chinese block that I mentioned before. This company was unable to get this Chinaman to move. He had bought the block before the company acquired their property. The officials of this organization were notified about a month ago that their services would be dispensed with. Every official of that union was discharged and their places were taken by somebody else. Now the members of this trade union have been notified that unless they surrender—that is the word used—before next Sunday their charter, that is—go out of business entirely—that is what it amounts to exactly—all the members of the union there will be discharged. I wish to state that my information further says

that there is no strike or threatened strike, and there is no labor trouble of any description. It is simply that the employers and the organization of employers take the stand that they will prevent, so far as they are able, labor from organizing in their particular way.

Reactionary Sentiment

Now, I thought the time had long gone past in this day and generation, when it would be necessary for me or any one else in this House to rise and defend the rights of ordinary labor to organize for their own protection and in a thoroughly legitimate way. But it appears that there is a reactionary sentiment which always crops up in this country and which is very much alert. Not only is it unjust but it is a very bad policy to treat trade unionism in this way because trade unionism is the bulwark of society against Bolshevism. Certain people may not think that, but it is the case. Wherever there is a genuine trade union you will always find it opposed to any suggestion of Bolshevism. There is some kind of an international union which is affiliated with the Bolsheviks of Moscow, but that is not supported or endorsed by the genuine trade union—in fact the most bitter conflicts take place between the genuine trade unions and the Bolsheviks. Therefore, I am justified in saying that when these organizations of genuine working men get together for their own improvement or benefit they should be encouraged rather than frowned upon. They are the future bulwark, as I have said, against Bolshevism. And what do you suppose these

men will become if they are compelled to surrender their charter on this occasion, or if they are thrown out of their homes and employment in consequence of this action on the part of the employers? What will be the next step in the political affiliations of these men? They will become Bolsheviks and I would not blame them if they did.

I would like to point out that as far back as 1918 the late government passed an order in council, No. 7,143, on the 1st July, in which there is what is called a declaration of a war labor policy. Conditions were very unsettled then. Indeed, we did not know from day to day what steps or what attitude labor might take. It was very urgent that labor should, in plain language, be conciliated, and the Dominion government very properly stepped in and pronounced, so to speak, or declared what they considered was a proper war labor policy to be followed not only by the Dominion but by the employers on the one hand and the employees on the other. They formulated practically a policy for better mutual relations which they endeavored to induce the two parties to adopt voluntarily as between labor and their employers. The second condition reads as follows:

That all employees have the right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives shall be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, and other grievances.

Prefer Unions

I do not believe there is one per cent of the employers of Canada who do not subscribe to that declaration, and who do not prefer to see trade unions in their neighborhood so that they can deal with their representatives in all matters of dispute. If that was sound law or sound policy for the government to adopt in 1918 it cannot be very far off what is just and fair today, and there is the whole question in a nutshell. I simply ask protection for these men in their legitimate rights to organize—not for strikes, or anything of that kind, there is no strike, but simply the (continued on page five)

"Wash Silks in LUX" say Belding-Corticelli Limited

BELDING-CORTICELLI LIMITED
Silk Manufacturers
TORONTO

Lever Brothers, Limited
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:
"The use of a harsh soap on pure silk is ruinous to the texture of the fabric. It shortens its life as well."
We are extremely glad to report to you that we have found LUX satisfactory for the washing of Belding and Corticelli Wash Silks. It is a pure, neutral soap and there is nothing in it that could injure the most delicate silk fibre.
We would like to have all purchasers of Corticelli Fingering Yarns launder them in the safe way set forth in the Lux directions. The dirt dissolves in the LUX suds, and leaves the garment soft and unshrunk.
Very truly yours,
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LUX



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"The Service Store."
WE CASH CHEQUES.

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We have been making tanks for boats during the past ten years and we have yet to get a complaint of faulty workmanship.

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Stop all the waste you can, and keep your money in a savings account where it will grow to help your future.

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