

# INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

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ROSSLAND, B. C., APRIL 13, 1901.

Price, Five Cents.

Issued Weekly in the Interests of Organized Labor.

Official Organ of Rossland Trades & Labor Council, and District Union No. 6. W. F. M.



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## THEIR POSITION

The Facts with Reference to  
Monday's Voting

## MINE MANAGERS WRONG

Mr. W. L. McDonald Presents a  
Strong Argument in Favor of  
the Union.

Does the miners union represent the miners of Rossland? Messrs. McDonald and Kirby say no. I am not in favor of taking the public into the private business of our meetings, yet in view of the distorted and garbled account of the proceedings of the past week presented to the public by the mine managers we think it prudent to publish a true statement of the miners meeting and ballot. It is better to do this than to allow the impression created among those unacquainted with the facts to go unrefuted.

On April 7th, at a special meeting of the Rossland miners union, a resolution was passed ordering the men to be called out of the mines in case the grievance committee was unable to adjust the differences between the companies under the control of Messrs. Macdonald and Kirby and the men in their employ. But at a meeting of over 500 members in good standing there were but eight votes against this resolution.

This resolution was submitted to a secret ballot vote for ratification on Monday, April 8th. The fact that it had apparently passed so unanimously the day before caused many of its supporters to believe that it was safely assured, and they did not take the trouble to vote at the ratification vote on Monday and to their surprise when the opponents polled 112 votes against the resolution it was found there was but 72 per cent of the vote in favor of ratifying the resolution which required 75 per cent or three-fourths.

Mr. E. Kirby says the rules of the W. F. M. requires that for a strike resolution to pass it must have three-fourths of the resident members vote in favor of it, or to carry in Rossland we must secure 450 votes in favor. He is wrong. This is not the construction placed on this section by the men who framed it and who are at the head of our order. The rules call for a three-fourths majority of the members voting, the words "of the resident members" being added to the section to prevent members who, though they should be in good

standing in our union, might at the same time be working in Phoenix, or Northport, or some other nearby camp, and should come here and wish to vote on a question as to whether Rossland miners should continue work or not, which would be evidently unjust.

These gentlemen claim this union is a small minority of the workingmen seeking to control the industrial future of Rossland. The majority of our members are citizens and twenty-five per cent are property holders. We have 650 members in good standing, about 50 of whom are employed in surrounding camps and have not yet been transferred, leaving, as Mr. Macdonald truly says, a resident membership of 600. Now, besides these, there are 150 good union men who, from lack of employment or other misfortunes, have fallen behind in their dues from one to six months, but who consider themselves good union men and who will obey to a man the rules and regulations of this union. There are also 150 members of the different unions from Sandon to Arizona who have been employed in Rossland but a short time and have not yet secured their transfer to this union. These men are as much under the jurisdiction of Rossland miners union as if their transfer had been completed.

This is 900 out of possibly 1050 men employed underground in the mines of Rossland. We have ninety-nine per cent of the skilled miners and ninety per cent of the best class of shovelers, carmen, etc. The other 150 are mostly new men with no mining experience.

This flattering result has not been secured by coercion or force, but by friendly persuasion and education.

Mr. Kirby goes out of his way to criticize us for using a cigar box for a ballot box. Now permit me to say that for this election there was a board of election judges, who were appointed by the union and paid for their time. The ballot boxes were opened and examined before the voting commenced and then sealed. This was done in the presence of the judges and the officers of the union. The boxes were not opened again until the vote was counted after the polls were closed. A correct list was kept of those who voted and this list agreed numerically, as it must, with the number of votes cast. When the votes were counted there were three additional clerks appointed, one of whom opened and announced the result of each ballot. Then the ballot was laid face up on the table before the other four members of the board that all might see it had been properly announced. After the counting the question was asked: "Are there any objections to the ballots being destroyed?" No objections were raised and the ballots were destroyed, according to the rules of the miners union. If these gentlemen would come direct to the officers of the union they will receive more reliable information than they are at present receiving from their private detective agency, the intelligence of which is apparently about on a par with their honesty.

Yours truly,

W. L. McDONALD,

Vice-President Rossland Miners Union.

## FIVE LIVES LOST

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## Labor's View of Refinery.

Mr. James Wilks, president of District Association No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, was interviewed by a representative of the Nelson Miner last week upon the present agitation, having for its object the establishment of a silver-lead refinery. Mr. Wilks expressed himself as follows:

"Speaking as president of our district organization I will say that our annual convention will take place in this city on Tuesday, April 2, when doubtless this important question will be fully and thoroughly discussed from its every aspect, and in all its tendencies and bearings, and the public will receive in due course of time the result of our deliberations upon it. Speaking personally, I cannot see where there is room for serious difference of opinion as regards the desirability of having our ores refined in our own country. That the establishment of lead refineries in Canada would be of great advantage to the Dominion in general and the silver-lead bearing districts in particular, and could not fail to benefit all interests involved, is, I believe, a matter of general belief, to which I cordially agree, always provided that due care is taken to secure their establishment under such terms and conditions as will afford a reasonable guarantee that they will be operated with proper regard to the interests of the mining industry, to the protection of which, and the advancement of the general interests of our province, it is claimed their establishment is an absolute necessity.

"I have discussed this question with several of the leading mine operators of this district and am satisfied by their representations that the silver lead industry of British Columbia is pretty much under the thumb and at the mercy of the American smelter trust. This, to say the least, is a most regrettable condition of affairs and clearly detrimental to the interests of the people of this part of Canada, who very largely depend upon the development of the mining industry to bring about a prosperous condition to all classes of our community. I am not going to champion the cause of the mine owner, or make any plea in his behalf, because I am convinced by experience that he is well able to take care of himself. I just want to say that I do not consider this a mine owners' question in the ordinary sense of that term; on the contrary, I regard it as a live, popular issue before the whole people, who ought to be, and who doubtless are, vitally interested in it, and whose best interests absolutely depend upon a proper solution and an adequate remedy being found for the difficulty which confronts us. If the prime movers of this agitation are out for a refinery in the true interests of the country, and are willing to adopt such safeguards as will secure fair treatment rates to the mine operator and ample protection to the interests of Canadian labor, then I am prepared to regard their representations with some degree of favor. But there is another point which I regard as the most important matter in the consideration of this whole question and it is this: I want to see a clause in the subsidy act, which will, without any cavilling or doubt, give the government effectual control over and prevent the absorption of our refinery when established by the American smelter trust. If they can see their way to agree to this wise precaution, then I am with them heart and soul in the movement. I do not wish to be understood as begrudging substantial profits to the men whose money will be invested in this enterprise, but I consider this is absolutely essential to the proper protection of the public interests. But unless the terms and conditions under which private enterprise shall acquire the right to establish this industry actually constitute government control, then I cannot favor the scheme. I will give you my reasons for holding this view on the subject: I quite agree with J. Roderick Robertson when he suggested that care should be exercised to prevent the refinery from charging exorbitant treatment rates, and I assume

that he agrees with me that similar provision should be made to protect the interests of Canadian labor; but I respectfully submit that we can put ourselves to the trouble to protect those interests in the most careful manner possible, and if the government has no effectual control upon the refinery, and has no penalty to impose other than the withdrawal of the bonus for non-compliance with those terms, we will find ourselves at a serious disadvantage and the remedy thus obtained utterly inadequate to protect the public interests to the extent which the measure of assistance the government will afford the enterprise would justly entitle us to. What I mean by that statement in plain stated terms is this: If the government has no string to that bonus to prevent it, the absorption of our refinery by the notorious trust will be consummated, in my opinion, just at the moment when the former becomes a dangerous rival to the latter; or when it becomes desirable or profitable for that giant corporation to gobble it up. Now I betray no secrets when I say that our organization is just as anxious as any other institution in Canada to assist in establishing new industries in this country under proper conditions and at the same time free the silver-lead industry from the domination and control of the smelter trust; therefore, I make bold to say that if any effective scheme is submitted to our convention that will create this much-to-be-desired condition I am confident it will receive the enthusiastic and undivided support of our whole organization. But I wish to qualify this statement by saying that any such scheme thus presented should contain in itself beyond all doubt the element of efficacy; otherwise I very much fear that it will not create a favorable impression upon our people. I expect to be told that the restrictions I would impose will have the tendency of discouraging capitalists from investing their money in the enterprise. In reply I would say that this argument is not as strong as it sounds for this reason: So long as private enterprise would continue to operate the refinery with proper regard for all the interests involved there is absolutely no danger of the government interfering with them; because, after all, governments are pretty much like individuals; at least in one respect—that is to say, they are very reluctant indeed to impose upon themselves or to accept new and additional obligations and responsibilities. Furthermore, I contend that if this industry is to receive public assistance we have a right to demand that it shall be operated under such conditions as will guarantee a due and proper observance of the rights of the people; otherwise no bonus should be given. Nothing is settled until it is settled right, and while we are at this business we should adopt some scheme which would obviate the necessity of us having to grapple with the same problem again in a few years, which we will surely have to do if the government does not place a strong string on that bonus, and place the refinery beyond the grasp of the trust. What do I think of the \$5 per ton bonus proposition? Well, I should say if the capitalists who are interested in this subject succeed in getting this amount of subsidy they should consider themselves exceedingly fortunate indeed and could well afford a government control clause to be inserted in their contract. Let us suppose a case and go into figures a little. Suppose the refinery treated the whole of the production of lead in British Columbia alone, which is estimated to be 15,000 tons, and it is admitted at the outset that the cost of construction and equipment of a well appointed refinery is approximately \$250,000—it will be seen that the amount of subsidies the government would pay to the refining company in three years would practically be equal to the cost of building the refinery and equipping it all ready for business. And this, of course, is without making any allowance for the enormous increase in the production of silver-lead ores which is confidently predicted by the friend of the bonus idea, in which case,

of course, the refining company would receive a much larger amount in subsidies. Of course I am quite aware that the amount of capital which would be employed in the business when the refinery gets under operation would be a much larger sum than the actual cost of construction and equipment of the refinery itself. Now the capitalists behind this project undoubtedly have large capital at their control and if the government is persuaded to grant a bonus of \$5 per ton all that is required of them is to expend a quarter of a million in the construction of a refinery and secure sufficient silver-lead matte to enable them to refine 20,000 tons of lead per annum. They will then be entitled to draw out of the public strong box the modest sum of \$100,000 per annum in bounties or subsidies. Now I consider this a large amount of assistance indeed—\$100,000 per annum would pay interest at the rate of five per cent on two millions of money. The refining company would build a refinery and, it is hoped, make good profit. In addition to all this, they would receive from the government a sufficient amount per annum to pay five per cent interest on the amount of money actually expended in the construction of their refinery and also upon a million and a quarter, which they might employ in the enterprise if they found it necessary on condition that they refine 20,000 tons of lead, which is generally believed would not be a difficult matter for them to accomplish. The position I take is this: That if the government gives any such measure of assistance to this project they should retain effectual control over it and preclude the possibility of a condition arising similar to that which exists at the present time. What do I think is the best solution to the refinery problem? Well, as I believe it would be a paying proposition I would prefer to see the provincial government come to the relief of the situation and erect the necessary refinery. I believe the Dominion government would rather grant a bonus to our provincial government than to any corporation in Canada. A refinery owned or controlled by the government could and would undoubtedly protect the mining industry and all other interests involved, and the people at large would feel comforted in the fact that the American smelter trust would be powerless to exercise its blighting influence upon the progress of our province.

"What is my opinion of Mr. Houston's resolution of government ownership of the Crow's Nest Southern railway? Well, I will say that I regard it as the correct idea and I hope it is adopted by the house; and that the government carries out the implied instructions. I just think the same of that proposition as I do of the refinery proposition—the government should either build it or control it. In my opinion the three most important events that could occur at the present time to bring about a prosperous condition in this province are the establishment of a lead refinery; the building of the Crow's Nest Southern, and the Coast-Kootenay railway, by the government for the people if possible; but at all events under such conditions as would enable government to keep effectual control over the three enterprises, or to acquire them by purchase when the public interests demand that such a course should be adopted."

We regard the recent great railroad combinations as foreshadowing the rise of Socialism. If, as is now held, there is nothing in existing law that can be made applicable to the restraint and regulation of the great railroad trusts, the one recourse will be public ownership. It is tenking straight to that end. In the latest deal, the possession of the Southern Pacific has been made possible through machinations in the earlier stages of that enterprise, which were nothing less than robbery of the public. And when the crisis comes and the people rise up to assert their control, these things will be remembered.—Boston Daily Post.

Poverty is the test of civility and the touchstone of friendship.—Hazlitt.

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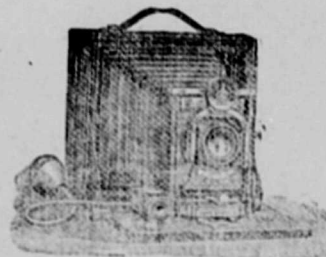
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READ THE WORLD



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It is but a short time ago that lots in Rossland, Greenwood, Nelson, Phoenix and Sandon, which are now worth thousands of dollars, were selling at the same prices as are now being asked for lots in Hedley City, and the same thing is certain to be repeated at this place. Until the first day of May lots will be sold at from \$100 to \$150 on easy terms. After that date the prices will be at least doubled. Lots are selling very rapidly. The choicest business lots will soon be all gone. Intending purchasers should make immediate application in order to secure the most desirable locations.

Maps of the surrounding country, plan of townsite, location of mines, samples of ore, etc., may be seen at my office. Anyone in the city unable to call at the office and wishing further information, if they will write me, I will call and give them any further information they may require.

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### Business You Know.

A short time ago the manager of one of the big stores in this city, says a New York correspondent to the Toledo, Ohio, Times, found that a rival establishment had just received a large consignment of fine lace. Needless to say that the lace was expensive. He immediately sent one of his subordinates over to the rival store, with instructions to buy half a yard of the aforesaid lace. This he hung up in a conspicuous position with a legible and reasonable price mark attached. Then he gave some instructions to the girls behind the counter and returned to await developments. Two shoppers happened along and the price of the lace caught their attention.

"Isn't that just too beautiful," exclaimed one of them.

The other gasped: "Look at the price."

In answer to their eager questions, the shop girl answered, nonchalantly: "That there lace? I don't think we've got any more. Wait a minute."

The two women waited while the girl consulted long and seriously with one of her fellows.

When it was over, the girl returned and informed them: "Sorry, but we're out of that lace. Guess you can get some over in Blank's, though," mentioning the rival establishment. The two women hurried away, fearing that the supply in the other store might also be exhausted. It wasn't, but they did not buy any lace, and furthermore, they advised all their friends to shop at Dash's because the prices there were so reasonable.

"But," they added, "you've got to get there early, or the nicest things will be all sold."

### Masonic Pull for Ex-Sultan.

The Turkish Free Masons have sent to King Edward a curious appeal on behalf of the unfortunate Mourad, elder brother of Abdul Namid, who resigned as sultan under the name of Amurot V, for three months and was then deposed on the ground of insanity. The appeal refers to him as "one who for the last quarter of a century has been imprisoned on the pretext of a mental disease, and begs King Edward to use his influence to secure the freedom of a brother Free Mason".

A widower can't even look at an unmarried woman without the whole neighborhood talking about it.

Persecution is not wrong because it is cruel, but cruel because it is wrong.—Whately.

Each hour comes with some little fagot of God's will fastened upon its back.—Faber.

To be traduced by ignorant tongues is the tough brake that virtue must go through.—Shakespeare.

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that we deserve them.—Aristotle.

### Girls as Coal Heavers.

Bishop Potter paints this realistic picture in a paper regarding his impressions of Japan:

"If I were asked to say, of all that I saw in Japan, what that is that lives most vividly in my memory, I should probably shock my artistic reader by saying that it was the loading of a steamship at Nagasaki with coal. The huge vessel, the Empress of Japan, was one morning, soon after its arrival at Nagasaki, suddenly festooned, I can use no other word, from stem to stern on each side with a series of hanging platforms, the droekest nearest the base and diminishing as they rose, strung together by ropes, and ascending from the sampans, or huge boats in which the coal has been brought alongside the steamer, until the highest or narrowest platform was just below the particular porthole through which it was received into the ship. There were, in each case, all along the sides of the ship, some four or five of these platforms, one above another, on each of which stood a young child. On board the sampans men were busy filling a long line of baskets, holding, I should think, each about two buckets of coal, and these were passed up from the sampans in a continuous and unbroken line until they reached their destination, each young girl, as she stood on her particular platform, passing, or rather almost throwing, these huge basketsful of coal to the girl above her, and she again to her mate above her, and so on to the end.

"The rapidity, skill, and above all, the rhythmic precision with which, for hours, this really tremendous task was performed was an achievement which might well fill an American athlete with envy and dismay. As I moved to and fro on the deck above them, watching this unique scene, I took out my watch to time these girls, and again and again I counted sixty-nine baskets—they never fell below sixty—passed on board in this way in a single minute. Think of it for a moment. The task—I ought rather to call it an art, so neatly, simply, and gracefully was it done—was this: The young girl stooped to her companion below her, seized from her uplifted hands a huge basket of coal, and then, shooting her lithe arms upward, tossed it laughingly to the girl above her in the ever-ascending chain. And all the while there was heard, as one passed along from one to another of these chains of living elevators, a clear, rhythmical sound, which I supposed at first to have been produced by some bystander striking the metal string of something like a mandolin, but which I discovered, after a little, was a series of notes produced by the lips of these young coal-heavers themselves—distinct, precise, melodious, and stimulating. And at this task these girls continued, uninterruptedly and blithely, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, putting on board in that time, I was told, more than one thousand tons of coal. I am quite free to say that I do not believe that there is another body of work-folk in the world who could have performed the same task in the same time and with the same ease."—Century.

### Mob Holding a Castle.

There are reliable reports of a serious riot last Tuesday at Lampasas, a station on the Mexican Central railway, 70 miles distant from Laredo, Tex. It appears that the government of Mexico had suspicions about a revolutionary occurrence at that place and Monday morning the military stationed there arrested four citizens. When they were taken to the station en route to Monterey, a mob, headed by Francisco Maranjo, son of the famous General Maranjo, appeared at the station. In the excitement that followed one of the prisoners escaped. When the train left the leader of the mob repaired to General Maranjo's castle, where they are at present surrounded. As soon as the government heard of the disturbance 500 soldiers from Monterey were dispatched to the scene by special train.

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## The Industrial World

VERRAN & FLETCHER,  
Editors and Managers.

Published weekly at the Miners Union hall, Rossland, in the interest of organized labor in British Columbia.

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Secretaries of all unions are authorized to receive subscriptions for The Industrial World.



SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

### THE TROUBLE.

The attempt of Messrs. McDonald and Kirby, managers of the largest mining properties of Rossland, and, judging by their words and actions, lords of the "hill," to make Rossland citizens and the world at large believe that members of Rossland Miners' union are attempting to stir up trouble or force upon the membership something that the majority are not in favor of, will fall upon deaf ears.

Those who understand the conditions existing in this city today with reference to labor will brand their interviews, as published in the miner, as false.

We know not where they obtained the information which they seen so anxious to give to the public. The information is as false as has been much more of the supposed "information" tendered them in the past. That they have had hirelings to communicate with them whenever questions of moment arose, has been apparent for some time. But did it ever occur to the mine managers that these same men, traitors to their fellows, might be traitors to those whom they are expected to serve?

As we said last week, the laboring element of Rossland is a peace-loving one. They exemplified this last Monday. But this does not settle the question by any means. There

are grievances now as before and these must be given attention. The mere postponement does not settle the trouble. We know, and so does the mine managers, that the almighty dollar cuts a big figure in things of that kind, but principle will prevail in the end.

Now, as to agitators, the mine managers know as well as anyone else that there was no agitating in the late difference. If there had been the result might have been different. It was a plain expression of opinion, in which dollars and cents cut a figure more or less. During the existence of Rossland union no walking delegate has attempted to interfere with any employe in his work, either above or below ground. All the union asks of such officer is that he see those who are not members while they are going or coming from work and endeavor to induce them to become members. What is there wrong in such action? In what way would this interfere with the mines or their management? It has been repeatedly stated that the walking delegate wished to go into the mines and other works, but it is easy to know from what source such talk emanated, for it is as false as other statements that have been made.

The fact of the matter is that the mine managers are attempting to break up the union. We have heard they made that avowal when they came here. Now why should they do this? The union was here before they came, and with previous managers there was no trouble. Everything was moving along nicely, the miners were happy, the business men were happy and there was more money in circulation than now, with far less men employed. Labor can stand just so much. When the limit is reached there is going to be a kick. It was thought that time had arrived but it proved otherwise. Now it behooves these men who have been the prime cause of this dissatisfaction to endeavor to set matters right. This they cannot do by discharging union men just because they are union men, giving some other flimsy excuse for their action, neither can they do it by coercing a few of the many by offers of fat positions or larger revenue for their labor. There are certain conditions that must be met and it will require no outlay of capital on their part to meet them. Members of the union are men and must be treated as such. They have as much right to be members of their union as the mine managers or mine owners of theirs. Because a man is a mine manager is no reason that all should fall down and worship him. He is but a man and as such is but the equal of all others. If the mines of Rossland cannot be operated at a living wage then it is far better that they be closed. Pauperism furnishes poor sustenance for a city. If the same men who

at present are in charge of these mines were asked to do what they ask others to do at the same wage they would be and act just as the laborer of Rossland is acting today. They know this and so do we.

Now, gentlemen do not run away with the idea that you have settled this question, or that the laboring people of Rossland are to be lead about by a string. The conditions that existed previous to Monday exist today and must be met sooner or later. Treat your employes as you would yourselves be treated and there will be no differences. But as long as you persist in your tyrannical practices just so long will labor protest.

### ONE CAUSE.

While any attempt to raise the wages of the muckers employed in the mines at Rossland at this time by a strike would be ill-advised, for the country is not in a condition to stand a suspension of work in any of its industrial enterprises; yet, were the owners of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines to suspend their manager at Rossland, or give him a long vacation one of the causes of friction in that camp would be removed. Oftentimes the ill-advised actions of mine managers do a country more harm than an ill-advised strike. — Nelson Tribune.

The comments of the Nelson Miner anent the labor troubles in Rossland are like those of all monopolistic sheets—full of much good advice to labor. Labor needs no advice from such papers as it is impossible for them to do justice to labor, no matter how much the editor may be inclined to do so.

It has been suggested that Mr. Kirby be asked to conduct the next balloting in the Miners union, he having taken such an interest in the last, and exhibited such knowledge of how they should be conducted. The probabilities are that the result would be as Kirby wished.

We have as much use for a man who would betray an oath, taken for his own social condition as well as that of his fellows, as we have for a mangy pup. A few residents of Rossland may not like this but it is the way we feel, and not us alone.

## Hotel Victoria,

First class board & room

\$27.50 per Month.

Earl street south of Second avenue.

Milo Muroe, Prop.

## Labor Union Directory.

Officers and Meetings.

**TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in each month at 7.30 P. M., in Miners' Union Hall. President, Rupert Bulmer. Address all communications to Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. box 784.

**CARPENTERS & JOINERS UNION**—Meets every Friday of each week at 7.30 p. m. in Miners' Union Hall. Adam Hay, Pres.; A. R. McDonald, Sec.

**MINERS' UNION** No. 36, Western Federation of Miners—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7.30, p. m. in Miners' Union Hall. Frank Woodside, Secretary Rupert Bulmer, President.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION** No. 335.—Meets on the last Sunday of each month at the Miners' Union Hall. J. Barkdoll, Sec.; Wm. Poole, President

**JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION** NO. 252.—Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m. in Beatty's Hall. P. O. Box 314. W. McLeod, President. J. Kloman, Sec.

**PAINTERS' UNION**, No. 40. Painters and Decorators of America, meets in Beatty's Hall, on second and forth Tuesday of each month. W. S. Murphy, Pres.; Geo. W. Shinn, Sec.

**NEWSBOYS' UNION**, No 3 —Meet in Miners' Union Hall on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 9 a. m. Mike Gydotti, Pres.; Jay Barton, Sec.

**PRINTING PRESSMENS' UNION** No 118.—Meet the second Sunday in the month, Jas. H. Fletcher, Sec. T. E. Abbott, Pres.

**WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS**—Edward Boyce Pres, Butte, Montana; John F. McDonnell, vice, president, Virginia City Nevada; Jas. Maher; secretary-treasurer, Butte, Montana Room 17, Owsley block. Executive Board: John C. Williams, Grass Valley, Idaho; Jas. B. Furey, Butte, Montana, W. N. Burns, Ourry, Colorado; Chas. H. Moyer, Lead City, South Dakota; Chris Foley, Rossland B. C.

**DISTRICT UNION** NO. 6, W. F. M.—Jas. Wilkes, Pres. Nelson; Rupert Bulmer, vice-president, Rossland; Alfred Parr, secretary-treasurer, Ymir.

**MECHANICS' UNION** NO. 94 W. F. M.—Meets every Friday evening in Batty's Hall D. C. Coakley, Pres. W. W. Doty, Sec.

## Spokane Falls & Nothern.

Nelson & F Sheppard Ry.

## Red Mountain Railway.

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and all intermediate points connecting at Spokane with the Great Nothern, Nothern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connect at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Connect at Myer's Falls with stage daily for Republic, and connect at Bossburg with daily stage for Grand Forks and Greenwood.

Effective Oct 1900.		
Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive.
10:35 a. m.	Spokane.	7:10 p. m.
11:40 a. m.	Rossland.	6:00 p. m.
9:30 a. m.	Nelson.	8:00 p. m.

Night Train.		
10:00 p. m.	Spokane.	7:05 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Rossland.	7:30 a. m.

First-class sleepers on night train

H. A. JACKSON,  
General Passenger Agent.

H. P. BROWN, Agent.  
Rossland, B. C.

## Canadian Pacific

### RAILWAY

### AND SOO LINE

First-class Sleeper on All Trains From REVELSTOKE AND KOOTENAY LANDING.

### TOURIST CARS

Pass Dunmore Jet, daily for St. Paul Saturday for Montreal and Boston, Mondays and Thursdays for Toronto. Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

### A POINTER

for your Eastern trip is to see that your ticket reads via

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Trains Depart—

8:00—Ex-Sun. For Nelson, Kaslo, Cascade, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Midway, etc.

12:00—Daily For Nelson, Sandon and Slocan points, Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast, and via. Crow's Nest Route for all Eastern points.

For time-tables, rates and full information, call or address nearest Local Agent, or

A. B. MACKENZIE, City Agt  
Rossland, B. C.

A. C. McArthur, Depot Agt.

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Special attention given to work for organized labor generally.

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P. O. Box 558  
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# Suitable Spring CLOTHING For Men and Boys

## Light Top Coats, and Light Underwear

Latest block  
Barrington and  
Woodrow  
Hats

# EMPEY'S

Footwear,  
Fancy Vests,  
Colored Shirts

Our Spring Stock in all lines has been carefully selected throughout.

Particular attention has been paid by our buyer to the latest styles, with the result that our stock has the up-to-date-appearance that attracts the well-dressed man.

### International Music Hall

A. KLOCKMANN, Proprietor A. M. ZINN, Amusement Manager

Week Commencing Monday, April 15.

NEW FACES

NEW ACTS

First appearance of the charming soubrette

**EDYTHE STANLEY.**

Second week and big hit of the phenomenal female baritone

**OLA HAYDEN.**

First appearance of the comedian

**FRANK MARTIN.**

Our all star stock company in Basco's scintillating comedy

**JOLLY TIMES.**

NEW FACES

EVERY WEEK

ADMISSION 15 AND 25C.

Talking it over



No home is complete without a Sewing Machine. Watch this space each week for special quotations.

**W. & W.** 3 drawers, all attachments \$30

New 5 drawer D. H.

**New Queen** all attachments \$25

These machines are great bargains. Do not fail to see them.

**Taylor & McQuarrie,**

Agents New Home, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic and New Raymond Sewing machines.

Needles of all kinds for sale.

We give thorough instruction with every machine sold.

13 COLUMBIA AVE. ROSSLAND

#### Miners Union.

At the meeting of the miners' union Wednesday evening the attendance was unusually large.

A communication from President Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners was read and caused considerable comment.

A communication was received from Camp McKinney union, saying that the branch of the organization at that place was flourishing and that a new hall was being erected.

Nominations were made for a delegate to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners to be held in Denver, Col., which commences May 27. The election will take place next Wednesday evening.

Buy your wall paper, all 1901 goods, at Daniels & Chambers, near Empey Bros.

#### Closing Out Sale.

Mrs. M. Heard will close out her complete stock of millinery at cost prices. Now is the time for ladies wishing a new spring hat to get it at their own prices. A full line of underwear to be closed out. Bargains for everybody.

#### MINOR MENTION

The base ball season opens in Spokane tomorrow.

Spokane is already talking of its annual fruit fair.

There is now to be a department store trust. We wonder what next.

The Evening Star mine has suspended operations due to bad roads, so they say.

The Iron Horse compressor is now idle, due to the shutting down of the Evening Star.

The Enterprise mine, near Stocan

City, has purchased a ten-drill compressor plant.

Greatest assortment of wall paper in British Columbia. Daniels & Chambers, near Empey Bros.

The Mollie Gibson mine, Nelson camp, is to resume operations within three weeks.

The free milling belt near Nelson is to be adorned with a working mine on May 15th, so says the Nelson Miner.

Ring up V. & N. telephone No. 20 for all kinds of Job Printing, Rubber Stamps and Seals.

The discovery of rich placer diggings in Southern Washington has caused a decided rush to that district.

Mrs. Thomas Embleton received on Tuesday news of the death of her sister, Mrs. Robert Stoker, near Sunderland, Eng.

You can save money by purchasing your wall paper and paints at Daniels & Chambers, near Empey Bros.

The Russell theatre at Ottawa, one of the finest playhouses in Canada, was destroyed by fire at an early hour Wednesday morning.

The Fisher Maiden group, on Four Mile creek, near Silverton, has been purchased by Spokane capital and work will be resumed as soon as possible.

Joseph Squires, who lately returned from South Africa, is carrying his arm in a sling due to a dislocated shoulder. A fall on the slippery walk was the cause.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and see our stock of wall papers and paints. Daniels & Chambers, near Empey Bros.

John Bachie, a professed anarchist, was arrested in this city Monday while attempting to circulate anarchistic literature. Should have let him circulate some. It might have done good to a few citizens of Rossland. A little anarchistic sentiment seems to be badly needed.

A large barge containing five cars of coal and coke sank in Kootenay lake Monday. The barge has been raised but the coal and coke is a total loss.

Superintendent Chamberlain, of the Evening Star mine, was given a banquet in the Clarendon hotel Tuesday evening by a number of admiring friends.

Nelson has already had a bicycle mishap, and it did not affect the rider. The conditions would be reversed if a bicyclist attempted to cover the streets of Rossland.

The first annual ball by Samaritan Encampment, I. O. O. F., in Miners' union hall Monday evening was all that was promised for it. The attendance was large and all present voted the affair a complete success.

Arrangements for the smoker for returned South African volunteers is now complete. It will take place on the 25th inst. A minstrel performance on a limited scale will be a feature of the entertainment.

W. D. Brewster, who a few months ago was released from a 12-months' term at Nelson for embezzling money from the C. P. R. while serving as agent at Trail, is again in trouble, having been committed for trial for tapping the cash register in the store of G. F. Williams a Greenwood at an early hour Monday morning.

Madam Albani and her excellent company will be at the opera house next Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon. Tickets can be secured at Rolls' drug store.

Harold Daly will return from South Africa this evening. He will be given a royal welcome. Mr. Cronyn, who earned a corporal's stripe in that distant country, returned the fore part of the week

Get You Job Printing  
Done at the Industrial  
World Office



## Here and There.

There are twelve thousand sweat shops in New York.

Coal mined in England last year sold for \$330,000,000, add wages received by miners amounted to \$57,500,000, or about one-sixth.

Hereafter children under twelve will not be allowed to work in Russian factories unless they have had a common school education, or attend a school maintained in connection with the factory.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, George White, M. P., stated that Great Britain had spent more for war during the past two years than she had spent for education in 30 years.

Only one-tenth of the wage earners in the United States are organized. The nine-tenths have earned millions of dollars annually on account of the activity of the union men, and the debt they owe will never be paid.

The postal savings banks of Great Britain, after paying 2½ per cent interest on deposits during the year 1900, which in amount exceeded those of any depository in the world—declared a dividend amounting to \$7,500,000.

The labor unions of Missouri have succeeded in having a law passed in that state making the wages equal for men and women performing like labor. For violation of the law a fine of from \$10 to \$100 may be imposed.

## Pumping for the Other Fellow.

In 1874 while attending the Michigan University at Ann Arbor I boarded south of the court house square in the heart of the city. All along the street in front of the court house farmers gathered daily with wood and vegetables, using the street as a market place. At the side of the street near the center of the block stood an old pump from which hundreds of farmers and hucksters daily pumped water for their teams. Many complained of the incessant and prolonged pumping required to get a pail of water, while the vigorous praised the liberality of the city in providing a well so conveniently located. In pumping water one day in the presence of a policeman I berated the city authorities for providing an old pump from which it required so much labor to get water. The policeman said: "See here, young man," and taking me to one side of the pump about two rods showed me what appeared to be a skillfully contrived trap door. "Here," he said, "is a city reservoir holding fifteen thousand barrels of water for fire purposes. Just below the platform in the pump stock out of sight is a vent with pipe connecting with this reservoir. Every time you pump a gallon of water for yourself you pump two for the city into this reservoir and all others do the same." From that time I pumped no more water from the city well but often watched others pumping away innocently and contentedly, perfectly satisfied with the robber system. All through life I have pumped a double share for the other fellow, my employer, and all laborers are pumping into the reservoir of capitalism at least two dollars while they pump one for themselves. It's fixed, you know, so we can't do otherwise.—J. H. Wilkinson.

## Aphorisms.

The root of all discontent is self.

Delicacy is to the affected what grace is to beauty.—Degerando.

We are as often duped by diffidence as by confidence.—Chesterfield.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.—Chesterfield.

The reward of one duty done is the power to fulfill another.—George Eliot.

The feeling of distrust is always the last which a great mind acquires.—Racine.

Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.—Wordsworth.

If thou art a master, be sometimes blind; if a servant, sometimes deaf.—Fuller.

## The J. D. KING CO.'S UNION MADE SHOES

of the consumer we urge that you DEMAND  
of perfect workmanship. In thus consulting the interests  
of work or labor difficulties promote the highest possible pro-  
of work or labor difficulties promote the highest possible pro-  
their manufacture of Boots and Shoes. No strikes, cessation  
is used by THE J. D. KING CO., Limited, upon all  
THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION STAMP



## We Have What You Want

In the way of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Ties, Mufflers, Scarfs, Etc. The new shapes in Collars are always shown here first. The swellest Ties make their appearance here first. The most fashionable and popular Shirts reach us first. All goods sold at Bankrupt Prices.

M. J. O'HEARN

The Clothier.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have removed to the PEOPLE'S STORE, next to the Clifton Saloon.

ON EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF CLOTHING, SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHINGS YOU BUY OF US YOU SAVE ANOTHER DOLLAR

THE PEOPLES STORE,

Amalgamated with the ROSSLAND AUCTION HOUSE

## Cigars and Cigars.

When you ask for a cigar why don't you insist upon a good one? Nine cases out of ten you will be offered a cheap scab made cigar unless you name the kind wanted. They all cost you the same money, good are bad. Now why not get a good one. Ask for the best Crown Grant or W. B. You will then be encouraging a home industry, too. Think of this the next you ask for "a cigar."

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38 Columbia Ave. W. Phone 128.

## CENTRAL Meat Market

Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish, Game, Poultry and Oysters.

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WASHINGTON ST.

## Whenever You Desire

FRESH FRUIT

or anything

in the GROCERY LINE

or FLOUR

and FEED

Just call on

H. W. Simpson

Second Ave., near Washington St. V. & N. Phone 68.

You want a Label Cigar and you want the best? If that is so, try our

High Grade Union Cigars

Domestic Union Label Cigars: La Flor de Veneda, La Flor de Cuba, El Colonial, Imported Cuban Union Label Cigars, Larrange, El Corona, Africana Dude, Galelei.

The Queen Cigar Store

CROW & MORRIS, Props.

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Established 1817  
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Capital, (all paid up) \$12,000,000 Rest. \$7,000,000.  
Undivided Profits \$427,180.

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Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-Pres. E. S. Clouston, Gen. Man.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

A Savings Bank Department in connection with this branch has been opened. Interest at current rate.

## Safety Deposit Vaults

Rent of Boxes from \$7.50 to \$30 per annum.

J. S. C. FRASER, Manager Rossland Branch.

## Closing Out.

THE ECONOMIST STORE  
IS CLOSING ITS

## Men's and Boys' Clothing

Come and see if you cannot be  
be suited at CLOSING OUT  
PRICES.

## The Economist Store

First Avenue and  
Washington street

HOLSTEAD & WRIGHT

## Just Received

A Large Consignment of

New Jams, Jellies,  
Plain and Fancy Biscuits,

GEO. AGNEW & CO.

V. & N. phone 191  
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and Washington St.

GROGERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS

## PORTO RICO LUMBER CO.

LIMITED

Rough & Dressed Lumber, Shingles

Mouldings, and A-1 White Pine Lumber  
Always in Stock.

Mill at Porto Rico Siding. Yards at Rossland and Nelson. Head office at Nelson, B. C.

We carry a complete stock of Coast Flooring, Ceiling, Inside Finish, Turned Work, Sashes and Doors. Special order work will receive prompt attention.

## The Miners' Magazine,

Price \$1.00 per Year

EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

Published by the W. F. M. Denver Col.

Subscriptions Received at this Office, or at The Office of

the Secretary of Rossland Miner Union



## Paulson Bros.

Cleaned Currants  
Seeded Raisins  
Valencia Raisins  
Assorted Peels  
Oranges  
Lemons.  
Cranberries

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Wholesale and  
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**RETAIL MARKETS**—Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Ymir, Kaslo, Sandon, New Denver, Silverton, Cascade City, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Phoenix, Midway, Camp McKinney, Revelstoke, Ferguson and Vancouver.

Fish, Game and Poultry in Season, Sausages of All Kinds.

**WM. DONALD, Manager Rossland Branch**

## Thos. Embleton,

The West Le Roi avenue Grocer, keeps

**Everything the Miner  
Wants to Eat.**

Fancy and Staple Groceries and Provisions at lowest prices. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

## G. W. McBride,

**Hardware, Miners'  
Supplies, Stoves,  
Ranges, Etc., Etc.**

## WOOD! WOOD!

I have taken over the control of the Red Star Transfer Co.'s wood business and orders left with me at the old stand on Washington street will receive prompt attention. Wall seasoned wood of all kinds delivered to any part of the city.

Washington Street,  
Opposite Bank of Montreal.

**W. F. LINGLE.**

### The Referendum.

Never in our short history has any public question arisen to which the principle of the referendum was so applicable, nor one in which it would serve a more useful purpose than in the situation created by the railway deal. Government by elected representatives is failing at many points, and some of its worst defects are felt in new communities like ours. The lack of well trained and really representative men; local influence; the many and multifarious matters to be dealt with in a short session; the growing power of corporations and their covert methods, those are some of the causes of failure, the referendum is a plain remedy that covers them all.

Neither in principle nor practice is the referendum either foreign or novel to our institutions.

Theoretically we govern ourselves through our elected representatives, a plan coupled with a wide extension of the franchise which was a long step forward from the autocratic methods of former times. This failing us, we by natural sequence proceed to take an expression of the will of the people directly by the process of referendum. In practice it is in operation in our city whenever a money bylaw has to be decided upon, a right and function jealously guarded by citizens.

The common objection taken to the referendum, viz: that it is cumbersome, slow and costly, is shallow, and does not touch the principle involved. The people have a right to the most direct means that can be devised to conduct their own public affairs. All measures of importance should be passed upon by popular vote of the people directly and the fact that we have such a mass of minor measures to deal with every session is very strong testimony to the hand to mouth, piecemeal character of legislation in general. In Switzerland the average is three to four new laws a year. This results in a stability and deliberateness we should do well to emulate; but our law mills, national and provincial, are never satisfied without a grist totalling some hundreds, mostly the spoil of special interests and lawyers. When it is clearly understood by the people that they possess the power to accept or reject any legislation, together with the power of initiative it will stimulate and educate them in the duties of citizenship to a degree attainable by any other means it will give the surest safeguard against corruption, and leave to government what should be its prime function in an intelligent community, viz: administration.—Voice.

Six thousand miners on strike in Wales, two thousand quarrymen on strike at Buxton, five hundred laborers on strike at Tilbury Docks, four thousand Penrhyn quarrymen on strike, two thousand Glasgow joiners resisting a threatened reduction of wages from 10d to 9d per hour—such are a few of the cheerful indications of prosperity with which the laboring classes begin the new century. Scottish iron-workers have had to accept a five per cent reduction, with the unemployed list daily growing larger.—London Labor Leader.

### Rats on "Charity"

The charity organizations admit that there are thousands of "worthy poor" in New York city who suffer from hunger and cold every winter because they cannot find work to do. At the same time it is admitted that there are people in the clothing industry working fourteen hours a day for a bare livelihood. Is it not an insult to talk of charity in the face of such condition? Justice is what we want; not charity; healthy social conditions which will give all a chance to work and get the whole product of their labor—not the opening of soup kitchens and the distribution of old clothes and sanctimonious tracts.—The People.

### Human Nature and Government.

Law and government, under the present system of skimming the workers and surfeiting the shirkers, make de-

mands on the individual which are directly opposed to human nature. It is the human nature of the free Indian to satisfy hunger, and not until "civilization's" influences are thrown around him does he lack the means of doing it. As soon as the red man is "civilized" he is hungry. And the human nature of the white slave prompts him to satisfy hunger; but he can't do it—law and the government stand in the way. If he attempts it, the law will cast him into jail. He sees bread in abundance and in the midst of it all is expected to go hungry and keep his hands off. It matters not that he helped raise the wheat, mill the flour or bake the bread—there is a gatling gun for every loaf and a "Thou shalt not steal" over all, for this bread is private property. The worker—the soil tiller, the miller and the baker—is disinherited and must eat the bread of a criminal or die.

But suppose he finds work? Ah! if he only finds work! What then? Then he can procure a portion of what he creates from a capitalist who is willing to employ him. He can have just enough to sustain life; but even that "beon" involves the transforming of all the energy he acquires from his pittance of a wage into more surplus which the capitalist appropriates. Meanwhile the preacher tells him to love his fellowmen, in the hope of a blessed future beyond the grave—right at the time, too, when his stomach is empty and his employer's is full, and when his torn and tattered coat prevents him attending "divine" service to see his well-groomed master "in the midst of them." I tell you that the more men think about these things, the beastliness and hollowness and hypocrisy of what you call "civilization," and the more they see the truth of what Carnegie says, that "the men who get rich are not the men who work," the more crimes are committed, and will be committed until so barbarous, inhuman and unchristlike a system is completely abolished.—Social Democratic Herald.

### THIS IS THE STUFF.

**And Goes to Prove That Municipal Ownership is Right.**

Eighteen months ago Duluth, Minn. acquired the gas and water works of that city, and paid \$3,400,000 for the two plants. Since then the price of water has been cut down 40 per cent, and gas has been reduced one-half. Since being taken out of private hands the plant has taken on many improvements. Before the people were compelled to drink impure and polluted water; now it is of the purest and most wholesome kind. On top of all this the city has made a large profit on the investment, which goes to pay off the debt. They city now proposes to own its own electric lights and telephone service.—Public.

Goldwin Smith has some strong things to say about the seamy side of the British Empire. He writes as follows: "Rape, murder and rape under the banners of Christianity and civilization are still running their course in miserable and helpless China. Do Christian missionaries protest? Nobody protests except the heathen Japanese. The Imperial ruffian who gave the word for massacre is received with enthusiasm in the land of Wesley and Wilberforce."

J. F. Carroll, of the Hamilton Brass Co., Limited, is the champion labor crusher of Canada. He refuses to employ union men, and declares they are all "barroom bums." He has locked out even his own son and brother, who are union men. Some of his men are paid as low as \$1 per week. He makes cash registers, beer pumps, hose nozzles, window fixtures, portable ladders, lemon squeezers and cork pullers. His name and that of his company can be easily remembered.

The Vancouver Independent says the \$50,000 given by Andrew Carnegie to Vancouver should be accepted as a gift from "The ironworkers of Pennsylvania."

# LOTS OF LOTS

## Lots and Acreage Property for Sale.

Those wishing to buy desirable lots in any of the Railway Additions, or acreage near the city, Garden Lands, Fruit Farms, Chicken Ranches, Etc., are requested to call at our City Office. We have some fine residence lots which we offer at prices and terms none can object to. Come and let us show you what we have to offer.

**E. CHARLES, Land Agent,**

**Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway**

Cor. Third Ave. and Washington St., Opp. Red Mountain Depot.



# THE BIG STORE

## JUST RECEIVED

# New Raglan Overcoats

As Designed by Mr. Daniel Edward Ryan, of New York

## Hanan Shoes



## HANAN SHOES

New Spring Styles on Sale Monday, April 1. We think they are swell. Give us your opinion.

Mens Furnishing Dept.

# HUNTER BROS.

### TRADES AND LABOR.

#### Enthusiastic Meeting of Roseland Council Tuesday Evening.

There was a regular meeting of Roseland Trades and Labor Council held in Miners' Union hall Tuesday evening, at which the attendance was good, several new delegates appearing for obligation.

The committee appointed to co-operate with the merchants of the city who wished to secure an earlier hour of closing than at present reported having found more than three-fourths of the merchants in favor of the change.

By resolution the secretary was instructed to extend an invitation to the Chinese commission to visit Roseland for the purpose of securing evidence to further the ends of restricted immigration.

John McLaren was elected to the position of secretary, Edward Grace having resigned.

Much other business was discussed, the meeting proving an interesting and instructive one.

#### Special Services.

Last Sunday, being Easter, special services were conducted in the Church of the Sacred Heart.

#### Common Council.

At the regular meeting of the common council Tuesday evening City Solicitor Abbott reported that in order to secure the enactment of a bylaw compelling earlier closing a petition must be presented signed by at least three-fourths of the merchants affected. Mr. Harp, city auditor, was instructed to make inquiry as to whether such number were in favor of the change.

A communication from John Dean, calling attention to the fact that a portion of the building adjoining the post-office site had been permitted to stand

and was being rented, contrary to the fire bylaw and contrary to right and justice, was referred to the city solicitor.

The board of works recommended the payment of bills amounting to \$217.43, and also that the Yale-Columbia Lumber company be permitted to put in a crossing of St. Paul street. Recommendations were concurred in.

The recommendation of the health and police committee, that bills amounting to \$389.50 be paid, was adopted.

Mayor Lalonde, on being questioned by Alderman Rolt, said that an affidavit had been secured from the smallpox patient who had escaped quarantine and that the matter of collecting damages from the Dominion would be attended to.

After adopting the bylaw relating to water rates the council adjourned.

#### News from Slocan City.

Slocan City, April 10, 1901  
Editor INDUSTRIAL WORLD:

Prospects for a good summer here are excellent. Rents are going up and real estate is steadily increasing in value. Several mineral claims have been disposed of, among which is the Republic, formerly owned by Thomas Montgomery and Dave Sutherland, the consideration being \$7000 cash.

The idea of public ownership of refineries and smelters is firmly imbedded in the minds of the residents of this burgh. It is said the Prohibitionists of Ontario are about to unite with the Socialists of that province on the question of public ownership of the liquor traffic. If they do we expect to see a Socialist government in Ontario after the next election.

We hope Ralph Smith will be successful in passing his initiative and referendum bill.

There are a number of idle men here. The snow has all disappeared and the streets are dotted with bicycles.

SLOCANITE.

#### Gone to Scotland.

James Lawler, managing director of the Big Four group, is now on his way to Scotland, having left the city on Sunday last.

The object of Mr. Lawler's visit to the old country is to raise funds to work his property on a more elaborate scale. With the present shipments of ore to Northport from the Great Western mines of this city, under whose control the smelter is, it is impossible to take care of shipments from other properties. The Trail smelter is inaccessible to Mr. Lawler, except by long haulage by teams, hence he hopes to raise money to construct a smelter upon the property so as to be independent of any other company or corporation.

It is due to Mr. Lawler's untiring efforts that the Big Four has reached its present stage of development. Few men could have accomplished as much and we hope that he will be successful in his quest. The mine is looking fine, every foot of work done showing the vein to be larger and of better value. Mr. Lawler expects to be absent about a month.

#### Lot for Sale

An excellent residence corner for \$250. Easy terms, \$25 down, \$10 per month. Apply, F. A. Newton, 136 Columbia avenue.

#### Hedley City.

N. B. Bergstrom, local agent for the Hedley City Townsite company, is kept busy these days answering questions relative to the new townsite and disposing of desirable locations. The new townsite has bright prospects for the future. Its location is of the best, being in a fertile valley, and it is surrounded by proven claims of unquestionable value. Many Roseland people have already invested there and the number is being in-

creased each day. Mr. Bergstrom has an office in the Ottawa hotel, Washington street.

#### Wedding Bells.

Fred Peters and Mrs. Eva Ferguson were united in marriage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson Wednesday evening, Rev. Morden of the Methodist church officiating.

The contracting parties are well and favorably known throughout the city and the ceremony was performed amidst a host of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Peters will make their future home in Eholt, where Mr. Peters is employed.

#### Mines Closed.

The mines of Moyie are idle, due, it is said, to the inability of the companies to dispose of the product. Just how long the period of idleness will be is not at present known.

#### Notice.

All members of the different unions of the W. F. of M., who are working in the jurisdiction of this union, are requested to leave their names at the office that we may secure their transfer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
Roseland Miners Union.

#### Lost His Eyesight.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Moyie on Sunday afternoon last that cost Fred Pearce the sight of both eyes.

Pearce was a miner and at the time of the accident was engaged in priming tace preparatory to blasting. He had about finished the task and had pulled his candlestick from the timber in which he had stuck it when he commenced the job. At this instant an explosion occurred, an almost full box of caps going off at once. Just what caused the explosion is not known, but it is supposed

that when the candle was pulled from the timber a spark dropped into the box of caps. Both eyes were entirely destroyed.

Mr. Pearce is quite well known in Roseland, having been the first secretary of the local miners union. His many friends in this city extend sympathy.

We wish especially to call your attention this season to our immense line of Misses' and Children's Shoes, from the tiniest infant's soft lace moccasin up to boys' and misses' shoes in great variety. We will guarantee the prices to be lower than the same qualities of children's shoes anywhere else in town.

W. F. McNEILL,  
Next to postoffice.



## For the Sick

The doctor can do you no good unless his prescriptions are properly put up from reliable ingredients. That's where we render invaluable aid to the doctor. We compound prescriptions as they should be. And handle the best of proprietary medicines. . . . .

## Roseland Drug Co.

R. E. STRONG, Mgr.  
Mail Orders promptly attended to.  
Phone 285.