Legislative Library

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

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Issued Weekly in the Interests of Organized Labor. Official Organ of Rossland Trades & Labor Council, and District Union No. 6. W. F. M.

Vegetable Hair Invigorator

Stops the hair from falling out. It will immediately free the head from Dandruff, restore the hair to its original color and promote the growth of the hair. Sold by::::::::::::::::::::::

T. R. MORROW THE DRUGGIST

PLANTS FOR SALE

Just arrived another consignment of potted plants in bloom. We intend to keep for sale a large and varied assortment of plants vines, ferns, etc., such as geraniums, begonias, fuchias, umbrella plants, carnations, lillies, daisies, English ivy, palms, etc., etc. See our display.

MACDONALD & CO. THE BON TON

FRESH CUT FOWERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Men's Fine Cothing and TopCoats

EMPEY'S

We carry the largest stock of Children's Shoes

In Rossland,

Prices run from 50c per Pair up

Misses Gum Boots $1.75

Children's gum boots 1.50

W. F. McNeill

Next door to Postoffice.

How about your new Spring Suit

Our New Spring goods are here and we are offering extra values in all lines of gentlemen's clothing. We make the clothes you want, correct in style, of the best material, and in a faultless manner. There is real distinctiveness in the garments we make

Our Stock is the largest and best assorted in the city,

HEARD & SHOULTS

WEST END TAILORS,

Columbia Ave. Next door to Empey's

The Strand

The Most Elegant and Luxuriously - Fitted Bar in Canada. : : .

A Fine Line of the Choicest Liquors & Cigars

UNION WORKMEN,

Want Union Made Shoes, See that they bear the

Union Stamp,

The only proof that they are Union Made

It is our pleasure to say that we have a very strong line of these goods made by the

J. D. KING & CO., Ltd.

They are both Dtesty and Good Wearers.

C. O. LALONDE

The International Correspondence Schools

Offers your choice of 76 Different Courses of Study.

260,000 Students and Graduates. Teaching under 71 different flags.

Local Office: LALONDE BLOCK,

CALL AND SEE ME. C. H. ESHBAUGH, MANAGER

Whittaker Wright Scored.

There is an absence of harmony among the shareholders of the Le Roi Mining company resident in London. This is due to the action of the officers with reference to the affairs of the company. The following communication from one of the shareholders to the London Financial Times bearing upon the subject is self explanatory:

"I have this morning received the statement of the directors of the Le Roi Mining company, limited, informing the shareholders of their inability to declare an interim dividend, and, further, that they are unable to liquidate their indebtedness to the Bank of Montreal. This looks all very fine on paper to fresh shareholders induced to buy the shares by the grand promises of substantial dividends, but to those of us who have listened more than once to these unfulfilled promises the latest circular is ominous. The statements contained in it do not by a long way agree with what was said by the chairman at a meeting on December 28th. Mr. Wright then said that they were earning profits at the rate of 33⅓ per cent, that the quarterly dividend would be paid, and that they would continue to pay dividends regularly every three months afterwards. Mr. Wright also said that the loan of £104,000 from the bank of Montreal was as at 30th June, but 'did not now exist.' Three months after this statement shareholders are coolly informed that the 'company is unable to liquidate its indebtedness to the bank of Montreal.' Where is the money going to? At 30th June there was a credit balance of £93,369. Since then there has been extracted from the mine ore to the value of £327,000 to the end of January, and on a fair estimate for the remaining two months of £89,999, in all £416,000 for nine months, and including balance £509,369, out of which we have had a paltry 5 per cent. Certain members of the board have resigned. Shareholders now ask: Is this latest circular the forerunner of a collapse? London and Globe shareholders were practically told they would get a dividend in three months. A few days later they were told that the company could not liquidate its indebtedness. Standard Exploration shareholders were told that in about three months they would receive a dividend of assets equal to a long way more than par value of their shares. Now, when the three months are gone, 'reconstructions.' The British America corporation, unable to pay a dividend, doubts its ability to pay its debts."

The quarantine at Phoenix has been lifted.

ADDITION TO THE RANKS.

Lardeau Miners Union Organized Saturday Evening.

James Wilks of Nelson, district organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, went to Ferguson, B. C., where on Saturday evening he organized Lardeau Miners union with a charter membership of 43.

The officers of the new union are as follows:

President, Vincent Lade; vice-pres., Alex. Brown; Cor. and Fin. Sec., Alex. J. Gordon; treasurer, P. Ferguson; conductor, Robert Forin; warden, E. J. Ward.

Besides those who participated in the organization there are at least the same number who have signified their intention of joining but who were unable to attend that evening.

This is the first union organized in the Lardeau country but the chances are that others will follow quickly. Lardeau union promises to be one of the strongest in the district ere long.

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

Boarding House Closed.

The War Eagle boarding house is in need of a tenant, Mr. Chittenden having been released from his duties in that capacity on Saturday last.

There has been considerable talk pro and con with reference to the affair and Mr. Chuttenden has been placed under arrest in an effort to secure the payment of a number of outstanding bills. Mr. Chittenden does not deny the debts nor does he deny that he collected all the money due the house, intending that the bills should remain unpaid as far as he is concerned. He says when he assumed the management certain promises and agreements were made him which have not been kept. The number of men employed at the mine has been small and he has not received the renumeration deserved. Under these conditions he felt justified in taking the course he did.

What will be done we are not prepared to say. The money collected, which is a considerable sum, we understand is in the possession of Mrs. Chittenden, who is now in the States.

A BIG FIRE

Large Building Burnt to the Ground. Loss $25.000.

This would not have happened if the building had been lighted by electric lights. Besides coal oil is costly, and there is the trouble of filling lamps, taking care of wicks and the breakage of chimneys. Electric light reduces the cost of your insurance, lessens the danger from fire and adds to the comforts of the store and home. Electric power supplied for mining and manufactnring purposes. Motors for rent or sale. Estimates furnished for wiring and lighting. Ring up 'phone 67. Rossland Water and Light company.

May Lose an Arm.

J. Fraleigh, an employe of the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, is likely to lose an arm, by having it caught in a rapidly running belt on Sunday last.

Hon. Smith Curtis, M. P. P., has succeeded in having an "old age" clause embodied in the amended revenue tax law of the province. Under this clause a man is exempt from revenue tax when he reaches 60 years of age unless his income exceeds $1,000 per annum.

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

The World's Greatest Revolution.

Decisive battles are no longer fought with arms. Attack with weapons may constitute an incident, but campaigns from the opening of the twentieth century will be fought in the offices of those who control the world's supply of money.

That event in the world's history which promises to be most deeply fraught with results to the human race was announced in the New York journals of Sunday, March 3, 1901, as a three column advertisement. It was not an affair of parliament or of legal proclamation. There was no fuss, no ceremony.

The average man, the welfare of whose great-great-grandchildren was to be effected, scarcely noticed this advertisement which read:

"Office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall street, N. Y.,"

and begins in bold, black-faced type:

"To the stockholders of
"Federal Steel Company,
"National Steel Compay,
"National Tube Company."
et cetera.

The momentous event did not concern itself with princes or even so-called statesmen. The world on the 3d day of March, 1901, has ceased to be ruled by such. True, there were marionettes still figuring in congress as kings, but they were in place simply to carry out the orders of the world's real rulers—those who control the concentrated portion of the money supply. The words, "Office of J. P. Morgan & Co," meant, in addition to the great wealth of itself, the financial support of the house of Rothschild; the approval, if not the active co-operation of the house of Rockefeller; and the direct co-operation of the Carnegie and other great iron industries.

House of Rothschild and associated banks and industries, one thousand million.

House of Rockefeller and associated banks and industries, eight-hundred and fifty million.

J. P. Morgan & Co. representing iron industries and associated banks, eleven hundred and fifty-four millions.

Total, three thousand and four million of dollars.

Of what consequence the German playing at emperor, or the king, who recently read a speech written by ministers under dictation from the world of finance? Even the Czar of Russia seems a feeble make-believe in the presence of men who control three thousand million of dollars and can push the endless buttons which carry their signals into every sort of mercantile house, into every military camp, which cause every court official to stand alert, and can produce the profoundest movement in the church itself.

Between the lines of this advertisement, headed "Office of J. P. Morgan & Co.," was to be read a proclamation, thus:

"COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD.

"Notice to the peoples of all lands and all nationalities:

"The old competitive system, with its ruinous methods, its countless duplications, its wastefulness of human effort and its relentless business warfares, is hereby abolished, the change to take effect in part immediately, and in whole as rapidly as the details can hereafter be worked out.

"The four great houses controlling the world's visible supply of money, having this day agreed to act in unison under the scheme of organization outlined by Mr J. P. Morgan, have invested themselves with the controlling interest in the three great sources by which the public can be taxed—the supply of ores, the working of the same into the raw products, and the transportation of the same.

"The business public will perceive at a glance that it will not be properly safe for an individual or known collection of individuals to arrogate to themselves the right to antagonize the organization this day created; and notice is hereby given that these commercial territories must not be trespassed upon or invaded without expectation that the full authority vested in the organization will be exercised.

"The houses engaged in bringing about this organism in the interests of the world's economy, have taken to themselves such increment as has seemed proper in view of the important character of the service rendered.

"Furthermore, the Bourses of the world will please take notice that, owing to the immense sums of money now in the hands of the organization, it will be possible to force speculation.

The banding together of the houses of Rothschild, Rockefeller, Morgan and Carnegie, representing the united metal and transportation interests, leaves no room for competition, and any attempt in this direction will be met with the fate which should attach to an effort to return to the methods of barbarism.

"Finally, it is our intention ultimately to take in hand the smaller industries and organize them upon a scientific basis calculated to reduce the waste of human efforts to a minimum."

There are the words which have been read by every fairly intelligent business man in the advertisement headed, "Office of J. P. Morgan & Co.," and nominally concerning itself with the exchange of certain stocks. Unlike the proclamations of kings and princes, no man will be found bold enough to disobey its orders. From March 3, 1901, the entire aspect of the business and political world will be changed. Financial ambition will quickly render themselves subservient to this overruling power. The futility of political hopes which do not attach themselves to the financial center will be quickly apparent.—By JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

Fortunes that Escape Taxation.

Not many years ago a man was paying taxes on $700,000 worth of property. He died. In a few months the figures of his wealth were reported to the courts as more than $70,000,000. In every big fortune in recent years the taxes were paid upon the thousands while the millions escaped.

There has been an enormous increase in benevolence. Colleges and philanthropies have been established by the generosity of our modern millionaires. But in spite of all that has been done, in spite of the large sums that have been left to charity and education, the tendency of modern wills have been to perpetuate the big fortunes, to keep intact the millions which the founders of the family wealth have made. Thus it is that wealth is creating prejudices against itself.

The poor man who owns a little house pays double taxes. The very rich man who has millions pays on only a partial ratio. Inevitably there has followed that feeling against great wealth which finds expression in laws passed to secure for the public a larger share of the money left by rich men.

The inheritance comes to us from the Romans. Under the civil law Emperor Augustus placed a tax of five per cent for the support of the Roman army upon certain legacies and inheritance.—Post.

Real Greatness.

An exchange gives this story of a pompous member of parliament who attended an agricultural show in Dublin. He arrived late and found himself on the outskirts of a huge crowd.

Being anxious to obtain a good view for himself and a lady friend who accompanied him, and persuming that he was well known to the spectators, he tapped a burly porter on the shoulder and peremptorily demanded, make way there. "Darn, who are ye pushing?" was the unexpected response.

"Do you know who I am, sir," cried the indignant M. P. "I am the representative of the people."

"Yah," growled the porter as he stood unmoved, "but we are bloomin' people themselves.

The Crime of Carnegie.

Many thousands of misguided people are applauding the alleged philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie, and of these far the larger number are workingmen. Manifestly they have forgotten, or they have never heard of, the horrors of Homestead—or perhaps they are too ignorant to understand, or too cowardly to profit by the bloody lesson.

The reckless prodigality of Carnegie with the plunder of his victims brings into boldest prominence the crimes he committed when they protested against his monstrous rapacity. Then what? An army of three hundred Pinkerton mercenaries were hired by this bloody benefactor to kill the men whose labor had made him a millionaire. He did not have the courage to execute his own murderous designs, so he commissioned another monster, Frick by name, with bloodless veins and a heart of steel, to commit the crimes, while he went to Europe and held high carnival with the titled snobs there until the ghastly work was done. It was one of the foulest conspiracies ever concocted against the working class, and the very thought of its atrocities, after nearly ten years, fires the blood and crimsons the cheek with righteous indignation. Not only were Pinkerton murderers hired by Carnegie to kill his employes, but he had his steel works surrounded by wires charged with deadly electric currents and by pipes filled with boiling water, so that in the event of a strike or lockout he could shock the life out of their wretched bodies or scald the flesh from their miserable bones.

And this is the man who proposes to erect libraries for the benefit of the working class—and incidentally for the glory of Carnegie!

Will the workingmen of this country accept any gift from the hands of Andrew Carnegie, red with the blood of their slain comrades? That some of them have already done so is to their everlasting shame. The employes who a few days ago received, with expressions of gratitude, the bonded booty, to be held in trust for them until they become paupers, have debased themselves beyond expression. They may have to work for Carnegie, but they are not compelled to recognize as a gift the pennies he throws them in return for the dollars he stole from them; and when they do, they are guilty of treason to their murdered brothers, and are better described as spineless poltroons than as self-respecting workingmen.

Some years ago, when Carnegie endowed the first library for the alleged benefit of workingmen, I objected. And I object now with increased emphasis.

Such a library is monumental of the degeneracy of the working class. It is a standing rebuke to their intelligence and their integrity.

The workingmen of New Castle have led the revolt. Let their splendid example be followed wherever a Carnegie library is suggested. Let mass meetings of workingmen be held and let the horrifying scenes of the Homestead massacre be presented to stir them to a sense of indignation at the vulgar and insulting display of the spoil exploited from their class.

Let honest workingmen everywhere protest against the acceptance of a gift which condones crime in the name of philanthropy. Let them put themselves upon record in terms that appeal to the honor of their class and the respect of all mankind.

We want libraries, and we will have them in glorious abundance when capitalism is abolished and workingmen are no longer robbed by the philanthropic pirates of the Carnegie class.

Then the library will be, as it should be, a noble temple dedicated to culture and symbolizing the virtues of the people.—Eugene V. Debs.

Fifty miners are on strike at Bicknell, Ind., because the operators have denied their demand for taking out what is known as the "bottom." The men demand 34 cents a ton.

THE CRESCENT
Gents Furnishings Department.
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes.....
Men's Suits....
In great variety and patterns. Our prices are always right. Suits from $10 to $20.
Overcoats.....
Our stock of Men's Overcoats and Boys' Reefers are well made and comprise the latest patterns. Boys' Reefers at $3, $3.50, $4, $5 and $6. Men's Overcoats at $10, $12.50, $15 and $20.
Large line of Men's Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.
All our Heavy Rubbers and Arctics at Cost.
Gents Furnishings Department
CRESCENT DRY GOODS CO., LTD,
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Your Photographers
Do nothing but the Very Best Work Every Time
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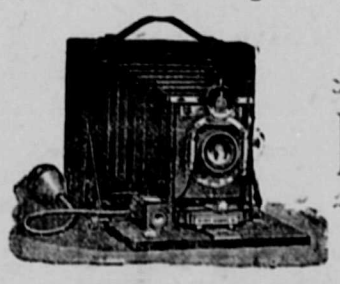
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at Eastern List Prices.
FULL LINE OF AMATEUR SUPPLIES.
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Dried Apples, 10c
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Jams and Jellies
CONSTANTLY IN STOCK
Best and Freshest Goods Obtainable
MORRISON & BRYENTON 124 E. Columbia Avenue

READ THE WORLD

HEDLEY CITY. B.C.

Situated on Twenty Mile Creek, Similkameen River

Nickel Plate mountain is the most talked about mineral section of British Columbia today, and hundreds of people all over the the Northwest are preparing to go there at an early date,

On this mountain lies the famous Nickel Plate mines, which many mining men consider the greatest prospective mining property in Canada; here also lies the great Kingston War Horse, Lolla, Banner and other noted properties with wonderful large, rich bodies of ore. Thousands o dollars will be expended in their development during the coming summer. At the base of this mountain and close to all the noted mines lies the towsite of Hedley City. This towa is the only supply point for the mines of this district. The government is building roads to the townsite. Trails to the mines are being built rapidly and a large force of men are being employed. The new railroad down the Similkameen will be built to Hedley city at an early date, and in a very short time this place will present a scene of activity seldom witnessed. Many predict it will be the greatest mining camp in the northwest. Lots are expected to sell at very high figures within a few months.

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.

N. B. BERGSTROM, AGENT

Box 454 Ottawa Hotel, Washington street ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

CAPITAL $8,000,000 REST. $2,000,000

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President. B. E. Walker Manager.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Has been opened in connection with the Rossland Branch. Deposits will be received from $1 upwards and interest allowed thereon at the current rate. Drafts, letters of credit, etc., issued on all points, and general banking business transacted.

HENRY F. MYTTON, Manager Rossland Branch

Call and See our New Design in

WALL PAPER

F. W. PRETTY,

111 EAST COLUMBIA AVENUE V. & N. 'PHONE 187

All Outside Rooms P. O. Box 258
Sample Room in Connection. Telephone 220

THE C. P. R. HOTEL,

Terminus C. P. Railway

One Block from Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

J. LANDIS, PROPRIETOR

The dining room is supplied with the best the market affords. We cater to nothing but the mining trade. Special rates can be made to suit the parties, by the day, week or month.

Miners Checks can be cashed any time after banking hours at the hotel office at their face value.

New Potatoes, Ripe Tomatoes,
Cauliflower, Green Onions
Spinach, Parsley

O. M. FOX & CO.

TEL. 65 AND 20

106 EAST COLUMBIA AVENUE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Miners, Look Here!

You need not loose a shift to get your check cashed during banking hours. You can get it cashed, at face value, at all hours at

The HOFFMAN House

ROSSLAND

Electric - Laundry

WHITE LABOR ONLY

You do not have to patronize Chinese Laundries.

GOOD WORK,

Reasonable Prices.

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The only Transfer or Express company in Rossland that will deliver your trunks for 25 cts. each. Three days storage free

OFFICE:

Queen Cigar Store

Telephone 39.

OVERSTOCKED

Closing out Goods Furniture, Springs, Mattresses, bedding Linens, Quilts, Lounges, at the lowest prices that Rossland has ever known. Highest prices paid for second hand goods Good bought, Sold Exchanged.

GLAZAN,

Spokane and First

St. Charles Hotel

Columbia Ave., opposite Miners' Union Hall.

Hermann & Thompson, Props.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Finely Furnished Rooms.

O. K. Baths

Porcelain Baths

BRIDGFORD & HERRING

22 Columbia Ave., next to Lalonde's

WE SELL A STACK

of Writing Pads and Envelopes. Why? Because our goods and prices are right. We sell Moore's Non-Leakable Fountain Pens; best on the market. LINTON sells cheap. : : : : : : : :

Linton Bros,' BOOK STORE

No. 36 Columbia Avenue.

DANIELS & CHAMBERS

Wholesale and Retail

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Wall Paper, Wall Finish and Painters Supplies. Orders taken for Paperhanging and Decorating.

38 Columbia Ave. W. Phone 128.

The Universal Trust.

Co-operation is the divine order of the universe. Every breath of fresh air is a combination of oxygen with other gasses, every ray of sunshine is a combination of light and heat, and every atom is related to every other atom, and they all march in tune, moving to the music of natural law Life is but an expression of rythmical vibration; we breathe and the whole universe trembles, we speak and the sun disc pulsates with the movement of our lips. Nothing from the flea to the sun despises the other, "for all are needed by each one."

The whole art of adjusting ourselves to life is to live in harmony with the universal law. In this age of rapid combinations we are learning that co-operation is the devine order, and that our own best lives are found not at the expense of others but in harmony with others, that human nuture produces its finest blossoms in co-operative action.

Professor Ely says "where combination is possible competition is impossible." The trust is wise enough to see tha competition is not the life of trade, that collective concentration is the keynote at the present time of day, and the trusts are combining at a rate that makes us look for the universal trust as inevitable.

The power that is directing this revolution is not man, but the law of economy in production. At first men worked alone, but finding the strength of union, they worked in groups, forming partnerships, factories, corporations, syndicates and trusts—combinations of greater and greater magnitude—until the next step forward must be the one all-embracing trust. Nothing is any longer made by one man; it takes a company to make a match.

The trust must be a case of the survival of the fittest, for it has come to stay, and is really the most scientific bnsiness principle that the world has ever seen. This corporation dynasty is the outgrowth of our social system, and substitutes order for hopeless confusion, economy of co-operation in place of the waste of competion, and shows how easy it is to handle the most stupendous enterprises. Just as the rolling snowball gathers to itself the avalanche, so the universal parent trust will absorb all lesser combinations. This spectacle of concentration is taking a profitable form of absorbtion in many cities where the municipal organism operates its water, light and printing plants, park and railway systems to the relief of direct taxation.—Idaho State Tribune.

Growth of Tenant Farming.

That landlordism and tenant farming are increasing with surprising rapidity in the United States is one of the most important facts developed out of the census reports issued from Washington. Mr. L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the agricultural division of the censue, contributed to the Chicago Record a statement of this condition which affords material for careful consideration. It appears that for at least twenty years the percentage of farms operated by tenants has increased heavily in all parts of the United States except the extreme west. For the whole country this percentage has increased in the last ten years nearly twice the per cent of the population of the nation, four times that of the purely agricultural population and twice that of the farms operated by their owners.

The advocates of a change in the present social system are perpetually met with the cry: "You can not change human nature." This is equivalent to saying that there will never be any change at all—that the existing hurly bur y, man-eating system will always exist. If mankind had waited for "human nature" to change we would have never progressed from barbarism up to modern civilization. But mankind had wants to be satisfied, and every means were used and invented to satisfy them And it is because the needs of the race will demand gratification that a change in the manner of obtaining a living will come. The problem of the future is not the changing of human nature—it is to provide a way by which mankind will be able to enjoy the benefits of creation with less friction than now. When that is gained human beings will adapt themselves to the altered conditions, men will have more confidence in one another, instead of distrusting one another, as now, and human nature will be restored to its original state.—Pueblo Courier.

Here and There.

Many New England textile works are running short time. The "full dinner pail" is overflowing.

Cincinnati painters have adjusted their strike and signed an agreement for two years with the Master Painters' association through which the men are to receive 33 cents an hour the present season and 35 cents an hour for 1902.

Over 500 employes of the watch case factories of the Newark, N. J., Crescent Watch Case company and the Courvois, Wilcox Manufacturing company, are on strike. They are out for the recognition of their union by the bosses.

The 600 paper makers employed in the mil s of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper company, who struck work last week, are still out. The mills are completely closed down and the 150 men who did not strike remain on guard at the mill.

Fifteen thousand bills were introduced in the last congress of the United States. Three hundred and forty-five became laws. Two hundred and thirty-six were for the benefit of trusts, one hundred and eight for the benefit of Mark Hanna, and all the others for the benefit of the people.—The Times, Mifflenburg, Pa.

The Standard Oil Co., it is reported, has paid a large sum for the patent rights of an invention owned by parties in Salt Lake City. It is said to be a process for converting crude petroleum into gas for lighting purposes, which will give a more brilliant light than is possible with electricity. The Chicago Workers' Call says the Standard Oil Co. will not use the patent. It was merely bought so that no other parties can use it. There are evidently two sides to the assertion that capitalism stimulates invention, In order to clear tremendous profits the Standard attempts to block advancement. The capitalist class is becoming a thoroughly destructive class.

The Philadelphia Record is authority for the statement tnat during the past year 44,861 persons applied to the police for shelter in the United States. Of the number 26,000 were native born Americans. And still they tell us the soup house is a thing of the past.

An exchange thinks that courting a girl is like starting a newspaper. It starts out weekly, then becomes a tri-weekly, then merges into a daily, and if it has any enterprise and stick-to-it-iveness about it, it comes out with an extra about once a year.

The Duke of Cambridge is handling the patriotic fund in England. According to his say so there are 2500 widows, 3000 orphans and 1600 other relatives left destitute in the old country by the loss of their supporters in the South African war. As the government which uses these men while alive does not provide for the widows, orphans and aged parents when the soldiers are dead, the duty devolves on Cambridge's patriotic fund, which is hugely inadequate. That is to say, the families of the heroes who died in South Africa are to be made the victims of ostentatious charity, and their chances are good to starve when the war fever subsides. This is a phase of war which is not heralded by booming guns, martial music or the splendors of trumphal parade.—Paystreak.

The independence which the United States will give Cuba is beautifully done up in red tape with the long end in Washington.

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.

Entered at the Rossland, B. C., postoffice for transmission through the mails, November, 1899, as second class reading matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable invariably in Advance.

One year	$2 00
Six months	1 25
Three months	75

Address all communications to The Industrial World, Postoffice box 558, Rossland, B. C.

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Linton Bros.
Postoffice News Stand.
Barr's Cigar Store.
Nelson—
Canada Book & Drug Store.
Phoenix—
McRae Bros.
Greenwood—
King & Co.

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

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

THE ALIEN LAW.

What has become of Canada's alien law? A short time ago it was very active. A few men who were contracted for in Spokane and brought to Rossland to work upon a railroad were deported upon it being proved that they were hired across the line, but the real culprit, the contractor, against whom, and all others who commit a like deed, the law places a fine of $1000, is permitted to go scot free, the fine not being enforced.

And now men are being contracted for in the States through a regular employment agency located in Nelson to work in the mines of Rossland, to supplant Canadian labor that is here to remain, if they are permitted to do so, and who are just as good workmen as can be found anywhere. We say this thing is being done and as proof offer the evidence of the six Austrians who arrived here one week ago last Monday and left again the following morning. And there are others contracted for through the same agency and they will come if something is not done to prevent it.

If the alien labor act is worth anything why could it not be operative in this case? The men who arrived made affidavit as to the manner of their coming and the sworn statement is on file where it may be seen at any time. That this hiring of aliens is being carried on there cannot be the slightest doubt. And through an agency located within the province!

Is it not time that something was done? The men who are engaged to work here are not to blame. They come under misrepresentations. It is the man or men who misrepresent conditions to them and bring them here who are at fault and who should be made to suffer. If there is a law on the statute books providing against such acts, then the sooner it is enforced the better.

The reason of this attempted influx of alien labor cannot but be apparent to all. But the object sought will fall far short in the end. It will be found that the mines to be worked properly and profitably require skilled miners, and these are not what it is sought to import. Having men employed who can be made to do the bidding of the bosses under all circumstances and just because such is the case does not prove profitable to stockholders, unless those employed combine with the sacrifice of their God-given rights and liberties, the ability to do the work. This combination is seldom found. What we have said will be found the case in all mining camps and Rossland will be no exception. But we believe some people would adopt any plan or means to show their antipathy to organized labor, even at the expense of their employers—the stockholders.

NOT UNDERGROUND.

We stated last week, and we will again state, that the walking delegate of Rossland miners union has not gone underground nor in the works of the mining companies on surface in his official capacity. Nor has he been instructed to. In fact the union would be the first to censure him for such act. His duties are defined clearly and in no way do they permit interference with a man during his hours of labor nor with the management of any mine. The union but seeks to protect itself, collectively and individually, and in doing so cannot fail to protect the mine owner.

There has been a concerted effort on the part of certain papers, and we are sorry to say the correspondence to some of them bearing upon the subject came from residents of Rossland, to cast odiom upon the union. They would not dare publish in a local paper what they send outside to be scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. Their principles are about on a par with that of those they attempt to serve. It is through such as they that much of the trouble comes. The union asks favors from none. It asks but a fair day's wage for a fair day's work and the rights accorded every free citizen of a country.

A stranger comes to the city, goes to the mines and is extended every courtesy, even permitted at times to talk to the men while working, thus causing delay. But a resident of the city, paying his share of taxes and assisting in the upbuilding of the town, may not stand upon the company's property and talk to the men when they are through with their work and on their way to their separate homes. And this because he is appointed to assist in building up an organization that has for its object the betterment of social conditions. Truly this is a wonderful world with some truly wonderful inconsistencies.

On Thursday 500 Chinamen arrived at Victoria direct from the Orient, coming on the C. P. R. steamship Empress of China. The C. P. R. put up the sum of $50,000 with the government as a guarantee for the head tax. It is said some of these will go to Mexico and others to the United States, but we wager the majority will remain in British Columbia. This is news of a most cheering nature. And the corporations are putting up the head tax, too. We had an idea this tax was to be paid by the Chinamen, but it appears otherwise. The C. P. R. values a Chinaman very high, far more than they do a large number of their white employes. Is it any wonder that white labor are circulating petitions in an attempt to secure homes where they will not be compelled to enter their labor in competition with Chinese and Japanese.

That a man should be willing and able to work, even be a skilled miner with several years experience in the camp, and be unable to obtain employment, when other men, no whit better miners and with an entire lack of experience in the camp, are being hired every day, and be unable to obtain employment because of his affiliation with organized labor, seems hardly fair or just, but such conditions prevail in Rossland today. Note the number of such that are leaving the city each day.

In another column we print a table showing the number of whites and Mongolians employed by the Union Colliery company at Cumberland. The statement is one sworn to by Frank Little, traveling superintendent of the company, before the Chinese commission. The statement shows that out of a total of 877 employed 465 are Mongolians. And yet they say that is a white man's country.

Governor Hunt of Idaho has abolished the permit system and the permit man. There are several other things that Governor Hunt could do that would redound to his credit and that of his state and be of lasting benefit to those who labor.

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 Guydotti, 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 12, 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 O(1900.

Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive.
10:35 a. m.	Spckane.	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.	Spkane.	7:05 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Rossland.	7:30 a. m.

First-class sleepers on night train

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General Pasenger 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 Jct. daily for St. Paul Saturday for Montreal and Boston, Mondays and Thursdays for Toronto. Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

A POINTER

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

18:00—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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Miners' Union Hall

P. O. Box 558 Rossland, B. C

EVENING WORLD

Daily World

The Daily Evening World will be issued on May 1, 1901.

Is will be a six-column folio newspaper. No pains will be spared to make it a live, up-to-date paper, devoted to the interests of Rossland and the Kootenays.

Subscription price will be Fifty cents per month.

Evening World

International Music Hall

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

Week Commencing Monday, April 29.

—BIG HIT OF—

FRED THE HOBBS MAZIE

CLAIR KEITH

EDYTHE STANLEY,

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

New 5 drawer D. H.

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

Needles of all kinds for sale.

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Done at the Industrial

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WHITES OUTNUMBERED.

Union Colliery Company Employs More Asiatics.

The Nanaimo Herald gives the following with reference to the work of the Chinese commission in Cumberland the fore part of the week:

The taking of evidence occupied almost all the time the commission was in Cumberland. One of the most important witnesses was Frank Little, who gave evidence strongly in favor of the Chinese. Mr. Dunsmuir's experiments, such as bringing out white labor to this country when there were plenty of Chinese here, were all nonsense. The white man who could not hold his own with any Chinaman should get out of the country.

Mr. Matthews, the manager of the Union Colliery company, assured the commissioners that there was no feeling against the Chinese in Cumberland.

Commissioner Clute asked if that were so, why had the white men made so little effort to put out the fire. Mr. Matthews said the men were afraid to make themselves unpopular. He admitted it was an unpleasant incident.

Again came Commissioner Clute's insistent, "Why?" He wanted to know if everybody loved the Chinese why it should be an unpopular thing to help them to put their fire out. And Mr. Matthews opened not his mouth.

Further examined, Mr. Matthews said that he did not care about the color of men he employed so long as they done the work.

E. Roe, accountant at Grant & Co's sawmill, handed in a statement, showing the number of men employed of the white and Mongolian races. He had no opinion to offer as to the desirability of the Asiatics.

T. Comerford, tailor, gave his experience of Chinese competition in his own line. He had worked underground at one time, and he was strongly of the opinion that the Chinese were unsafe there. He had heard many miners talking among themselves say the same.

James Certhew, mayor of Cumberland, a contractor, was non-committal, but he went as far as to say that he thought there were quite enough Chinese in the country now.

L. W. Nunns, city clerk, handed in a statement of statistics. He said he favored restricting Asiatic immigration.

Joseph Abrams, a miner, was also of the opinion that there were enough Chinese here at present.

Rev. L. Hall said he was a Chinese missionary, and had worked among these people for thirteen years, during which time he had made seven converts.

Richard Hodson, a miner, said the Chinese were an unwelcome necessity. A man had to employ a Chinese helper or he could not otherwise make wages. At the same time he and most other miners recognized that they were an evil, and had really no use for them. He believed most of the men would be prepared to sacrifice some of their pay to get the Chinese out of the mines, which would make them safer for the white men.

A number of Chinese witnesses were then heard.

A sworn statement of the number and nationalty of the employes of the Union Colliery company was make by Frank Little, the travelling superintendent.

The statement is a follows:

UNDERGROUND.

	Whites.	Chinese.	Japs.
Miners	203	16	6
Helpers	15	157	40
Runners	8	37	16
Drivers	30	12	7
Tracklayers	3	12	0
Bratticemen	0	4	0
Laborers	2	14	5
Timbermen	7	7	1
Not classified	16	2	2
Supervisors	17	0	0
Total	301	261	77

OVERGROUND.

	Whites.	Chinese.	Japs.
Carpenters	22	0	0
Blacksmiths	11	0	1
Machinists	5	0	0
Engineers	11	0	0
Supervisors	8	0	0
Stokers	0	15	0
Railwaymen	17	8	0
Laborers	0	51	24
Not classified	25	4	0
Pithead men	12	24	0
Total	111	102	25
Grand total	412	363	102

A Lardeau Visitor.

R. P. Pettipiece, editor and proprietor of the Lardeau Eagle of Ferguson, B. C., spent the fore part of the week in Rossland, arriving Sunday.

Mr. Pettipiece is loud in his praises of the Lardeau country. He says they have just as good mines as can be found anywhere and they are just as numerous. Lack of railway facilities has been a handicap to the proper development of mineral resources in that district, but hopes were entertained that this will be overcome the present year. There will be a large influx of capital in the Lardeau as soon as the railroad geos through and property will rapidly advance in value.

Mr. Pettipiece has great faith in the future of Ferguson. It is located in the heart of one of the best mineral belts in the province and cannot fail to come to the front as a producer as soon as proper facilities are provided.

Trying to Cut Wages.

Camp McKinney union No 43 has issued notices warning all miners to keep away from the Similkameen country as efforts are being made to lower the standard scale of wages. The Nickel Plate mine, owned by the Standard Oil company, had taken the initiative in this respect.

A Grand Affair.

The smoker and concert given in the opera house Thursday evening was a rousing success. The program opened with a minstrel performance, which proved decidedly pleasing. The olio contained many pleasing features, solos, duets, dances and sparring exhibitions, the whole forming an evening of enjoyment seldom before witnessed in Rossland. The speech by Dr. Bowes was in his usual style, and the presentations of the souvenirs to the returned heroes, which was done by Mayor Lalonde after an address had been read by A. S. Goodeve, called forth repeated cheers. Rossland is proud of her soldier boys and demonstrated it in no uncertain manner Thursday evening.

Miners Union.

The regular meeting of Rossland's miners union Wednesday evening was largely attended and a number of candidates were initiated.

It was decided, by a unanimous vote, to give a ball in Miners' Union hall Monday evening, May 20, for the benefit of Larry McKelvey, who was severely injured and rendered unable to do further work by an accident at the Le Roi mine on Sept. 21 last.

An Apology

We owe an apology for not mentioning last week the donation of two boxes of cigars to the miners union by Wright Bros. of this city. The gift was in the nature of a sample of his two leading brands, Crown Grant and W. B., and to say that they were appreciated is putting it mildly. The boys will not forget in future to call for one of these brands. They carry the union label and are as good as can be bought anywhere for the price.

Odd Fellows Will Celebrate.

Local Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebecca will celebrate the 82nd anniversary of the order in an appropriate manner at the Baptist church tomorrow evening. A program of musical numbers has been arranged and a sermon on Odd Fellowship will be preached by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse.

Fatally Injured.

Death claimed another victim at the Le Roi mine Tuesday night. Joseph McEachern, who had lately arrived in the city and who was employed underground as a trammer, was caught under a fall of ground and so severely injured that he died in the hospital a few hours later.

Mr. McEachern was engaged on the 700-foot level at the time the accident with two Italians. The latter escaped injury. The remains were held until yesterday awaiting the return of Coroner Reddick that an inquest might be held.

Deceased was a native of Nova Scotia and had worked but six shifts in the camp. He was a single man aged about 30 years.

R. D. McMillen, the merchant tailor, owing to an increase of business has moved next door to the C. P. R. ticket office.

Had a Leg Broken.

Thomas Nimsick, a miner in the Le Roi mine and a member of the miners union at Moyie, had the misfortune to have one of his legs broken on Monday afternoon. He was working on a machine drill on the 700-foot level when a mass of rock came down and crushed his right leg just above the ankle, one of the bones being broken and the other slightly fractured. He was taken to the Sisters hospital where he is resting comfortably.

Where did you get those pants? Why I got them of R. D. McMillen the merchant tailor next door to the C. P. R. ticket office.

His Leg Amputated

It became necessary on Saturday last to amputate one of the legs of Arthur E. Phelps, who was injured at the Centre Star some time ago. Both legs were crushed at the knee by the derrick used for loading ore. One fracture healed finely but the other was so badly crushed it was impossible to restore the circulation and amputation became necessary. He is cared for by his nephew Mr. Marshal Stone, who came from Portland, Oregon, for that purpose. Mr. Phelps is improving rapidly since the operation. He has the sympathy of his friends and brother members of the miners union.

MINOR MENTION

A diploma has been received for the exhibition of Kootenay ores at the Paris exposition.

Nelson has an Order of Buffalos. There is a movement on foot to organize a herd in Rossland.

Another anarchistic plot is said to have been hatched against the life of the Emperor of Germany.

If you want the latest styles in cloths, go and see R. D. McMillen, next door to the C. P. R. ticket office.

Nelson Old Fellows celebrated the 82d anniversary of the order Monday evening in a very fitting manner.

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

The ditching of four freight cars near Robson caused a delay of several hours to the train from the Boundary country Tuesday night.

Bonnie Denneau, one of the demi monde, committed suicide on Saturday last by taking cabolic acid. Her funeral occured Monday.

A fire in the garret of the residence of W. S. Rugh, corner Earl street and First avenue, did damage to furniture and house to the extent of $750 Thursday afternoon.

The funeral of Garnet, the three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hand, occurred on Sunday last, with services in the Church of Sacred Heart. The attendance was large.

On Monday last John Riordan, secretary of Miners union No. 8 of Phoenix, organized at that place a union of the clerks of the city. They will be a branch of the W. L. U.

The machinists of Butte have demanded an eight hour day and have decided to enforce their demands on May 1. It is aid the mine owners are not inclined to grant the demand.

W. J. McLeod, an insurance agent well known in and about the city, has been missing since February 25th. He left the Allan house, where the most of his baggage and private papers now are, without saying anything as to his destination, and since then nothing has been heard of him.

Commoners and Plutocrats.

The dictionaries tell us that a "commoner" is one of the common people, as distinguished from the titled class. Having no titled class, no aristocracy, with whom shall we compare a man in order to see whether or not he is a "commoner?" Moreover, this designation implies inferiority, however different may be the intention of the gentleman who is now using it so freely. It does not mean the same thing as Lincoln's phrase, "the plain people." This is a term that we can all understand. The plain people are not necessarily commoners; they are distinguished by nothing except the absence of ostentation. The plain people may be rich or poor, educated or ignorant; they may be more or less worthy. As a matter of fact, the plain people comprehend all sorts and condition of men, and whereas to "common people" suggests merely the mass; the term carries with it no odium, and implies the existence of no contrast with a defined higher class of special privileges.

How, indeed, can there be any classes in a county where any line that should be attempted to be drawn between them would be quickly scuffed out of sight by the feet of those pressing upward by intelligence, capacity and wealth, "virtue and talents?" There can be no classes in a county where the commoner of yesterday is the statesman, capitalist, "plutocrat," if you like, of today. And great harm may be done practically and socially by the propagation of the idea that the people of the United States are divided into any other classes but these two, the worthy and the unworthy; those who have "virtue and talents" and those who lack these characteristics. Even in the most democratic of European countries, England, the son of a farmer is discouraged in any desire he may manifest to occupy a higher social position. The idea of class or caste, in a form somewhat modified, is as firmly held in England today as it was ever held. Here on the other hand, the greatest encouragement to effort and improvement has been the knowledge that the most desirable and the most soughtafter things of life, together with the highest honors, are open to all without regard to birth. To disseminate a theory of caste is to impair efforts and weaken ambition, and not even in the name of politics should an attempt to do this be permitted.—Post.

The Deadly Kiss.

A scientist has discovered that it is dangerous to kiss without first washing the mouth with an antiseptic remedy. Upon every lip lurks bacteria awaiting an opportunity to switch its location. Beware of the deadly kiss. Look not upon the lips when they are cherry red in the moonlight, for in the end the microbes will sting you, and the bacteria will bite you into an early demise. Science is wonderful. It reveals many unknown dangers that we have dallied with in the past, only escaping the terrors of bacteria by an element of luck. While science has revealed this great danger, and provided a remedy, it has also increased mental anxiety. Suppose a girl with ripe bacterian lips should suddenly grasp a man and kiss him before he could flood his mouth with antiseptics, what agony he would endure waiting for the bacteria to develop, and carry him beyond the clouds. It is simply awful to contemplate the chances we run every day, and a man to be reasonably safe should be a clerk in the store of a man who does not advertise. Bacteria is never swapped when a man is alone.—Ledge.

The scheme adopted by the government to take a new century census seems to be coated with trouble. The fact is there are too many questions, including a number which citizens are justifiably careful in answering. It is safe to conclude that the recording angel has been working overtime in entering up untruths and prevarications since the census man started around.—Paystreak.

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AN NOUNCEMENT.

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,

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A Union Made Cigar.

You may not know that Rossland has a union cigar factory, but it has: Wright Bros. are the manufacturers of the celebrated Crown Grant and W. B. cigar. All their cigars are made by union labor. When you ask your dealer for a cigar, ask him for a Crown Grant or W. B.; they do not cost any more than a scab cigar, you then will be helping a home industry and will also get the benefit of a good smoke. Do not forget this.

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The Miners' Magazine,

Price $1.00 per Year EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

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

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Short Orders. Hot or Cold Lunches Regular Meals. Every Delicacy the market affords.

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

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

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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.

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.

JUSTICE TO WAGE-EARNERS

Is Not Done When Charity Methods are Adapted.

"A Twentieth Century Factory" was the title of the lecture recently delivered in the rotunda of the Board of Trade, by Mr. Arnold Shanklin, to the audience which crowded the large room to its capacity, many being unable to obtain admission for want of standing space. Those present were principally manufacturers, heads of departments, and factory employes. The lecture throughout was illustrated by a large number of fine views, showing the various departments and accessories of a large factory, employing over 2,000 people, in operation.

Among the chief features dealt with and illustrated were baths for men and women, literary and social clubs for all the people in the neighborhood, a Sunday school which meets in the factory every Sunday afternoon, $300, as prizes, paid annually to the people in the neighborhood for the most improved homes, and $600 paid each six months for the fifty best suggestions regarding the improvements of the business.

These efforts were, after due time, appreciated by those for whose benefit they were made, and it was not long until the employes and the people of the neighborhood entered into this work whole-souled. The landscape gardening effects in the neighborhood are wonderfully pretty, and it has been said by landscape artists that "K" street, on which are many homes of employes, considering the cost of the homes and the size of the yards, is the prettiest street in the world.

The result of these things was to bring nearer together the employer and the employes, and to make them each realize that that which helps the one helps the other, and that which hurts the one hurts the other—that their interests are mutual and inseparable.

Special attention has been paid to the comfort of the employes, not alone for any sentimental or philanthropic standpoint, but for the reason that "it pays" to do so. Those who have been accustomed to the ordinary shop methods cannot readily understand why this company should allow each of its employers to take two baths each week, in the company's time; why the company should maintain a free kindergarten for the children of the neighborhood; why it should set aside four acres of ground for the use of the boys of the neighborhood, and place over them as instructor a practical vegetable gardener; why it should spend in all this work a sum equal to three per cent of its annual payroll of $1,500,000; but this company having done it for the past seven years, continues to do it and finds that it pays.

It teaches the girls and boys to be self-reliant and self-supporting; it makes the employes realize that they are men and women, not machines; it teaches the girls in the neighborhood to be housekeepers.

It often happens that some one or more of the departments are called upon to work overtime, and when this is done lunch is served to the department free, and 330 girls are given their lunch daily at a cost of one penny each, the company furnishing coffee, cocoa, soup, and a dessert, while the girls bring their bread, butter and meats. They are furnished rest rooms and the dining room has a cosy corner where they may sit and talk during the noon hour.

Profit Sharing as a Remedy.

At the Baptist Ministerial association meeting held recently in Toronto Rev. P. C. Parker read a paper on "Industrial Problems of Today," which was followed by a lively discussion. Mr. Parker said:

"While there is a growing improvement in the laborer's lot it is arrant nonsense to say that the present industrial conditions are just and equitable. The evils are apparent to all. It condemns age, keeping the man at 55 or 60 years of age out of employment, while it puts on him the responsibility of paying taxes and keeping body and soul together. It denies a man the divine right to labor, for there are hundreds of thousands of willing workers who cannot get work. It trades on poverty, giving only to the unskilled laborer work at the lowest possible price, and that price as the measure of the laborer's necessity. It puts the product of labor in the hands of the few, and fosters plutocracy by multiplying multi-millionaires who can buy up governments and dictate to the markets, and it denies the blessings of God's beneficence, for while nature and science stand ready to do the world's drudgery, such are the conditions of things that our brothers and sisters have still to be the drudges. We may therefore settle it as fundamental that the intelligent wage earner will never be satisfied, nor ought he to be disposed to contentment, so long as equity is denied him.

"While many schemes have been advanced to improve the laborer's lot, no scheme will be effectual which leaves out the teaching of the Man of Nazareth. He said. "Therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them.' This principle from the lips of the Prophet of Nazareth is the solvent of all the problems in the industrial world—and the minister's duty is right here, to re echo the words of the Master as the whole and only remedy for this running sore upon the body politic. He should remind the opulent and powerful brethren 'that the hire of the laborers who have reaped the fields and which is kept back by fraud and injustice, crieth and the cries have entered the ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth.' Whilst it may be no part of the minister's duty to work out the details of this teaching, it is his duty to encourage the study of these economic questions among all his parishioners in the light of Holy Writ.

"It seems to me that the ends should be sought to reduce hours of labor and to have a method of gain and profit-sharing. The one will give the unemployed an opportunity and the other will be a measure of equity.

"Profit-sharing is a mode of industrial rewards under which those employed receive besides their wages a stipulated proportion of the net profits—either in cash or defined advantage. It is sometimes called gain-sharing, sometimes progressive wage, some system—endowment system—etc. It has many names, many forms, many difficulties, but I believe it contains the principle that ought to ultimately dominate the present industrial system."

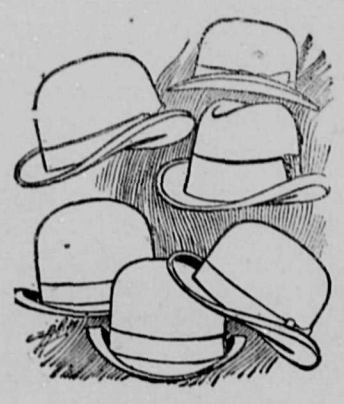
Mr. Parker then gave a history of profit sharings, showed that it was not a benevolent or charity system, but a real business venture, and instanced Leclaire, the father of French profit sharing, who said as a business man: "I would rather gain 100,000 francs and give away 50,000 than gain 25,000 and keep them all myself. It rests for its justification in the fact that the workmen have an incentive to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the product; take better care of the material and tools, diminish the cost of superintendence, and put an end to strikes."

Rev. Mr. Bates said that if Christian colleges, universities and churches would refuse to receive gifts from the men who have made themselves wealthy through oppressing employes unjustly it would probably be a strong incentive to some of these oppressors to change their methods of dealing with their men.

Spring fever has arrived. It always comes ahead of the calendar. Generally it is announced by advertisements telling of remedies that will cure the tired feeling. Occasionally the blue bird comes along and sounds a note, and finally, everybody begins to grow weary. The disease is largely mental and the sovereign cure for it is work.

Probably men think less of co-education because they are more afraid of the competition.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT



CHRISTY'S HATS,

New Spring Shapes

ON SALE MONDAY, APRIL 22

NEW STRAW HATS

CORRECT SHAPES,

MEN'S FLANNEL SUITS

Blue and Black Stripes

"ROYAL" BRAND CLOTHING

HUNTER BRO.

TO NEW ZEALAND.

Coal Miners on the Island Start a Petition.

At the meeting of Rossland Miners' union Wednesday evening, the following petition was read and ordered placed with the secretary for the signatures of those who had inclinations that way:

"To the Right Honorable The Premier of New Zealand.

"This petition from the undersigned residents of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, humbly showeth:—

"That whereas in consequence of the extensive employment of Chinese and Japanese immigrants in the various industries of this province the white man is forced to exist under difficult, unjust, and unhealthy conditions.

"And whereas in spite of repeated attempts to secure measures providing for:—

"Government ownership of railways,

"Compulsory arbitration for labor disputes,

"Expulsion of Chinese and Japanese immigrants,

no satisfaction has been received.

"And whereas in consequence of these grievances and the general conduct of the government of this province we, your petitioners are anxious to leave this province.

"And whereas we know that favorable conditions regarding the rights of labor obtain in the colony of New Zealand we your petitioners are desirous to emigrate to the colony of New Zealand.

Therefore we, your petitioners humbly pray that you will be pleased to make arrangements and provide facilities for our transport to and employment in the colony of New Zealand.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

And so this is what we are coming to. Must leave our homes where we were born and bred to live in a strange habitation from the fact that no protection is offered white labor against the influx of Mongolians! Truly this is a deplorable conditions of things. But then, if British Columbia is to be given over to Chinese, the quicker white labor emmigrates the better and we know of no better place for them than where the co-operative system has been proven to be the system of equality. The coal miners are the worst sufferers from Chinese and Japanese labor, for they are brought in contact with them every day, and in many mines these foreigners are in the majority.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions were adoptod at the regular meeting of the Rossland Union No. 38, W. F. of M., Wednesday evening, April 24, 1901.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to take from our Brother J. J. Hand his little son Garnet, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. of M., in regular meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved father and mother our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents ahd also that they be published in the INDUSTRIAL WORLD and spread on our minutes.

RUPERT BULMER, Pres.
F. E. WOODSIDE, Secy.
WM. O'BRIEN.

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,
Rossland Miners Union

Common Council.

At the regular meeting of the common council Tuesday evening a communication was read from City Solicitor Abbott, embodying an opinion by Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, that the city of Rossland was entitled to the use of the waters of Little Sheep creek as far as was necessary and proper.

Messrs. Cunliffe & McMillan, of the Rossland Engineering Works, petitioned the council to extend the water mains to their works, on Third avenue, between Washington and Spokane streets. The water committee stated that it was impossible to lay a main on Third avenue at present. The works were protected from fire by a hydrant on the corner of Third avenue and Washington street, and a supply could be had on the premises by the laying of a service pipe providing application was made in regular form.

John Dean, by letter, thanked the council for the attention they had given his protest against the renting of a portion of the building that occupied the site of the new postoffice.

The recommendation of the board of works, that bills amounting to $129.65 be paid, was adopted.

The health and relief committee recommended the payment of bills amount- to $11.95, also that a new uniform be purchased for the sanitary officer at a cost of $22. Recommendations were concurred in.

The finance committee recommended the payment of bills amounting to $111.19 and suggested that the city prepare specifications and arrange for receiving bids for doing the city printing for the ensuing year by April 30th. The recommendation and suggestion were concurred in.

By resolution Mayor Lalonde, Aldermen Clute, Hamilton, Rolt and Mackenzie were made a board of revision to meet Monday, June 3, at 2 p. m., for the transaction of business.

Mrs. M. E. King was granted permission to introduce a bylaw providing for the erection of a building over the alley in the rear of the Allan house, height of same and all construction work to be subject to the approval of the city engineer.

Thomas Hilliard claimed $100 for his service in examining the city's fire alarm system, refusing the $25 already allowed by the council.

A bylaw was read for the first time providing for the extension and repairing of the sewage system,

A bylaw authorizing the sale of lots in the city which have been in arrears for taxes for some time was read a first time.

A bylaw providing for the issuance of debentures for payment of repairs and extensions to the water system was given its first reading.

The earlier closing bylaw was read a second time.

City Solicitor Abbott reported with reference to the communication of Mr. Wright, manager of B. C Messenger service, that no more than $5 for license could be charged every six months and that the keeping of messenger boys from entering houses of ill-fame could be looked after by the police. Communication was referred to the chief of police.

Lot for Sale

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

J. W. Westfall, superintendent of the Old Gold, Primrose and Ginney mine in the Lardeau country, is spending a few days in the city. He reports everything in that district to be coming to the front.

Millinery at Cost.

Ladies wishing to purchase millinery will do well to call at Mrs. Heard's before the best of the stock is gone. The latest styles of spring hats at prices to suit everyone.

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

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

W. L. McDonald, vice-president of the local miners union, left on Wednesday to spend a few days with relatives and friends in Northport.

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.

Rossland Drug Co.

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