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VOL. 1. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900. NO. 8.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held last night, President Dixon in the chair. Secretary Marshall was in his usual place.

After the minutes were read and approved the following credential was received and the delegate seated; B. of L. F., John Ryall.

The Watch-Case engravers' International Union wrote announcing that the Keystone Watch Case Company of Philadelphia, the T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, of Roverside, N. J., and the Philadelphia Watch Case Company are opposed to organised labor.

Other communications were received:

From the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.

From George R. Maxwell, M. P., thanking the Council for a resolution re the Chinese question.

From the Tobacco-Workers of Montreal, announcing that they had organised.

The Organisation Committee reported that the organisation of the Shingle-Weavers' Union was practically completed.

The Parliamentary Committee had no report to make, Labor politics taking up all their time.

The minutes of the Western Central Labor Union of Seattle were received, the following paragraphs being of special interest: "Organisation Committee reported that unions were organising so fast it was almost impossible to keep track of their progress. They were able to report, however, that the street car men were all practically in line and would soon perfect an organisation.

Delegate Clark of the Committee on Jap labor read a letter from a person high in authority with the Roche Harbor Lime Company, in which it was stated though Japs were employed they were paid on equality with white men; the Company favors white labor, and union labor, and will discharge its Oriental employees when their places can be filled by white men at $2.50 per day."

The Miners' Union in Whitewater wrote asking the Council's position as regards the present political parties. The Secretary was instructed to reply that this Council had nothing to do with the present parties and had nominated two Independent Labor candidates.

Clause 3 of the Labor Platform, the minimum wage, was passed at a previous meeting with the idea that the wage demanded would not be paid the Orientals, thus avoiding any possible chance of having the legislation vetoed at Ottawa. A great many people not understanding the object sought, the following clause was added to the platform:

"The total abolition of Chinese and Japanese immigration."

A great deal of discussion took place on the increasing immigration of Asiatics and the following resolutions were passed:

"Be it resolved that this Council request the Dominion Government to appoint a special commission to enquire into the state of affairs regarding the extraordinary proportion of Asiatics to the white population, and the consequent injury to the very existence of the white man; also that copy of this be forwarded to G. R. Maxwell, M. P."

The Council then adjourned.

Later the Executive Campaign Committee met and did some organisation work.

LABOR AND TRUSTS.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., has this to say of labor and trusts:

Organized labor is deeply concerned regarding the "swift and intense concentration of the industries," and it realizes that unless successfully confronted by an equal or superior power, there is economic danger and political subjugation in store for all.

But organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development, or destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who know little of statecraft, and less of economics, urge the adoption of laws to "regulate" interstate commerce and laws to "prevent" combinations and trusts; and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments to deprive labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proved incentives to more subtly and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination.

For our own part we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the development or the natural concentration of industry. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observations, would, beyond doubt, react with greater force and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts.

The great wrongs attributable to the trusts are their corrupting influence on the politics of the country, but as the state has always been the representative of the wealth possessors, we shall be compelled to endure this evil until the toilers are organized and educated to the degree that they shall know that the state is by right theirs, and finally and justly come to their own, while never relaxing in their efforts to secure the very best possible economic, social and material improvement in their conditions.

There is no tenderer or more vulnerable spot in the anatomy of trusts than their dividend paying function; there is no power on earth other than the trade unions which wields so potent a weapon to penetrate, disrupt, and, if necessary, crumble the whole fabric. This, however, will not be necessary, nor will it occur; for the trade unions will go on organizing, agitating and educating, in order that material improvement may keep pace with industrial development, until the time when the workers who will then form nearly the whole people, develop their ability to administer the functions of government in the interests of all.

There will be no cataclysm, but a transition so gentle that most men will wonder how it all happened.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

QUOITS.

Editor Independent: Since I became connected with your paper in my humble capacity, I have been asked by many old and young quoiters, what about the Quoiting club, now that you have gone into the newspaper business, Mr. D——. My answer to them all, including the architect, the baker, the carpenter, the driver, the engineer, the fireman, the gauger, the husbandman, The Independent, and all along the list, is that I will ask your permission to talk to quoiters and quoiting through The Independent. And then, yours truly, C. D.

Vancouver, May 18, 1900.

AS TO CHINESE.

Editor Independent: Have you in the past decade noticed any newspaper statement wherein Lord Salisbury, P. of G. B., I. and C., wrote to the Australian or New Zealand parliaments, thus: "You have the right to exclude Chinese or other undesirable people?" I have not noticed it myself. A friend of mine here says he has, and is willing to birrell on the point. It is either a matter of fact in political history or it is not. Hence I won't meet him.

A CARPENTER'S SON.

Vancouver, May 18, 1900.

JAPANESE.

Editor Independent: A story is in circulation that a certain canneryman taking an active interest in politics went to Japan for the purpose of inducing a horde of Japanese fishermen to come to this province. Do you know if there is any truth in this story or not? I for one would like to find out the reason for the recent large influx of Japanese coolies. I am convinced that there is something behind the movement and the sooner it is stopped the better. Already part of Powell street is monopolized by these very undesirable people, and the stages going to Steveston are crowded every day. So that the outlook for white fishermen is not bright by any means. I can hardly believe the statement which Inspector Parmalee, of Victoria, is reported to have made, "that the new arrivals were not going to remain in this Province, but that they were in transit to the United States. Surely that gentleman is not blind, or does he take the people of this province for fools?

ONE WHO IS WATCHING THE GAME.

Vancouver, May 18th, 1900.

MARTIN VS. SMITH.

Editor Independent: At last evening's meeting Mr. Martin stated that Mr. Ralph Smith was responsible for the bringing out of labor candidates in this city; that he (Mr. Smith) was a bitter opponent of the present Government, and his only reason was because Mr. Martin had taken action to stt aside the grant made by the Semlin Government to the New Vancouver Coal Company. When Mr. Martin made that sttlement he knew that he was not telling the truth and he also knew that Mr. Ralph Smith was not present to reply. I would like to ask Mr. Martin if Mr. Ralph Smith gave him any reasons why he opposed Martin and Martinism at the meeting in Nanaimo. Did he not tell him that he could not trust a man who has evidently no regard for solemn pledges, promises, or agreements, made in writing or otherwise? Did he not tell him that he could not trust a man who claims to be the friend of labor and who voted against the coal mines regulation bill? did he not tell him that he could not trust a man who, for personal spite joined hands with Dunsmuir, the greatest oppressor of labor in Canada, in order to defeat the best government British Columbia ever had and when Mr. Ralph Smith has an opportunity he will no doubt not only reiterate what he stated at Nanaimo but he will give other reasons why he opposes Mr. Martin's government by the grace of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. He will no doubt also give very many reasons why he believes the workingmen of Vancouver acted wisely in putting their own men in the field instead of allying themselves with and swallowing the platform of Mr. Martin, a platform which, in my opinion, contains little to commend itself to the toiling masses, even supposing its maker honestly intended to carry it out. Political anglers have deluded the workingmen long enough by dangling sugar-coated baits before their eyes, but the majority of them have decided that they will use their own brains in the future. NO HUMBUG.

Vancouver, May 18th, 1900.

Telephone 1—2—5 for a fine livery turn-out. J. J. Sparrow, Palace livery stables.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Direct Legislation—Law-making by the voters.

The Initiative—The proposal of a law by a percentage of the voters.

The Referendum—The vote at the polls on a law proposed through the initiative, or, if petitioned for by a percentage of the voters, or any law passed by a legislative body.

Proportional Representation—A plan of nominating and electing legislators and executives which shall voice the exact choice of the voters in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Imperative Mandate—The right to vote out of office through the Initiative and Referendum any official who fails to perform his duty.

BEWARE OF ANTI-ELECTION PROMISES.

J. Dixon and F. Williams

The "Big Two" Independent Labor Candidates.

Nominated Amid the Greatest Enthusiasm by a Thoroughly United Convention—President Ralph Smith's Address—127 Delegates Present.

The Independent Labor convention, held on Wednesday night, in Union hall, was a great success, both in point of numbers and the very generous way in which the discussion took place. From the start it was evident that the delegates were determined on getting right down to business, which they did and the result was that President Jos. Dixon and Treasurer Francis Williams of the Trades and Labor council were nominated as the standard-bearers of the Independent Labor party in the forthcoming provincial campaign.

Following is a list of 127 delegates, who presented their credentials and took their seats:

Vancouver Typographical Union—Messrs. Wilby, Marshall, Campbell, Woodruff, Cowan, Brand.

Boiler-makers—Messrs. Blain, Slater, Watkins, Watson.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—Messrs. Wilson, Paul, Falconer, Dixon, McKenzie, Sinclair.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Messrs. Ross, Sykes, Schofield, Morton, Colwell, J. T. Bruce.

Tailors—Messrs. Williams, Fletcher, Whalen, Johnston, Kennedy, Higgins.

Plasterers—Messrs. Tyson, Love.

Bricklayers and Stonemasons—Messrs. Barker, Hogg, Harman, Brown, Jeffries, Tait.

Painters—Messrs. Morrison, Davis, Stoney, McSorley, Cross, Crush, White, Tompkins.

Street Railwaymen—Messrs. Thomas, Lenfesty, Russell, Ross, Harrison, Barton, Perry, Paxman, Brunt, Pearey.

Barbers—Messrs. Dibden, Isaacs, McNab, Gilbert, Krause.

Toolsharpeners—Mr. Morgan.

Bakers and Confectioners—Messrs. Salter, Webster, Phipps.

Railway Freight Handlers—Messrs. Rollins, Russell, Dodge, Lilley, Wallace.

Stevedores—Messrs. Vials, Lumb, King, McDonald, Matheson, Sunly.

Stonecutters — Farrington, Rumble, Vick, Monck, Lawson.

Moulders—Messrs. Marsland, McLean, Brenchley, Orr.

Machinists—Kennedy, Watson, Littler, Beer, McClain, Dodd.

Cigarmakers International Union—Messrs. Thomas, Crow, Revero, Copeland, Morrisy, Waxstock.

Retail Clerks—Messrs. McLean, Murray, Phillips, Johnson, Peters, Meagher.

Brotherhood of Trainmen—W. D. Wood, P. McAllister.

Quarrymen—Messrs. Cosgrove, Pews.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers—Messrs. Proctor Little, Warwick, Copeland.

Amalgamated Meat-cutters —Messrs. Keer, Fischer, Reichenback, Oertel.

Plumbersr, Gas and Steamfitters—Messrs. Blackmore, jr., Moran, Craig, Harper.

Fishermen—Capt. Anderson Capt. McCarty, Rogers, Clark, Williams, Murray, Phillips, McLean.

Mr. Ralph Smith, president of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, was unanimously appointed chairman. In the course of a very able but brief address, Mr. Smith said that he had felt it to be his duty as president of the Dominion Labor congress to pursue the course as he had done with regard to politics in this province. His aim was to get labor interests represented in the house. At the last general election he had felt it his duty to cast in his lot with the Semlin party, because its platform of principles were to some extent in the interest of labor, and so long as the party kept doing good he was with it, but when it deviated from that course he was prepared to oppose it. It was fortunate for labor men to be connected with a party of so small a majority. He agreed that if there was a big majority we would not in all probability have got what good legislation we did. Labor should have at all times a fair representation in the house. He did not mean that those outside of organized labor, by any means, should not be represented. He was not a demagogue nor yet an idealist in this regard. He believed in being reasonable, and he taught that lesson. The public should be taken into the confidence of labor and made to respect and honor it. He was not particularly opposed to Mr. Martin, Mr. Wilson or Mr. Turner as leaders, but he took a firm stand against them as an independent labor representative when they crossed his ideas. Mr. Smith contended that it was notorious in political history that men must be shrewd and intelligent if they intended to accomplish anything in the way of reform. He was unable to detect any great difference between the Liberals and Liberal-Conservative parties. Perhaps the reason he leaned more towards the Liberals was that he was one in the old country. But he believed credit should be given where it was due, and in this regard we ought to feel gratified that the government at Ottawa had adopted the fair wage clause on public contracts. Why did they do so? It was because that a small faction of independent members forced the government to do this. As to Chinese and Japanese restriction, the authorities at Ottawa did not do anything. He disapproved of this fact, but thanked the members for Burrard and Nanaimo for their persistent work to get the promised legislation. As a province, we have no authority on this question, but he wanted to exercise the rights we have. He did not believe in fighting the Dominion or Imperial authorities, but we must exercise the B. N. A. act to the fullest, and would say to the Imeprial authorities that we are going to exercise them. Mr. Martin at least was right in what he says on this Oriental cheap labor question. He (Mr. Smith) went on to say that he had no use for a man who went to the house and through the mere matter of spite, vote against a good measure. A good measure should be supported whatever party brought it in. Mr. Smith was delighted with the unanimity of opinion shown by the convention that we should have six members or so to sit between the two old parties in the house, and make them keep their pomises. If we were hidebound party men we could never expect to accomplish anything from the present condition of the old parties. Workingmen were just as able to represent themselves as were the capitalist and corporations were able to represent themselves. Men who are liable to get a big head should not be sent to the legislature, as there were already too many swelled heads there. Men must be sent to the house who have the true regard for those whom they are supposed to represent. To do this the convention must be unanimous in the support of whoever may be selected, and we must cut down all factional and conflicting political opinions. Corporations pay their responsible servants well for their work, why should not our own servants be paid well, and wear just as good clothes as his colleagues? If we don't get what we want in the way of legislation, it is our own fault and we have ourselves to blame. Never mind sentiment, but come to the conclusion that we will chose our best men.

The following names were submitted to the meeting as nominees: Joe Dixon, President of the Trades and Labor Council; Francis Williams, Treasurer of the Council; J. H. Watson, George Bartley, Harry Cowan, E. McClain and several others. Mr. Bartley declined the nomination positively for several reasons. Mr. Cowan also did not wish his name to go forward, although several of his friends insisted upon voting for him when it came to the ballot. Several of the other gentlemen mentioned followed suit in wishing to retire, but it was decided, when the time came for the ballot, that with the exception of Messrs. Bartley and McClain, all the names should be put forward. The result of the first vote was that Mr. Williams recorded 71 votes, being a majority of those present; On the second ballot, Mr. Dixon received 68 votes, and the two were declared the nominees of the Convention.

Both nominees spoke a few words of thanks and appreciation of the honor conferred on them and promised to work in the best interests of labor.

On motion of Messrs. Cowan and Marshall, an Executive Committee was appointed as follows: Harry Cowan, Chairman; J. H. Watson, J. Peary, G. Wilby, J. C. Marshall, George Bartley, W. Davis, McCarty, Peters, C. Rollins, F. Russell, C. J. Salter, J. W. Paxman, G. Love, J. Dodds, G. Fletcher, J. Cosgrove, W. Lawson, G. W. Isaacs, M. Little, P. Moran, J. Sinclair, Stewart Campbell, J. Crow, J. Jeffries, C. McDonald, J. Morton, W. Tait, H. Orr, Captain Anderson, F. Rogers, D. C. Harrison.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Labor Party held a meeting Thursday night in Union hall when the following officers were elected:

Chairman—Mr. H. Cowan.

Secretary—Mr. J. H. Watson.

Treasurer—Mr. William Brand.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Peary, Morton, Marshall, Orr and Watson.

Hall Committee—Messrs. Wilby, Love and Salter.

Canvassing Committee, Chairmen—Ward I, M. Little; Ward II, John Rumble; Ward III, Captain McCarty; Ward IV, J. Crow; Ward V, J. Morton; Fairview, J. Vick.

Printing Committee—Messrs. Wilby, Brand, Campbell and Marshall.

The meeting was enthusiastic and the members seemed disposed to do energetic work. To defray the expenses of the candidates a subscription list will be opened among union members and others and it is hoped that sufficient will be raised to cover all legitimate requirements.

A public meeting will be held the first of the week.

UNWISE AND UNTRUE.

It is said that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Whether or not this pertains to the Hon. Joseph Martin we shall leave our readers to judge. It can hardly be believed that a politician regarded to be astute and whose lengthened political experience should have caused him to be prudent—no matter how he felt—would have denounced the two labor candidates in this city as he did at the Government meeting in the City Hall on Thursday night last. He declared that he would not accept support from them when none had been tendered, and speaking for his Government, said: "It will not remain in office if it has to depend upon men not elected in its support." We quote from the report in the News-Advertiser, which we have every reason to believe is accurate. "Should it require two votes to keep it in power," the Premier stated that it would not accept the votes of two independent labor members for that purpose, but would say, "No, thank you." If it was not strong enough without them it would resign. He stigmatized the nomination of the two candidates as an insidious attack upon the Government, influenced largely by Mr. Ralph Smith, whose only objection to the Government was the disagreement with it upon its action re the Crown grant made by the late Government to the New Vancouver Coal company." It is a far-away cry from England to British Columbia, but can any sane person imagine a leader of public opinion professing to hold somewhat radical views denouncing in this slashing fashion a true friend of labor like John Burns, not to mention others whose names will readily suggest themselves? We use the word "professing" advisedly, because we believe it is mere pretence. Only the other day organised and unorganised labor in Winnipeg put one of their class (Mr. Puttee) into the field for the House of Commons, and we are proud to say he won, and his conduct in Parliament since he entered it has been such as to reflect infinite credit upon himself and upon the intelligent electorate of the Prairie Capital. Who opposed him? Mr. E. D. Martin, a brother of the Hon. Joseph Martin. And who spoke in ftvor of Mr. E. D. Martin and against Mr. Puttee? The Hon. Joseph Martin, of British Columbia, who went out of his way to visit Manitoba and endeavor to secure the defeat of Mr. Puttee, who is the only union member in the House and who is recognized as a tower of strength to the labor cause. Now, when the supporters of that cause are endeavoring to place its advocates in the field we find him pursuing the same tactics—pouring cold water on the aspirations and affording them a gratuitous insult by proclaiming that he would not in any event accept their services. We can assure the Premier that if he does not desire them he will not have them thrust upon him, but in our opinion if he makes such "breaks" as that of Thursday evening he will have no opportunity to take the initiative in the matter. The nominations made by the Trades and Labor council have been received by labor generally in the most enthusiastic manner, and it will be found that when the votes are counted the victors' names will comprise

JOSEPH DIXON

and

FRANCIS WILLIAMS.

whose support, because of their inherent merits, will include not alone the working classes but the best elements that represent our electorate.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Subscription to the campaign fund will be thankfully received at this office:

The Independent	$10 00
A Friend	5 00
Chas. Queen	5 00

SMOKE KURTZ'S UNION-MADE CIGARS.

If you want a really good cigar, call for one of Kurtz & Co.'s leading brands. "Kurtz's Own," "Kurtz's Pioneers," and "Spanish Blossoms" are their best brands. Ask for them and take no substitute. The above brands are made of the best imported Havana, and by expert union workmen in Vancouver.

INDEPENDENT LABOR.

The Independent party and others of Winnipeg held a mass meeting Saturday night. There was a big attendance, who eulogized Mr. Puttee, M. P., for his magnificent work at Ottawa. The executive of the election committee showed that the party was in a flourishing condition. Wm. Scott and Ernest W. Hague were appointed treasurer and secretary respectively. The sub-committee on organization presented a report outlining a plan of campaign, recommending that supporters be appointed in each of the 66 polling sub-divisions to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the electors in each district, these to report to a chairman of each of the three electoral divisions of the city.

The following resolution received the hearty and unanimous support of the meeting:

"Resolved—That this mass meeting of labor men electors of the city of Winnipeg takes this opportunity of expressing its confidence in Mr. A. W. Puttee, M. P.

"That we endorse his action in all the important legislation that has engaged the attention of parliament during the present session, and particularly that directly affecting the interests of workingmen. His able advocacy of the fair wage resolution, applying to all public works, and his effort to secure the standing increase of salaries to post office employees, as well as additional post office facilities throughout this city, are matters on which we express our hearty approval.

"Resolved also that we endorse his action in opposing the grant of a monopoly of the railways of this province to the C. P. R. without proper conditions attached, safeguarding the interests of the people, and making provision for government acquisition of these lines at cost of construction.

"Resolved also that we declare our hearty approval of the bill introduced by him in amendment to the Dominion Elections act, in which it is proposed to abolish the $200 deposit required from candidates, and to introduce a plain common sense ballot and extend the hours of polling until 8 p. m. in city districts.

"The earnest efforts of Mr. Puttee in furtherance of these and other measures of public interest to the west, and to labor men generally throughout the Dominion, commands our confidence and unqualified approval, and such is the expression of this meeting."

LACROSSE.

The initial senior lacrosse game of the season at Brockton Point last Saturday resulted in a win for New Westminster, the score being four to Vancouver's one. There was a big audience and the weather was good, likewise the game. Vancouver was willing to bank its reputation on the home guard, consequently a defeat was disappointing. New Westminster was also sanguine of success and their expectations were realized. The score by no means reflects the individual playing of the team. Sometimes swift lacrosse was put up, and sometimes the play was very ragged, but everything considered the play was above the average. The home field players of Vancouver were up against the strongest possible defence in western Canada, and this being the fact they did extremely well, seeing that the combination have not played together before. Vancouver's weakness, if it may be styled so, has been for the past few years on the home field. But strengthening this, the defence must not be weakened. This is mentioned because some of the players suggest that a change should be made in this regard. Vancouver has a splendid aggregation of players.

The executive committee met Thursday night and transacted routine business. Next meeting will be held on the 29th.

THE TURF.

"Fortune favors the brave" and the daring experiment of the Vancouver Jockey Club in giving a meeting so early in the racing season seems now to judge by the equine arrival list, to be crowned with success. The new executive of the club has gone to work with a will and are determined to show the club's patrons that they are workers for the cause, and will leave nothing undone to promote good sport and send their visiting patrons home on Thursday next well satisfied with the first day's racing of the season. The services of the band have been engaged, and as music always enlivens things, there will be nothing dull at Hastings on race day. There are already here the following horses: Jael, Wild Het, Cloister Belle, Diana, Easel, Indigo, Mafada O'Connell, Little Princess, Nells, Sorrel Dan, Little Bessie and Black Alder, Freddie C., Red Spinner, Thunderer, Miss Ovid, Buhler, Mary Anderson and several others from the Sound, California, Victoria and up-country are daily expected, so the fields for the various events will be numerous. The club will decide on Monday as to whether another day's racing shall be held on Saturday next.

VANCOUVER ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

The following crews will compete at the first annual regatta of the Vancouver Rowing Club which will be held on Saturday the 19th inst.:

No. 1 Crew:

Stroke, E. E. Lloyd; 3, J. J. Thompson; 2, B. Boult; bow, F. Salsbury.

No. 2 Crew:

Stroke, E. H. Grubbe; 3, J. R. Sage; 2, John Brown; bow, H. Cambie.

No. 3 Crew:

Stroke, H. O. Alexander; 3, D. Robinson; 2, H. B. Findley; bow, R. C. Spinks.

No. 4 Crew:

Stroke, G. W. Seymour; 3, G. A. Boult; 2, J. F. Ellis; bow, W. Rowan.

No. 5 Crew:

Stroke, P. W. Charleson; 3, J. D. Bell; 2, G. Lafferty; bow, J. H. Garden.

THE INDEPENDENT.

BY GEO. BARTLEY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANISED LABOR

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTING COMPANY.

AT 312 HOMER STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

A week, 5 cents; month, 15 cents; three months, 35 cents; six months, 65 cents; one year, $1.25.

ENDORSED BY THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

SATURDAY.... .. ..MAY 19, 1900

Platform of Organized Labor.

Following is the Labor Platform adopted by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council for the ensuing campaign. Read it:

1. That upon a petition being presented to the Government asking for the repeal of the exlsing Law or the enacting of a new law, the Government shall be compelled to take a plebiscite and repeal or enact as the majority voting may decide. The petition to be signed by a number equal to 10 per cent. of the vote cast at the previous election.

2. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

3. That the contract system on all public works be abolished and a minimum wage based on local conditions be paid.

4. That no more public land be alienated by deed or Crown grant to corporations or individuals, but that it be leased in perpetuity subject only to a fair rental value.

5. That all taxes on industry and the products of industry be gradually abolished, and the revenue of the municipal and Provincial governments be derived by a tax on land values.

6. Free compulsory education; free educational materials, and free maintenance when necessary.

7. Government inspection of all industries.

8. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones and all industries that partake of the nature of a monopoly.

9. The Union Label on all manufactured goods supplied the Government, where practicable.

10. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices, and no money deposit to be required when the candidate's nomination is endorsed by 100 electors in cities and 50 electors in rural districts.

12. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.

13. That a clause be inserted in all charters granted by the Government, making it necessary that a minimum wage of $2.50 a day be paid.

14. The total abolition of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

BEWARE OF ANTI-ELECTION PROMISES.

INDEPENDENT LABOR CANDIDATES.

We are gratified to anounce in this issue the candidature of two straight out-and-out Independent Labor men for seats in the legislature of this province at the general elections now almost upon us. The choice has fallen upon two good men and true, who will prove faithful to the trust reposed in them by their fellow-workers, in the persons of Joseph Dixon and Francis Williams, whose nomination, an account of which appears elsewhere, was made unanimous at the convention, amid hearty cheers. While slight differences of opinion occurred, as they naturally always do, in gatherings of that character over matters of mere detail, the convention ended harmoniously, each delegate filled with a determination to carry the standard-bearers of the party to victory on the ninth day of June next, and to thus make the voice of labor heard in no unmistakable tones in the legislative halls of British Columbia, where there is urgent need for extensive reforms in the interests of those who toil and represent the real wealth and, to a large extent, the worth of any country.

JOE DIXON—he is best known by that name—came here before the great fire that devastated the city and the splendid rescue work he did at that time is still fresh in the memory of those who passed through that fiery ordeal. He assisted, too, in his own strenuous manner, in cleaning up the debris and making it possible for the citizens to found new homes and to re-establish themselves. For this labor of love he received much praise at the time, and which redounded greatly to his credit. Mr. Dixon has always—except for a brief period when he went into business for himself—been connected with the Carpenters' Union and is at the present time, in the capacity of foreman, working day in and day out at his trade as carpenter and joiner. He was the first president of the local Trades and Labor Council and has filled three terms, 1889-90 and now in 1900, a sufficient evidence of his popularity among those with whom he has been so long associated. Still a young man, an easy, fluent and graceful speaker, possessing an educated mind and filled with practical ideas, Mr. Dixon should reflect honor upon the class from which he springs if he is successful in reaching the parliamentary halls at Victoria as we are confident he will.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, his colleague on the ticket, is a tailor by occupation, and for the last couple of years has been a hard-working member of the Trades and Labor council and is now its treasurer. To him, in a large measure is due the obtaining of Union Hall—the former Homer street Methodist church—as the home of Unionism in this city, for he managed the finances during the negotiations and worked hard to ensure success. Mr. Williams holds a high character for the strictest morality, coupled with a broad-mindedness that wins him friends everywhere. He is strong on the platform and can hold his own with any of the candidates now in the field or likely to be. We believe him to be a sure winner.

Now that action has been taken and the candidates are before the electorate for endorsation, it only remains for the workingmen to say whether they will stand by them, as a unit or not; if they follow the former course success is certain, if the latter it may be difficult to achieve victory. We, therefore, call upon the workingmen of Vancouver to let the dead past bury its dead, sink all personal feeling, close up their ranks and from now on until the last vote is polled leave no stone unturned to secure the return of their champions. Messrs. Dixon and Williams as honest, progressive, clever men will, too, commend themselves to the voters generally, and outside the labor element, will obtain a support as strong as it is deserved. We trust that they will receive that financial help which is necessary and that each will give to the election fund according to his means. Neither of the candidates have large corporations or piled up money bags behind them; they confidently rely upon the plain people to lend them asistance in every way, and in that event the night of the ninth of June will be a memorable and glorious one in the annals of labor in the commercial metropolis of this province, throbbing with lusty vigor and entering upon what promises to be a splendid career. Labor can do much by placing its representatives in the council halls of the country, to bring about this most desirable result. Earnest, continuous, untiring work will prove the truth of our motto, Labor Omnia Vincit.

THE UNION CAUSE.

There are a great many people who have the most misleading notions concerning the aims of what may be termed, in a general way, the cause of Labor, and especially the principles of Trades Unionism, which is so active a factor to-day in the political, economic and social life of this great world of incessant activity. Until recent years, when the paramount influences of the capitalist and the grinder-down of the poorer classes held sway, when the tyrant lord could discharge his unprotected employees without a day's notice, Labor may be said to have been synonymous with serfdom. There was no cohesion among the vast army of those who create wealth, no endeavor to assert the dignity that surrounds the person of the same clay from which the aristocrat descends, like dumb cattle they were led to the slaughter, and nobody pitied or helped them. The workingman, for some trifling insubordination, or because he would not bend the knee to his haughty oppressor, was discharged, the wife and children starved, and the millionaire, clad in purple and fine linen, with his gold, gave no thought to the sufferings his victims endured. It was a barbarous state of affairs, and philantrophic men saw that a remedy must be applied. Many of our readers have probably an intimate acquaintance with that splendid work, "Quo Vadis," a dramatization of which was recently presented in this city, and which must have thrilled all who heard it. The cruel Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned, had driven into the arena to be destroyed by wild bulls those who, under the saintly influence of Peter, had embraced the new faith and who crying, "I believe," met death with a fortitude that was born of sublime faith. The vision of the Cross appeared, and the Roman empire crumbled to its decay. So with the Labor movement. Ground down by centuries of oppression, there arose men with aspirations as lofty as Peter's who welded into a powerful organization, for *the common good*, what is known as Unionism, a word expressive in itself of the ideals it seeks. If there ever was on the face of the globe an organization more benevolent in its purposes, one seeking more the betterment of our fellow men, it was only that which Jesus of Nazareth, in his divine mission, completed, and which, though His disciples were the poorest of the poor, like Peter himself, transformed a world of heathenism into the sunshine land that under God's providence has been the theme of poets, scholars and philosophers since the early ages until the present day. And the Union idea is merely an outcome of that grand thought, which exemplifies the broadest Christianity and the essence of loving-kindness among the children of men. The tyrant can no longer drive his sheep to the shambles as Nero did, no longer can young children be torn to pieces by frenzied animals goaded on to their devilish work by every means that inhuman monsters could devise—the days of Neroism are over. So are those of capitalistic extortion, of the curshing-out the life-blood of the children of a common Father, for Unionism has stept in and cried, "Hands Off," an injury to one is an injury to all, and we propose to defend those who, as individuals, cannot defend themselves. Hence the innumerable strikes that have taken place during the past few years. Are they not in many instances justified? The plutocrat says "No, it is a disgrace to civilization," while the foodless home and the little mound in the graveyard, where the beloved child of a household sleeps, testify to the cruelties of those who pile millions upon millions and reek in the very blood of the innocents. Capital has its undoubted rights, and Unionism respects them—there is no body that ever was originated more ready to make reasonable concessions and to meet those with whom it has disagreements half-way, and to even concede a point or two—but like the sign of the Cross that heralded Christianity with its beneficent results, Unionism paved the way to a better and brighter day for the toiling masses, who theretofore were the patient drudges of conscienceless taskmasters. Organized labor now exercises a potent influence for good the world over, and if unorganized labor consulted its best interests it would, by entering the Union, strengthen the hands of the vast army of those who are not fighting capital ,but are raising a wall against unfair treatment, not to use words that might properly be made harsher. Those who "buck," to use a vulgarism, Unionism only inflict injury upon themselves.

AN INFAMOUS ATTACK.

"The fact is that Mr. Ralph Smith is travelling in the interest of Ralph Smith and the New Vancouver Coal Company, and of no other person or parties whatsoever. For himself he hopes to gain high public office, power and glory, and with a great Corporation behind him these things may some day be his. But the man who is working in the interests of a large Company is acting the hypocrite when he goes abroad and affects to be consumed by enthusiasm for the working classes. It is not love for the laborer that impels Ralph Smith to attack the Premier, the best friend labor ever had. He has to pay a price for the aid he is obtaining, and that price is utter opposition to Joseph Martin. Like an honest man, Ralph Smith is paying for what he has bought."—The World.

It can hardly be believed that a daily newspaper of any prominence would publish such a diatribe upon the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress—an office which in itself should command respect, apart entirely from the personality of its occupant. But when it is known that Mr. Ralph Smith is one of the best and truest friends the labor cause in this province ever had, that no corporation or individual could buy or control him, that he possesses in the highest degree the respect and confidence of the workingmen of British Columbia, the insult offered him in the sentences quoted above call for the severest condemnation. If the opponents of Mr. Martin desired campaign literature that would assist them they could not wish for anything better than such contemptible, false and shameful articles as that which appeared in The World, of Wednesday, concerning Mr. Ralph Smith, whose honesty of intention and absolute incorruptibility cannot be questioned. Supporting the union cause as The Independent does it would be untrue to its principles did it not take the earliest opportunity to protest against such gross libels upon a man against whose private or public character no one can say a word. We have no doubt that more will be heard of this matter.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Now that the newspaper war boom is not agitating the public mind so much as it did before the taking of Ladysmith, the daily publications are filling their pages with political news, some say political rot. Column after column is devoted every day to the political gatherings and conventions of the two "great parties," and to the doings of the horde of politicians and tuft-hunters that are gathering round the party leaders like buzzards around a defunct mule. Tories and Grits are alike pledging all sorts of things, and their good-will to "organized labor," and each declare that their party is the only one that has at heart the "best interests of the workingmen." The "outs" are criticising the "ins," and if only the Tories can get in we are assured that the government will be conducted in an "upright and dignified" manner, and that a new era of prosperity will be ushered in. It is, in fact, a sort of political see-saw, in which deluded WORKINGMEN DO THE BALANCING. A leader of one of our provincial parties says, "I have no use whatever for so-called independent candidates, and I think no constituency can make a greater mistake than to send to parliament a man who is on neither side of politics." Some of our hide-bound party workingmen throw up both hands to this and say Amen! The wily political heelers move around pretty slick, especially if a government job is in sight, and accomplish their purposes to the queen's taste. Our parties have been, and are, the curse of this country—no matter what names they are designated by. They have been devised to befog the cause of labor's poverty and pitiable state, and with the object of dividing labor into two or more party factions, fighting against each other, thus preventing them from uniting to secure their own legislation toward freeing themselves from wage-slavery. "I would rather jump in the inlet than vote for either of the great parties," said an old-time reformer, the other day, and we think that this is the spirit that should animate all well-disposed social-reformers. What have WE to do with petty political issues, raised on such occa- political issues? They are merely dust thrown in the eyes of the working class, who, we are sorry to say, are prone to suspicion, if any one says that the bait is spurious. These political promises are all merely evasions of the great question now confronting the world—capital versus labor. And the sooner this is realized, both by prejudiced and unprejudiced party people, the better it will be for us all. By all means let us vote for men fresh from our own ranks, and who are for the people's welfare—first, last and all the time, rather than for those who will die for the party. Workingmen must learn to give and take with one another, and as well, trust each other, if they intend to ever accomplish anything. Our principal task at present, however, is one of thorough organization, and until this can be accomplished, the great problem will remain in the dark, and you can rest assured that politicians and political grafters will never bring it to day-light.

Canadians are recognizing more and more the value of life insurance. Thus the aggregate new business of 45 companies affecting life insurance in Canada was in 1898 represented by 107,651 policies, standing for $67,401,210, as against 97,949 policies for $55,348,303 in 1898. The aggregate life insurance in force at the end of last year in Canada came to $404,135,593, against $369,908,865 in 1898. The growth of life insurance thus reported is remarkable and satisfactory. In respect of it the "Monetary Times," of Toronto, adds by the way that life companies are now proportionately insuring more and assessment concerns less.

R. Smith, Mr. Hawthornthwaite and William Woodman have gone on a tour into mainland constituencies for the purpose of putting in Independent labor candidates and speaking at several places. It is Mr. Smith's intention to speak first at Revelstoke on the 18th inst. Then he will go direct to Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, and back to Revelstoke, in order named. He will hold two meetings at Kamloops. Mr. Smith will then come to Vancouver, arriving here on the 28th, when a grand rally of the Independent labor party will be held in support of Messrs. Dixon and Williams.

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Electric Soap, 9 cakes for 25c.
Copco Soap, 5 cakes for 25c.
Gold Dust Washing Powder, 6 packages for 25c.
Pearline, 6 packages for 25c.
Salmon, 5 tins for 25c.
Catsup, 3 bottles for 25c.
Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.
Baking Powder, 1-lb tins, 10c.
Empire Tea, 3 lbs for $1.
Empire Baking Powder, 1-lb tins, 25c.
Empire Baking Powder, 5-lb tins, $1.

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TO THE PROVINCIAL ELECTORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

GENTLEMEN,—

Mr. Semlin having resigned the leadership of the Provincial Party, which he had held since 1894, I have accepted the position at the unanimous request of the members of the Legislature who supported the late Government.

I am opposed to the introduction of Federal party lines into the conduct of Provincial affairs. I believe that the interests of the Province can be served best by the hearty co-operation of men of both Federal parties.

In 1897 Mr. Semlin as the Leader of the Provincial Party set forth the main features of its policy. They comprised an equitable redistribution of electoral representation; greater economy and more efficiency in the Civil Service; a liberal expenditure on public works, but more careful supervision of the outlay; the discouragement of Oriental immigration; better administration of the public lands in the interests of actual settlers and industrial enterprises; the repeal of the mortgage tax and the abolition of the tax on men working in mines for wages and a radical change in the manner in which aid for the construction of railways is granted.

The record of the Party for the eighteen months during which it was in power shows that it adhered faithfully to the policy outlined by Mr. Semlin and to the pledges given at the Elections in 1898.

It abolished the mortgage tax and the tax on working miners. It effected economies in the cost of the Civil Service and made it more efficient. It stopped the sale of large tracts of land to speculators. It carried on public works in a more businesslike manner. While it was prevented by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the veto of the Dominion Government from carrying out all its measures for the restriction of Oriental competition with white labor, its urgent representations have secured a promise from the Dominion Government that it will pass legislation at this session of Parliament to restrict Oriental immigration. It stopped the system of granting immense tracts of land to railway companies without any tangible return therefor or control over freight rates. It introduced a Bill to give a more equitable distribution of electoral representation than now exists and would have succeeded in the object for which the people have struggled for years but for the action of some who placed their own ambitions before the public good, and the gratification of personal spite before the fulfilment of their pledges. It restored order in the Provincial finances and provided for the discharge of deficits accumulated before it came into office by a loan negotiated at a higher price and with less expense than in any previous issue.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Provincial Party when in power carried out the pledges made by it to the electors.

While pledging the Party to do its best to carry out those parts of the policy enunciated in 1897, which have not yet been accomplished, there are now other questions which demand attention. On their prompt and satisfactory solution depend, to a great extent, the progress of the Province and the prosperity of all classes of its people.

Among these matters one of the most important is the opening up of all parts of British Columbia by railways. In the past large tracts of land and considerable sums of money have been granted to aid the construction of railways but the results have not been commensurate with the assistance which was given.

The immediate construction of 1,000 miles of new railways would still leave many parts of the Province without railway facilities. Various proposals have ben made with a view to extending the length of railways in the Province. Among these the construction and operation of railways by the Province has been prominently advocated. I am myself in favor of the State ownership of railways and other works of a similar character when the conditions are such as to make it feasible. But I think that those who urge that the Province immediately enter on such a policy overlook the fact that the conditions here are very different from those which prevail in Australia and New Zealand, countries referred to in support of the argument for State ownership. They have the control of the revenue from Customs and Inland Revenue receipts. We have neither of those sources, but can only fall back on direct taxation. Our credit and ability to borrow are, therefore, very limited and our present possible resources quite inadequate to meet the cost of constructing 300 or 400 miles of railway, amounting to from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. Even could such a sum be borrowed it would be only on terms so onerous as to involve trebling the rate of taxation on the taxpayers of the whole Province, while the expenditure would only benefit those of one district. It has been also suggested that the Crown lands would form a security for raising loans. But, as a fact, the sales of lands to settlers do not realize enough to pay for the expense incurred in opening up new districts by roads and bridges, while these new settlers cannot bear any increase in the burdens of taxation. To attempt to impose a higher rate of taxation would result in retarding the progress of the Province and thus neutralise the object had in view by opening it up.

It is, however, the duty of those who ask for popular support to be prepared to devise some plan for the accomplishment of what is clearly in the public interest—the extension of railways in the Province. I accept that responsibility. I would make a radical change in our railway policy with a view to accelerating the present rate of construction and the ultimate adoption of State ownership.

Under the present system of granting charters by the Legislature, we impose many needless obstacles and delays in the way of the investment of money in railways. We should not take as our models in such a matter old and thickly settled countries, but those similar to this Province. In the Western States of the Union we find it is as easy to incorporate a railway as it is here to incorporate a company for any commercial purpose. I would, therefore, propose to follow their example and initiate a policy of "Free Trade in Railways." That policy has largely extended railway mileage to the south of us; it will do the same here. Let a General Railway Act be passed authorising any company on complying with certain regulations to have power to build a railway. Provisions would be made for the acquisition of the lines by the Province at certain periods on equitable terms and State ownership would thus be secured when the Province could undertake it. The regulation of freight rates would also be secured. There is nothing revolutionary about this. It already exists in India. Instead of hampering capital we should give it an open field, and I am confident that in a very short time we shall then find many new railways being built. I am assured that with "Free Trade in Railways" a line up the Fraser Valley would be begun at once. If the Province saw fit to aid any road, it would receive securities in exchange for such assistance and this would practically be so much paid towards the ownership by the Province. Such a policy I am convinced would revive enterprise; bring capital and provide much employment for our people, without imposing on the tax-payers any additional burdens.

Among other measures which I would propose would be the carrying out of public works under the system of efficient supervision introduced by the late Government so as to open up the Province and provide good roads for settlers.

I would propose to re-introduce the following Bills introduced at the last session, viz.:

To repeal the Alien Exclusion Act of 1889;

To amend the Liquor Licence Act of 1889;

To provide for the compulsory scaling of logs;

To redistribute the electoral representation of the Province;

To amend the Act for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor and of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration;

To re-enact the Labor Regulation Act.

Also to introduce legislation for the following purposes:

To provide for the payment of fair wages on any work to which Government subsidies or other aid is given, or under any contract with the Government;

To give relief to the settlers on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, if the obligation to do so is found to rest on the Province and not on the Dominion;

To make an arrangement with the same Company for the opening up of its lands under Government supervision so as to secure more rapid settlement;

To afford facilities for the acquisition and cultivation of small agricultural holdings;

To develop the export trade to the Territories of fruit and other produce, and for co-operating with the Dominion in the fostering of the dairy industry;

To give a better tenure to lessees of placer claims so as to induce the investment of capital in large hydraulic enterprises;

It is also desirable that some arrangement should be made with the Dominion Government to permit of mineral deposits on Indian reserves being worked by white miners.

In regard to the eight-hour law, it appears to me that the question is simply one of the scale of wages. I have reason to believe that an adjustment of the dispute will soon be reached by the parties interested, and in that case they will probably make some recommendations as to certain modifications in the present law. If an amicable settlement is not reached, it should be the duty of the Government to make a report to the Legislature at the earliest possible time, giving all the facts of the case, with its recommendation as to what course should be taken to restore harmony between the mine-owners and miners.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. CARTER-COTTON.

MR. SMITH DEFENDED.

Editor Independent: With your permission I would like to say a few words to the workingmen of this city re a column of rot which appeared in the World newspaper on Wednesday night, concerning Ralph Smith. I read that with a good deal of regret, because I feel sure, coming from the organ representing Mr. Joseph Martin, I could not help thinking the injury such statements would do that gentleman. Now, Mr. Editor, you have known Ralph Smith as long as the rest of us. Is there one word of truth in that statement? The only assertion nearing the truth is that Mr. Ralph Smith has manfully, not slavishly, stood up for the Vancouver Coal Company as against the Dunsmuirs. Is there a working man in this province, knowing the facts, and having any spark of manliness in him, who would not have done the same? There are so few corporations in this world who treat their employees as they would like to be treated, that when one of them do so workingmen cannot help showing they are gratified. Now, fellow-workers, the Vancouver Coal Company treat their miners like men; they employ none but white men in the mines, they pay the highest rate of wages, and have always work harmoniously with their men. Can you wonder that a man like Ralph Smith, whose sympathies are always with the men of his class, should stand by the Vancouver Coal Company as against the Dunsmuirs. Any man of brains would do the same. It is the object of every man who takes any active part in labor affairs to have things work harmoniously between labor and capital, the employed and employer. It is not trouble they are looking for, but the well-being of each, and the man who treats his employees like fellow-men are sure to gain our support and sympathy. Is it not so? Then, Mr. Editor, if Mr. Ralph Smith was such a bad man, how comes it that after Hon. Mr. Curtis had been up in the Kootenays, sent there on purpose, we are told, to settle the labor dispute between the miners and mineowners, and finding he could not do it, finally sent for Mr. Ralph Smith to do what he could not do, which Mr. Smith done and settled it to the satisfaction of all concerned. Now, Mr. Curtis takes, and is given by his colleagues, the credit for that settlement. I am sure Mr. Smith does not grudge the honor to him, neither do I, but as Mr. Robb of the World says, "If you can't fight with truth, don't fight at all." If Mr. Smith had accepted the portfolio offered him by a certain party, we should not have had this tirade of abues against one so respected in Canadian labor ranks from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and we will not forget those would-be friends of labor who have a hit at them through their president, Mr. Ralph Smith. Such language and such rubbish coming from either side will not tend to make votes for either of their friends, but will act the other way. I may also say the workingmen of Vancouver have not been led by Ralph Smith or any other person. They are simply carrying out a plan which is being adopted all over Canada, and which has been adopted recently by a large majority in the Toronto Trades council, namely, to have labor representatives entrameled by no party, but purely independent of each, in every parliament of Canada. Every thing the older parties have given to the workingman, has been dragged out of them. This we claim by right in future through our own representatives, and Mr. Smith, in urging this, is only doing that which was decided twelve months ago in the Dominion Trades congress. The Winnipeg election recently which returned a labor candidate to Ottawa sounded the call to arms. This is a fight between the masses and the classes. I have no fear as to the result, if we are true to ourselves, on election day. I tell you the "BIG TWO" will get there.

J. H. W.

J. H. W.

Vancouver, May 18th, 1900.

THE ONWARD MARCH.

Never before in the history of the world has there been such a struggle to obtain better conditions for the masses of the people than we find at the present time, says the Ferguson Eagle. Never before were the conditions of the masses exactly the same as they are to-day. On one side we find a small minority of persons using every effort to centralize capital, to corner commodities of every description, and form a system of gigantic trusts and combines, such as was never before heard of or expected. On this same side we find the advocates of imperialism, militarism, gold standardism, monopoly, and every form of selfish greed and unbridled ambition. This small minority of capitalistic chess-players are cute enough to blind the eyes of a large majority of the masses to the real issues of the struggle, by substituting a number of straw-men, and getting their dupes to fight these straw-men while they (the capitalists) are plundering them on every hand. One of these straw-men is called the Tariff, and this badly battered and bruised scarecrow is every once in a while brought out and pounded over, and knocked around by the dupes in order to distract attention from the real scheme of the leading chess-players.

Another of the leading straw-men which is brought out without fail on all occasions, and paraded before the eyes of the masses with all the necessary accompaniments of kettle-drums and martial music is called "Patriotism." Still another straw man has appeared in the last few years, and has succeeded in drawing the attention of the masses away from the real issue, and given the capitalist chess-players an awful good chance to get in some of their plundering schemes, and this one has a high-sounding name, which consists of sound more than anything else, this straw-man enjoys the euphonious name of "Prosperity." There are a number of other straw-men who serve the purpose they are intended for, to take the attention of the masses from the real question at issue. The real question, which is daily growing into greater prominence in this and all the leading commercial countries, is this: Shall the masses who create wealth by the sweat of their brow, the work of their intellect and the labor of their hands, have the benefit accruing from such wealth (?) or shall it be used for the aggrandizement of a few individuals, and make slaves of the many? The present indications are that the present age of unbridled ambition to gain commercial advantages by subjugating weaker people, is drawing to a close, and a grander era of co-operative endeavor to benefit the whole human family is gradually coming in. The rallying cry of every true social reformer at the present day should be: "Public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines."

FROM SANDON.

Building operations are being rushed on all sides since the fire. Already nearly every business man in town has secured some kind of a location in which to re-open and canvas and telephone shacks have taken the place of the substantial buildings that formerly graced Reco Avenue—business is going along. The Dawson-like appearance of the town, with windowless stores, saloons under canvas, black-jack in the street, etc., etc., does not seem to affect the spirits of the community and every one is going in for re-building with all the energy possible. The citizens and business men are almost unanimous in declaring that a re-survey of the townsite should be made. The scheme is to run a 60-foot street down the middle of the gulch, using the flume as a sewer and subway for the water mains, electric light wires and telephone and telegraph wires. An effort will also be made to secure an order-in-Council to have the Torrens Act invoked so that the old question of title may be cleared up for good. At present, says the "Paystreak," the whole matter rests with Mr. J. M. Harris, who is the heaviest holder of real estate in the town. He was in Pittsburg on the night of the fire, and on receiving word of the disaster, telegraphed $500 to the Relief Committee and sent word that he would arrive in Sandon on Saturday. There is every reason to believe that he will consider favorably any scheme which will ensure a better arrangement of the streets so that danger of another great fire may be averted, and insurance may be secured. The scheme by which the real estate will be handled will be to secure the appointment of a trustee to take over the lots and issue scrip to the extent of their assessed value, which would stand against the purchase price of the lots in the new townsite. In a number of cases there will be little change in the lots, as it will be necessary only to reverse the frontage.

A London dispatch says: Lord Hamilton, presiding at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Art on the 18th, referring to the effects of the famine, said: "It must not be forgotten that it is a wage famine, as well as a food famine. Therefore, it presses more heavily on the people than before, and it is the duty of the Government to try to multiply and diversify the industries of India. With this in view, the Indian Government is placing contracts in India wherever possible, not with brokers, but with actual producers."

Probably the dog didn't want to go into the ark because he had a bark of his own.

HEBREWS FOND OF UNIONS.

Thos. Recce, of London, Eng., writes to the Federationist that the Hebrew workers are so fond of forming new unions that they break up the old ones for the purpose. For instance the East-end tailors have a brand new union three or four times a year, and there is a public hall in Hanbury street, Whitechapel, which earns a flourishing income from being regularly left for Hebrew meetings called either to form new unions or dissolve old ones. A standing head line for the labor news columns of the papers might be "Activity Amongst the Hebrews. They Form a New Union." There is not a Jewish worker in the East-end who couldn't produce a trade-union constitution at a moment's notice—including a draft contribution card for which it is not likely there would be any use. Capmakers, slippermakers and sweat shop tailors have unions up every little back street and the bloodiest feuds imaginable are sometimes developed in connection with them. One union will declare a strike with the greatest dramatic effect possible and the entire membership of say five and twenty will turn out and picket the place. Another union of the same craft will then send its members to take the strikers' places—at which there will be war, ending with the carrying away of the executive committees on stretchers to the London hospital and the extinction of the strike and the unions. The combatants who are still sound in wind and limb will then fraternize at Hanbury street and form a new union. Unionism as it is known generally has therefore done very little for the workers in sweated industries, for the simple reason that the workers in the said industries will not let it; hence the bill introduced into parliament by Sir Charles Dilke and John Burns for the establishment of wages boards will be welcomed by many unionists. These wages boards will be appointed probably only for sweated trades, and will be composed of equal numbers of employers and employed. Their function will be to fix and legally enforce minimum rates for particular kinds of work and particular classes of workers, and the factory inspectors will be charged with the duty of seeing to the due observance of the board's arrangements.

EDUCATION THAT HURTS.

Felix Adler, in an able article, says: There are some tendencies in the new education which need to be checked. For instance, we go too far in the line of physical culture. Some of our schools and colleges are apt to appear as only annexes to their gymnasiums. If you listen to the conversation of a group of students you will be led to think that the acquisition of knowledge is an unavoidable evil connected with college life. A certain sensationalism is also invading our schools. Teachers think that a lesson is a success if they can get their pupils to display an intense interest in it. This is a mistake. We might as well say that the crowds that are flocking to see a certain play now being shown in a New York theatre are an evidence of the value and decency of that play. We need to teach our children to do what is not interesting and exciting. Some of the greatest men in the world have been those who had the patience to do the most drudgery. The most harmful of all tendencies in modern education is the lack of spiritual training. There is a cynical and pessimistic spirit in our schools. When our young people graduate they ask themselves, What is life worth? To what end is all this activity? Why should I toil for others? These are the main questions of life, and the schools do not answer them. Education has become like a race that has no goal. We teach our children to aim to be successful, but we give them no definition of success. We do not lift their ambitions above bread-winning and the accumulation of property. You can't get the guiding principle of life from science. Neither can the study of society as it is and has been tell us what society ought to be. No matter how fine your science work and art work may be, if you do not supply students with a worthy life purpose it is all of no avail. It is like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. What is the purpose which the new education should teach? It is to create a new society, with ourselves as members of it. It is to render that loving service to our fellows which alone gives worth and beauty to life.

GATES SAYS "MY MILLS."

President Gates of the steel trust, after closing down twelve mills and stopping the pay of 5,000 workingmen, says, "We can shut down our mills without giving any explanation."

W. C. B. Randolph, in the Union Record says: "Now, isn't that refreshing? A frank and simple declaration that he intends to do just what he pleases with "his mills." I approve of this. He talks just right. This ignorant people consents to a crazy industrial system that permits the means of productions to be privately owned, and as a matter of course under a system of industrial ownership, the sharpest and shrewdest manipulators will get control of vast plants, affecting the livings of thousands of workingmen, and by acknowledging their individual ownership we must concede their right to do as they please with it. We workingmen are simply monuments of inconsistency to indorse the one and complain of the other. If these idle men don't like the way an individual manages his affairs for him, why just let him vote for a system that would give the whole people ownership in all the means of making a living, and then they would not be subjected to such cold, selfish declarations that mere workingmen have no claim to consideration. The working class will hear this brutal remark more and more frequently as the machinery concentrates in fewer hands. The owners will claim their right to run "their" machinery as they please until we come to see that all machinery is "ours," and that we shall say when it shall stop and start."

If you want to get it in the neck again then vote for the old parties.

Notice the trip to the North Arm of Burrard Inlet, to-morrow, as advertised in another column.

An exchange says that Mr. Smith is the leader of a party who has more head than tail. By the time the election is over this party with a head will be found to have something in it too. What think you?

An evening contemporary says that only three men drew up the Nanaimo labor platform. We are informed on unimpeachable authority that over thirty were present, and the platform was confirmed by the unions.

The charter for the Shingle-weavers' union has arrived, the supplies and other things necessary are expected to be here to-day. As soon as everything is in order Organizer Watson will notify the union and a meeting will be called, when the officers will be installed.

If you want freedom from wage-slavery and to take your place among freemen, cast your vote for Williams and Dixon, the independent labor candidates. Give them a chance to get into the house to compel the government, whoever they might be, to give you what you want. This is labor politics.

Don't forget that you have candidates in the field but be true to yourselves. You have prated considerably because some of your own class were not representing you. Now you have the chance to get in and do something to help elect them. Every one you talk to ask to vote for Williams and Dixon. Make yourself an agent on their behalf. Then what a day we will have on the ninth. Look out for the "BIG TWO!"

It is said that 4,000 fishermen of Newfoundland have this season taken in about a fortnight seals worth $600,000. The seals thus captured are, however, of less individual value than those of this Coast, being rated at less than $2 each, whilst the Pacific Coast seal is worth nearly five times that sum. The Newfoundland result of the season is, however, considered very satisfactory. The Newfoundland codfishery has also begun very well this season, with very large catches.

The practical ethics of socialism are making great headway in the west. Hugh John Macdonald is spreading its tenets, perhaps unconsciously, in Manitoba, and every platform in sight in our own provincial political lumber yard is full charged with the same commendable material. Our politicians are imbibing the socialistic ozone in large doses, for they know it is the elixir of life to this and coming generations. Public franchises for the public and freedom for all are powerful levers with the masses.—Slocan Drill.

The Silvertonian publishes the election address of the independent candidate, R. F. Green. In this address, our esteemed contemporary says, Mr. Green comes out in favor of all that is good in the various published platforms of the Martin and Wilson parties. But there is a difference, it continues. It is this: Mr. Green has proven his right to claim these principles as his own through his past actions. His opponents, who claim the same principles, can only give their word for them. A proven friend is better than prospective ones.

Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who is a candidate for re-election to the British Columbia Legislature, will be opposed by W. B. McInnes. If the wage earners of Mr. Smith's constituency are alive to their own interests, they will elect him by an overwhelming majority. During Mr. Smith's term in the last Legislature, he was of immense value in shaping legislation for the benefit of the miners and other workers.—The Industrial Banner. The rumor that Mr. Ralph Smith will be opposed by W. W. B. Innes in Nanaimo is unfounded. Mr. Smith is likely to be unopposed.

Thirty-seven Japs of apparently no means, and supposed to be exported paupers, have been arrested on the other side of the line at New Whatcom, under the United States immigration laws. There is not very much for us to adopt with advantage from United States policy, but Canada would be infinitely the better for something like such immigration restriction, as prevails in the United States, and if about half the Jap coolies who are now flooding British Columbia, could have been prevented coming, our Province would in the immediate future be all the better and happier. Only the Dominion has, however, power to act as regards immigration restriction, more's the pity under our peculiar circumstances.

The Province says: "The efforts made to introduce the cent coin and cause its circulation cannot be pleasing to the people of this western country. If successful they will surely reduce all conditions of life and business to the one-cent from the five-cent level. The effects of this reduction the wage-earners will be the first to feel and they will spread from these to all other members of the community. There has so far been shown no necessity for the circulation of a smaller fractional coin than the five-cent piece, and the introduction of the cent appears purely gratuitous. The introducers are of course quite within their legal rights, but they should consider the effects of their action, as pointed out. The public, out of regard for its own interests, should do what lies in its power to keep the cheap coin out of circulation unless it is willing to see everything cheapened to the same basis.

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To the Electors of the Vancouver Electoral District:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg, for the third time, to offer myself as a candidate at the coming general election to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

In the campaign of 1898 I announced my adherence to certain general principles, and you did me the honor to choose me as one of your representatives. Since that election I have consistently adhered to those principles and still stand by them.

When I accepted office as Attorney-General in Mr. Semlin's administration, you were kind enough again to return me by acclamation.

As a member of the Government, I took an active part during the session of 1899 in placing upon the statute book legislation carrying out, as far as it went, those principles. I feel quite safe in saying that the work done by the Semlin Government and its supporters during that session was eminently satisfactory to the electors of this Province, whose votes placed that Government in power. I look back with pride and satisfaction to the part which I took in connection with that work.

The members of the Government continued apparently to work together in the most harmonious manner until the Deadman's Island dispute arose. In connection with that matter you will remember that I placed myself in your hands, my colleagues, Messrs. Macpherson and Tisdall also agreed to be guided in that dispute by the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. Cotton, on the other hand, took a firm stand against any settlement or arrangement of the matter until the question of the ownership of the land had been decided by the courts.

The very slight progress made in the suit then instituted shows that the litigation would probably not be completed for a number of years.

This difference between Mr. Cotton and myself produced some friction in the Government, but, apart from that dispute, I never had the slightest intimation from Mr. Semlin or any of my other colleagues of any dissatisfaction whatever with regard to my actions until the 1st day of July, 1899, when Mr. Semlin peremptorily asked for my resignation, giving three reasons, all of which I can safely say were regarded by the public at large as extremely frivolous. I refused to resign and asked for a caucus of Government supporters to consider what should be done under the circumstances.

Last session it was stated by Mr. Cotton, in the House, that I had tacitly agreed to be bound by the decision of this caucus, and should have continued to support the Government when the decision was against me. This statement is very wide indeed from the truth. The gentlemen who were present at the caucus will remember that I stated most distinctly that if the decision went against me, I could no longer support the Government and would deem it my duty to take every means in my power to bring about their defeat.

As the caucus, by a very slight majority, sided with Mr. Semlin, I at once tendered my resignation, and announced publicly, that I must be considered an opponent of the Government.

Just prior to the meeting of the House, you will remember that I called a meeting of my supporters in the city of Vancouver, and submitted my position to them. I stated that it was my intention, if possible, to defeat the Government with a view to bringing about a general election. I gave my reasons for this course, and also stated that if my supporters disagreed with my proposed action, I would at once resign and allow them to choose a representative who would act in accordance with their wishes. The meeting was very large and representative, and a resolution was passed without a dissentient voice, expressing entire approval of my intended opposition to the Government.

I had already informed members of the Opposition in the House, that, while my principles were the same as they had been, and I had no sympathy with their views upon political questions, still I had a common object with them in wishing to bring about the defeat of Mr. Semlin's Government, and I had assured them that if they stood together I would be found working harmoniously with them for that purpose only.

The consequent defeat of the Government, and the invitation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to myself to form a Government, are fresh in your minds. I accepted the task from His Honor upon condition that I should be granted a dissolution of the present House; and, in accordance with this understanding, a general election will take place as soon as it can conveniently be held.

It has been charged that my action in opposing Mr. Semlin's Government, after my expulsion from it, was actuated by personal feelings against Mr. Cotton. There is no truth whatever in this suggestion. I have opposed and helped to defeat Mr. Semlin's Government because I believed that it no longer represented the principles which I had espoused.

It must be clear to everyone that the frivolous reasons given by Mr. Semlin for my dismissal had behind them real reasons of a substantial character, and I think that subsequent events have shown what these reasons were.

I attribute Mr. Semlin's action, not to his own desire, but to Mr. Cotton. I am satisfied that in his heart Mr. Cotton did not agree with the thorough manner in which the Government and the House carried out their pledges in the session of 1899; and he knew full well that as long as I remained a member of the Government, similar action would be taken with regard to every question that came before it.

At the time that the trouble occurred there were two matters of vital importance to this Province pending before the Government, as to which, the course to be adopted was clearly pointed out by reference to the principles which it was supposed to represent.

These matters were, first, the disallowance of the Labor Regulation Act, 1898, which prohibited companies holding franchises from the Province employing Mongolian labor, and, second, the application of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company for a crown grant of their land subsidy.

Mr. Cotton was not prepared to stand by the principles of the party in connection with these two matters, and for the purpose of putting into effect his views with regard to them, saw clearly that it was necessary to get rid of me.

With regard to the disallowance of the Labor Regulation Act, my contention was, and still is, that the Provincial Legislature should at the earliest moment have been brought together for the special purpose of re-enacting this statute, in order to show the Dominion Government and the people of the other Provinces that this question is considered a most vital one in this Province.

With regard to the land subsidy of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, when the application was made, I, as Attorney-General, looked into the question with great care, and came to the conclusion that the railway company had not complied with the conditions laid down in the statute granting the subsidy, and that therefore the Government had no right or power to issue the grant.

No one can be more impressed than I am with the sacredness of a contractual obligation. I quite admit that, no matter how improper the action of the Legislature may have been in granting to the B. C. Southern Railway Company their land subsidy, still the Province is bound by their action, and the only enquiry that can be made is whether the railway company have complied with the conditions imposed by the statute in question. If they have not done so, then it appears to me clear that it is the duty of the Government to stand by the rights of the Province.

I reported to the Government my opinion that the conditions of the statute had not been complied with, and suggested that, as the amount involved was extremely large, it would be advisable to obtain the best legal opinions available. I was authorised by the Government to do so, and submitted the case to Mr. Haldane, Q.C., of London, England, and to Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and B. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto. Mr. Haldane's opinion was inclined to be against my contention but he stated that he thought the case was a proper one to be brought before the court. Messrs. Robinson and Osler on the contrary, gave a very strong opinion that my contention was correct, and that the Government were not compelled, even if they were permitted, to issue the crown grant under the circumstances.

It may be that their opinion is not correct, but my contention is that, in the face of my opinion as Attorney-General, supported by lawyers of their eminence, the only course open to the Government—if it was to be guided by the principles which it was chosen to represent—was to refer the matter to the courts, and, after the highest court of appeal had decided, act strictly in accordance with that decision.

As soon as I had been got out of the way, and before a new Attorney-General had been appointed, Mr. Cotton at once proceeded to ignore the above considerations, and issued a crown grant for some 600,000 acres, including about 150,000 acres of coal lands, which, I am informed, are worth many millions of dollars.

With regard to the Mongolian labor question, the Government refused to adopt the policy which I advocated, and met the House without any proposition as to a re-enactment of the disallowed statute.

The action of the Government after I left it, with regard to the matters referred to in His Honor's letter of dismissal of Mr. Semlin, also affords strong proof that I was right in my opinion that I had been removed from the Government in order to enable Mr. Cotton to carry out his reactionary ideas, and practically nullify the legislation which we had enacted in the session of 1899.

One of the most important acts that was passed in 1899 was the Torrens Registry Act. Up to the time that I left the Government active preparations were being made to bring this statute into force; but evidently nothing whatever has been done since, and apparently the Government had decided to nullify the action of the Legislature by neglecting to issue the necessary proclamation.

Again it was proposed by the Government after I left it to expend a sum of about $400,000 in purchasing from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the land grant claimed to have been earned by them in building the Columbia and Western Railway. In my opinion, this proposition was entirely in the interest of the Railway Company, and overlooked altogether the interests of the people.

In appealing to you as the Premier of the Province, I beg to lay before you the platform of the new Government as follows:

1. The abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates for the Legislature.

2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.

3. The Redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.

4. The enactment of an accurate system of Government scaling of logs, and its rigid enforcement.

5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion Government.

6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this Province.

7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

8. As regard to the Eight-hour Law the Government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate enquiry will be made by the Minister of Mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law shall be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made removing any of the friction brought about, without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.

9. To re-establish the London Agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this Province, as a place for the profitable investment of capital.

10. The retaining of the resources of the Province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the Province.

12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails and bridges, provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the Province.

13. In connection with the construction of Government roads and trails, to provide, by the employment of competent civil engineers and otherwise that the Government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the Government may be entirely discontinued.

14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue, in order to preserve intact the credit of the Province, which is its best asset.

15. To adopt a system of Government construction and operation of railways, and immediately to proceed with the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river, connecting the coast with the Kootenay district, with the understanding that unless the other railways now constructed in the Province give fair connections, and make equitable joint freight and passenger arrangements, the Province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the Province, Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to the Island and Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the Province, to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection at as early a date as possible, the railway when constructed to be operated by the Government through a Commission.

16. A railway bridge to be constructed in connection with the Kootenay railway across the Fraser river, at or near New Westminster, and running powers given over it to any railway company applying for the same, under proper conditions.

17. In case it is thought at any time advisable to give a bonus to any railway company, the same to be in cash, and not by way of a land grant; and no such bonus to be granted except upon the condition that a fair amount of the bonds or shares of the company be transferred to the Province, and effective means taken to give the Province control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liabilities against it except actual cost.

18. To take away from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council any power to make substantive changes in the law, confining the jurisdiction entirely to matters of detail in working out the laws enacted by the Legislature.

19. The establishment of an institution within the Province for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

20. To repeal the Alien Exclusion Act, as the reasons justifying its enactment no longer obtain.

21. An amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion Government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley Park and other lands, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate, by which, if possible, a sawmill industry may be established and carried on on Deadman's Island, under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the public.

22. Proper means of giving technical instruction to miners and prospectors.

In connection with recent events, some criticism has been directed against His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It is my duty to take the responsibility for His Honor's action, and I have not the slightest hesitancy in so doing.

The Legislative Assembly deliberately voted want of confidence in Mr. Semlin's Government. There were only two courses open to Mr. Semlin: either to ask for a dissolution or resign. He adopted neither, but asked for delay, and took up the time granted to him in endeavoring to enter into most vicious and dishonorable arrangements with the members of the House who had been elected to oppose him, and who had consistently opposed him until the defeat was brought about, and whose principles were directly opposed to his.

No precedent exists in connection with the working of British representative institutions where in a case of that kind, a ministry has been allowed to hold power by means of votes thus obtained: and when Mr. Semlin announced to His Honor that he would be able to obtain a vote of confidence from the House, the only course open to His Honor was that adopted by him, of dismissing his advisers.

In addition to the above, it appears from His Honor's letter of dismissal that there were ample reasons for that course, entirely apart from the vote of want of confidence in the House.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARTIN.

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THE FUTURE PARTY.

By A. E. Fletcher.

(The opinion of Mr. Fletcher, who was for many years editor of the Daily Chronicle, is of particular value on a subject of this kind, owing, not only to his natural political judgment, but to the exceptional opportunities and experience which aided him in the formation of such judgment.—Reynolds.)

What is to become of the Liberal party? That is the question which is causing much searching of heart in certain quarters. The answer, I think, is that the Liberal party has done its work and must go. Its death-knell was sounded by the bell which tolled for the burial of Gladstone. Notwithstanding his natural Conservatism, Mr. Gladstone himself was far ahead of his party. He was willing to lead where they would not follow, and since his death the party, with some honorable exceptions, have been chiefly employed in reversing his policy. They are, therefore, past praying for. Gladstone was ahead of his party because he saw more clearly than the majority of his followers the direction in which democracy is travelling. True, he did not grasp the meaning of the economic problem which democracy is making up its mind to solve, but he was fully convinced of the need of removing as far as possible two of the chief hindrances in the way of its solution. If he never got rid of his Manchesterism, he never committed himself to Brummagemism. He did not see, with John Stuart Mill, that the problem of the future is "How to secure the greaest individual liberty with a common ownership in the raw materials of the globe and the participation by all in the benefits of combined labor." On the other hand, he did see that the rocks ahead on which Democracy was in danger of splitting were Imperialism and Militarism. He had no love for Joseph Chamberlain. When, after his great triumph at the polls in 1880—a triumph won by his vigorous denunciation of the Jingoism of Beaconsfield—he showed his reluctance to include in his Cabinet the present Colonial Secretary, the then rising hope of the Progressive party. He was roundly abused by Radical speakers and writers, myself, I regret to say, amongst the number. Events, however, have proved that Mr. Gladstone was justified in his distrust even of the author of the famous watchwords, "three acres and a cow."

CHAMBERLAIN AND GLADSTONE.

The inclusion of Mr. Chamberlain in the Gladstone cabinet was a misfortune, for it was principally through the member for West Birmingham's baneful influence that the great Liberal leader was hounded on to the committal of the greatest blunder of his career, a blunder involving the crime of the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Gladstone, I think, never forgave himself that unfortunate relapse into, or rather continuance of, the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield. He afterwards showed his great regret for it by demanding the evacuation of Egypt. "I shall indeed rejoice," he said, in his famous Newcastle speech of 1891, "if, before the day comes for the present administration to give up the ghost, it be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to relieve us from our burdensome and embarrassing occupation of Egypt. That occupation, so long as it lasts, rely upon it, must be a cause of weakness and a source of embarrassment. It is one which we owe entirely to engagements contracted by the former Tory government, and the escape from which I greatly fear the present Tory government, improved as it is in its foreign policy, will, notwithstanding hand over to its successors to deal with."

His love for liberty was Gladstone's crowning virtue and it was this that made him more and more the foe of Jingoism as he advanced in years. Speaking at West Calder in 1890 he said, "When people tell me that since I was a young man I have changed all my political opinions, I say no, that is not true; I have not changed all my political opinions. I came into political life with a very considerable veneration for things ancient. I dislike, I may almost say I detest, gratuitous change, and I would like to see that the men who propose a change are required to give a reason for that change. But, gentlemen, one great change I have made. I was educated and brought up not to know the value of liberty, and I have learned to value liberty. That is a great change. And I have learned to know that although liberty may be misused and abused like every other blessing of Providence, yet without liberty there is nothing sound, there is nothing healthy, there is nothing solid, there is nothing that can move onwards on the face of the earth." As Mr. Gladstone advanced more and more in the direction of liberty, the majority of his followers, faithless to the best traditions of Liberalism, became more and more enamoured of despotism—the despotism which finds its expression in Imperialism and its methods of violence. He was therefore at last compelled to practically throw his party over by resigning the Premiership. It is a mistake to suppose that he resigned because he was worn out with hardship and fatigue endured in the service of his country. The real reason for his resignation was that he disapproved of the policy which has now involved us in the most disastrous of the fifteen wars that we have waged in South Africa during the Queen's reign and because, moreover, he would not consent to the proposal to spend an extra £20,000,000 upon the navy. In a letter which he afterwards wrote to Mr. G. H. Perriss, the secretary of the Increased Armaments Protest Committee, Mr. Gladstone denounced the squandering of the nation's savings on increased armaments as "wanton and wicked." Here spoke the great statesman who had dared to move his famous anti-Jingo resolution in the House of Commons in 1879 and to risk defeat by a majority of 180, but in spite of that came into power in the following year with that majority almose reversed. If the Liberal party could not advance with Gladstone, the greatest parliamentary figure of the century, hope is it possible that it can advance under any other leader, especially as it has now to face economic problems which Gladstone himself was not prepared to face?

THE FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

The Socialist party is here and has come to stay, and the Socialist party is something more than an anti-Jingo party, it is an anti-Capitalist party. As the Liberal party is manly composed of Jingoes and capitalists, what possible future has it? It must either coalesce with the Tories, as it has already done in the House of Lords, and form one great plutocratic party, or else must

Pass and perish like haze in sunrise.

The Liberal party, like the young man in the parable, is not prepared to find salvation by facing the question of the distribution of wealth, however virtuous it may be in other respects. There are, however, a considerable number of men in the party who are entirely out of sympathy with its Jingoism, and who, though they may be distrustful of the policy of adopting the whole Marxian programme, are yet willing to move cautiously in the direction of the realization of the Collectivist ideal. That ideal has undoubtedly taken posession of the minds not only of the avowed Socialist, but of the vast majority of trade unionists and of the younger men in the churches of all denominations, in spite of the relapse of the clergy themselves, for the most part, into paganism. These are the classes who have hitherto been the mainstay of Liberalism. Signs of their revolt are already apparent. Out of evil some good generally comes. It has reunited the Irish party and has led to the formation of a solid Labor has reunited the Irish party and has led to the formation of a solid Labor party, whose representatives in the next parliament will be organized under their own whips. The great Conference of Trades Unionists, Co-operators and members of Socalist Organizations held in Edinburgh in January last, and the similar conference for England and Wales held still more recently in London, adopted resoltuions for the formation of parliamentary election committees, which will be carried into effect at the next general election. If the Liberal party is to lose the support of the great body of workers represented at these conferences, as well as of the Irishmen and of the increasing number of Socialists in the universities and the churches, where will it be when the next trial of strength between political forces comes?

PLUTOCRATS AND DEMOCRATS.

Let the earnest Radicals who are stil in the party, but not of it, make their peace with the new political organization to which I have referred, and so form a great Democratic party, against which plutocracy and the gates of hell (Pluto's region) shall not long prevail. There is really nothing in the programme to which Socialist candidates at the coming general election are pledged that Radicals need kick against. Even Socialists do not expect their ideals to be realized by return of post, and their object at the next election will be to win seats, not to lose them. Radicals, when they take the trouble to read the Socialist candidates' electoral programme, will probably be surprised at their moderation. The main items are: Nationalization of land and railways, old-age pensions, eight hours a day, a graduated income tax, and the organization by imperial and local authorities of self-supporting industries. Why need Radicals be afraid even at the proposal to tax unearned increment from private patronage and control? At any rate, there is no reason why Radicals should not, at least, keep an open mind on this question.

Unfortunately the British elector is apt to be alarmed at the prospect of being in the minority. He naturally likes to be on the winning side. He must, however, get over this prejudice if a new Democratic party is to get into fighting form. A minority in parliament, if it is determined, can at a crisis put forth greater strength than a majority, as the Socialist party in Belgium proved two years ago.

There are but two possible parties in the future, the Plutocrats and the Democrats, the party of wealth and the party of work. Radicals must make up their mind on which side they are to be.

Is it war, then? Will ye perish in the dry wood in the fire?
Is it peace? Then be ye of us, let your hope be our desire.
Come and live! for life awaketh and the world shall never tire;
And hope is marching on.
On we march, then, we, the workers, and the rumors that ye hear
Is the blended sound of battle and deliv'rance drawing near;
For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear,
And the world is marching on.

SHORTENING THE OCEAN TRIP.

The new flyer of the Hamburg-American line of steamers, the Deutschland, is guaranteed by her builders to show an average speed of 23 knots an hour on the ocean run. The North German Lloyd line, not to be outdone in the contest for records, has contracted for a new steamer to be completed in 1901 which is to maintain an average speed of 23 knots an hour. The record time of the Lucania from Queenstown to New York of 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes, made in October, 1894, gives an average speed of a trifle under 22 knots. The record-breaking run of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from New York to Southampton in 5 days, 17 hours, 8 minutes, in 1897, was at the rate of 22.6 knots per hour for the approximate 3,100 miles. The Deutschland at 23 knots an hour would break this record by two hours and a half, while the 25-knot steamer would bring it down to 5 days and 4 hours, or cover the Queenstown route inside of 4 days and 20 hours. As the new vessel is to be 752 feet long, with an engine power of 45,000 horse-power, her limit of speed is not so incredible as a speed of 20 knots would have seemed eighteen years ago, when the Alaska cut the Queenstown record down to 6 days, 18 hours and 37 minutes.

Platform of the Liberal-Conservative Party in British Columbia

Adopted at the New Westminster Convention.

"The Parliamentary system of the Mother Land adopted in the Dominion of Canada and Provinces thereof by the British North America Act, when properly carried out, is opposed to faction, and serves to safeguard national interests.

Political parties with party organisation represent the cardinal principles of British Government and tend to suppress divisions, conspiracies and confusion in the State.

The distinctive features of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada have been essentially—

Country.

1. Loyalty to Queen and faith in Country.
2. Faith in the people.
3. Equal civil and religious liberty.
4. Government according to the principles and precedents under the British Constitution, including (a) Parliamentary control of public expenditure. (b) The responsibility of Government to Parliament. (c) The utmost good faith enforced as between Government and the public touching all executive and legislative acts to persevere public credit and the good name of our country.
5. The improvement and betterment of the condition of the wage-earning classes.
6. The encouragement by the State of the introduction and investment of capital in the country.
7. Active State aid in: (a) The development of transportation facilities by sea and land. (b) The advancement of agriculture and of the natural resources of the country. (c) The improvement of education.

With such principles the record of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada since 1867, among other things, is notable for the following:

The consolidation and union of the provinces and territories of British North America.

The maintenance of British connection.

An inter-oceanic and transcontinental railway.

A network of railways over Canada.

An independent national canal system connecting the middle of the Continent with the Atlantic Ocean.

The development and protection of Canadian and industrial life.

The establishment of steamship communication with foreign countries.

The establishment of experimental farms and the introduction of cold storage.

Increased allowances for the Militia and the formation of permanent corps.

The establishment of a Government coast telegraph system.

The construction of dry-docks at Quebec, Esquimalt and Kingston.

The establishment of a fishery protection service.

Under these circumstances, at the first Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Union for British Columbia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

'Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention it is desirable that the Liberal-Conservative party should, as a party take part in Provincial elections for the purpose of ensuring the Government and Legislation of this Province on Liberal-Conservative principles, and in order to carry this into effect "at the next general election for the Province" that candidates be invited to stand for such constituencies as are likely to return Liberal-Conservative members, pledged primarily to support a Liberal-Conservative Government as distinguished from a Government of Liberals or partly of Liberal-Conservatives and partly of Liberals, and that a platform or statement of principles, applicable to local politics, be drawn up.'

For the purpose of enforcing the cardinal principles of the Liberal-Conservative party in the local Government at British Columbia, we have the honor to recommend the affirmation and approval of the foregoing outline thereof so far as applicable to local affairs, and in addition, to pledge this Convention, and the members of the Liberal-Conservative party who support it, to the following programme for the Province of British Columbia.

That true to the maxim of our party, 'by the party, with the party, but for the country,' the interests of British Columbia shall be paramount, regardless of the political complexion of the Federal Cabinet.

It is proposed—

To revise the voters' lists.

To actively aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portion of the Province, and the building of Provincial trunk roads of public necessity.

To provide for the official inspection of elevators and hoisting gear.

To improve the admission of justice and secure the speedy disposition of legal disputes.

To provide an effective system for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor.

To adopt the principle of Government ownership of railways, in so far as the circumstances of the Province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the Government of the Province the control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.

To assume control and administration of the fisheries within the boundaries of the Province.

To actively assist by State aid in the development of the agricultural resources of the Province.

To make the London Agency of British Columbia effective in proclaiming the natural wealth of the Province, and as a place for profitable investment of capital.

In the interests of labor the Liberal-Conservative party sympathises with, and endorses the principle of an Eight-Hour Law.

To provide an improved system of education.

To recognise and reform the system of Provincial aid to medical men and hospitals in outlying parts of the Province.

To actively support the advancement of the mining interests of British Columbia.

To aid in the immigration of female domestic servants.

We regret to learn that the Government of Canada does not intend to assist in sending and maintaining a volunteer military contingent to South Africa to cooperate with the forces of the Mother Land and Sister Colonies in protecting the rights of British subjects.

That this Union desires to congratulate the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., on his able and vigorous leadership during the past session and trusts that he may long be spared to occupy the high position he now holds, and we hereby pledge anew our confidence in him and in the cause that he has so ably represented, and that this resolution be telegraphed to him.

(This resolution was passed by a standing vote, three rousing cheers and a tiger being given for Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.)

This Convention views with alarm the introduction of large numbers of indigent aliens into the Dominion to compete with our own people in the field of labor, and regrets that the Federal Administration has failed to introduce the legislation respecting Chinese immigration pledged to the people of this Province by the present Prime Minister of Canada."

The whole of the above resolutions were then read and the motion to adopt was unanimously carried, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

A platform for workingmen, supported by those who are honest in their intention to carry it out.

Vote for the Liberal-Conservatives:

Chas. Wilson, Q. C., Mayor Jas. F. Garden, Ald. W. H. Wood and R. G. Tatlow.

IT PAYS

To buy FINE MADE-UP Clothing Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings at the GREAT

Manufacturer's Sale of Clothing Stocks

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New .. Shoes For Men

We have the exclusive selling agency of the .. PACKARD SHOE and the ... name alone implies the best there is in Shoes. ... PACKARD SHOES have for years been pre-eminently the distinct leaders in the United States, and in introducing them we feel as though they were not an experiment, but in quality the BEST SHOE manufactured. We have them in all styles and leathers at $5.00 per Pair.

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Always Give Best Results in Bearing Fruit, Etc.

See our window for Spray Pumps, Pruning Knives, Pruning Saws and everything else that is needed for the purpose.

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Robt. Macpherson,

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Jas. McQueen,

Gov't Candidates

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QUANN BROS., - - Props.

CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL.

VOTE FOR

DIXON AND WILLIAMS.

The rate for classified advertisements is one cent a word, but no ad. will be inserted for less than 25 cents.

Union Directory.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council. President, Jos. Dixon; vice-president, J. H. Watson; secretary, J. C. Marshall, P. O. box 159; financial secretary, F. Williams; treasurer, C. R. Monck; statistician, W. MacLain; sergeant-at-arms, W. Davis. Parliamentary committee—Chairman, John Pearey; secretary, J. Morton. Meeting—First and third Friday in each month, at 7.30 p. m., in Union hall, corner Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226, meets the last Sunday in each month at Union hall. President, E. L. Woodruff; vice-president, J. C. Marshall; secretary, J. F. Watkins; P. O. box 66; treasurer, W. Brand; sergeant-at-arms, Guss J. Dunn; executive committee—Chairman, J. C. Marshall; Geo. Wilby, C. S. Campbell, G. T. Dutton, W. Armstrong. Delegates to the Trades and Labor council, J. C. Marshall, Geo. Wilby, C. S. Campbell.

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S UNION—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, in Sutherland Hall, corner Westminster avenue and Hastings Street at 8 p. m. President, J. Barton; vice-president, E. A. Snyder; secretary, H. O. Thomas; treasurer, J. Jenkinson; conductor, A. Ross; warden, A. Russell; sentinel, G. Lenfesty; delegates to Trades and Labor council: John Pearey, J. Barton, R. Brunt, A. G. Perry, J. W. Paxman.

Meetings.

F. O. E.—VANCOUVER AERIE NO. 6, F. O. E., meets every Thursday night. Visiting members welcome. H. W. Findley, W. P., Province office; S. R. Robb, W. S., World office.

I. O. O. F., M. U.—LOYAL THINE FOR EVER lodge, No. 732, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the month in the hall, over Harvey's store, corner of Hastings street and Westminster avenue, Vancouver; sojourning brethren cordially invited. F. Black, N. G.; R. W. Partridge, secretary.

To Let.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING; well furnished and clean. Apply room 19, 220 Keefer St.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE—WITH dwelling and stabling in rear, No. 910 Westminster avenue, opposite Street Car Sheds. Apply Geo. Wagg, Water street.

TO LET—THAT NICE COTTAGE, 1610 Third Avenue, Fairview; one minute's walk from tram car; rent low to good tenant. Apply to Webster Bros., Granville Street, or C. Duncan, this office.

Help Wanted.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER OR TAILORESS. Apply Vancouver Dye Works, 14 Cordova Street East.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man—state age, for light mechanical work, as helper; $5 a week to start. Address in own handwriting, not later than Thursday. T. H. Weir, P. O. box 84.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE SNAPS.

LOT ON THIRTEENTH AVENUE—Near Manitoba—only $140; this is a bargain. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

LOT ON MELVILLE STREET—NEAR Bute, 33 feet; nice situation; only $675. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH AVENUE, Mount Pleasant, near Westminster Avenue, 7 rooms; in good condition; price $1,050. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

NEW HOUSE AND CORNER LOT ON Ninth Avenue, with modern conveniences. Price $1,250; terms to arrange. T. Mathews, Hastings Street.

NICE LOT ON HARWOOD STREET, near Thurlow, 33 ft.; fine view of English Bay. Price $550. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

LOT ON SEVENTH AVENUE, MOUNT Pleasant, near car line. Only $325. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

HOUSE AND LOT ON HOMER STREET near Smythe; six rooms and bath. Only $1,350. These buys are worth looking up. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

Educational.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE Schools of Scranton, Pa., is for the home study of industrial science, taught by mail. Apply Geo. H. Skeffington, room 4, Lefevre block, Vancouver. P. O. box 519.

ANTI-MONGOLIAN PETITION.

A widely circulated petition is being circulated here praying His Excellency the Governor-General, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada for the passing of an act inhibiting the immigration of Orientals. The petition also points out that 4,669 Japanese and 1,325 Chinese landed in Victoria from Jan. 1 to April 30th. W. H. Cullin, secretary of the Central Committee, Victoria, has requested Mayor Garden to take charge of the petitions in this city, consequently His Worship would like to procure as many signatures as possible. Every one should sign.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Mr. Carter-Cotton has announced himself as a candidate in this city for the approaching general election.

UNITED SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

We regret receiving too late for this issue the platform of principles of the United Socialist Labor Party of B. C. It will, however, appear next week. The candidate of this party is a well-known citizen of Vancouver. Mr. Will Mac. Clain is also president of the International Machinists Union in this city. An open air meeting will be held this evening at the corner of Carrall and Cordova streets. Every one is invited to attend.

Patronize home industry by smoking "Kurtz's Own," "Kurtz's Pioneers," or "Spanish Blossoms" cigars. They are union made and the best cigars in the market.

BEWARE OF ANTI-ELECTION PROMISES.

INDEPENDENT ITEMS.

The tailors of Guelph, Ont., have organized a union.

The blacksmiths, of Winnipeg, have a flourishing union.

Soon the housewife will begin to see the error of the iceman's weighs.

If you have any local labor news send it to The Independent, the working people's organ.

The Ferguson Eagle is authority for the statement that the Liberals of Revelstoke are going to make that place a seaport town.

Gen. Sec. Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks' Protective association, reports the issuing of 27 for the first half of April, this making about 140 charters issued since July, 1899.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Mutual Life of New York. This reliable company does not insure impaired lives as others do. Last year it had paid for business on carefully selected and unimpaired lives only $162,870,679. Application to insure with this big institution may be made to Sherwood Gillespy, general agent, Seattle, Wash.

At the summer and winter races in Moscow and St. Petersburg 86,000 rubles are offered in prizes, and American-Russian cross-bred horses are eligible to compete for 747,000 rubles of this. No American horses are allowed in the imperial studs, either full or cross-bred. American horses soon become acclimated in Russia and stand the cold as well as native horses.

The old-time Japanese are not satisfied at all with the great influx of their brethren into this province. They say they must suffer by them as well as the whites, because they are in duty bound to give them all the assistance in their power to help them. Already their places of abode are filled to overflowing. We are informed that the transportation companies are at the bottom of all this big rush of Japs to this province. If these companies cannot get up gold excitement for the whites, then they will try it on the browns, or the blacks, or any old color, creed or nationality, for the scramble for gold is a wide-world drawing card.

The Ferguson Eagle says that there is no valid reason why the postal department of Canada could not be doing more than helf the 'express' business now carried by private companies. The government should fix reasonable rates for this class of matter. It could be done cheaper and better than it is at present, and there would then be no deficit. Post office employees could be paid a fair wage with an eight-hour day. If Mr. Mulock wishes to do something that will win him the confidence of the whole people of Canada let him branch out in this direction." To which we say, Amen!

Some years ago Li Hung Chang stated that China would some day be a great manufacturing country, and that the Far East would be a great competitor in the Far West. He also pointed out that China manufacturing concerns subsidized by the government would employ large numbers of skilled European and American skilled mechanics, and the Chinese workmen would soon learn. As soon as the trade warranted it, Li went on, inducements would be held out to the Celestials in America to return to their homes, where they could procure profitable employment, having learned the ways of American workmen. We already feel the effects of cheap Oriental labor in this province. But what are we going to do about it?

The dispute in the English potteries trade, now pending, which involves over 20,000 men, union and non-union, emphasizes one most pronounced fact, and that is, all Anglo-Saxon workingmen must ultimately pull together under one international banner of organization. The London Speaker points out that there are already signs of potterymaking in the United States being greatly stimulated, and if the dispute continues much longer, America will be in danger of getting such a grip that English-made goods will not be wanted. Now what does this statement mean? It signifies that in these days of keen competition, if workingmen insist upon having their rghts, and the captalists of the concern act bullheaded, they will be brought face to face with the question of wage-competition with the foreigner, and grasp for the straw. Consequently international unionism is becoming more important every day.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Independent, a new coast publication, warns its readers against "anti-election" pledges. The Independent is a good paper.—The Silvertonian.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, a former resident of this city, is now the editor of The Independent, a bright, newsy weekly paper, published in Vancouver in the interests of the wage-earners of British Columbia. We wish George every success in his journalistic venture.—Industrial Banner, London.

The Independent, the new labor paper at Vancouver, edited by Geo. Bartley, is the best of its kind in Canada. Good, live, well-written matter predominates. The Independent deserves success and if the trades unions do their duty it will be a strong factor in bringing about their rights.—Ferguson Eagle.

Vancouver Steam Dye Works, 14 Cordova street east, for dyeing, cleaning and repairing ladies and gents' clothing, curtains, etc. J. G. Rougier, proprietor.

MAFEKING RELIEVED.

The good news was received in the city this (Friday) afternoon that it was officially announced by the War Office in London to-day that Mafeking had been relieved. It is predicted that the Queen's birthday will see the war ended and British supremacy maintained over the Transvaal. There was great rejoicing in Vancouver over the intelligence and flags floated to the breeze in all directions.

When you want to hire a first-class horse and buggy, go to the Palace livery stables. Telephone 125.

A BILLIONAIRE'S TROUBLES.

John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in America, whose income for the current year is closely estimated at $75,000,000, has quarreled with his brother Frank over a trifling matter (to him) of $150,000, and the unhappy feud has been carried into the Euclid avenue Baptist church of Cleveland. The brothers are members of this fashionable church, and it is said John D. Rockefeller carried its affairs with a high and imperious hand. A short time ago he forced Rev. H. C. Applegrath, the pastor, to resign, by threatening to withdraw his financial support unless the offending pastor left the pulpit. Rev. Applegrath had aroused the billionaire's anger by saying, in a sermon, "While some people charge Mr. Rockefeller with stealing the money he has given to the church, he has laid it on the altar and thus sanctified it."

Now the czar-like Rockefeller has forced his brother Frank to retire from the board of trustees. Speaking of the trouble, Trustee A. T. Osborn said:

"We can do nothing but accept the resignation. The real trouble lies between the two brothers, over some business arrangement, I understand, and while we would like to have Frank Rockefeller and his family in the church, it is our duty to accept the resignation in order to avoid further trouble. This affair between the brothers should not be dragged into the church, and I shall do all within my power to keep it out."

Rockefeller loaned his brother Frank and a partner $150,000 to develop an iron mine in the Mesaba range. Some differences arose, and it is said that Frank Rockefeller and his partner were forced to sell the mine at a sacrifice to raise money to meet the importunate demands of John D. Rockefeller.

And all this bitterness, strife, dissension and scandal is over a sum that is less than the average daily income of John D. Rockefeller!

TO HOUSE THE FIRE SUFFERERS.

At Ottawa the other day, in committee of supply to vote $100,000 for the Ottawa-Hull fire sufferers, relief, Hon. G. E. Foster urged the government to make suggestions looking to the proper rebuilding of the district, that it would not again be liable to be wiped out by fire. He recognized that the working population were too poor to be able to erect or command fire-proof dwellings, but he made the following recommendation: That a sum, say $200,000, of the relief fund should be set aside in charge of a trust. That the government borrow a million dollars at a low rate of interest, the interest to be paid from the $200,000. That on approved plans of brick or stone buildings of a moderate size two-thirds of the cost loaned free of interest for five years and no payment of principal be required for five years, but after that to be paid in the next ten years, with perhaps four per cent. interest. In this way more than five hundred substantial homes could be erected.

The suggestion did not meet with any too flattering a reception. Several members pointed out the difficulties in the way, and also that the gift of the government in this case should not be accompanied with any conditions. This was the view Sir Wilfrid took. He said the proposal was far from being without merit. The government had decided to simply place this money in the hands of the relief committee to do with as they thought best, and he hoped that that committee would consider the recommendation of Mr. Foster and that it should be thoroughly discussed.

Mr. Puttee thought that the suggestion thrown out by the hon. ex-minister of finance (Mr. Foster) is one that we should consider. He said: "It seems to me that this is the right time and place to throw out such suggestions. We cannot go into the details now, but, really it seems that some means should be taken to get the concrete sanity of the community at work in the rebuilding of this district. It is not only Hull and Ottawa that are concerned because, after all, this is federal Ottawa, and Canada is concerned in this matter. If nothing else can be done, it seems to me than now is the right time to see whether we cannot have federal government around this city. The parliament buildings are a large stake; every citizen of Canada looks with great pride to Ottawa, we are building up a large country, and it seems to me that this is the right time to give attention to the building up of Ottawa. It strikes me as being extraordinary, that with all the wealth and prosperity displayed in the industries carried on around those falls, the workmen who are employed in them should live in little hutches that something should be done to obviate this in future. As far as the suggestion of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Foster) is concerned, that the government or a committee or somebody shall raise a million dollars and let it out, and have no interest paid, is a feasible one, and it is one which could very well be adopted, not only in the case of fires and calamities, but at all times. I think the government should take some action to see that the people are properly housed."

PASTE THIS IN YOUR BOOT.

Canadian native wine is hard to beat. We have a large shipment from one of the best vineyards in the Niagara district—just the thing for family use; 25 cents per bottle, $1.25 per gallon. Gold Seal Liquor Company, 746 Pender street, city.

UNION MEN ATTENTION.

All union men in the city are hereby notified that Donaldson & Matthews, the Cordova street clothiers, hatters and men's outfitters, have just opened out another large shipment of Union label pants engineers, painters, bricklayers and laborers' overalls, carpenters' aprons, smocks, etc. Donaldson & Matthews, men's outfitters, 74 Cordova street.

HOMESTEADS FREE.

An Ottawa despatch says that Aulay Morrison, M. P., has been informed by the Acting Minister of the Interior that at last his efforts on behalf of British Columbia settlers on Dominion lands have been successful. In future, homesteads shall be free, the charge of $1 an acre being done away with. Those homesteaders who have not paid will be exempt. An order-in-council will be published in the next Gazette.

The Gold Seal Liquor Company are live business men, and sell the very best goods on the market at white men's prices. Red Cross ale and porter, as well as imported kinds, are sold by this up-to-date establishment.

The old and reliable dyeing and cleaning establishment, 14 Cordova street east, near the track. Work done here is done well, and cannot be improved on. J. G. Rougier, proprietor.

THE PALACE.

The Palace Clothing House Company is a busy institution these days. The rush is on fine made-up clothing, hats, caps and men's furnishings. This stock has been purchased at 48 1-2 cents on the dollar, and consequently patrons will benefit thereby to that extent. Parties wishing to procure bargains should bear in mind that now is the time to buy at the great manufacturers' sale of clothing. The place is at 110 Cordova street.

Flags

Large assortment and good value. Decorate for the 24th.

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100 Cordova Street, Cor. Abbott,
801 Granville Street, Cor. Robson.

Bring us your PRESCRIPTIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION

Sunday, May 20th.

The magnificent passenger steamer GLENORA will leave Stimson's Wharf at 2:30 p. m., for the North Arm of Burrard Inlet. First-class band will be provided. Tickets for the round trip: Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents—to be had at the offices of the Victoria-Vancouver Transportation Company, 305 Cordova street, or on board.

WARD V. MEETING

Those interested in the Independent Labor ticket will meet on MONDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 p. m. in the old school house, Mount Pleasant. J. MORTON, Chairman.

NEW BUSINESS REPORTED FOR YEAR 1899:

The Mutual Life

OF NEW YORK.

Paid for business on carefully selected and unimpaired lives only

$162,870,679.

New York Life

Including impaired or sub-standard lives

$202,309,080.

Equitable

Deducting policies issued and not paid for

$149,731,910.

The Mutual Life is the only one of these three companies that does not insure impaired lives.

If you are desirous of insuring in a company that requires a most thorough medical examination and accepts only carefully selected and unimpaired lives, application may be made to Sherwood Gillespy, General Agent, Seattle, Wash.

Civil Service Candidates Attention.

If you wish to pass at the coming examination, you should begin now. Although we have not as yet had a failure, we cannot coach you successfully if you commence too late. THE H. B. A. VOGEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. P. O. Box 317.

THE

Chas. Woodward Co.,

FORMERLY C. WOODWARD. LIMITED

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—For Friday and Saturday ONLY, 19 Black English Worsted Suits, sizes 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, regular price, $12, for $8.00.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT—70 pair of Misses' Fine Dongola Boots, patent tip, Mackay sewn; only in sizes 11, 1 and 2; Friday and Saturday price, $1; other days, $1.50. This is a sample of the snaps we are giving in this Department.

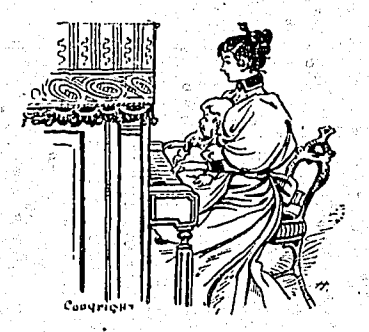
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.—New Hosiery at the old prices. Boys' heavy ribbed cotton stockings from 12½c up to 25c. Ladies' Cotton Stockings, 10c, 15c, 18c.

CARPET DEPARTMENT—For Friday and Saturday ONLY. We offer best 75c Tapestry for 55c; 65c Tapestry for 45c. Our Oilcloths and Linoleum are the best and cheapest in the City. Oilcloth 18c, 20c, 35c; Nairn's Linoleum, 50c.

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT—Inspection invited here as we sell Crockery and Glassware at living prices. Great variety in Whiteware. Children's Mugs, 5c. Cups and Saucers, 50c doz. up.

Mail Orders Solicited.

Cor. Westminster Ave. and Harris St.



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Your children music! There is pleasure and profit in it. The best Canadian and English

Pianos,

the best Canadian Organs; Besson "Prototype" Band Instruments; and the best in all

Musical Goods.

All at BEST prices and terms at

Boult's Music Store

510 Granville Street, opp. P. O.

Cleveland and Tribune Bicycles

Wm. RALPH, SOLE AGENT, 24 Cordova St.

Vancouver West - -

I have a number of large lots for sale in that part of the city, immediately adjoining Fairview on the west. Some are near the beach (just past Greer's) and some back on the rising ground; they are splendidly situated. These are not ordinary small lots, but are

100x130 feet, almost 1-3 acre each, $200 each, on terms

and 5 per cent. discount for cash. This property, which will eventually be the choice residential part of the city, has never been on the market before, and will not remain long unsold. The first buyers have the choice. They can only be bought from me.

T. H. Calland, 623 Hastings St.

Opposite Leland Hotel.

CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS. Very Large Stock CHEAP OILCLOTHS.

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Good Goods

the well-known and popular makes—the kinds that give satisfaction.

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FOR THE PEOPLE.

Wagons will call at any part of the city; prompt attention and civility at all times; give us a trial and be satisfied.

SUPERIOR BAKERY,

DECKERT & TIETZE - - Proprietors

Corner Dufferin and Fifth Avenue.

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NEW

HATS

We have just received the largest and best stock of SPRING HATS we have ever offered in Vancouver. They are stylish and durable.

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20 CORDOVA STREET.

HOTEL NORDEN

23 CORDOVA STREET, Vancouver, B. C.

RATES—Board and lodging, $1 per day; $5 per week. The bar is supplied with the choicest brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Best draught beer, ale and porter, 5 cents a glass. The hotel has been newly furnished throughout.

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Suitable For Cooking Stove, Air Tight Heater or Grate.

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By far the Cheapest, and in every way the most satisfactory fuel in the market.

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Having the Only Up-to-Date Grill Room in B. C. which in itself is a guarantee of a First-Class Hotel and Restaurant . .

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Is the place to purchase your fine furnishings and clothing. The latest styles in

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