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POLITICS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

(Continued from last week.)

Recreation.

Again our prophet sees that "there will be a national minimum of leisure and recreation secured by law to every citizen. It will be a condition of every contract of employment, not to be waived or ignored, that it shall leave untouched sixteen hours out of each twenty-four, for needful sleep, recreation, exercise of mind or body, and the duties of citizenship and family life. Any attempt by a man or woman to sell these hours for wages will be regarded and blamed as virtual embezzlement, seeing that these hours must be regarded as necessarily reserved for the purpose of maintaining unimpaired the efficiency of the race. Any employer seeking to purchase them will be punished under the factory acts, as if he had incited to embezzlement or received stolen goods." That is radical and much to the point. We all need recreation. None more than those who toil and sweat from day to day. At the present time the working men, to obtain his very essential requisite to a proper life, or mode of living, are demanding that the government shall make eight hours a legal day's work, and leave sixteen for sleep, recreation, exercise of mind and body. That is on the wing, and likely soon to be released. But, again, intereference with the rights of the individual, and rightly so, the man who will sell these hours for wages will be condemned, and the employer who seeks to purchase them will be punished. Drastic legislation, some say; yes, but how else can, or will, life be either maintained at a proper minimum, or elevated to a noble maximum without such rigorous proceedings being enforced. We must raise a man, not a miserable makeshift, and no legislation can or will be considered drastic that fills our empire with the best gifts either man or God can give.

The Wage Minimum.

Then Mr. Webb sees that "there will be a national minimum of wages. No person will be under any obligation to employ another, but it will clearly be a condition of every contract of employment that its terms shall not be such as will impair the efficiency of the citizen-producer or diminish the vitality of the race. To engage labor at wages insufficient to repair the waste of tissue caused by the employment is as demonstrably to injure the community as to employ operatives in unsanitary workshops or unventilated mines. Those whose labor is not worth the minimum—the aged, the crippled and the blind; the mentally or morally deficient; the epileptic and the chronically feckless and feeble-minded—will no doubt continue to be maintained, from motives of compassion. But we are rapidly learning that, of all the many ways of maintaining those unable to earn their full subsistence, the most costly and extravagant is to allow them to compete in the labor market, and thus drag down, by their very infirmity, the standard of life of those who are whole. There are still people who simply cannot imagine how a legal minimum wage could possibly be enforced, just as there were, fifty years ago, political economists who demonstrated the impossibility of the factory acts. As a matter of fact, the legal minimum wage can be seen in force today in both Victoria and New Zealand." This has the right ring about it. What a struggle and fight there has been over this wage question, and how many panaceas have been hatched in the brains of good-intentioned men to get rid of this condition of life that has contributed more than any other towards lowering the minimum standard of life? The old century gave us the politics that a man had a right to sell his time and labor in any way he thought best. That brought the curse of competition into such prominence that ever since, by trade unions and other means, our working men have tried to reprobate a policy as mischievous as it is destructive of the best interests of the human race. Now, the demand is for a living wage—a wage that will enable the worker to live and live well, and by which the standard of life can be improved with advantage. We are face to face to-day with undoubted facts. That poor wages, insufficient wages, degrade and lower life, and thus degrade and lower the men whom we ought to save and elevate. True it is, our friend remarks, there are men to-day who simply cannot imagine how a legal minimum wage could possibly be enforced, just as there were, fifty years ago, political economists who demonstrated the impossibility of the factory acts. The acts came, however, in spite of their demonstrations, and there is no more difficulty in the one case than in the other. All we require is public opinion, and with that the way is easy. The thin edge of the wedge is in already. To-day the government of Canada recognizes and enforces a living wage in connection with public wages, and it is only a short step from that to legalize, and thus enforce a national minimum of wages. Hence he concludes:

Not high raised battlement, or
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned,
Nor bays and broad armed ports;
Where laughing at the storms rich navies ride;
Nor starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfumes to pride,
No! men—high-minded men.

"The enforcement by law of a national minimum of sanitation, education, leisure and wages—already foreshadowed in our imperfect legislation—will enormously increase personal freedom, stimulate every sort of useful competition and augment the production of wealth. Where life is abandoned to unfettered competition, what is known as Gresham's Law, applies—the bad drives out the good. To prevent this evil result is the main object of government. What we have to do is to transfer the competitive pressure from the actual means of subsistence (where it works little but harm to the race) to the intellect (where it sharpens the wits). At what level to place the national minimum, and when and where to raise it next—these will be the issues of twentieth century politics." I have found this paper with its prophesies very interesting reading. He starts at the right place—with man, the saving and the elevating of man through the state. Man is everything—the best of everything in the world. That is the kind of politics I like, all else is as chaff. How true are these lines written long ago, but now shine clearer than ever in the light of such hopes:

Men of thought! be up and stirring
Night and day;
Sow and seed—withdraw the curtain
Clear the way;
Men of action, aid and cheer them
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a blower about to blow,
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into gray;
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way.

Once the welcome light has broken
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?
What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper—aid it, type
Aid it, for the hour is ripe
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play.
Men of thought and men of action
Clear the way.
Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
Lo! the right's about to conquer,
Clear the way!
With the right shall many more,
Enter smiling at the door,
With the giant wrong shall fall,
Many others great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way.

If it be true, as true it is, that men constitute a state, make it everyhing, and, at least, constitute the man thing in it, then the politics of a state should be all directed towards filling the state with men, high-minded men. But how can a state have these men unless we have a national minimum in sanitation, education, recreation and wages? The thing is impossible. Let our energies then be directed towards realizing in the new century these glorious expectations. They may seem afar off, in reality they are nigh at hand. At least if we do our duty they can be brought much nearer. Charles Mackay has a message which, if we carry out, will do good:

PHIZ.

Pay up your subscription to the Independent. It does not cost you much and you should not hesitate about giving your support readily to a labor paper.

C. WILSON'S, K. C., ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Following is a verbatim report of the address of Charles Wilson, K. C., before the Royal Commission on Oriental labor last week. It is the ablest judicial statement ever made on this question for the province. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

At the close of the labors of the commission in this Province, may I be permitted to express my keen appreciation of the unvarying courtesy, urbanity and patience (sometimes under trying circumstances) of every member of the commission. From the distinguished lawyer who presides, one not unnaturally expected the exercise of high judicial qualities, and certainly there has been no disappointment. But it was a pleasure to find that those members of the commission, whose lives had been passed in other pursuits, were also capable of exercising judicial duties in such a highly acceptable manner. So exhaustive, in fact, has the examination of the commission been, so sincere a desire to ascertain the whole truth been manifested, that the duties of counsel have been greatly lessened. For myself, I have carefully followed the direction given at the outset of our labors not to put a question to a witness unless it would elicit a new fact.

THE QUESTION

of Chinese and Japanese immigration naturally divides itself into five classes: (1) The economic or industrial; (2) the social; (3) the moral; (4) the religious; (5) the national or political. I only propose to deal with the first and the last, and, to clear the ground may say that I have no idea of advocating expulsion, but do propose to advocate a policy of restriction which will amount to absolute exclusion, and to show by the evidence that further admission is not expedient in the interest of any industry, and is absolutely dangerous from the national or political standpoint. I exclude the social, moral and religious aspects, not because they are unimportant, but, important as they are, and necessary for the well being of the state, they are dwarfed by the grave and serious character of the other two aspects of the question, and are not properly subject to legislative control.

It will be obvious from what has been said that it will not be necessary to discuss the fact of their personal cleanliness, coupled with an utter disregard of the laws of sanitation, at any length. Neither will it be necessary to argue that as servants they are not faithful, sober, fairly honest and industrious. I propose to found my position upon the proposition that no industry has been called into existence by their presence, but that being here they have been made use of. That they will gradually encroach upon and exclude the white worker from fields of labor now exclusively occupied, and rightly occupied by him, and that living as they do under conditions and in a manner intolerable to our own people, the nature of the competition is an exceedingly unfair one. That the strength of a people depend on the good condition and the intelligence of the masses.

The foundation of all social order is based upon a vigorous and intelligent people, and the State cannot long endure whose foundation rests not upon those of its own race and kind, but upon a race not only alien in so far as their birth is concerned, but of a different type of humanity and civilisation, who care nothing for our institutions, nothing for our laws, except in so far as they affect their own temporary welfare; a people alien in manner and customs who are not homogeneous, who do not assimilate with us, who would not if they could, and who could not if they would, who are absolutely indifferent to the well-being of the state, who expect to return to their own land either dead or alive, and whatever virtues they possess have also characteristics which render it very undesirable that they should ever become members of our body politic.

In the time allotted to me to sum up the evidence on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, I may mention that there are

TWO WAYS OF DEALING

with that question. One would be to wait until the shorthand writer's notes had been transcribed, and then to make a careful and exhaustive analysis of the evidence, which would carry conviction to the mind of any one who chose to verify the references and take the trouble to study the subject. The other, and that is the method which I propose to adopt, it being the only one that I can adopt within the time, will be to state the effect that the evidence has had upon my mind, and to endeavor as well as I possibly can to impress the minds of the commissioners with the view which, in consequence of the evidence, I entertain, and which I may say, to put it briefly, is: That the immensely preponderating mass of the evidence is in favor of such a measure of restriction as to amount to absolute exclusion. I may state at the outset that I have not the slightest desire to address the commission in such a way as to give rise to the inference that the evidence, while pointing to total exclusion, is calculated in any way to disturb our political or commerciaal reltions with either Japan or China. We simply object to a common interchange of laborers, using that word in its wider sense.

Before entering upon the general question, I desire to say a few words with respect to the position assumed by my learned friend, Mr. Cassidy, who represented the Japanese. If I have grasped his idea rightly, then he primarily put it on the ground that it would be a highly improper thing, having regard to the position assumed in the family of nations by the empire of Japan to pass any measures calculated in the slightest degree to interfere with the commercial relations existing between that empire and ourselves, or placing any barrier on freedom of intercourse between the subjects of that empire and the subjects of King Edward. China certainly is not one of the nations entitled to invoke international law in favor of the unrestricted right of all classes of its people to enter the territory of another nation. The events of the past year show clearly that that empire is not even able to enforce within its own borders the simplest rules of international obligation. I am unable to advance any opinion whether or no Japan is one of the modern civilized states that regard the certain rules of conduct, called international law, as being binding on it. I refer to the following passage from Mr. Hall's book on the subject as casting some doubt upon it. At page 42 he says: "It is scarcely necessary to point out that as international law is a product of the special civilisation of modern Europe, and forms a highly artificial system, of which the principles cannot be supposed to be understood or recognised by countries differently civilized, such states only can be presumed to be subject to it as are inheritors of that civilization. They have lived and are living under law and a positive act of withdrawal would be required to free them from its restraints. But states outside European civilization must formally enter into the circle of law-governed countries. They must do something with the acquiescence of the latter, or of some of them, which amounts to an acceptance of the law in its entirety beyond all possibility of misconstruction. It is not enough, consequently, that they shall enter into arrangements by treaty identical with arrangements made by law-governed powers, nor that they shall do acts, like sending and receiving permanent embassies, which are compatible with ignorance or rejection of law. On the other hand, an express act of accession can hardly be looked upon as requisite. • • When a new state comes into existence its position is regulated by like considerations. If by its origin it inherits European civilization, the presumption is so high that it intends to conform to law that the first act purporting to be a state act which is done by it, unaccompanied by warning of intention not to conform, must be taken as indicating an intention to conform, and brings it consequently within the sphere of law. If, on the other hand, it falls by its origin into the class of states outside European civilization, it can, of course, only leave them by a formal act of the kind already mentioned. A tendency has shown itself of late to conduct relations with states, which are outside the sphere of international law, to a certain extent in accordance with its rules, and a tendency has also shown itself on the part of such states to expect that European countries shall behave in conformity with the standard which they have themselves set up."

Mr. Cassidy also put it upon

ANOTHER GROUND.

That is, that our refusal of intercourse with them, and our suggestions that they do not assimilate with us, and that we would not assimilate with them, was not calculated to promote that good feeling which should exist between the two nations. Now, I disavow any intention of casting any reflection whatsoever upon a people who have shown the readiness that the Japanese have shown to adopt western civilization, and who are certainly celebrated for the politeness and courtesy with which their intercourse with Europeans is carried on. There are notable instances of intermarriage between the two nations, so that I do not put it upon that ground. My objection is that (while there are exceptions to the rule) the average Japanese remains what he always was, a Japanese, and notwithstanding the fact that he may take out a certificate of naturalization in this country, he never becomes in truth and, in fact, a Canadian, but always remains a Japanese. I think further that susceptible as these people are, means may readily be found by those in authority for so arranging matters as that the immigration of Japanese laborers into this country may be restricted without wounding their "armour propre," and without creating any friction between the two countries. It seems to be that it would be a gracious act on the part of the ruler of that country, if, when he found that the laborers of his own country were unacceptable visitors to us, he forbade them from coming here. In other words, diplomatic intercourse may result, and should result, in restriction so far as the Japanese are concerned, as a result of action on the part of their own ruler. If, however, this cannot be achieved, then we have to act ourselves, and I do not hesitate to say that it is no new doctrine to state that a country not only can, but should, when the self-preservation of any particular class of its own people becomes necessary, prohibit the entry into the country of unassimilable and undesirable immigrants. There are many instances in past history not only of the exclusion of the people of one nation from another, but also of the expulsion of great numbers of people; e. g., the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and the Huguenots from France and the Jews from Russia.

Before dealing with the industries, I desire, however, to say a few words with respect to sanitation and health, and to clear the ground somewhat as to some other of the subjects that have been dealt with. The evidence indicates that both of these Oriental nations possess a very large degree of personal cleanliness, coupled with the most utter disregard of those sanitary regulations which are considered by Europeans necessary for the welfare of the community. It seems somewhat singular that this personal cleanliness should be coupled with filthiness in other directions in the way that it is, but it is certainly true that such is the case. The evidence of Captain Clive Phillips-Woolley shows some of the mischief arising from the disregard of these regulations, and Dr. Wade adds medical testimony of the evils resulting from that disregard, notably in relation to typhoid and smallpox. Dr. Fraser and other sanitary officers tell us that conditions within the last few months have improved. I think it can be said without doubt or hesitation that the very existence of the commission has largely improved them, and that the coming of the commission into the different Chinese quarters has tended to a general clean up, culminating in the disastrous burning of the Chinese quarters at Union.

THE INDUSTRIES CHIEFLY AFFECTED

by Oriental imfigration are: (1) Lumber; (2) fishing and canning; (3) mining; (4) domestic service; (5) tailoring; (6) cigar-making; (7) laundry; (8) market gardening; and (9) boat-building. I only propose to deal at some little length with the first four of these subjects. The other five, while of equally grave importance with the first four, do not employ in their business so large a number of persons, and while the injury done to them is in some respects greater than in the larger industries, it does not as a state question make itself so greatly felt, and the time at my disposal does not permit me to deal with the several subjects exhaustively. I will, therefore, confine myself to this, that so far as those industries are concerned, the whites have been really driven out and their place taken by the Chinese and Japanese, particularly is that so with tailoring and market gardening. By the employment of improved methods and achinery, it would appear as if the laundryman was once more beginning to hold his own with his Oriental competitor.

Turning now to the

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The evidence of the witnesses would seem to show that this industry is not in a good condition, and the reason seems to be because the price of the British Columbia product is regulated by the foreign market, and the absence of protection to our own market. Again the local market seems to be largely depending on the canning and mining industries. Depression in either of these industries producing like depression in the lumber trade. Mr. Alexander points out most forcibly that eighty per cent. of the labor employed by them is white, more than eighty per cent. of the wages being paid to white men, the remainder being paid to the Orientals. His evidence may be briefly summed up to this extent, that owing to existing conditions of the trade the cost of production cannot be increased; in other words, to sell profitably under existing conditions, the limit for the payment of wages has been reached, and that to place any impediment in the way of the trade as it at present stands would be to exclude twenty per cent. of Oriental labor and eighty per cent. of white labor. In other words, the existence of this amount of white labor depends upon the proportion of Oriental labor now engaged in the trade. The limit of profitable production having been reached, they cannot afford to employ white labor at all except by employing a certain amount, namely, this 20 per cent. of Oriental or cheap labor. Now this appears to involve several very serious propositions. First, it would appear that the British Columbia manufacturer or lumberman has not control of the market, and the reason assigned is because he is brought into competition with lumber mills, chiefly the Port Blakely mill on the other side, which, it appears, employs some 300 Japs. Second, that the United States mill owners have an enormous market in their own country, from which, by reason of the protection which the government extends to them, we are absolutely excluded. It would appear, then, as if one of the chief export mills on the other side employed Japanese labor, and it would also appear that the very thing which the British Columbia lumberman demands, namely, cheap labor, has created a necessity for its own existence, for if the United States pursued the same policy of exclusion towards the Japs as they have towards the Chinese the competition which the British Columbia lumberman would then meet, would be a competition of white labor alone, in which the same field for obtaining it would be open to him as to the American. The only disadvantage that he would then labor under would be the lack of protection in his own country, an evil which it would seem admits of a very easy remedy. That this last, the lack of protection here, owing to the repealing of the Wilson bill in the United States, has been a very serious evil, there can be no doubt. It gives the American manufacturer the advantage of his enormous home market, an equal competition with ourselves in the general markets of the world, and, lastly the, liberty of using Canada as a slaughter or dumping ground for their surplus product. There can be no doubt either but what the very existence of this particular class of labor, that is, the cheapest labor that can be obtained on earth, is an inducement to the capitalist to invest monies in enterprises which are not necessarily productive when managed under fair conditions with respect to the operative. In other words, it means this, the more saw mills the more competition, the more competition the more is the price reduced, hence the necessity of reducing wages so that the article may be produced and sold at a profit. We cannot hope, but we may as well face it, so far as this particular industry is concerned, we cannot hope to meet their competition, except by the introduction of

[Continued on Page Two.]

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C. WILSON'S, K. C., ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

[Continued from Page One.]

Europeans. I may add, of Europeans from the north of Europe—we do not want them from the south of Europe—and of people from the eastern provinces, who, being frugal, hardy, thrifty, industrious people, and whose condition would be improved, working, not for Chinese wages, but for a fair wage which would enable them to at any rate better their condition after coming here. I say we cannot hope to compete with them until we have produced *this state of affairs*, and we cannot produce this state of affairs until we have adopted a policy *of restriction*. Mr. Jardine shows that the shingle industry has been carried on without Oriental labor, but it is idle to expect that white laborers will come into this country when there is an abundance of Orinetal labor. In the first place there is no room for them. Second, they would have to compete as to wages with a class who live under conditions that they will not submit to; and, third, when once they get the idea into their heads that certain labor is only performed by a race, whatever their skill, we are accustomed to regard as inferior, it is certain that the better class of European laborer will not come to this country. So long as we have cheap labor in the province, all industries will work or level down to it. If the employer can by the use of cheap labor employ his capital he will surely do so. The existence of this class of labor creates a demand again for more until the limit of profitable production is reached, or the *manufacturer or producer* can sell no more at a profit. Turning now to the

FISHING INDUSTRY.

I submit without any hesitation that the evidence shows that there are quite enough Orientals in the country for the successful carrying on of that industry. The following figures show the number of cases from the year 1894 to 1900 inclusive, the number of fishermen from 1896 to 1900, and the total number employed in the industry:

Year.	Cases.	Fishermen.	Total Employed.	Value o Plant.
1894	494,571	....	....	....
1895	566,395	....	....	....
1896	601,570	3,793	14,277	$2,197,246
1897	1,015,477	4,566	19,850	2,350,260
1898	484,161	4,435	20,695	2,480,545
1899	732,437	4,197	20,337	2,145,133
1900	585,413	4,892	20,092	2,839,904

Believing in the theory that once in four years there is what is called a good year, it is very much to be regretted that Mr. Bell-Irving, who furnished these very valuable statistics, did not give the amount of the catch in the year 1893. However, there is sufficient material here to draw one conclusion which seems to me to be irresistible. The number of Chinese from 1893 to the present time have increased. The value of the plant from 1896 to 1900 has increased nearly seven hundred and fifty housand dollars, and the number of Chinese have increased proportionately with the increase in the number of canneries, yet in 1893, 1896, 1897 and 1899 more fish were put up with fewer canneries, less capital, and fewer Chinese than in 1900. There is an additonal fact, and that is, that improved methods and machinery enable one man now to do much more than at any other time. There being then Chinese, whites and Indians sufficient now to carry on the industry, it would seem that the exclusion of the Oriental would work no injury. Fisheries on the Labrador coast are supplied with white fishermen. Even this inhospitable clime finds no difficulty in obtaining its supply of white labor. Newfoundlanders are returning to their own country, leaving British Columbia rather than settle here and compete with Orientals.

If the canning industry is not a profitable one, then where does the money go. From five hundred thousand to a million cases of fish are produced in the year. Some few white are employed in the province, supplies are foreign. How then is the state benefitted. Upon the supplies *a certain amount of duty* is collected by the federal government, certain amount of taxes in the way of licences are collected from the fishermen, but beyond the expenditure of the money that the white fishermen receive, or the whites in the employ of canners receive, the province of British Columbia receives no benefit whatsoever. In other words, one of our greatest provincial industries, one for which we stand pre-eminent the world over, our salmon fisheries, are gradually being depleted, and the benefit of the state, that is the province, itself derives, is infinitesimal in character. If, on the other hand, the canneries are profitable, where does the profit go? No more is received by the white laborer than would be received if the canneries were unprofitable. He *gets no more* than the canner will reluctantly give him, and it is only to the extent of the money which he gets and the money which he spends that the province in itself is in the slightest degree benefitted. Canning in the eastern provinces is carried on by whites, and the season in some instances being very little longer than it is with us—lobsters and oysters, for example. Canneries as large as ours are run by boys and girls, equally so with the canning of fruit and vegetables. The Chinese have grown up with the development of the canning industry. No effort has ever been made to replace them with our own people, and it is not because they have any exclusive or peculiar skill in the *handling or management of the work*, but simply because it is easier to go to one boss and obtain a number of laborers than it is to search for them individually. The process amounts to this: First, the white man is crowded out, and then it is said that the Oriental is a necessity, and that the industry cannot be conducted without him. This process is now not only going on in the fisheries, but the lumber trade, and will ultimately permeate other classes of industry.

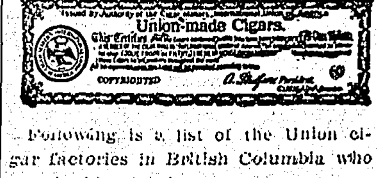
LAND.

Mr. Cruickshank tells us that the ordinary laborer in Manitoba becomes the settler. Chinese are not necessary to clear the land. Men are offering to *come and clear for him as cash payment* on lands they are willing to buy. The occupation of these lands would give a constant source of supply for all the labor that canneries and mills would require, and of the very best sort. The price of adjoining land is depreciated if occupied by Chinese. At courts of revision men ask a reduction on the ground that the Chinese are located on adjoining land. Favor any measure in the direction of exclusion. The capable millmen here are whites who have learned their business in eastern mills, and we have no use for Orientals in Wisconsin and Minnesota. I refer to Reeve Schou's evidence, which shows that many regular fishermen become settlers on the small holdings in Burnaby. He has a contract to settle land, and is getting it settled by small holders of forty acres each on Matsqui Prairie, and that is a good farming land. No Chinese labor has been used on the dyke. It has been shown that large areas of our lands are vacant and unproductive. We lack the class that the *Orientals keep out*. The loss by the importation of agricultural products is something enormous—in fact, it is *one of the marvels, and has* been for many years one of the marvels, of our industrial lives, and if British Columbia were not one of the wealthiest countries on the face of the earth it would be bankrupt over and over again, by the lack of retaining the value of that which we produce. If our fisheries are profitable, the profits go abroad. If they are not profitable, only to the extent of the labor does it remain here. The same with the lumber. The same with the mines. The same with any other of our natural products, and yet all the time, although our population is increasing, and although we have immense natural resources in the way of cultivable areas of land, we are year by year sending thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the country for the purchase of those products which we could readily retain ourselves, if we had only invited that class of immigrant to our shores who would have settled on the land and whose sons and daughters would have supplied the demand for all classes of labor for which there is here so great a demand.

MINING.

In this industry, possibly, so far at least as rock mining is concerned, the presence of the Oriental has not been so injuriously felt. There would appear to be, so far as the evidence before the commission is concerned, no acute phase of the question in any of the mining districts that have been visited. But we may well ask ourselves why this is. The reason is not far to seek. In the first place, owing to his own peculiar superstitions, the Chinese is not a miner. That is, when *he first comes to British Columbia*, mining is a thing absolutely unknown to him. He never saw or heard of a *mine in his life*. No Chinaman in his own country disturbs the soil for the purpose of profit, save for agricultural purposes, and it is for this reason that his attention has rather been directed to some of the other subjects and industries already touched upon, notably the lighter ones which are within his strength and capacity, and require rather steady perseverance rather than particular skill, but there is nothing to prevent just the same acute conditions prevailing in rock mining as prevails in the other industries, if once the Oriental becomes familiar with the work. Three cases operate to prevent this: First, the fact that the Chinaman is not a miner as already mentioned; second, the determined effort of the white miner himself to keep him out, and, thirdly, the fact that the employer, knowing of the Chinaman's inability to mine, is reluctant to employ him until he has acquired the necessary knowledge and experience, and that he never can acquire so long as the white miner refrains from teaching him. But that *he may become a possible competitor* is thoroughly exemplified by the fact shown that he has been extensively used *in coal mining* and also *in gravel mining*. Curiously enough, it is said that in this latter branch of business he has produced wealth—and I refer particularly to the evidence of Major Dupont—that he has produced wealth that would otherwise have remained untouched. I say, without hesitation, far better for that wealth to have remained untouched until in the course of time it had been, or could have been, made available for the white miner, as undoubtedly it would be when the cost of transport and the decreased prices of provision would enable him to work diggings of that class. Examine the question for a moment. It is said that he has added something to the wealth of the country. What is it he has done? He never paid a licence if he could help it. He never made a record if he could avoid it. He never paid a tax, if he could escape it, of any kind. He has made some small purchases of manufactured articles that his own *people don't produce*. To that extent, and to that extent alone, has he benefitted the state. For the *rest, his food is Chinese; it is hauled* to the mines by Chinese teamsters; there consumed by a Chinese miner, who takes something out of the earth which he never can replace, and the larger part of which he, without doubt, immediately remits to his own country; and then, it is said, that this man has added something to the wealth of the province of British Columbia. I submit, on the contrary, that he has extracted many millions from the province that can never be replaced or restored, and that the State has received little or nothing in return.

[To Be Continued.]



Following is a list of the Union cigar factories in British Columbia who use the blue label:

W. Tietjen, No. 1—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Kurtz & Co. No. 2—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Inland Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 3—Division No. 38, Kamloops.

H. Wilberg & Co., No. 4—Division No. 38, New Westminster.

T. Woxstock, No. 6—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Kelowna Shippers' Union Company, No. 8—Division No. 38, Kelowna.

Wright Bros, No. 9—Division No. 38, Rossland.

Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 10—Division No. 38, Nelson.

Meers & Johnson, No. 2—Division No. 37, Victoria.

M. Bantley, No. 5—Division No. 37, Victoria.

Island Cigar Factory, S. Norman, No. 6—Division No. 37, Victoria.

Province Cigar Co., No. 7—Division No. 37, Victoria.

A. Schnoter & Sons, No. 8—Division No. 37, Victoria.

P. Gable, No. 9—Division No. 37, Nanaimo.

J. Lery, No. 11—Division No. 37, Victoria.

M. J. Booth, No. 14—Division No. 37, Nanaimo.

C. G. Behnsen—Division No. 37, Victoria.

T. F. Gold, Capitol Cigar Factory, No. 12, Victoria, B. C.

Why do you cough when "BIG 4 COUGH CURE" will cure you.

The Newest Assortment in Wash Dress Fabrics

are here in great array. And it is a grand sight, for gathered here are the best and most stylish products of the looms of England, Scotland, France and Switzerland. To these are added the wash goods beauty of our own land and the United States.

Our long experienced taste has been exercised in selecting the great stock that is here for your inspection. The demands of fashion have been carefully met, and our showing is well worthy of your attention.

Quality, of course, is the most important point, and it has received our careful consideration. But beauty of design and attractiveness of pattern have also been carefully attended to, and, as regards the matter of price, you'll find they are priced as we price all our merchandise, with an eye to your satisfaction.

Visit our wash goods department and get acquainted with the good things we are offering.

GORDON DRYSDALE'S
170 Cordova, Cor. Cambie.

The quality is THE BEST.

Though we have reduced our prices for ICE CREAM IN BULK (by the quart or gallon) yet remember we have not reduced the quality—not one little whit. In fact if we can learn any way to make better Ice Cream than we are now doing we will make better Ice Cream. Even science hasn't found any better way as yet.

Per quart, in paper box..............$ 40
Per quart, packed and delivered 50
Per gallon, packed and delivered...... 1.60
Per 5-gallon lots packed and delivered, gallon 1.50

Baker and Confectioner, J. OBEN
413 Hastings Street. Telephone 367.
BRANCHES: Beach House, No. 4 Arcade.

ROYAL HOTEL
Near to All Steamboat Wharves and Railway Depots.
136 WATER ST. - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.
Everything new and up-to-date. Electric Light throughout. Rates, $1 to $2 a day. Special rates for the week or month.
HOPKIRK, SPENCE & CO.

Job Printing Done at The Independent

As usual a big celebration will be held in this city on July 1st and 2nd. There will be all kinds of amusement. The scheduled championship lacrosse match will be one of the features, likewise the baseball matches. Horse racing will be a drawing card. come $3,500 will be spent in purses. The bicycle races promise to excel all former meets.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

VANCOUVER, June 15, 1901.

[Corrected by Foran Bros., grocers, 311 Carrall street.]

Flour—			
Manitoba Hungarian, sack, 50 lbs	$ 1 25	@	$ 1 35
Grain—			
Chicken Wheat, 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, ton	25 00		26 00
Bran, ton			22 00
Shorts, 1 ton			20 00
Feed—			
Hay, ton	12 00	@	14 00
Sugar—			
Sugar, Sack	5 60		5 60
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, old, 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, 100 lbs	65		
Onions, lb	7		7
Cabbage, lb	2½		3
Celery, 12 bunchs	20		30
Farm Produce—			
Eggs, doz. fresh	25	@	25
Eggs Case, Manitoba, doz	20		
Butter, Creamery, prints	27		30
Butter, Creamery, in tubs lb	27		30
Butter, Dairy, prints	20		25
Butter, Dairy, in tubs, lb	22		
Cheese, Ontario, lb	15		17
Cheese, Manitoba, lb. old	15		
Lard, lb	15		15
Lard 3-lb. pails	45		45
Lard 5-lb. pails	70		70
Lard 10-lb. pails	1 4.		1 40
Lard 20-lb pails	2 75		2 90
Fruit—			
Pears, Evaporated	10		12½
Apples, local, box	75		1 25
Oregon Apples, Box	2 00		2 20
Vernon Apples, box	1 75		1 75
Oranges, doz	25		40
Lemons, doz	15		20
Bananas, doz	25		30

[Corrected by Wide Awake Butcher Shop, *Corner Hamilton and Georgia Streets.*

Meats—			
Beef, Boiling, lb	8	@	10
" Corned, lb	8		10
" Steaks, lb	10		18
" Roasts, lb	10		18
Pork, Roast, lb			12½
" Chops, lb			12½
Mutton, Legs, lb			18
" Loin, lb			15
" Chops, lb			15
Sausages, lb			12½
Hams, lb			16½
Ham, Sliced, lb	18		
Bacon, Sliced, lb	20		20
" Side, lb	18		
" Roll, lb			17½
Veal, lb	8		18
Fish—			
Halibut, lb			10
Cod, lb			10
Herring, lb			5
Salmon, lb			15
Smoked Fish, lb			12½

Every working man should remember that Blue Ribbon Tea is packed in this country by white labor only. Are you drinking it?

FORTUNES IN OIL

The Oil Fields of Washington are offering opportunities for investment that cannot be surpassed.

The WEST COAST OIL AND MINING COMPANY, of Seattle, is the owner of 1,500 acres of approved OIL LANDS in Jefferson county, Wash.

Capital stock, 1,000,000 shares, par value $1, fully paid and non assessable.

Machinery has been ordered and active work will soon be started.

Few shares left at 12½ cents; when sold price will advance to 25c.

Field Johnson Agent, 417 Cordova St.

Wood & Reed, Managers for B. C.

ARMY AND NAVY
Cigar and Tobacco Store
46 CORDOVA STREET.

We make a specialty of UNION-MADE Cigars and Tobaccos, consequently we always give good satisfaction. Your patronage solicited.

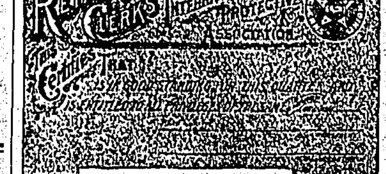
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION MADE GOODS.

Union Hats, Union Made Overalls, Jumpers and Suspendes, also a first class Tailoring Department, where only Union Labor is employed.

We guarantee a perfect fit or no sale.

CLUBB & STEWART,
TELEPHONE 702. 160 CORDOVA STREET.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.
All members of the R. C. I. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.
ENDORSED BY THE A. F. OF L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named on right hand corner and when properly signed and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

EGGS FOR SALE
for Setting, $1.50 for 13
BLACK LANGSHANS
Stock took First Prize at 1900 Poultry Show at Vancouver.
Brockton Point Lighthouse. W. D. JONES

The best Cough Cure is "BIG 4" have you tried it?

"GIVE A MAN HIS DOLLAR'S WORTH

and you have that man for a customer;" has been my practice in doing business and by that rule has built up a large business. For the next month I am offering GREAT BARGAINS in BOOTS and SHOES.

EASTERN PRICE SHOE STORE
142 Hastings Street East.

The quality of our goods does not need advertising; it is well known.
PRICES ARE MODERATE.
MONTREAL BAKERY
WESTMINSTER AVENUE.

The Independent $1.25 a Year

Hotels.

The Balmoral
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF
Dewar's Special Liqueur, also
Usher's Black Label Liqueur Whisky
—LARGE STOCK OF—
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Cigars.
R. B. Mulligan & Co., Props.
CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL.

Arlington Hotel
Cordova St. West.
Headquarters for the engineering trade in Vancouver.
CHOICEST
Liquors and Cigars
First-class rooms from 50 cents up.
ROBT. HUNTLY, - - PROP

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

SAVOY THEATRE
SAM NESBITT..................Manager.
NEXT WEEK
SMITH and ELLIS
unicersal favorites
THE KRAMERS
the gotham duo
PAULA CORDERO
the Spanish beauty
Still with us
KALACRATUS

This is the store that clips off so many pennies on so many things. You've saved a dollar here before you're aware of it. Saving money is easier than earning money, isn't it?

Stirring News From Our Bargain Clearing Room.

We require the space taken up by the bargain tables therefore you get the benefit. Our one desire is to clear out the whole collection in as short a time as possible without regards to values. The following prices will prevail on Saturday; first on the ground take the plums, and there are many:

LADIES' COATS, all good, prices of some were $18. They are divided into 4 lots, Clearing Room Prices $1, $2, $3, $4 Each.

LADIES' SKIRTS, all good styles, marked to sell at $5. Two Lots, Clearing Room Prices, 50c, and $1, Each.

CORSETS, D. and A., P. D. makes. Not a pair worth less than $1.50 up to $5. Two Lots, Clearing Room Prices, 50c, and $1. a Pair.

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS, in Four Lots, Clearing Room Prices, 50c, $1, $2, $3, $4.

SILK REMNANTS, in Three Lots, Clearing Room Prices, 50c, 80c, $1.25 Each.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, all kinds, in Four Lots, Clearing Room Prices, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, Each.

CHILDREN'S WASHING BONNETS, fine Organdie Bonnets which sold up to $2.50 each among them. Clearing Room Prices, 50c, Each.

PRINTED DRESS MUSLIN, was 15c a yard. Clearing Room Price, 5c a Yard,

LADIES' COLLARS. Clearing Room Price, 6 for 25c.

COLLARS AND CUFFS, in sets. Clearing Room Price, 3 sets for 25c.

VEILING, was 30c a yard, Clearing Room Prices, 10c yard.

MILLINERY AND NECK RIBBONS 3, 4 and 5 inches wide; all silk, was 65c a yard. Clearing Room Prices, 15c a yard.

The Great Stores of The Great West **HUDSON'S BAY STORES** Corner Granville and Georgia Sts.

VANCOUVER JOCKEY CLUB

First Matinee

...TO-DAY...

Trains Leave C. P. R. Depot at 1.30 and 2 p. m.

Returning After the Races

Six Races GO AND SEE THEM

Union Directory.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council, President, Jos. Dixon; vice-president, John Crow; secretary, J. C. Marshall, P. O. Box 159; financial secretary, W. J. Beer; treasurer, J. Pearey; statistician, G. White; sergeant-at-arms, C. J. Salter. Parliamentary committee—Chairman, John Pearey; secretary, J. Morton. Meeting—First and third Friday in each month, at 7.30 p. m., in Union Hall, cor. Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' Union, Local No. 28. President, Chas. Over; vice-president, W. W. Nelson; recording secretary, Jas. H. Perkins; financial secretary, R. J. Lounds; treasurer, Wm. Ellender. Meeting every Friday at 8.30 p. m. in Union Hall, corner Homer and Dunsmuir streets.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No 226 meet the last Sunday in each month at Union hall. President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, George Willy; secretary, S. J. Gothard, P. O. box 66; treasurer, W. Brand; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew Stuart; executive committee, E. L. Woodruff, S. R. Robb, J. H. Browne, N. Williams; delegates to Trades and Labor council, J. C. Marshall, Robt. Todd, J. H. Browne.

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S UNION—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, in Sutherland Hall, corner Westminster avenue and Hastings street at 8 p. m. President, G. Dickie; vice-president, C. Bennett; secretary, A. G. Perry; treasurer, H. Vanderwalker; conductor, G. Lenfesty; warden, J. Marshall; sentinel, F. C. O'Brien; delegates to Trades and Labor Council: John Pearey, Jas. Barton, Geo. Lenfesty, G. Dickie and J. Howes.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Union Hall, room No. 3. President, Wm. F. McKenzie, 467 Ninth avenue; vice-president, Hugh Wilson; recording secretary, A. E. Coffin, 730 Nelson street; financial secretary, H. S. Falconer; treasurer, George Walker; conductor, Jas. Ferguson; warden, Jos. Dixon; delegates to T. and L. council, Jos. Dixon, Robt. Macpherson, H. Wilson.

THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meets in O'Brien's Hall, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. T. A. Phillip, president; N. J. Orr, secretary, 2,022 Westminster Avenue.

TEXADA MINERS' UNION, No. 113, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7.30 p.m. in Foresters' hall, Van Anda. President, R. Aitken; vice-president, C. A. Melville; secretary, A. Raper, Van Anda, B. C.; treasurer, H. V. Price; conductor, P. Burt; warden, John Linklater.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS—Beaver Lodge, No. 182—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Union Hall. President, Wm. Beer; corresponding secretary, E. Timmins, 726 Hamilton street; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, 1211 Seymour street.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 178—Meets alternate Mondays in room 1, Union Hall. President, F. Williams; vice-president, Miss Graham; recording secretary, H. O. Burritt; financial secretary, Tremaine Best; treasurer, C. E. Neilson; sergeant-at-arms, J. Daoust.

THE VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Union Hall. President, Geo. Bartley; first vice-president, Geo. Wilby; second vice-president, T. H. Cross; recording secretary, L. D. Taylor; financial secretary, John Pearey; statistician, H. Williamson.

VANCOUVER FISHERMEN'S UNION, No. 2. Meets in Labor Hall, Homer street, every first and third Saturday in each month at 8 p. m. Ernest Burn, president; Chas. Durham, secretary, 547 Harris street.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' INTERNA'L Union of America, Local, No. 40; Vancouver, B. C. President, Jas. Webster; vice-president, R. F. McDonald; recording secretary, Wm. H. Barnes; corresponding secretary, F. Rawling, 640 Granville street, room 10; financial secretary, C. J. Salter, 413 Powell street; treasurer, W. Wood; master-at-arms, F. Moyles; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, C. J. Salter and F. Rawling.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS, Vancouver, 1st branch, meets every alternate Tuesday, in room No. 2, Labor Hall. President, J. Davidson; secretary, J. T. Bruce, 528 Harris street.

...ERS' UNION, NO. 357—Meets the first Tuesday in each month in Union hall. President, A. Kochel; vice-president, C. Crowder; secretary, G. Thomas, Jr., 148 Cordova street west; treasurer, S. W. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Brat; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. Crow, F. Jost, A. Kochel.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, Local Union No. 138. Meets every Thursday in Labor hall. Preceptor, W. Davis; president, W. Pavier; vice-president, E. Crush; recording-secretary, C. Pinder, 1759 Eighth avenue, Fairview; financial secretary, W. Halliday, Elesmere House; treasurer, H. McSorley; trustees, C. Irwin, B. Cross and W. Cole.

THE PACIFIC COAST SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION meets every third Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in Union hall, corner Dunsmuir and Homer streets. J. Stoney, vice-president; R. J. Neary, secretary, Cedar Cove, P. O., Vancouver. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

Applications for Licenses.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a renewal of the Saloon Licence for the premises situated on Lot 9, Block 2, Subdivision of District Lot O. G. T., known as the Atlantic Saloon in the said City of Vancouver. AUGUST SCHWAHN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, we shall apply for a renewal of the Wholesale Licence for the premises, situated on Cordova Street, in the said City of Vancouver.
TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
Per B. B. Draper, Mgr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a renewal of the Hotel Licence for the premises situated on Lots 4 and 5, Block 10, Subdivision of District Lot 196, known as the Blackburn House, in the said City of Vancouver. A. E. BLACKBURN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a renewal of the the Licence for the premises situated on Lot 12, Block 2, Subdivision of District Lot O. G. T., known as the New Fountain Hotel, in the said City of Vancouver. CHARLES SCHWAHN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a renewal of the Hotel Licence for the premises situated on Lot 40, Block 53, Subdivision of District Lot 541, known as the Waverly House, in the said City of Vancouver. J. HUNGERFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a renewal of the Hotel Licence for the premises situated on Lot 7, Block 2, Subdivision of District Lot 541, known as the Hotel Dominion, in the said City of Vancouver. F. BAYNES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a renewal of my Hotel Licence for the premises situated on Lots 3 and 4, Block 23, Subdivision of District Lot 541, known as the Hotel Leland, in the said City of Vancouver. ROBERT DOWSWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a renewal of the Hotel Licence for the premises situated on Lots 3, 4 and 5, Block 2, Subdivision of District Lot 196, known as the Hotel Europe, in the said City of Vancouver. ANGELO CALORI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, we shall apply for a renewal of the Saloon License for the premises situated on Granville street, known as the Criterion Saloon in the said City of Vancouver.
(Signed) KENT & MAGNUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next regular sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a Hotel Licence for the premises situated on Lots 9-10, Block 24, Subdivision of District Lot 541, known as the Ferguson Block, in the said City of Vancouver.
(Signed) ALEX. SMITH.

UNION BAKERIES.

W. D. Muir, Mount Pleasant.

W. Murray, Prior street.

Montreal Bakery, Westminster avenue.

F. Adams, Scotch Bakery, Hastings street.

W. D. Kent, 56 Cordova street.

J. Oben, Hastings street.

Minchen Co., Granville street.

Barnwell Bros., Granville street.

Largen & Tupper, Granville street.

The Independent wants a report of each union meeting and news concerning the members of every organization. Such reports and news will do much to sustain and create interest in the organizations. Secretaries are especially urged to send in these reports, but news from any member of an organization will be received with pleasure.

Drink Red Cross Beer, the beer that's Sure, 75c pints, $1.50 doz. quarts. Gold peal Liquor Co., 746 Pender street.

Gold Seal Canadian Rye is Seagram's Grand Old Rye. Only, 50c bottle. Gold Seal Liquor Company.

Now, gentlemen, here is the shop to get your hair cut to suit you: Corner Cambie and Cordova. C. Ellis.

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

Blue Ribbon Tea is packed in Vancouver by white men—are you drinking it?

The Mint.
Is located at the corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. The bottled goods are all first-class and the prices right for every one. Seattle Rainier beer, 5 cents.

Telephone 651.
Western Cartage Co
W. A. McDONALD
Trucks, Drays and Express Wagons for all Purposes.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR WOOD AND COAL
Office: 314 Cambie Street.

A. M. TYSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fish, Game, Fruit, and vegetables.
112 CORDOVA ST. 'PHONE 442

CREDIT:
Times are hard and cash is scarce, and is likely to be till after the fishing season. On the other hand we are placing our students into positions so fast (39 in seven weeeks) that we will be short of graduates for the fall business. For this reason we are prepared to make arrangements (with responsible parties) for a full commercial course in such a way that the full fee is not payable till the end of the six months' course. Offer open till June 15th, 1901.
The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College
P. O. Box 347. Vancouver, B. C.

BUCHANAN & WHITE
HOUSE PAINTERS
725 Hastings St. Union Labor Only

TEL. Best 945
Thing in the Market
Solid Copper Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea Kettles in all Sizes
(Nickle Plated)
These goods will last a life time.
No scouring to keep clean
Always look bright
R. G. BUCHANAN & CO.
Crockery and Housefurnishings,
406 and 408 Westminster Avenue, Vancouver

NOTICE.

To Those in the Building Trades:

It has been resolved by the Vancouver Building Trades Council that the working card system shall go into effect on June 1st next. Experience has demonstrated the fact that it is necessary to bring about a closer amalgamation of the workers for the betterment of their condition, seeing that the trades are now being invaded by cheap Orientals and to a large extent by other foreigners to the detriment of all concerned. We therefore tender all those outside the unions a hearty welcome to become members without further persuasion. It is a duty all honorable tradesmen owe to themselves and their craft to be in the union.

A. J. MORTIMORE,
Sec. V. B. T. C.

Vancouver, May 3, 1901.

The Mint
Is the new saloon at the corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. Case goods are the best, and the prices O. K. Seattle Rainier beer, 5 cents.

Convalescents need Eisen Port—"the builder up of the weak"—50c bottle. Gold Seal Liquor Co., 746 Pender street.

For stomach trouble of any kind take Flint's Dyspepsia Tablets. They cure or you get your money back. 50c box. McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SWEAT SHOPS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Sir,—I trust you can find space in your columns for the following criticism of an item which appeared in your last issue, regarding "Ontario's Sweatshops." No, friends. This was in no heathen land. This did not happen in China or the Transvaal. But in Christian (?), civilized (?), Canada—the brightest star in the empire's glorious crown. Darkest Africa can boast no darker scene; neither would men worthy of the name allow such a system as this is to continue. What was it that caused Rome's downfall, and what the fal lof Spain? Answer, ye slaves. What caused those scenes in France that made all tyrants tremble in their shoes and filled the world with horror and dismay? Twenty-five cents a dozen for boy's pants in Ontario. Two dollars per week! and no help for it. And no attempt at so adjusting things that all may have their share of happiness. Two thousand years of preachers, and pews with parrots in them; and this is the heart-rending outcome of it all! "What fools these mortals be." Know ye this, and now a man hath vomited at the sight of you. If ye be men, what are dumb cattle like? The liberal party claims to have done its best to better the condition of the prolataire; and the conservative party is in the same boat, so I presume that labor had better free itself from the ignoble bonds of serfdom, without the aid and without the consent of the self-confessed useless political Siamese twins. In the words of James Russell Lowell:

The time is ripe, and rotten—ripe for change;
Then let it come: I have no dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind.

THE ONLOOKER.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12, 1901.

EDUCATION AND STRIKES.

I saw a statement made in a newspaper the other day that the money spent so freely to educate the masses was misspent, and instead of improving those for whom it provided the means of learning and the ability to read for themselves in the end made their position the harder and unfitted them for the work of everyday life. The statement referred to is so absurd and has so often been proved to be untrue that I do not propose to argue the question now. I desire, however, to point out that the more education the masses receive so much the more are they able to think and act aright.

One of the most deplorable sights to be seen in any country is what is commonly called "a strike." Sometimes, of course, there is righteous cause for the worker to strike, as that is the only weapon the worker can yield when he is wrongfully oppressed by a corporation or individual who desires to force his men to make his profits larger by depriving them of a fair, honest remuneration for honest labor given. In the old days through the want of education too often men went on strike when they had no just grounds for doing so, consequently their act brought disaster upon the employer, but a far greater wrong upon themselves and the wives and children dependent upon them. I have in the past urged and still earnestly advocate arbitration in every instance before a strike is declared, then when nothing else can possibly be done, and the cause is just, strike, and every right thinking man ought to support the men in their contention. Why is is that there are fewer collisions between employers and the men employed nowadays? I think I am right in saying through education the masses are able to keep pace with not only the questions of the day, but with the literature of the day. The readers of the best literature in our public libraries are the workmen of the city. As our children have greater educational advantages so will the need of "striking" pass away, because the worker will be able to understand the difficulties surrounding the work they are engaged in, and the employer will not dare to try and impose upon his men, knowing too well that they understand his business as well as he does himself. My opinions are fully endorsed in an article published in a St. Paul's (Minn.) paper last week. The writer says "that the schooling facilities of the present generation will make strikes in the next generation a lost art. The whole tendency of strikes during the past ten years has been toward moderation, and as a result we see the machinists' strike conducted in a perfectly orderly manner, and each side listening reasonably to the arguments of the other. The schooling given the children of workingmen nowadays will give them the ability to present, and convincingly, their side of any labor difficulty when they grow to be men, and it will also enable them to see the reason of any just argument of their employers. The result will be compromises on all labor troubles, and no strikes or disorders whatever. Even now there is no labor organization that openly avows belief in strikes. They are only the very last resort." I hope there will be no strike this year over the "fishing season." I wish to point out to the government officials that it is known that certain canners having traps on the other side made a very large stake last year by bringing the fish so caught over to this side and that the same will be done this year.

SOUTHERN CROSS.

HO, FOR SUMAS.

The street railway employees of this city will hold their third annual picnic on July 4th, 1901, at Sumas, Wn. This will be one of the big events of the season. Tickets may be had at $1.25 for adults and 50 cents for children, from the committee, who are G. A. Dickie, James Barton and John Pearey.

JOSEPH GILL DEAD.

Joseph Gill, cage tender at the Le Roi mine, Rossland, was fatally injured on Thursday morning. He fell from the skip at the 700-foot level, and was picked up shortly after on the bulkhead at the 800-foot level. The unfortunate died four hours later at the sisters' hospital. Deceased was an Englishman, 25 years old, and an active member of the miners' union.

According to the newspaper reports, Bernard Macdonald is going to force a fight on the Western Federation of miners. A large force of men has been laid off at the Northort smelter and at the Le Roi mine with the evident calculation of breaking up the labor organizations. Macdonald is spoiling for a fight and he will certainly get it. All the money that the Whitaker Wright corporation and the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate can dig up will not be a circumstance to what it will cost to drive the miners' union out of Rossland.—'Paystreak.'

There was a good turnout of fishermen at Eburne on Tuesday night, when delegates Rogers and Durham, of the grand lodge, met them to consult on matters relating to the price of fish. The meeting was enthusiastic and the men are determined to stand by the majority vote of the unions, which will be submitted on Saturday at Westminster. Mr. Durham laid the canners' proposition before the Eburne branch, which was carefully gone into. President Kolosoff, of the Eburne union, spoke at some length, as did also F. Rogers, of Vancouver.

A special meeting called by the Rossland Trades and Labor Council was held at Miners' Union Hall last Saturday evening. After a good deal of discussion it was decided to organize a union to be called "The Rossland Labor Union." A president and secretary, pro tem, were elected and a committee was appointed to draft working rules for the new organization.

The special committee will report tonight at a meeting.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will be asked to grant a charter to the new union.

FLINT'S BROMO GRIPPE CURE never fails to completely cure a cold within 24 hours. Gives instant relief—guaranteed, your money back. 25c. box at McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the B. C. F. P. U. grand lodge was notified on June 1st by the Canners' Association that they were prepared to meet the committee of the B. C. F. P. U. for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange price and terms for the coming season. The committee met the canners in Vancouver on June 3rd. After a long conference a proposition was submitted to the fishermen's committee. The executive of the grand lodge held a meeting to consider the canners' proposition, and passed a resolution to call a special meeting of all the local lodges for the purpose of voting on the canners' offer, and all local lodges to forward their vote to the grand lodge, which was in session in New Westminster on June 8th. The canners' proposal was rejected unanimously. A vote being taken by the local lodges on what price was to be asked brought forth the fact that about 80 per cent. of the members demanded 15 cents per fish throughout the season. The fishermen's committee waited on the canners again on June 10th, bringing the Fishermen's union's answer to the canners' offer, and making their counter proposition, which the canners found impossible to accept, in view of the present state of the market. They saw, however, their way to make the fishermen a new and more reasonable proposal, whereupon the executive of the grand lodge met immediately after the conference, and decided to call another special meeting of the local lodges forthwith to consider the new offer. Their reports will be in the hands of the grand loodge at its next meeting, which takes place at New Westminster this (Saturday) afternoon, when official statements will be given to the press.

C. DURHAM.
F. A. ROGERS.
Press committee of grand lodge.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

All members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are requested to attend the star meeting on Tuesday night.

President Dixon occupied the chair at Thursday night's joint meeting of the building trades, when it was decided to assess all members a sum not to exceed 50 cents for a month, to be used for organization purposes.

The "scab job" on Dupont street, run by a Victoria man, is now in full blast. Chinese carry the hod for the bricklayers and also intend to do the same for the plasterers, when they are ready. One feature to be regretted is that the plasterers' union has withdrawn its delegates from the Building Trades Council, because the rules prevent them from working with Orientals.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

The following is a complete list of union barber shops in Vancouver. Is your barber on the list?

Elite barber shop, Hastings street.
Bon Ton barber shop, Hastings street.
Porcelain Baths, Cambie street.
Harvie & Ellis, Cambie street.
Savoy Barber Shop, Cordiva street.
Smalley's Barber Shop, Cordova street.
The Whittier Barber Shop, Carrall street.
Oyster Bay Barber Shop, Carrall street.
Union Barber Shop, Carrall street.
O. K. Barber Shop, Hastings street, east.
Army and Navy (Oscar Heylandt)—Granville street, under Trorey's.
J. H. Stevens, Mount Pleasant.

Hunt & Foster, Hastings street.
A. Murray, Westminster avenue.
Morgan, The Tailor, Granville street.
Dan Stewart, Cordova street.
Clubb & Stewart, Cordova street.
W. Murphy, Cordova street.
McRae & McDonald, Hastings street, east.
J. B. Sheering, Cambie street.
E. Larsen, Hastings Street.
J. Carrelli, Cordova street.
Simon & Co., Cordova street.

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