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THE INDEPENDENT.

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THE TAX ON COAL AND COKE.

As Viewed by the Trades and Labor Council—The World and Province Taken to Task—The Anniversary —Meeting Night Changed.

President J. Crow occupied the chair at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. There was a full attendance. Credentials were presented as follows: Fishermen—John Findley; Bricklayers—Jas. Brown. Delegates took their seats.

Communications.

From H. Glover, secretary Freight Handlers, enclosing $5 for the Fishermen's defence fund. From Texada Miners' union, No. 118, enclosing $25 for the Fishermen's found. From W. J. Kelly, secretary Victoria 'Longshoremen, enclosing $10 for Fishermen's found. From W. J. Lamrick, secretary Retail Clerk's International Protective Association, No. 279, re Fishermen's defence fund.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

reported as follows: With regard to the two letters referred to us at the last meeeting of council: Re political action—Your committee wish to report progress; with regard to labor commissioners—it also wishes to report progress; with regard to the coal and coke act of 1900, herewith is handed in the following report for your consideration: In it, it will be observed that the financial year of the province and the year during which the minister of mines' report covers, does not correspond, in that the one ends 30th June and the other 31st December. But that in no way makes any material difference in this repont as to its correctness; neither does it alter it in the fact, that the act was just in force during half of the year covered by the minister of mines' report. The six months of the report before the act came into force will stand for the six months since the report was issued: Report on Coal and Coke Act of 1900.

During the first session of the ninth parliament of British Columbia, a bill was passed intituled An Act to Levy a Tax on Coal and Coke, which was to take effect from the first day of July, 1900. Section 3 of said act reads as follows: "Every owner of a coal mine shall pay to the minister of finance a tax of five cents per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds upon all coal (except on shipments to coke ovens in the province), which, since the first day of July, 1900, has been or which hereafter shall be shipped, exported, or in any way delivered from said mine after the coming in to force of this act." Section 4 is similar to above, but puts nine cents per ton on coke. Section 5 reads as follows: "The taxes imposed by this act shall be in addition to all royalty imposed by any other act or in any way reserved to the use of her majesty, but shall be in substitution for all taxes upon the land from which said coal is mined, so long as said land is not used for other than coal mining purposes, or upon the land necessarily and actually used for the purpose of operating said coke ovens; and shall also be in substitution for all taxes upon the personal property used in the working of the said coal lands and coke ovens." We will now proceed to see what effect such legislation has had and how it has worked out with

Regard to the Collieries

in the province. According to the report of the minister of mines for the year 1900, between pages 947 and 979 we gather the following facts: That the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company produced during 1900, 206,603 long tons; of this total there was sold in Canada in coal, 92,926 long tons; exported, 7,968 long tons; used in making coke, 103,031 long tons; and produced, 66,023 long tons of coke; used under colliery boilers, etc., 2,678 long tons.

New Vancouver Coal company; Robins, superintendent—Total output for year, 579,351 12-cut long tons; sold in Canada, 55,802 9-cut long tons; exported, 440,468 long tons; used under colliery boilers, 78,525 16-cut long tons; added to stock during year, 4,565 7-cut long tons.

Dunsmuir's mines—Total output for year, 804,023 4-cut long tons; sold in Canada, 221,064 17-cut long tons; exported, 465,757 13-cut long tons; used in making coke, 47,352 10-cut long tons; and produced, 19,234 tons of coke; used under colliery boilers, 84,087 4-cut long tons; stock in hand from last year reduced, 14,239 tons.

Under the act the Crow's Nest Coal company should pay on coal, at five cents per ton, $5,044.70, and on coke at nine cents per ton, $5,942.07; royalty reserved in crown grant at five cents per ton, $10,330.15; totalling $21,316.92.

The New Vancouver Coal company should pay on coal at five cents per ton, $24,813.

Dunsmuir's company should pay on coal, $34,341.12 1-2, and on coke, $1,731.06—a total of $36,072.18 1-2.

After the passage of the act the coal on the coast to the consumer was

Advanced Fifty Per Cent. Per Ton

of 2,000 pounds. Therefore, what the New Vancouver Coal company sold in Canada, namely, 55,802 9-cut long tons, which would make 62,498 short tons, at an advance of 50 cents per ton, puts into the company's coffers $31,249; deduct what they paid under act, namely, $24,813—leaving a balance in company's favor of $6,436. And if you add the taxes released under act, which in 1897 were $4,829.41, it makes a gain to the company of $11,265.41.

Then the Dunsmuir's output, treated by the same process, gives the following results: They sold in Canada 221,064 long tons, which would make 247,592 short tons; at an advance of fifty cents per ton, yields $123,796; deduct what they paid in taxes under act, $36,072, leaving a balance in company's favor of $87,724. And if you add the taxes released under the act, which, in 1897, were $4,434.31, it makes a gain to company of $92,188.31.

We therefore find that the practical working out of this act has transferred all the taxes of these two companies, which used to be paid by them, on to the consumers in British Columbia. As well as collecting $94,160 from the people which is not paid over to the government, but retained by the two companies—by New Vancouver Coal company, $6,436; Dunsmuir's company, $87,724. Or in other words the passage of this act has enabled these two companies to

Collect from the People

$155,046, and hand over to the government the sum of $60,884—that is to say, for every $20 they paid to the government they slipped into their own coffers $55. The New Vancouver company, for every $20 they paid to the government, $25 went to their own coffers. But Dunsmuir, this man who works so hard for the interests of the province, for every $20 he pays to the government, he slips $70 into his own pocket. There may be a possibility that these coal companies may say that they are selling coal to the local dealers now at the same price as they did before the act went into force; but the small consumers know, for a fact, that now they are paying $6.50 for 2,000 pounds of coal, whereas they only used to pay $6. So some one is reaping a harvest, if not the companies. But as to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, it is on quite a different footing: Its crown grant contains a clause reserving a royalty of five cents per ton, which it is not relieved of under this act. Then their selling price is restricted by a Dominion act to $2.24 per long ton at the mine, which tends to prevent it from shifting it on to the consumer. So that the taxes of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company are materially increased under this act. But it would seem that even that was not sufficient for the most unselfish premier of British Columbia, who is also a coal baron and a rival to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company in business, for if we investigate the working out of

The Tax on Coke

we find that it is so framed that at nine cents on the ton of coke produced, it makes the Crow's Nest Coal company pay more than five cents a ton on the coal used in the production of the coke. But in Mr. Dunsmuir's case, he pays less than five cents on the ton of coal used in the production of the coke. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company used 103,031 tons of coal, which produced 66,023 tons of coke. The Dunsmuir company used 47,325 1-2 tons of coal, which produced 19,234 tons of coke. If the tax was collected on the coal the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company would pay $5,151.55; whereas on coke they paid $5,942.07. The Dunsmuir company would pay on coal, $2,366,27 1-2; whereas on coke they only paid $1,731.06. Don't you see that it is as plain as a nose on a man's face that this tax has been so fixed so as to make it more favorable for Dunsmuir. Why should he not pay at least five cents a ton on the coal used in making his coke, and as hard as they dared make it on his rivals in business? Of course, the point may be raised that Dunsmuir did not know that it would work out this way. But your committee is inclined to the belief that as a business man and coal miner he knew his business well when he was drafting that act. Some critic may say that the Crow's Nest Coal company's coal is superior, and, therefore, they should pay more, according to its value, into the provincial treasury. We will, therefore, see how it would work out

On That Basis:

During the same session an act placing a royalty on the precious metals was before the house. In it the royalty was fixed at two per cent. on the smelter returns. We will, therefore, adopt that principle to the coal and fix it at two per cent. on what it brings at the mine put on the cars. The Crow's Nest Coal company's price, as fixed by statute, is not to be more than $2.24 per long ton.

The price at the mines on the island collieries is rather difficult to obtain officially, so we will have to calculate it for ourselves: taking the present prices at Vancouver, being $6.50 a ton delivered; allow $1 a ton for warfage, dues and delivery, 75 cents a ton for towing, and hire of scow 50 cents per ton, profit to middleman for handling, deduct the above items, and it leaves the price at the mines $4.25 the short ton, or $4.76 the long ton, on which latter the tax is paid.

The Crow's Nest company, at two per cent. on the price of a ton, would pay $4.48, or nearly 4 1-2 cents a ton; whereas the island collieries, at 2 per cent. on the price of a ton, would pay 9 1-2 cents a ton. So you can easily see that that plan would not suit Mr. Dunsmuir's interests, and consequently it is not fixed at a percentage on the value of what it brings at the mine. The island collieries, to pay the same percentage as the Crow's Nest Pass companay is doing to-day, at five cents a ton, should pay 10 3-5 cents a ton. We will now see

How Each Company Stands

under the percentage basis, and under the act as it stands to-day on their last year's output: The Crow's Nest company, at two per cent. on value of last year's output, would have paid $9,135.84; whereas, they paid under the act, $10,986.77, or $1,851.29 more than under a two per cent. basis. The New Vancouver company, at 2 per cent. on value of last year's output, would have paid $47,144.70; whereas they only paid under the act, $24,813, or $22,331.70 less than under a 2 per cent. basis. Dunsmuir's company, at 2 per cent. on value of last year's output, would have paid $69,893.44; whereas, they only paid $36,072.18 1-2, or $33,821.26 1-2 less than under a 2 per cent. basis. It is easily seen now why a percentage basis was not adopted in this act. Mr. Dunsmuir's interests were stronger in him than the interests of the province.

Your committee would also like to point out the great difference in what is used under colliery boilers: In producing 206,603 tons, the Crow's Nest Coal company used for boilers, etc., 2,678. The New Vancouver Coal company, in producing 579,351 12-cut tons, used under colliery boilers 78,525 16-cut tons. Dunsmuir's company, in producing 804,023 4-cut tons, used under colliery boilers 84,087 4-cut tons. Why should there be such a difference? By the act your committee takes it that there is no royalty paid on it—that is, coal used under colliery boilers—consequently it reduces the sum paid on total amount mined, and works out thus: For every ton mined by the Crow's Nest Coal company it paid to the government 10 3-10 cents. For every ton mined by the New Vancouver Coal company it paid to the government, 4 3-10 cents. For every ton mined by the Dunsmuir company it paid the government 4 5-10 cents. Your committee also wish to point out

This Bad Feature

of the act: That these companies can close up their mines, lock out the men, and not pay one cent of taxes to the province. During the time this bill was before the house, the press of this province lauded Mr. Dunsmuir for his most sublime unselfishness. How he must have chuckled at their innocent simplicity. Mr. Dunsmuir's public utterances are to the effect that he will do what he thinks best for the interests of this province. Your committee thinks he does not forget his own, judging by the above. What would you call a man, who, when he has the power, frames laws to take an advantage over his rival in business? Let the people answer. Your committee also find that so well pleased were our legislators with this act that they passed it by acclammation, without a division. No one protested at this great wrong being done. Where were the people's candidates? Your committee wish it to be distinctly understood that it is not advocating the cause of the Crow's Nest Coal company. They can do that for themselves. Its sole desire is to show how Mr. Dunsmuir works in the interests of the province and for the people's benefit through his legislation. All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee. C. CROWDER,

Secretary Parliamentary Committee.

Parliamentary committee's report was adopted.

Re Labor Commissioner.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Whereas on the 19th of October the Vancouver evening World published a statement purporting to be a synopsis of the proceedings of the meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council of the 10th. This report was absolutely false in every particular, as the council at that meeting or any other has never censured ex-Lavor Commissioner Bremner, and more especially on the occasion referred to, when a motion was unanimously carried that the parliamentary committee be requested to inquire into the cause, if any, of his dismissal and report at a future meeting of the council; and

"'Whereas—In this (Friday) evening's World a statement is made to the effect that Mr. Bremner in some ways failed to please the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, and in another place also states, 'Most members of the parliamentary committee of the Trades and Labor council, the body which has this matter under consideration, do not favor the abolition (of the office of labor commissioner), but they have their own views as to who should get the office, and they are certainly strongly opposed to one name that has been mentioned.' Both of these statements are untrue, Mr. Bremner having up to now had the full confidence of this council; also the parliamentary committee has never as yet discussed its filling of the vacant position, neither has it expressed an opinion as to who would be its choice, nor has it thought about the matter at all;

"Therefore be it resolved—That the Trades and Labor council wishes to place itself on record regarding the whole lot of the statements referred to as a malicious slander on all concerned in the inquiry now being made, and also upon Mr. E. P. Bremner, who, as an officer, we believe endeavored conscientiously to do his duty fearlessly with such powers as he had, and possessed the full confidence of this body, which bears witness to his indefatigable efforts on behalf of the cause of labor;

"And be it further resolved—That no communication or statement be considered authentic concerning the business done in this Trades and Labor council unless duly signed by the secretary, or appears in the weekly Independent, the official organ of labor in this city."

The Parliamentary committee was asked to report upon an article appearing in the Daily Province derogatory to organized labor.

A motion was passel changing the time of meeting from the first and third Friday of each month to the first and third Thursday. Next meeting will be on the 21st November.

The Anniversary.

Resolved—That the Trades and Labor council take steps to celebrate its anniversary by holding a dinner on December 5th. The committee are: J. H. Watson, chairman; Dickie, Todd, Isaacs, Spearing.

We congratulate the unions of San Francisco on their success in electing their candidates for mayor as well as several aldermen.

Choice seeded raisins, three packages for twenty-five cents. At the City Grocery.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

Writing to the editor of the Bricklayer and Mason, Edward Tregear, secretary of the department of labor of New Zealand, has the following to say regarding "personal liberty in relation to compulsory arbitration:" I send a few lines in the endeavor to speak yet another word to the opponents of compulsory arbitration. I reiterate that, under the New Zealand laws,

The Right to Strike

is preserved. Any man in any trade can cease work when he likes; any employer may lock out when he likes. What our law says is that, when the court has been appealed to, no man shall work at the trade adjudicated on for less wages than the court awards, nor shall an employer pay his workman less than the court awards. If the court says that wages of bricklayers within a particular industrial district shall be four dollars for the day of eight hours for the next two years, that award does not prevent a bricklayer earning twenty dollars a day. What it does is to prevent him taking three dollars a day, and so helping the sweating, oppressive kind of employer to compete with and conquer the more fair and generous variety. If the bricklayer wishes to strike, that is, to leave off his bricklaying work, he is perfectly free to do so, but he is not free to cut down the wages of his mates by taking less, and if he wants freedom of that kind, he can go to some other place or find another occupation. I read with interest and pleasure the well-considered arguments against compulsory arbitration published by pou in a paper by Mr. W. McArthur. Only at the very base and fundamental origin of our views of the moral law we are at variance. He preaches

Personal Liberty,

as based on the right to strike until—in my eyes—it obscures all truth. There is a spiritual side to man's nature, and that it is not mere mirage is proven by the fact of how the world's religions can sway the affairs of nations by appealing to the higher side of man's intellect. The great religions (such as Christianity and Buddhism) all teach the subordination of self, and even the moral law, apart from the religious, states that the benefit of the individual must be subordinate to the benefit of the majority. Looked at by this light, the personal liberty of John Jones, the bricklayer, is a thing of naught compared with the advantage of the Bricklayer as a whole, the abstract bricklayer, the entire trade and class of bricklayers. When John Jones joins the Bricklayers' Union, he gives up his personal right of action to the collective will of the whole union, and for him afterwards to prate of being ready to die for the sake of personal liberty and the right to strike, when he has relinquished that right, and must strike or not, just as the majority of his union tells him, is cant of an evil sort.

Compulsory Servitude

is endured by all of us. We cannot get away from it. When an American marries, he goes into voluntary servitude; his wages, his time, his actions, are all under a lien for the benefit of the wife and future children. He is the better for it, too. This discipline, this sacrifice of our whims for the sake of others, is what makes men of us, and curbs the craze for "personal liberty," the fetish whose worship is common to the millionaire employer and the ragged anarchist. We are under compulsion always to national law, to social custom, to our wives and families, to our trade unions. A little more "compulsory servitude," namely, under an award of the arbitration court for the benefit of all our brother workers in that trade, will hurt none of us. Yours faithfully,

EDWARD TREGEAR.

Wellington, New Zealand.

PRESENTATION.

On Tuesday evening the reading room, so kindly set apart by the B. C. Electric company for the exclusive use of its employees, was the scene of one of those bright occasions which go a long way towards making life worth the living. It was the presenting of an address to Superintendent Dunn by the men on his retirement from the service. Traffic Supt. J. Rannie, on behalf of his large staff of employees, read the testimonial of appreciation to the noble worth of the honored guest, expressing regrets at his severing his connection with the company, and wishing him every success in his new fields of operations. The address was accompanied with a diamond ring, meershaum pipe and tobacco pouch. Mr. Dunn was taken by surprise, but managed to express his thankfulness for the valuable tokens in a few well-chosen words. Here speech-making was indulged in by a number of Mr. Dunn's old employees, among whom were R. Brunt, J. Paxman, S. Mitchell, J. Pearey, C. Young, A. Elliott and several others, including some from the New Westminster division. Mr. Taylor gave a well-rendered and appropriate song, and as on all occasions of this sort, especially among so large a body of men, there is always a good story teller, and the B. C. Electric railway employees boast of having one of the best comedians in this city in the person of George Lenfesty, who, by his witty yarn led his hearers to believe that he was an authority on stock-raising. At this juncture an adjournment was made for refreshments, on the invitation of Mr. Dunn. All heartily responded by giving three rousing cheers and a tiger when John Pearey toasted the health of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, wishing them a long and prosperous life.

The ex-superintendent and his wife left by the ss. Mainlander on Thursday night for Seatttle, a large number of their friends seeing them off on their journey.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the marriage was celebrated of Mr. H. A. Gibbs, conductor on the B. C. Electric railway, to Miss Ethel A. Crookall. Rev. Mr. Tucker officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Roy. Many friends of the happy couple were present to witness the ceremony. Miss Violet Crookall and Miss Rosie Revells acted as bridesmaids and Mr. A. Russell was gromsman. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was partaken of at the home of the bride, Westminster road, after which Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs left for southern California to spend the honeymoon. The bride's presents were numerous and costly.

UNIONISTS SHOULD EMPLOY UNION LABOR.

When a capitalist refuses to employ union labor, labor organizations are very indignant, and the capitalist is denounced and his goods boycotted, and yet it is a remarkable fact that the members of labor unions, when spending union wages for the necessaries of life, frequently do exactly what they condemn the capitalist for doing, namely, they refuse to employ union labor, as instead of demanding goods bearing the union label they purchase the product of non-union institutions and even of penitentiaries. They refuse to employ their fellow unionists and give sustenance and support to those institutions that are antagonistic to the union cause. Patronize the label.—Ex.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union was organized in this city this week. Nearly all the electrical workers in the city have joined. Officers were elected and a charter sent for. This is a body of men who needed organizing, as their business was gradually getting worse. We remember the time when $4.50 a day was paid for this class of work, but only about half of this is received at the present day. The Independent wishes them success, and is pleased that they stand inside the ranks of organized labor. Shake!

D. P. Johnson, the genial secretary of the Barber's union, called to state that it was not with his permission that his partner Dibden took the card out of the window and made the O. K. barber shop of Hastings street non-union. He has been in quarantine some time with his little child, who had scarlet fever. "Port" is a staunch unionist and his many friends sympathize with him in his trouble. He is also loud in his praises of the union for the kindness shown him while quarantined and sick.

At a special meeting of the Nanaimo Typographical union the treasurer, Mr. H. Mulack, was instructed to forward a donation of $10 to the Extension relief fund, and $5 to the Fishermen's union, and the secretary, Mr. R. D. R. Ramsay, to write expressing the regret of the union that the sums were not larger. Messrs. E. C. Beard, H. Mulack and J. R. Miller were appointed delegates to the Trades and Labor council.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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SATURDAY.....NOV. 9, 1901

BEL AND THE DRAGON.

The independent labor party of this province is very much alive to the present political situation. Word comes from our different centres of population and strongholds in the interior as well as from the capital city that the new party movement is gathering great strength. This is not to be wondered at, for isn't this the most rotten governed colony of the empire? What with corporation controlled legislators and boodle hunters it is but one long continued round of blissful graft, till at last the time has arrived when the fair name of British Columbia abroad is now considered nothing but a by-word and a bubble. If there was ever an opportunity in the history of this province when the reform forces should pool issues in the common cause of the people it is at the present juncture. The coal and coke act, so ably gone into by the parliamentary committee of the local Trades and Labor council, should condemn any legislator as being opposed to the interests of his constituents and recalled as a disgraced representative. Will the electors of this province stand for a member of the cabinet, the first minister of the crown at that, to take advantage of his position to enact legislation to further his business interests, as opposed to those of another heavily subsidized rival. These and many other matters are now being seriously considered by those having the welfare of the country at heart in preference to that of party. We want party government—the national constitution provides for it—but not the kind of party built on the old tory or grit design, namely, a party that worships and feeds the idols of Bel and the Dragon. We have tolerated this political idolatry long enough, and the new party movement, with its Daniel, will arise with a solid united front and slay those monsters of tyrannical capitalism and free the down-trodden slaves of corporate rule. The independent reformers of this city are girding on their armor for the fray, which is bound to happen shortly. Organization work has already started to down Dunsmuirism in this province.

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT.

The modus operandi adopted by the dominion government in conducting the affairs of the department of labor must strike those who have observed as being one of hesitation—a desire not to be obtrusive—as if afraid of offending someone or something if it made itself felt: an apologetic attitude, in fact, deprecating its very existence at all. We are willing to concede all credit to the government for creating the department. The record of our approval, as we said in a previous issue, is in the renewal of confidence in the present government, at the last elections. They must not, howevr, be deluded into imagining that when the department was simply organized its work was accomplished. The people the dominion over accepted the government's pre-election efforts as an earnest of the Laurier administration's good intentions, and as an indication of its strength and ability in grappling with this question of industrial balance. The first efforts might not be reasonably expected to have marked success, but even this was not wanting, and with such encouragement it was assumed that a new era was about to dawn that would make for real prosperity throughout the dominion. We can testify for this province the good of the department's first endeavors, and we have always given the department itself this credit, but now it would seem its success was due not to any wise policy projected by the head of the department, but by its representative in British Columbia. The fact that the government has quailed and retreated from what it first attempted to accomplish discloses a weakness for which the people were not prepared. We have heretofore spoken of the government collectively in this matter. Some distinction must in justice be made in qualifying the calibre of its personnel. There are those who believe that if the Hon. Mr. Mulock was not hampered in carrying his intentions to a conclusion that the department of labor would have been an entire success. We can readily believe there is a world of truth in this assertion. Where are those who have ever come in contact with the dry bones at Ottawa—which some have the temerity to call politicians and students of political economy? Who can imagine any great number of these representatives as comprehending, or even attempting to comprehend, anything beyond the stupid party prejudice with which they are steeped and all the soul-dwarfing tricks to which this leads? Where have they all, save, perhaps, one of these ministers of the crown, any argument that will shield them from the charge of instituting this department of labor as a mere party trick, which their recent action would seem to indicate? Conditions are so that legislation along different lines from that of the past must come. If our politicians were as discerning as what they too often get credit for being the labor problem would be met and successfully negotiated. The people will insist that a bona fide attempt to do this must be made and we do not think that the name of the political machine which undertakes the work will be a consideration with them.

The Dominion bye-elections will not take place till winter, when climatic conditions will assist us in snowing under the other fellows, says an exchange.

Vancouver merchants carry as fine a line of union made shoes as can be found in the Pacific west. Vancouver union men should call for and accept none but union made shoes.

There is not another city in the country that can boast of a finer line of union made cigars than Vancouver. Every true union man should see that the box bears the blue label.

The first railway systems of the world were inaugurated in the following years: England, Sept. 27th, 1825; Austria, Sept. 30th, 1828; France, Oct. 2nd, 1828; America, Dec. 28th, 1828; Belgium, May 3rd, 1835; Germany, Dec. 7th, 1835; Russia, April 4th, 1838; Italy, Sept. 4th, 1839.

The Argus, a new weekly published at Akron, Ohio, in the interests of trade unionism and such matters, has reached our desk. It is a six-page four-column paper, the typographical appearance and letter press of which is very creditable to the publishers. We wish it a long and prosperous career.

After many unsuccessful experiments and trials on alloy of aluminium has been made with which nails, staples and tacks can be made to compete with copper. Among other advantages claimed for the new material is that it is not affected by the weather and will not deteriorate, as in laying roofs, lining tanks, etc.

John D. Rockefeller is worth four hundred millions of dollars. He never made a single dollar of it. He got the key to the store house of nature and the working men delivered the goods. Rockefeller says that God gave him his wealth. I don't know about that. I was not there when the gift was bestowed, and I would want witnesses of more reliability than Rockefeller.—E. V. Debs.

British Columbia once had its Hon. Mr. Beebe, who caused quite a sensation during his brief term of office, but has since returned to the pursuits of the farm at which occupation he is proving himself singularly successful. But our Beebe in his palmiest days never could hold a candle to the now famous Mabee, of Ontario, recently of Ohio, who has been of late the largest issue in the politics of that province.

The so-called "yellow journals" as a rule are the friends of the organized labor movement and are styled "yellow" simply because they defend the masses and expose the short-comings of the privileged classes. This statement seems especially true in the case of Hearst's Chicago American, which is a strictly union paper and has never lost an opportunity to say a good word for trade unions and for the masses. We wish there were more of the "yellow" journals of the latter type published. The New York, boycotted, rat Sun is loudest in its denunciation of "yellow" journalism.—Duluth World.

We cannot commend Mr. Bowser for the way he has been acting with regard to Frank Rogers' case. He seems to think that it makes no difference how long a poor fisherman remains in jail. If reports are correct the bond of a fisherman will not be acceptable to him, no matter whether he owns property or not. We have seen a list of the names submittted to Mr. Bowser. About half of them are fishermen and the others old-time citizens, and all thoroughly reliable men. This should be sufficient to satisfy the representative of the crown, especially in a country that boasts so much about its freedom and justice for its subjects. There are a good many people in this city who think that in this fishermen's trouble Mr. Bowser has gone a little out of his way, so much so that it looks more like persecution than prosecution.

Regarding a proposed horse show several owners have expressed their willingness to enter their fine specimens. It's now up to the promotors.

On second thought, that scheme to have a restaurant in the proposed new library building, next door to the city hall, would not prove an advantage. The supposed convenience would not be of much service to the civic employees, it is asserted, because they hardly have time to eat. On the other hand—no, this hand—it would be made too much of a bummers' roost for the aldermen and their friends, who hang round the committee room attending meetings, etc., which are held almost any old time. If they didn't have to take a walk once and a while to their meals, how would they ever get any exercise or any new and progressive ideas?

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

Like as Not.

Can there be any truth in the report that Mackenzie and Mann were seen looking out of the World's editorial windows?—Ladysmith Leader.

State-Paid Doctors.

This reform may seem a long way off. Yet, as it has common sense in its favor, and as things move quickly in this age, the day may not be so very far distant when the skilled in knowledge of the human body, and capable of applying remedies in the cure of its various ills, will be salaried state officials.—Kingston Times.

The Reason for It.

We cannot see why Canadians should be required or expected to exercise more self-sacrifice than the English people do in displaying their loyalty to the Crown. They cannot do the Crown any good by stopping work on the King's birthday, nor would they show any disrespect either to the crown or its wearer by working on that day.—Hamilton Herald.

Tyrannical Judge.

A federal judge should be fairly conversant with present-day conditions, needs and progress. He should be a factor in the improvement of society, rather than the champion of a class. "I have never known of a strike that was not accompanied by intimidation and violence," declared Judge Baker, of Indianapolis, from the bench. And this is one of the men who ruthlessly wield the injunction power.—Typographical Journal.

Vancouver Meets Sunday.

Many typographical unions meet on Sunday. It is the only day on which all of the members have an opportunity to get together. During the examination of one witness in the Bossette injunction case this fact was mentioned. "What," said Judge Baker, of Indianapolis, "you hold your meetings on Sunday? You appropriate the Lord's Day to the transaction of your union business." And yet this man is a judge!—Typographical Journal.

Convictions Demanded.

"In the second trial of Rogers et al for marooning Japanese during the fishermen's strike, the jury have disagreed. A change of venue took place, the crown desiring a jury of farmers to try the case." Capitalism in its blind, brutal arrogance grows bolder and more imperious every day and in British Columbia at any rate seems to be dragging the state and even the crown in its wake. If the above quotation represents the true state of affairs, nothing more indecent or more subversive of justice could well be imagined. A jury impanelled in the ordinary way fails to convict, and something that is called the crown demands a verdict in accordance with its own desires or interests. A jury of farmers is now to be tried; maybe they will be found to have as much common sense as other folks. Why not draw up the kind of verdict they want; summon the militia and demand subscription to it at the point of bayonets?—Winnipeg Voice.

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

Flint's Dyspepsia Tablets are guaranteed to restore failing appetite and correct any kind of stomach trouble. 50 c. box. McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

New Dress Goods For Fall

A rich and beautiful showing of the latest Dress Fabrics for Fall, 1901. Every wantable kind of material is included in this showing of ours. We devoted considerable time to the picking of these goods, which fashion has decreed as correct. The result is seen in the unapproachable assortment, from which we mention a few of the weaves we have in the latest designs and shades.

ZEBOLINE, VENETIANS,
HOMESPUNS, CHEVIOTS,
SUITINGS, BROADCLOTHS,
FRENCH FLANNELS, Etc., Etc.

We ask you to call and see them. We know the price will do the rest.

GORDON DRYSDALE'S

170 Cordova, Cor. Cambie.

We reach wherever the mails reach.

"PAYSTREAK" PARAGRAPHS.

The traditions of partyism will in all likelihoood divide the coast into two hostile camps under the liberal and conservative banners. A solid labor party from Kootenay and the Boundary can control the balance of power.

In the attorney-general's department Dunsmuir has let everything go as it looks, and Eberts has made a beautiful burlesque of the administration of justice. Eberts is the paid assassin of cannery companies, fishery combines, railway corporations, and he has no more right to be attorney-general than he has to wear the wings and blow the horn of the angel Gabriel. By the prostitution of the courts he came within an ace of rousing a civil war on the Fraser and in Rossland.

In regard to the disallowance of the Mongolian restrictions, Dunsmuir has been the rankest kind of a chubber. The Ottawa government has made the provincial legislature look like a dirty duce in a new deck, and Dunsmuir has not the stamina to play back. Laurier has turned down the British Columbia acts down for imperial reasons and Premier James sits by as helpless as the clams his father used to dig in English Bay. A few more imperial reasons will put British Columbia on the hike.

Now is the time to act. A convention should be called at some central point, delegates summoned from every polling division in the interior, a simple an deffective platform laid down and a crusade launched to organize political clubs in every camp. The propaganda should be placed before every elector in the country. Then when election time comes victory will be easy and the affairs of British Columbia will be placed in the hands of men who think more of the welfare of the province than of the spoils of office.

If Great Britain cannot settle her foreign affairs without ruining her colonies it is time for Great Britain to go out of the colonization business altogether. We have a country here that is worth half a dozen Great Britains so far as natural resources are concerned, and British Columbians do not propose to make it a province of China or Japan for the sake of the open door policy. Great Britain is making the same mistakes to-day that Spain made three hundred years ago. All the lessons of history are wasted on the British government and only a repetition of the little affair of '76 will remove the blindfold from Anglican eyes.

If British Columbia cannot get the anti-Mongolian laws it wants under the British flag it is time to switch our allegiance and flay the stars and stripes. This province would be welcomed to full statehood in the big republic at any time, and could have Mongolian disallowance until further orders as a condition of admission. Great Britain has no rights of ownership that British Columbians are bound to respect, and if the mother country cannot afford to permit us to make our own laws we cannot afford to commit suicide in order to continue the allegiance. Loyalty is all right, but imperial reasons are a mockery to a hungry man.

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

The Mist.

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.

Grown on British Soil.
Packed by Canadians
in British Columbia
and delicious.
That's Blue Ribbon Tea!

To be faithful

is the motto of the management of the UNION MUTUAL. To serve all interests impartially. To treat all parties with consistent candor. To issue policies of pronounced liberality. To make all death payments with the utmost promptness. To be fair in all dealings.

Honest, capable Agents can always have employment with us.

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J. E. EVANS, Provincial Manager.

ROGERS ALLOWED BAIL.

Chief Justice McColl Wednesday allowed bail in the Rogers case, fixing the amount at $2,000, with sureties for a similar sum. His Lordship explained that his ruling meant that Rogers would have to put up his personal bond for $2,000, and that any number of others who might desire to do so, might combine to guarantee a like sum.

When you are requiring flour, remember Venu's; it is all the rage. Sold only by the City Grocery company.

Try a bottle of Eisen Port, the sunshine of California, 50c bottle, at Gold Seal Liquor Co., 746 Pender street.

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

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,

The Board of Trade
GRILL ROOM.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF
SHELL FISH

Game of all kinds; Clam Chowder; Beefsteak Puddings and all short orders a specialty.

Open day and night. Special attention given to banquets and dinners.

C. THOURET - - MANAGER

Alexandria Lager

Is a pure, wholesome beverage, and contains no harmful ingredients. It is highly recommended as a tonic for weak and debilitated people.

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Patentees and designers of the Hardie-Thompson water tube boiler, new high speed reversing engines, and special machinery in light sections for mines.

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CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL.

Arlington Hotel

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Headquarters for the engineering trade in Vancouver.

CHOICEST Liquors and Cigars

First-class rooms from 50 cents up.

ROBT. HUNTLY, - - PROP

SAVOY THEATRE

S. SIMPSON.....General Manager.
J TOWNSEND.....Stage Manager.

Week Commencing
Monday, Oct. 28
A Show for the People.

"Quantity and Quality Combined."

THE NEW VANCOUVER Coal Mining & Land Co LIMITED.

Supply

From Their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries,

Steam, Gas and House Coal

Of the Following Grades:

Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nut and
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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.
EVANS, COLEMAN & EVANS, Agents, Vancouver City, B. C.

NEW RAILWAY ORDER.

An Ottawa despatch says that a movement is on foot to organize an order to be known as the Canadian Order of Railwaymen, independent of the international bodies, which control the various orders in Canada. Those directly interested in the movement are the engineers, the firemen, the trainmen, the conductors and the telegraphers. Recent developments are responsible for the new movement, as it has been demonstrated to Canadian railroad men that as an organized body they have no prestige in their own country, owing to their connection with international organizations. Canadian railway men remit over $150,000 a year to the headquarters of these international associations in the United States. If sufficient encouragement is given to the movement, steps will be taken to call a convention to meet in Ottawa towards the end of the present month to establish a grand division. In the prospectus just issued, and distributed among railway men on this division, it is set out that

The Objects

of the new organization are: To bring the five classes of railway labor in Canada into closer contact for their mutual benefit and protection; to make it a national organization to be conducted and governed by Canadian executives; to further the interests of the members and form a fraternal body to assist its members in sickness and disability; to provide an insurance department; to promote favorable legislation for railway employees, and to oppose unjust anti-railway legislation; to limit by practice and organization and regulate the supply of skilled railway employees in the operating depantments for the purpose of alleviating the privations and sufferings which bear heavily on the unemployed railway wage-earners, and indirectly upon all engaged in transportation, through the unnecessary over-production of railway employees, and to protect the interests of its members under all conditions that may arise. The proposed order will

Curtail Expenses

by doing away with class organization and placing the affairs in one corporate body, rendering it unnecessary to contribute to the maintenance of five grand lodges, and finally to insure recognition with railway property managements by placing affairs in the hand of grand officers who are British subjects, and, therefore, not liable to be placed in the humiliating position of being refused an audience on account of being foreigners. The Inland Sentinel says of the matter that Canadians are fully competent to manage their own affairs there is no room for doubt, as there are in Canada some of the best men in the railway service. Commenting upon the report the Railroad Trainmen's Journal says that it has no fear that the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in the dominion, will give the matter much consideration unless it be to oppose it with all their strength, for with the several circulars, pertaining to the proposed organization, that have been sent in to its office have come in every instance

Assurances of Loyalty

to the Brotherhood. According to the Journal the new "movers" have started off on a little different plan from the others and appeal to the national feeling of Canadian brethren and urge them to drive out the hated foreigner and establish their own men in office and organization and lay particular stress upon the fact that they need officers who will not be denied audience because they are not British subjects, a claim that will not stand for a minute, says the Journal, as far as the Brotherhood of Trainmen is concerned, for they have made splendid contracts on the Canadian railways, their officers have been courteously received, and enjoy the friendship and esteem of the officials of the roads of Canada and their members know it. The Journal does not hesitate to affirm that the experience of the other railway organizations, representing the train and engine service is the same.

THE CLERKS.

After a very quiet summer the Retail Clerks have again got down to having good meetings, but it seems strange that the clerks are so lax in attending to their own interests, but I suppose it is because the union men of our city are so much afraid to speak out openly and demand the working card of the clerk. As was said in one of your recent issues, you should see the clerk's expression change when he is asked for his card, as one who has his card is always willing to show it, an dit is only by the union men demanding the card that we can force the non-union clerk to join our association. At our last meeting we had a revival, as we initiated three new members, and did some very effective work.

One of our members, Bro. W. J. Lamrick, has been appointed by the international body as organizer for B. C. We think there will soon be some more locals in this province. Any person desiring to have any information about joining the local here hove only to drop him a line to 248 Princess street, when they will have blanks furnished them.

A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Retail Grocers' Association to confer with that body regarding having a by-law passed similar to the one in effect in the gents' furnishings and boots and shoes.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, I appeal to all union men and all members of their families never to go into a store without demanding the clerk's working card. The color for this quarter is blue. ONE OF THE CLERKS.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The last regular meeting of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held in union hall, Thursday, Oct. 24th. The attendance of members was good, all of the officers being present, with the exception of Recording Secretary McMullen. His place, however, was ably filled by Bro. Fred. Coffin, who is an experienced hand at the business. The delegates to Trades and Labor council reported the council as being in a progressive condition, and transacting a large amount of business. One message to organized labor transmitted through the council was to see when buying a broom it had the union label attached. The union is sorry to announce the fact that, notwithstanding the Saturday half-holiday regulation, carpenters are working on a good many jobs throughout the city on Saturday afternoons, particularly has this been noticeable on a couple of brick buildings on Hastings street. Readers of The Independent will kindly take notice that carpenters working in Vancouver on Saturday afternoon are acting the part of "scabs," and are doing themselves and their fellow craftsmen a very serious injustice. PRESS COMMITTEE.

Among our visitors this week was Thomas L. Wilson, fourth vice-president of the International Association of Machinists. Mr. Wilson is on a tour of investigation, and is much pleased with the outlook of his order in the west, as well as elsewhere. He says that out of the 2,000 men who have been on strike during the past six months only nine deserted the union, which is a grand showing of the stability of the Machinists' association. He will return from the Sound cities in the course of a fortnight or so.

The Parliamentary committee of the Trades and Labor council will meet on Wednesday night.

The meetings of the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock association will commence for the season on Nov. 18th.

A Cleveland, O., dispatch says that as the result of the failure of the Lake Carriers' Association to advance the wages of the sailors for the fall season in accordance with the usual custom, the members of the Cleveland branch of the International Seamen's Union have held a meeting and formulated demands for an immediate advance. Sailors ask $1.75 per day for steamboats and $2 for sailing vessels. Similar action will be taken by union sailors at other lake ports, and if the advance is not granted a general strike may result.

New raisins, new currants, new peels, quality guaranteed satisfactory. Price the lowest. At the City Grocery.

The stenographers and typewriters of Victoria are organizing a union.

Dr. F. S. Reynolds, of Ashcroft, has taken up his winter residence in this city, and will publish in the near future a new paper to appear on Monday mornings.

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.
Army and Navy (Oscar Heylandt)—Granville street, under Trorey's.
A. O. McCutcheon, Mount Pleasant.
Boulder Barber Shop, Cordova Street.

MAKE A MOTION AT THE NEXT MEETING OF YOUR UNION TO INSTRUCT THE SECRTARY TO COMMUNICATE THE NEWS CONCERNING YOUR CRAFT TO THE INDEPENDENT.

BY THE WAY

It now seems that the expected number of Finnish colonists on Malcolm Island, in the event of the negotiations for their settlement thereon prove successful, are somewhat over-estimated by some of those specially interested in the matter in Victoria. The colony will take several years to develop, and its maximum number will, in its earlier stages, probably not exceed a thousand souls.

It seems that the Australian Government has carried its protective tariff by a considerable majority, an Opposition amendment having been negatived after a protracted debate of 27 hours, involving an all-night sitting. The Free Traders of New South Wales will be greatly disappointed by the result, though they can scarcely be greatly surprised, as the other Australian States have hitherto been more or less protectionist.

Somebody seems to have been circulating a "cock and bull" story to the effect that the City authorities cannot suppress gambling in saloons and other premises, by reason of an ordinance permitting gambling on unlicensed premises up to a dollar a limit. Public gambling is, of course, everywhere suppressible by the statute law of the land, and under the Liquor Licence By-law of the City, is specially penalised under our legal code, which forbids the carrying on gambling or the playing of any unlawful game upon licensed premises. The general law provides for the suppression of public gambling elsewhere.

M. Mercadier, of Paris, has proved that under a telegraphic patent of his, he can enable the simultaneous transmission of any messages over the same wire or cable. Thus sixteen were thus sent at one time the other day, over the very considerable mileage between Paris and Bordeaux. If this should prove equally possible, as is more than likely, over the long distances represented by ocean cables, M. Mercadier's invention will enormously cheapen ocean telegraphy, by its facilitation of the sending of a great number of messages, in lieu of but one, over a single wire. The French practical scientist, M. Mercadier, a professor of the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, will in such case have contributed enormously to the facilities of communication between the most distant parts of our Empire, thus advancing greatly the prospects of closer Imperial unity, commercial and otherwise.

It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Mr. Reid, a leading merchant of Port of Spain, Trinidad, that partly as a result of the feeling of citizenship of the same great Empire, business men of Trinidad and other West India islands are importing largely increased quantities of Canadian flour. This will continue, provided that the high quality of the produce be maintained, whilst the West Indies can in return, send to Canada quantities of fruit and other tropical produce, incapable of production within our borders, but increasingly in demand in Canada.

A recent decisive British victory in Nigeria, in which the Emir of Zaberu was defeated, will make another distinct gain for civilization in Central Africa. The horrible cruelties of slave raiding on the part of the "dark Continent," and these are ghastly and beyond description, will now forever end in a vast region brought under British protection.

If the London "Times," which is usually well-informed on Chinese and Russo-Chinese affairs, is correct, Japan is likely to gain her point as to the evacuation by the Russians of Manchuria, or the bulk of that great Province of China. The "Times" states in effect that, so costly in blood and treasure—especially the latter, of which Russia thinks by far the more—has been the occupation of Manchuria, that the Muscovites are disposed to withdraw thence, after making due provision for the protection of her railroad interests. Motives of financial self-preservation, rather than a desire to yield to Japan in the matter seem, therefore, to be behind Russia's decision in the matter. It will, if made on the lines suggested, make the Oriental situation more satisfactorily peaceful than it has been.—News-Advertiser.

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION OF AMERICA ORGANIZED 1883 UNION MADE

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. Carrell, Cordova street.
Simon & Co., Cordova street.

UNION CIGAR FACTORIES.

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.

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

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

B. Willberg & 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.

Meirs & 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.

Harris & Stuart, No. 5—Division No. 38, Revelstoke.

J. Martin, No. 7—Division No. 38, Sandon.

Phelin & McDonough, No. 12—Division 38, Nelson.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

We desire to call the attention of unions not yet affiliated with the congress to the following:

"The betterment of the conditions of the Canadian wage-earner of to-day depends in a great measure upon legislation, arbitartion and conciliation. To obtain legislation we must adopt the ruling spirit of the age, and 'combination.' The capitalists recognize in this a successful and powerful weapon. Legislation is imperative for the future growth and prosperity of our movement, and the congress and its representatives must receive the undivided support of organized labor in Canada in its efforts to obtain legislation for the amelioration of the conditions of our Canadian wage-earners. Let us seek legislation from the Dominion Government and Provincial Legislatures through a central state that will be supported by the branches and sprouts of organized labor in every nook and corner in Canada. There must be a head to every movement, and until organized labor decides that its demands for legislative enactments shall emanate from one supreme head and through one united channel it is a waste of time, energy and money (without any very material or lasting returns accruing therefrom) to keep annually or periodically seeking legislation from those who are in power. Politicians and capitalists are quick to perceive and take advantage of diversions or schisms in the ranks of labor. The per capita tax is not large, 20 cents per year per member for trades councils, federation of trades and like associations; 10 cents per year per member for trades unions who pay to an international or national head. It is the intention of the executive of the congress to have bills or labor measures prepared in legal form for submission to the members of the federal parliament at its approaching session in re Asiatic coolie labor in British Columbia, legal working day of 8 hours, and amending the Alien Labor Act so a sto make it effective. Other necessary legislation will also be sought. To do this it is necessary to engage the services of a first-class lawyer, an energetic and competent trade unionist and a stenographer and typewriter, to assist our two direct labor representatives, Messrs. A. W. Puttee and Ralph Smith. This assistance cannot be obtained without remuneration, consequently money is required. I have none and don't know where to get it unless from you, and by way of no harm and to make a long story short, I will tell you so as you can tell your brother union-man, that if you want to secure legislation give me the money to employ and pay for the labor to prepare the legal instruments through which we may at least attempt to obtain these much desired labor reforms.

Yours fraternally,

P. M. DRAPER.

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Drawer 1017, Ottawa, Ont.

PARIS GREEN, HELLEBORE AND WHALE OIL SOAP for the extermination of the CUT WORM and other insects—for sale by the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Company, The Druggists, Vancouver.

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Union men smoke the Earl of Minto Cigar.
Why? Because it is Union Made.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

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Brands:

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OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
EL CONDOR, SARANTIZADOS, SCHILLER,

Corner Alexander Street and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

Union Directory.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, John Crow; vice-president, W. J. Lamrick; secretary, T. H. Cross; financial secretary, W. J. Beer; treasurer, C. Crowder; statistician, W. McKissock; sergeant-at-arms, G. F. Lenfesty. Meetings—First and third Friday in each month, at 7.30 p.m., in Union hall, corner Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 120—President, G. W. Isaacs; vice-president, A. H. Leggatt; corresponding-financial secretary, D. P. Johnson, 165 Hastings St. East; recording secretary, C. D. Morgan; treasurer, J. A. Davidson; guide, J. A. Stewart; guardian, E. Morgan; delegates to T. & L. Council, Messrs. Dibden and G. W. Isaacs. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Union Hall.

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. Loundes; treasurer, Wm. Ellender. Meeting every Friday at 8.30 p. m. in Union Hall, corner Homer and Dunsmuir streets.

VANCOU'R TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No 226 meet the last Sunday in each month at Union hall. President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, George Wilby; secretary, S. J. Gothard, P. O. box 68; 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, John Frizzell; secretary, A. G. Perry; treasurer, H. Vanderwalker; conductor, Ed. Manning; warden, D. Smith; sentinel, T. Dubberley; delegates to Trades and Labor Council: John Pearey, Jas. Barton, Geo. Lenfesty, G. Dickie and H. A. McDonald.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Union Hall, room No. 3. President, G. Dobbin; vice-president, J. M. Sinclair; recording secretary, W. T. MacMullen; financial secretary, H. S. Falconer; treasurer, J. Ferguson; conductor, R. MacKenzie; warden, J. McLeod; delegates to T. and L. council, Robt. Macpherson, G. Dobbin, J. M. Sinclair.

THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meets in O'Brien's Hall, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. T. A. Phillip, president; W. J. Lamrick, secretary, 248 Princess street.

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.

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, 847 Harris street.

JOUREYMEN BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' International Union of America. Local No. 46, Vancouver, B. C. President, James Webster; vice-president, J. W. Wilkinson; recording secretary, Murdo MacLean, 2721 Westminster Avenue; financial secretary, H. McMullin Toronto Candy Co.; treasurer, W. A. Woods, 335 Ninth Ave, Mt. Pleasant; corresponding secretary, F. Rawlings, Barnwell Bros., Granville street; master to T. & L. Council: G. W. Isaacs. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Union Hall.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION (NO. 357—Meets the first Tuesday in each month in Union Hall. President, A. Koehel; vice-president, P. 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, C. Crowder, C. Nelson.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, Local Union No. 138, Meets every Thursday in Labor Hall. President W. Pavier; vice-president, E. Crush; secretary, C. Pinder, 1759 Eighth avenue, Fairview; treasurer, H. McSorley.

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, Walfred Larson; treasurer, C. E. Nellson; sergeant-at-arms, A. J. Kennedy.

For the next 30 days you can get a suit at your own price at

THE ACME

To introduce our new system of tailoring before our Fall Stock arrives.

21 Georgia St. C. L. Holland, Cutter.

In the Arcade

For the convenience of down-town residents and lodgers we have opened a branch office at No. 4 Arcade.

This office will be open every day from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m. and 10 p. m. on Saturday. Parcels may be left and called for.

Or you may leave your address there and we will have our drivers call. Should you call before or after office hours, write your name and address upon your parcel and drop it in the parcel wicket in the door.

This branch office, which is solely for the use of our business, is in charge of one of our own staff.

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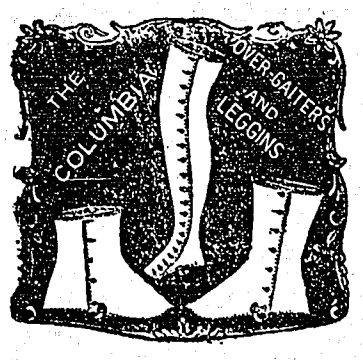

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All prices, but none are high.

50c. 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.

W. J. ORR, 420-422 Westminster Ave

This Space is Reserved for

McARTHUR & LOUGHEAD,

Corner Westminster Avenue and Hastings Street.

A NAVAL LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—I noticed in Wednesday morning's News-Advertiser the report of a meeting called to consider the organization of a local branch of the Naval League, and how it resulted in disappointment for those promoting the scheme. The report was headed, "Regrettable Apathy Evinced by Vancouver Citizens." Mr. Justice Martin is reported as saying "that he regretted the apathy exhibited in the movement. It was the more regrettable because it was in the martime provinces of Canada that a display of interest in such a matter ought to be looked for. It was really a matter of importance to the whole country, especially in view of the recent great increase in the Oriental commerce. This, he thought, should lead our citizens to see that it is in their interests to strengthen the hands of the home government in such a way that they will see it to be to their advantage to increase their fleet in these waters." It seems to me the cause of this apathy on the part of our citizens in taking up this branch of our defensive work must be looked for and dealt with before the goal can be accomplished. Three attempts have been made to organize this league and all three have failed. One would think the noble judge, whose business is to observe and discriminate and to judge of these things impartially, would be able to come to an accurate decision of the cause of these failures, and a word from a man in his position would go a long way towards remedying the evil. But no word is given. The whole secret of the thing lies in the fact that the class of men we look to to make this a success are the class who are steadily being driven off the water and out of the country to other parts of the world. I refer to our bona fide white fishermen—a finer body of men than whom you could not find anywhere. I have stated this on several occasions in public and in print, and I wish to emphasize the fact again that the men whom Great Britain and the Canadian government could rely upon in times of war or in peace for recruiting our men-of-war are being driven out of our midst to places foreign. A few more years and the white British Columbia fisherman will be a thing of the past, and in their place we shall have the "yellow peril." Is it then to be wondered at that the few white fishermen who are left behind refuse to have anything to do with the scheme got up by a few over zealous patriots who wish to show their patriotism for the mother country by forming this Navy League? The biggest wonder would be if Britishers could be found to form anything for the defence of a country whose government refuses to allow without interference the importation of an alien race to suit a few capitalists who are gradually taking their bread from them and their families. This question—the Mongolian question—is a far more important one for British Columbia than some people seem to think. The Chinese and the Japanese keep coming by the hundreds every month into this province. And the frugal white worker must make room for them. If, in defence of his means of livelihood, he dares to look at or interferes with his bread-taker and home-destroyer he is arrested and no mercy shown him in the least. The consequence is that quietly this province will be depopulated of white workers, and in their place you will have the Jap and Chink, who will work very cheap for the capitalist, but in the time of war, what then? Echo answers, what then? I am firmly of the opinion, and most white workers of this province agree with me, that the present state of things is breeding and fomenting a spirit of disloyalty and contempt for the powers that be and the authorities in particular. Much as I regret to say this, being a loyal man myself, yet I see a policy pursued by the imperial government that refuses to allow the provincial government, which knows the condition of affairs here better than they do at home, to rectify the evil complained of. We sing, "Britons never shall be slaves." But when we are told that we shall not govern this country to suit the wishes of the people we cannot certainly be a free people. We have a yoke round our necks and held there by somebody. Why don't these promoters commence with the cause, form themselves into a league for the purpose of freeing this province of and stopping the immigration of Japanese and Chinese into our country. Then we shall be able to keep the class of men here, those sturdy fishermen and others who would add strength to the navy. Accomplish this and you will find you won't have to complain of apathy, but men will be only too willing to give their life for their country or serve her in any way. "Give me liberty or give me death," has been repeated over and over again by the enslaved of every country. The Anglo Saxon race is still crying out for relief, both in America and Greater Britain. No country can be free, no country is free, which cannot make and carry out laws for its own benefit. No country can have liberty in its true sense which is dominated and dictated to as to the laws it shall or shall not make toward emancipating and freeing itself from any kind of a scourge which may afflict it. That is what it amounts to in British Columbia. B. C. wants to get rid of the Jap. "Joe" Chamberlain, on behalf of the imperial government, says "hands off the Jap." Where is our boasted freedom or liberty, and where does it come in? Is it any wonder then that the rank and file of this city and province refrain from joining a league which may be ordered at some future time to turn their guns on the inhabitants here. Bad government breeds discontent and discontent breeds rebellion, though I for one hope and trust that the reforms needed along the lines referred to will be accomplished without resorting to extreme measures. Therefore I contend that it is almost important problem, this Oriental question, to this province, and if the Anglo-Saxon is to keep it for himself and govern it as he sees fit, we must have more liberty, more freedom. Let us work to accomplish this. Then we shall be able to keep men in this province who will be the very class needed for this league, and which our limited supply of liberty and freedom is driving out of the country at the present time.

J. H. WATSON.

Vancouver, Nov. 8th, 1901.

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

If you want a really good rye whisky at a low price, our 50c rye is IT. Gold Seal Liquor Company, 746 Pender street.

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

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.

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

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

THE CARMEN.

A new schedule of wages has been arranged between the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, of the Pacific division, which went into effect on Nov. 1st. The committee of the men were well pleased with the courteous way it was received by Master Mechanic Hall and the increase allowed by the company.

Extra choice cleaned currants (new), two pounds for 25 cents. At the City Grocery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A NEW WESTMINSTER INCIDENT.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—I have read in the World of today's date, and also in several other journals, about a certain incident which took place in the corridors of the New Westminster court house yesterday, and in which the writer took part. I do not know who supplied the information, neither does it matter, and I shall not offer any comment beyond stating the facts as far as I was concerned. When the court adjourned at 1 p. m. a number of people moved towards the exit of the building, and amongst this crowd was I. I thought I would wait for Mr. Macdonell, who generally comes out through another door, and while loitering along the corridor a person suddenly grasped me by the throat, exclaiming: "You don't get out of this building!" Surprised at such behavior on the part of a stranger, I naturally shook him off, asking him what was the matter with him. He backed away from me, calling to some other men to arrest me. I saw then that my assailant was Sheriff Armstrong. I told him that I had done nothing wrong and would not submit quietly to being arrested. Mr. Macdonell came along and told me to go into the Sheriff's office, which I did, whereupon I was permitted to go on the condition, imposed by Mr. Macdonell, that I do not in the future approach him within the sacred precincts of the court house. As to the statement that I was trying to approach the jury, I can only say that I have not yet the slightest idea about where the jury is kept in the court house, neither am I acquainted with a single individual of that body. I was told this morning that for the sake of the prisoners I had better apologize to the Sheriff. I was, and am still, of the opinion that the Sheriff rather owes me an apology for unprovoked assault; but pro bono publico I consented to say that it was a mistake and that I was sorrry. Consequently I went up to the Sheriff and said to him: "I hear you made a mistake yesterday, and I am sorry you did, because you tore my necktie." His nobs choose to consider this a sufficient apology, and forthwith administered a public rebuke, which I can well afford to put up with, coming from such a source. As long as he keeps his hands off me I don't care a farthing about his harangues. I am a peaceable man, but will certainly not submit to being yanked about by anyone, Sheriff or no Sheriff. I think it most likely that the Sheriff took me for one of the prisoners, trying to get away with the crowd, and that he made the statement that I was trying to approach the jury in order to cover up his mistake. Thanking you for space, I remain, yours truly,

CHAS. DURHAM.

Vancouver, Oct. 24th, 1901.

FISHERMEN'S LATE TROUBLE.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Sir,—It inspires us with the utmost enthusiasm to see the manner in which your paper supports the trades unions of this province, and I hope the time is not far distant when every working man will support it in preference to any of our present locals. We, who have been lying in the provincial jail for the last four months, know the action which The Independent has taken and how nobly it helped our cause by creating public attention. We are also duty bound to express our admiration of Mr. Macdonell, who has proven to the citizens of Vancouver and New Westminster that we were innocent and that we were forced into prison just to satisfy the desire of a few cannerymen who were seeking revenge on the Fishermen's Union. But that union is here to stay, whether the Canners' Association likes it or not. We have also noticed the eager manner in which the conservative government of this province has been pressing for convictions, even one of the judges who was on the bench at the Vancouver assizes deliberately told the jury that we were nothing but thieves and robbers, and we implore that the citizens of Vancouver will not look down on us and paint us as black as Mr. Justice Drake has done, because some of us have a wife and family to support, and his expressions may possibly injure our characters and standing in the community as trustworthy citizens. We consider it was bad enough to have been thrown into jail and shown the worst kind of treatment. They would not even let us have our dinner that the union sent in until it got cold; but during Mr. Johns' term we always got it when it was warm. We regret to think that the prosecuting attorney should pass such a remark as he did to a Westminster jury, saying that it was impossible to get an honest jury in Vancouver to convict these men, although Vancouver was a city of over 25,000 people. We consider that the citizens of Vancouver had dirty water thrown in their face when such an expression was used to a foreign jury, and we hope that these people will be remembered in the next provincial election.

W. WELLING.

Vancouver, Nov. 7th, 1901.

SALMAGUNDI.

Almost a Ghost Story.

The ringing harebells softly rang;
The screaming jaybird screme;
And where the stinging hornet stang,
The streaming moonlight strome.

Most weird the shaking heather shook;
The shrinking owlet shrunk;
The frighted, quaking aspen quook;
My scared eye-winker wunk!

Should I be blamed for feeling fear,
And falling on my knees,
When all creation, far and near,
Was doing stunts like these?

Innate honesty never asks a reward for returning a lost ten dollars.

The wise rooster roosts high. Prudence and valor go hand in hand.

They say there are microbes in a kiss. Alas! The average sweet thing must then be a pesthouse!

It is the poor man who has reason to feel thankful for his poverty when a bank busts or thieves break in and steal.

"Marry in haste—repent at leisure;" but remember, girls, that doesn't mean that you shall wait until the crow-feet develop.

The shrewd business man is too often the man who has developed to a science the ability to stop a hair's breadth short of the social dead line.

John Knox (Fairview)—What makes Quick run so? Alex. Cox—He's training. "Training?" "Yes; he goes to work down town every morning, and ever since he lived here he has been missing the tram cars by ten seconds."

The Mechanics' Union of Nanaimo, at its last meeting, received 70 new members. The union now includes practically all the tophands employed by the New Vancouver Coal company. The delegates to the Trades and Labor council reported that the council for the present declined to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress. The collectors for the Extension relief fund announced that $135 had been contributed.

The Victoria Independeat Labor Party held their regular meeting Wednesday night, at which there was a good attendance. It was decided to hold fortnightly meetings during the winter, and the committee appointed to draft a platform were requested to present the result of their labors at the next meeting.

Halifax people last winter objected to the sailing of the Allan Line mail steamers on Sundays, and arrangements have been made that they will leave early on Monday morning during the coming winter.

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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Fish, Game, Fruit, and vegetables.

112 CORDOVA ST. 'PHONE 442

Notices.

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 License for the premises situated on Lots 18, 19, 20, Block 51, subdivision of District Lot 181, known as the London, corner Powell and Hawke streets, in the said City of Vancouver.

(Signed) CHAS. DASHWAY.

Vancouver, Nov. 2, 1901.

Pastry and Cakes

FRESH DAILY

MONTREAL BAKERY

WESTMINSTER AVENUE.

YOU'LL NEED HEAT

Before long now. The best heaters made—the cheapest to buy and the most economical to use are the

"FAMOUS" AIR-TIGHTS AND BASE BURNERS.

made by the McClary Mfg. Co.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Headquarters for **Domestic** and **Imported Cigars** and **Smoking Sundries.**

$3.50 SHOES

This line is a wonder, G. W. Leather lined, latest styles, light or heavy sole.

UNION MADE **for Men**

R. MILLS, 10 Cordova St

Boys' Overcoats.

A swell line of walking Overcoats for our young friends—smart garments in light weights and light shades. They are as jaunty and as swell looking as the coats of their bigger brothers. They're new too—just in.

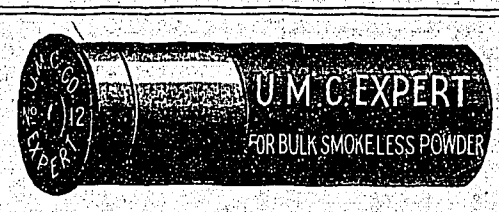
Boys' Clothing.

Mothers know the goodness in our boys' clothing—we merely want to remind them that we have all our new goods in for fall and winter.

JOHNSTON, KERFOOT & CO.

104 and 106 Cordova Street.

Trunk Store 127 Hastings St., Opp. Wm. Ralph's.



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demands a large number of our graduates in March. A course takes 6 or 7 months, so you should begin NOW, or we will be short. We are running short now! We can place between 75 and 100 boys every year. To-day we have none. No difficulty to place all the girls you send us. Remember we keep them till they are in a situation.

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GALLOWAYS . .

BOOK EXCHANGE,

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Stock Pattern Dinner Sets

They are called "Stock Patterns" because they are always to be had. You can duplicate any piece which may be broken even 5 years from now. You can buy one or more pieces and in this way build up a whole dinner set. Or you can buy a

100 piece Dinner Set for $11.70
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Both are in semi-porcelain and beautifully decorated.

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