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THE INDEPENDENT.

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VOL. 4. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901. NO. 2.

EDITOR M'ADAM SPEAKS.

Wm. McAdams, editor, writing from Sarnia, Ont., to the Sandon Paystreak, comments thusly: Ontario's prospecting law is

Simply Rotten.

No one seems to know much about it, but as near as I can gather a prospector is required to immediately survey and plat his ground, place assays in the hands of the land registrar and apply for a right to purchase at a price varying from $1.25 to $5.00 per acre. The Dawson City racket is worked to a finish and many a poor prospector who has complied with the formalities finds himself beat out by some pet of the registry office who, after the prospector furnishing all the information, goes out and makes a "prior" location. I imagine some of the old timers in our camp up against a proposition like that. And yet the rubes in Ontario wonder why the North Shore is not opened up. But, to switch, Toronto is a great, cheap and wholly irrational camp. People there are

Plum Crazy on Royalty.

Yorkey is going to visit the burg some time in the near future and Toronto folks are about in the same frenzied state as the Navajoe Indians were at Walker's lake during the Messiah craze. Red coated militiamen are parading and practicing bugle and drum exercise at all hours. Flabby-faced, pot-bellied yahooos who couldn't march to Three Forks are addressed as sergeant, colonel, major or general, according to the amount of booze they lap up. Gee-gaw shops are doing a

Blooming Business

selling photographs of Yorkey and his side partner. Restaurants, saloons, stores and all kinds of public places are in a free-for-all competition to display royalty emblems and royalty extravaganzas of all kinds. Preachers are praying for the duke. Lecturers are qualifying him. Newspapers are full of Douglas' three dollar shoe outs fixed up to represent him, and every gent in the land from the gin merchant to the gospel shark is on it and on it strong. As I said before, people are plumb batty on royalty. I feel sorry for Yorkey. One of the most interesting sights I witnessed in Toronto was to watch the

Eaton Gang

come off shift. The miners and householders in the Slocan who are helping to build up this outfit should keep their money at home. Eaton's is certainly a hard layout. Of all the thousand or so men, women, boys and girls whom I saw emerge from his works and hurry off to wrestle down a short-hour lunch I swear that there was not one in the bunch whose clothes and general make-up indicated anything better than four dollars a week. And the appearance of them. Brazen and almost importuning in their manner, but at the same time bearing a half dejected don't-give-a-dam-whether-school-keeps-or-not sort of a way. And those who patronize Eaton help along the work. Some of these Toronto people are pretty

Sore on British Columbia

mining stock. George Gooderham, Tom Blackstock and other promoters threw it into their Toronto friends cold-blooded on the Rossland propositions and now you ought to hear the lambs roar. The poor suckers bought the stock calculating that it would go up and they would unload on other poor suckers who didn't know any better. But George and Tom arranged all that. They did the unloading act. One funny thing I noticed in Toronto. Very few seem to understand that there is

A Strike On

at Rossland or that the mines are closed down. When I first fell up against this fact it was an eye-opener and I investigated. It seems that anything like a definite knowledge of the situation in the Rossland camp is very rare. Someone has been lying like a wild-catter, but I will have to throw the proposition into the assay office of investigation to determine the object.

Joe Martin is Celebrated

among the tenderfeet. All over the country men are asking about Joe. What is he going to do? What is his next move? How will he make out with the Liberal party, etc., etc. In fact Joe has Manitoba and Ontario and I suppose the whole Dominion guessing. The machine politicians are certainly afraid of him and the few Liberal luminaries whom I met apprehend that if Joe gets control in B. C. and makes a provincial rights case out of the disallowed Oriental Immigration Acts he will put Laurier and his gang over the dump of oblivion in about the same way that he sent Tupper and his fossils fluey on the school question. There will be millions of machine money ready to down Joe when the play comes up that way.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

The last regular meeting of the local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held Thursday evening, September 21, in Labor Hall. The attendance was very satisfactory and business of much importance to organized labor generally and the carpenters in particular was transacted. The names of the officers for the present term are as follows: President, George Dobbin; Vice-President, J. M. Sinclair; Recording Secretary, W. McMullen; Financial Secretary, Harry Falconer; Treasurer, J. Ferguson; Conductor, R. MacKenzie; Warden, J. McLeod.

The report from the Trades and Labor Council was gratifying and full of interest. Among other things it contained the following particulars: The next Labor Day celebration will be held in Nanaimo, B. C. The financial condition of the the Labor Hall is excellent, many of those holding stock certificates have been paid in full. Unions holding stock will receive 7 per cent. interest on same. A printed statement of the above is now being prepared and will be issued forthwith. The Labor Day excursion to Victoria was a financial and social success.

Brother Paul, who was present for the first time since the accident at the Braid building, at which he was severely hurt, does not look any the worse of the wear, but reports that he has very little expectation of receiving compensation for his injuries.

Under the discussion of Good of the Order, one of our officers suggested that during the winter months we dispense with the Saturday half-holiday, and in this way give the men a chance to make up lost time occasioned by the wet weather. In the discussion which followed, this proposition received extremely rough handling, and was finally knocked completely out, the prevailing opinion being that having taken a step forward this union will never go back either on itself or the men (non-union) who sympathize with that movement. Following this was the report of the financial secretary, after which the meeting was closed in due form.

Labor Commissioner Black states that the volume of wages paid in Connecticut during the present year will be larger than ever before. He declares that since the industrial depression ending in 1897 a general advance of from 6 to 20 per cent. in the standard of wages has taken place, and that "during 1901 the wave of prosperity has mounted higher than ever before in Connecticut."

Typographical Union of Syracuse, N. Y., fined one Charles H. Corregan, a member of the repudiated Socialist Labor party, $50 for villifying and denouncing the organization. He refused to pay and was expelled. Now Corregan has applied for an injunction and brought mandamus proceedings to recover his card, and has also sued the union for $3,000 damages.

At Marietta, Ohio, the building laborers and the garment workers were organized into unions. The city council in a recent session passed an ordinance authorizing the city work to be done only by union men.

There are about 3,500 journeymen broom makers in the United States and Canada, and nearly as many brooms made in prisons, workhouses, and charitable institutions as by union labor.

On September 25th 200 machinists in the Canadian Locomotive Works went on strike because the management refused to reinstate an employee discharged last night for refusing to work overtime to make up lost time.

We have just received a copy of the West Fork News, published at Beaverdell, a new mining camp situated at the junction of Beaver creek with the west fork of Kettle river. James W. Grier, an old Vancouverite, by the way, is editor and manager. The policy of the News will be to advance the interests of the West Fork country and to publish only facts in referring to mineral resources. We wish the new venture long life and prosperity.

DISASTER AT EXTENSION MINE.

Seventeen Men Perish—Heroic Efforts to Fight the Awful Fire Were in Vain.

A terrible distaster occurred in No. 3 level of No. 2 mine, Extension, V. I., about 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, resulting in the death of seventeen men. The fire broke out at the bottom of the level and communicated to one of the curtains across the stope. In about half an hour the whole stope was on fire and quickly ran up towards the mouth of the tunnel, and in twenty minutes after the alarm the fire had gained tremendous headway. Every effort was made to find the men in the mine, but without avail. The rescuers actually went into the very places where the unfortunate men had been working a few minutes previously. The miners who perished ran with the fresh air instead of against it, attempting to come out the accustomed way. While the rescuers were searching for the lost miners the mine exploded, blocking the rescue party. After the explosions went on at irregular interwals all the afternoon and evening. As soon as it was recognized that all hope of rescuing the men was gone, a strong force began to choke up the entrance to the mine, which work is now proceeding. The mouth of the stope caved in and immediately after another fierce explosion occurred, blowing down the timber work erected as a barricade. About 5 o'clock dense volumes of black choking smoke poured out of the mouth of the stope and filled the whole valley, even stretching far over Extension tunnel valley.

The escape of James Thomas, rope rider, was most thrilling. He rides with the trips and was going down when he saw the fire down the stope. As he sprang off the cars and turned to run, George Southcomb and Eugene Griffiths, two timbermen who were working close to where the fire broke out, called to him to come with them, but Thomas ran full speed up the stope, which is a thousand feet from the level to the mouth, and barely saved his life by fleetness of foot. Southcomb and Griffith were overtaken by smoke and flames and perished as they ran.

The names of the dead are:

George Southcomb, timberman, married, with family, resided at Ladysmith, about 26 years of age, a native of Australia, worked here about two years.

Eugene Griffith, timberman, married, family reside at Ladysmith.

Welsh, manager of the Ladysmith baseball club.

John Patterson, miner, married, family, aged 42, resided at Ladysmith, came from Northfield, moved down only last week.

James Watson, miner, aged 50, married, family, resided at Ladysmith.

Michael Dolan, miner, aged 25, married, with family, resided at Ladysmith, son of well known farmer of Nanaimo district.

William Pollock, miner, aged 27, single, resided at Extension.

E. Lind, miner, aged 30, a Russian Finn, newly married, resided at Extension.

John MacCallum, miner, married, family resided at Extension.

J. Blackley, miner, 23, single, a stepson of J. MacCallum, with whom he resided.

E. Hazel, miner, single, a native of United States, recently came from Idaho.

Frank Mottishaw, pusher, single, son of W. Mottishaw, of Five Acre Lots, Nanaimo.

Charles Noye, pusher, single, resided at Ladysmith.

Archibald Reeves, pusher, married, one son resided at Ladysmith.

J. Boyd, pusher, native of Nova Scotia, resided at Extension.

Hamilton, pusher, single, just out from Scotland. It was his first day pushing; resided at Extension.

Antonio Pescettelli, pusher, single, native of Brescia, Italy, resided at Extension. Prescettelli worked alone in No. 1 level, and there was no hope whatever for him. His escape was immediately cut off when the fire started.

There were painful scenes at Ladysmith when the sad news was broken. Several families are left absolutely destitute.

ANARCHISM VS. SOCIALISM

Czolgosz is a "common murderer" and should be dealt with as such.—Prince Kropotkin, philosophic anarchist, London, England.

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an American prison for making a speech which she could have made in Hyde Park, London, without exciting more than a passing comment.—Toronto Daily Globe.

Which is the greatest anarchist, the man who will slay his father or the man who will slay a president? Is one wilful murder a greater crime than another?—Citizen and Country.

Emma Goldman spent two years in

While we are deporting the anarchists wouldn't it be a good scheme to ship a few publishers of "yellow back" juvenile literature? Every day we hear of the arrest of small boys for petty crimes committed in imitation of the heroes of these penny dreadfuls.—Terre Haute, Ind., Toiler.

Socialists teach that society, the state, or the individual has not the right to take that away which is not in its power to give, and that as neither society, the state, nor the individual gave life to the human form, nothing, no matter how great the grievance, can justify the taking of human life.—J. W. Patterson, in Ottawa Journal.

To go out gunning for millionaries in the hope of mitigating the evils of plutocracy argues want of intellect as well as want of moral sense. Even the habit of speaking of these fortunate persons with hatred and bitterness is unreasonable. They are the products of a system. They are doing just as anybody would do with equal opportunities. If they are breaking the laws they should be punished. If they are acquiring wealth because the laws are unjust the laws should be amended.—Toronto Globe.

Anarchism, of the kind that justifies assassination, was bred not in the United States nor in Great Britain, where free institutions are enjoyed, but in those European countries where the most severe measures of repression are used. It may fairly be described as the child of tyranny and repression, not of liberty. That form of anarchism which is rife in the Southern states, the lynching and burning of negroes, is but the result of the great crime against liberty which dragged the African from his home and kept him for a century in bondage.—Toronto Globe.

The Mission Socialist says: "We do not feel called upon to join in the clamor begun by the capitalist press for revenge. The Socialist is not bloodthirsty, and cannot endorse the utterances that fill the columns of the daily papers crying for the blood of the assassin. The law is there to punish the criminal. That is sufficient." Quite in contrast with this, the St. Louis Republic, published in the same city, says: "From them (the anarchists) the fundamental law of this free land, which forbids cruel and unusual punishments, should be suspended, and the most cruel and unusual punishment that human ingenuity can devise should be relentlessly applied to deter the devils from pursuit of their inhuman lust for blood."

Rev. J. K. Unsworth, Hamilton, in a recent sermon, said: "Anarchism stood for no law, no order, and no government. He was asked by a citizen what punishment should be meted out to those persons claiming to be anarchists. He thought well of the suggestion that they should be banished to a colony where there was no law, order, or government." A lawless colony is one to which Mr. Unsworth could not send a Christian missionary, for real Christianity brings law and order, and Mr. Unsworth's idea would not be carried out if the colony ceased to be a lawless one. The conclusion is that Mr. Unsworth wishes to send anarchists to a "hell" on earth and a "hell" hereafter. It is a peculiar declaration to make; and, moreover, some clergymen have recently proved themselves to be anarchists, and they must go wit hall other violent men and women to Mr. Unsworth's "hell."

Is there to be no difference between a republic and an aristocracy so far as the choice of weapons against anarchy is concerned? Krapotkin is an anarchist; Reclus, the leading geographer, is a communist and anarchist; Tolstoi is a communist and Christian anarchist; William Morris was an anarchist, and even Spencer, in his first book, Social Statistics, distinctly defended anarchistic views of social organization. Think of a "free country" which deports the Tolstois and the Kropotkins. Shall we begin bu suppressing Tolstoi's books, which denounce all governments as useless and impious? Shall we imprison the disciples of Krapotkin because they believe that the present order is destined to be superseded, and that revolution may some day take place in countries insufficiently advanced to accomplish the change peaceably?—Egbert H. Emmons, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Anarchists subvert constitutions and violate laws. Premier Laurier violated the Canadian constitution when he sent a contingent of soldiers to South Africa, but he did so because the people had done so in spirit, and demanded that he should do it in deed. Socialists uphold constitutions or amend them, and respect all laws. Were I to assassinate Premier Laurier for outraging the constitution it is quite probable that the detectives would backtrack me so as to ascertain who instigated the killing. But will they ever investigate as to who induced him to trample the constitution under foot? If so, they will likely find that party in the agent of Chamberlain, Rhodes and company, who came over and organized South African leagues among the senators and induced Laurier to bring forward the resolution that Canada should concur in Chamberlain's South African policy.—E. J. Yorke, Alvinston.

Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, pastor of the People's Methodist church, reading, Pa., spoke on the death of the late President McKinley. He deplored the remarks of men who advocated lynching for Czolgosz. "Lynching," he said, "is the very essence of violent anarchy." As to the ministers who urged the people to accept the president's assassination as the will of God, he said: "Such a doctrine I brand as monstrous. God is not the author of evil. Shall we bow in submission and say: 'God willed it?' I will not; I cannot—no, not even the statement that fell from the lips of the dying chief, 'It is God's way; His will be done.' A good and just God had no hand in the president's assassination. No, it was satan. Nor can I accept the term providence. No wonder thinking men turn away from God and the church when such ungodly and horrible doctrines are promulgated." As to the responsibility, Dr. Harcourt said: "The American people are responsible."

DOMINION LABOR CONGRESS.

This year's Trades and Labor congress has been from all points of view a success: First, in respect of the number of delegates, 88 being present, this number exceeding all former years. The deliberative and executive ability of the gathering, too, Mr. Gossel thinks, is an advance on former years. President Ralph Smith being credited with a share of credit for this. The legislation of the congress was in a democratic direction. The delegate says the single question that secured the greatest unanimity was the condemnation of the practice in hotels of employing barmaids instead of men. Mr. Gossel has returned much impressed with the prowess of Chris. Foley, of British Columbia, who is a man of marked ability and a born orator, in respect to the latter gift the delegate considers that Chris. Foley has but few equals in the Dominion. The fraternal delegate representing the American Federation of Labor, John Robert O'Brien (retail clerk), captured the good will of the congress, and was the recipient of a substantial proof of regard from the congress.—Winnipeg Voice.

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.

THE FISHERMEN MEET.

The annual convention of Fishermen's unions of British Columbia met on the 26th at New Westminster. About 30 delegates were present. The meeting was opened by Mr. Mathingly, of Eburne. E. Burns was elected chairman, and Mr. Durham was chosen as secretary. John Colombo acted as doorkeeper. The principal business was the appointing of committees, arranging the orders of the day and examining credentials. Grand Lodge officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Grand president, Fred. Taylor, Canoe Pass; grand secretary-treasurer, Chas. Durham, Vancouver; executive, W. Beadle, New Westminster; A. J. Harvey, Eburne; H. E. Dusenbury, Vancouver. These gentlemen comprise the Grand Lodge. The books and accounts were audited and found correct. Also reports of retiring officers were received.

On Friday Mr. Taylor, of Canoe Pass, acted as chairman. The rules of order were altered considerably, the chief one being the adopting of a new declaration of principles. It contains many planks from the socialists' platform. Many other matters of a private character, but of great importance to the order at large, were dealt with at length.

Adjourned sine die at 6 p. m. on Friday.

BARBERS.

The local barbers will hold their annual ball on Tranksgiving day.

The barbers' union of San Francisco has more than a thousand members. It is the largest barbers' union in America.

Governor McLean, of Connecticut, has appointed the following members of the board of examiners of barbers for the term of two years from September, 1901: Henry Sneider, New Haven; John Ottenheimer, Williamtic; Adolph Fluber, Danbury.

Each is supposed to work six days in a week. Barbers are not men according to the above. We are supposed to work about eight days a week, and rest when we have nothing to do.—Ex.

The men of the barber profession who do not think that a lady should work at the barber business can get rid of the evil by marrying the "queen of the shop." Women are good shavers—of the contents of your pocketbook.

Barbers should always remind a man whose hair is falling out that he will be bald in the course of a year or two. There is nothing on earth which pleases a man more than to be told that he will soon be minus his hair—nit.

A charitable Chicago lady agreed to raise money for the church by shaving her husband ten times for a dollar. The lady had a good head. The husband after receiving the first shave concluded that "once was enough for him" and he planked up a dollar and begged to be excused from further suffering.

"Wanted—A good shaver and hair cutter; must be good trombone player; a man who can lead the choir preferred. J. Straus, Clila, Ill." The foregoing appeared in a daily paper recently. If barbers want to keep up with the age they must be a jack of all trades. This is a golden opportunity for some good man to become busy.

The barber shop is the poor man's college. Many of the men engaged at the trade did not have the opportunity to secure as much schooling as they should have had or would have liked to have had. Nevertheless these same men have, by coming in contact with men patronizing barber shops become educated to such a high degree that they are able to act intelligently on all matters. The experience gained in a barber shop aids a man in the struggle through life. What the barber learns is never forgotten.

Men need to rub intellects together in maters of common concern. Trades unions afford them the chance of getting together and discussing things that are of mutual interest. They make men and women self reliant and make all things possible that the hearts and minds of the workers will permit. Don't be misled and conclude the union is of no value to you. Its power and usefulness are proven by the opposition of those who are unwillingly giving the workers a fair share of the products of their toil.—Ex.

THE INDEPENDENT.

GEO. BARTLEY ..... Editor
HARRY COWAN ..... Business Manager

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UNION LABEL

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER. 5, 1901

The Duke and Duchess have come and gone. They are a modest couple, and fill the position they are to occupy by accident of birth with much grace. The reception was hearty and loyal, but it stood out very strong that the people were demonstrating their loyalty to the empire rather than to a family. Of course there were some exceptions in this respect. A few groveled in the presence of this plain looking man, but they were the exception, not the rule. The cheering was never vociferous at any stage of the game, which goes to show that western Canadians as a whole will not slop over on an occasion of this kind. But they are just as patriotic, and just as true to the country as the people of any other part. The decorations were grand and reflect great credit on the artistic sense of the people of our city.

Another terrible disaster has ocurred in the mines owned by Mr. Dunsmuir. Seventeen men lost their lives and many families have been left destitute. No words can bring consolation to the hearts of those bereft of husband or father. The best that can be done is to see that funds are forthcoming to provide such necessaries as are required for the helpless. A searching investigation must be made, if possible to prevent these disasers of such alarming frequency.

Indications point to a general provincial election before long. It is to be hoped labor in their various strongholds in the province will see to it that they have men ready to serve their interests in the legislature when the time comes.

The sending of the Ottawa decorations out to the coast to gladden the duke's eyes once more makes us think that if the decoration business had been properly syndicated there would have been nothing to prevent working the same drapery off on the duke at half a dozen different places.—Toronto Star.

The duke and duchess took a long, long look at the Japanese arch. It's a wonder there's a bit of it left, seeing that the eager souvenir hunters are ready to grab anything of a souvenir character. The fact that it is also Japanese made should make it doubly attractive.

You may take almost any ward in any city in British Columbia, and if you once give it an alderman whose sole conception of public duty is to spoon-feed his friends and his ward from the civic crib, you will find it mighty hard to get him out.

It seems, according to the despatches, that Czolgosz both eats and sleeps, which means that anyone caught indulging in similar practices hereafter will be regarded with suspicion. This applies especially to editors of labor papers.—Ex.

The World and Province will feel somewhat ashamed of the measley little scraps they put up if they will only take a squint at the Times and Post-Intelligencer whaling into each other. And not over the largest circulation either.

The Duke of Cornwall was in town this week. As he neglected to call on The Independent he has no one to blame but himself that his visit to Vancouver was not as pleasant as it might otherwise have been.

It is very gratifying to observe that President Roosevelt's selection of cabinet officers has received the hearty endorsation of the Province and World.

One peculiar thing about a strike is the fact that the corporation press is afraid that the men on strike will starve to death if they do not get back to work in a few days, but when the works are shut down by the bosses there is no such fear expressed. When the local mills are shut down for six months the papers are not a little bit afraid of the men and their families starving.—Ex.

The Independent is a lively labor paper published in Vancouver, endorsed by the T. and L. Council, the Independent Labor Party, and the Building Trades Council, all of that city.—Citizen and Country.

Even if the Duke of York does not read the addresses presented to him, it will be some satisfaction to the writers ofthe mto know that Lord Minto has done so.

Much of the so-called "labor news" you find in the daily press is unreliable. For the whole truth, you must look to the recognized organs of the unions.

The Duke and Duchess of York displayed a deal more common sense in their dress and etiquette than did some of our own home article of snobbery.

Thanksgiving day will be celebrated on November 28th, on which occasion you may give thanks if we have not had another general election.

The couple who got married in a Chicago undertaker's parlor evidently concluded that matrimony after all is really a grave undertaking.

The Independent will be found in evry house in Vancouver where table napkins are used as well as in other places of abode.

The hide of the hippopotamus is two inches thick, but that of the politician often extends all the way through.

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

An Editor's Ambition.

We'd rather be a barefooted boy with a healthy appetite and a precarious way of satisfying it, and hunt squirrels and fish for chubs in the little creek, and have to chop the firewood and milk cows and feed the stock and go to a bed of straw to sleep the sleep of security, exhaustion, and a clear conscience, than be the Czar of Russia, feted and worshipped by sycophants behind massed regiments of infantry, at every moment fearful that he may become the victim of a bullet or bomb, or that his august stomach may take in a dose of poison, or that the dagger of a Nihilist may tickle his ribs. Go it, Nicholas! Enjoy, if you can, those French cheers. Few healthy minded lads in this glorious free Canada envy you your lot.—Hamilton Times.

Their Motto.

The motto of Dunsmuir and Martin should be: "Divided we stand; united we fall."—The Silvertonian.

Will Be a Liberal.

The story is told of a poor French farmer out at Back River, who seldom heard the news of the world, and knew little about the Queen and the heir apparent. A friend met with him the other day and said: "Well, Baptiste, the Queen is dead." Baptiste turned the information over in his mind a minute, and said: "Well, by gar', I bet de nex' feller dat gets dat job will be a Liberal. Dey get everything I think me."—Montreal Herald.

LOVELY LOYALTY.

"The royal train passed through S——— at forty miles an hour, and, although the air was chill and the time midnight, the whole town turned out and cheered wildly."—Press despatch.

What a sublime spectacle of perfect patriotism and red noses! All eyes to the east, looking for the royal headlight. All necks stretched in that midnight hour. God save the king! All feet shuffling to keep from freezing. God bless the duke! A light! A light! A whistle! It's the royal train, and they cheer frantically. A streak, a shower of cinders, a rumble on the rails. It is gone. Was it a dream? Not much! Some said they saw him, as they caught a glimpse of a gorgeous figure sitting near an open window. But the gorgeous figure was a mental polishing shoes. The duke? They say he turned in his luxurious coach and said: "What's all that yelling about?" Yet, what lovely loyalty to shout God-speed to a meteoric flight of soot and cinders.—Charlie Churner.

The B. C. electric railway have procured a man from New York to act as chief engineer.

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.

LABOR'S GREETING.

A young French-Canadian lady named Miss Marie Joussaye, of Kamloops, some time since sent the king pleasant congratulatory verses in regard to his great opportunities. She received in reply through the king's private secretary a note of thanks, together with a command that if she were in any part of Canada visited by the royal party she should present herself to the Duke and Duchess of York. Miss Joussaye, who is an ardent supporter of the cause of organized labor, took advantage of this on the occasion of the royal visit to Vancouver, and having written a long poem, telling of the grievances of the Canadian Pacific tracklayers, who lately "struck," and of the company's opposition to their effort to maintain their union, she contrived to present this at the drill hall, Vancouver, on the 1st inst. to the duke, thus evading the usual restriction on the introduction upon such an occasion of any controversial matter. The duke was doubtless unaware of the intention of the poem, but it is just possible that Mayor Townley surmised it, his family being closely associated with the great railway, and Miss Joussaye's views being well known. In any case, however, he deemed the attempt to present the verses a breach of routine and sought to prevent it. But Miss Joussaye caught the eye of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—her compatriot—who was on the platform near the duke and duchess. She also handed him her letter from the king's private secretary, when he enabled Miss Joussaye to present her poem in neatly lithographed form to the duke. He and the duchess then addressed a few pleasant words to Miss Joussaye, who bowed and departed, her primary object gained, though, of course, the duke can do nothing to help her cause, it being one peculiarly within the dominion of the state of Canada and its rulers in dominion and provincial affairs. Miss Joussaye's verses refer first to the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, then to the rise of Sir Wm. Van Horne, to its control, followed by affluence and a title. His partial retirement from Canadian Pacific railway affairs is then noted, with his succession by Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, who has in his turn been knighted on this occasion of the royal visit. Other references of the poem relate to the poor pay of the lonely work of the railroad trackmen, and of their strike and its very partial success, allusion being also made to the importation by the company in alleged breach of Dominion law, of alien labor in order to crush the railroader's union. Reference is also made in the poem to the fact that leading Canadian journals are controlled by great railroad and other corporations, which also too largely influence the action of the Dominion parliament and provincial legislatures. All these things the poem brings out, whilst heartily congratulating the prince and princess and seeking their aid in the cause of Canadian organized labor. The poem is a greeting to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, and comprises 18 stanzas, the closing one of which reads as follows:

Prince, will you swear an oath with us, pledging both heart and hand,
Standing erect with level glance, as man should speak to man?
As you to your people are true and just, as you to your oath are true;
True to our heritage and your trust, so we will be true to you.
But another oath we have sworn to keep in the Land of the Northern Zone—
Mammon shall rule no more in the land, and Labor shall have her own.

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

A correspondent writes that our occupation should be driving nails. Just so, nailing campaign lies, as it were.

The Canadian militia authorities last week asked for 150 recruits for garrison duty at Halifax, and in three days only thirty applicants appeared, of whom only five were accepted. Twenty-five medically unfit men wanted a job so bad that they were willing to do garrison duty at a few cents per day. Five morally-diseased men were accepted. War is immoral, and it is gratifying to know that the sentiment against man-slaying is increasing.—Citizen and Country.

Messrs. Todd & Norman, publishers of the Souvenir Album, are meeting with great success. The merchants and others pronounce the work as the best they have ever interested themselves in in Vancouver.

BOY WANTED.

A youth who has had some experience in printing office composing room. Apply "K", office of this paper.

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.

JOHNSON & HIGGINS
Fashionable Tailors.

WE have just opened a fresh stock of goods purchased by Mr. Johnson, who recently returned from Glasgow.

Scotch Tweeds,
Irish Serges and
English Worsteds

105 Cordova Street, Vancouver.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the members of the Mainland Steamshipmen's Protective and Benevolent Association of British Columbia:

Take notice that the above association proposes to change its corporate name to that of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society, and that a special meeting of the members of the said association is hereby called for Monday the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and one, in the city of Vancouver, at the K. of P. hall, at 3 p. m., to decide as to the advisability of making above change.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names and affixed the seal of the association.

This fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. (Signed.)

CHAS. HAMILTON THOMPSON, President.
GEORGE NOONAN, Secretary.
[Seal.]

ONE KIND OF BREED.

You have seen him? He is in our ranks. He joined the union from force of circumstances. His name is enrolled on our list of deadheads. He made one effort to think for a moment, was jerked away from the boss' coat tail, and there he sits, squat-legged, afraid to move, lest he offend his boss. He occasionally attends a meeting, opens his mouth, drinks in the entire proceedings, and lets it run through him like water through a sieve. When the meeting is over he sneaks out the back way so as not to be seen by the boss. He hitched on to the union as the "hobo" hitches on to a freight train, to be drawn somewhere with no effort on his part. He never takes any unionism on the works with him for daily use. The burdens he cannot conveniently cast upon the other members he will lay before the foreman. He don't enthuse or encourage the other members. He never tries to add one more to the list of new members. He is the first to criticize the officers, the first to demand the benefits of the union, and the first to kick and swear that the union is no good, if he does not win every point, and pay him back five dollars for every cent he has invested in dues. He breeds more discontent and creates more strikes in his sneaking way than would a thousand good members. He can see starvation and want in the families of his fellow workmen as serenely as he can carry a story. He is a dead-head on the down hill road to starvation wages and ten hours per day, and will get there like a tin can on a dog's tail if he don't die. If he is in your branch "fire" him out, but don't kill him, as he would lose his last breath calling for the funeral benefits.—Ex.

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

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

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

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.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co
PORTLAND, MAINE. INCORPORATED 1848.
Call or write for particulars and plans
HEAD OFFICE: 419 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
J. E. EVANS, Provincial Manager.

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

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

Pastry and Cakes
FRESH DAILY
MONTREAL BAKERY
WESTMINSTER AVENUE.

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.

Alexandria Lager
Is a pure, wholesome beverage, and contains no harmful ingredients. It is highly recommended as a tonic for weak and debilitated people.
Doering & Marstrand
TELEPHONE 429.

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

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 transfer of the Hotel License from J. G. Clark for the premises situated on Lot 40, Block 41, Subdivision of District Lot 541, known as the Badminton, 603 Howe street, in the said City of Vancouver.

(Signed), JOSEPH W. WALLIS.

Vancouver, September 18, 1901.

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 Screenings.
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.
EVANS, COLEMAN & EVANS, Agents, Vancouver City, B. C.

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
S. SIMPSON.....General Manager.
J. TOWNSEND.....Stage Manager.
Week Commencing
Monday, Oct. 7.
A Show for the People.
"Quantity and Quality Combined."

Massey-Harris and Stearns
ALL STYLES BICYCLES ALL PRICES
—AT—
KENDALL'S. 328 Cordova St
The best place in B. C. to have your Bicycle repaired.

SALMAGUNDI.

A lie will not fit a fact.—Ingersoll.

There is a great deal of good in this world, and there will be more.

On the great ocean of intelligence there is room plenty and to spare for every sail.

The great Ingersoll one said that the history of civilization is the history of the slow and painful enfranchisement of the human race. In the olden times the family was a monarchy, the father being the monarch. The mother and children were the veriest slaves. The will of the father was the supreme law. He had the power of life and death. It took thousands of years to civilize this father, thousands of years to make the condition of the wife and mother and children even tolerable. A few families constituted a tribe; the tribe had a chief; the chief was a tyrant; a few tribes formed a nation; the nation was governed by a king, who was also a tyrant. A strong nation robbed, plundered and took captive the weaker ones.

A new notion for making church sociables and other gatherings for amusement pleasant is to give each person a card on which a dozen or so names are written, and the recipient of the card must talk five minutes to each one whose name is on the card. At the end of each five minutes a bell sounds and conversation must cease, and new partners be found. This scheme is said to be the death to "wall flowers" and "cliques" so prevalent in Vancouver circles, and of great advantage to the social success of the evening's entertainment.

A music teacher prescribes music as a cure for anarchy; but it's not the kind of music that they grind out next door.—Ex.

A waggish cabinet-maker, who repaired chairs as an accommodation, advertised thus: "All kinds of chairs, and bills contracted therefor, receipted with pleasure." His wit and wisdom turned him in a deal of cash trade.

Advice from back east and further back: "You boys in the wild and woolly west! If you are doing well, your friends would like to hear from you; if you are succeeding (!) badly, they would rather hear of you; if you are blindly broke, they neither care to hear of or from you. Be advised and act accordingly!

There are only two tragedies in life—not getting what you want and getting it. The last is the worst.

Uncle Schmidt, the other night, explained how a whole church congregation became positively alarmed in a little town out west by a flying cat.

"A flying cat?"

"Yaw, a flyin' cat. Well, you see, boys, 'twas shust like dis: I gots me seven pladders from de schlaughter house and dries dem to blows vind in already yet. And by'emphy I climes me a high tree mit my tom cat and pladders in one bag. I blows vind in dem pladders mit my mouth and on them fasten the cat—von on each leg, two on he's tail and von 'round his neck. Den the cat pitches into the wind for a boost and shust so long as he'd paddle wit his paws he vent higher and higher to the skies. But byemby de flyin' cat, him tired and ven he stops paddle mit his feet he falls under his wings, und the pladders, like a baloon goes up on top quick, ven he comes down to the ground easy like what you call 'em parachute. The cat came down on the church roof, und vas like mad, and spit, and mowed, and I tells you bad and fight dem pladders already yet, ven the good preacher man thought some devils from hells vos on top his church, and came outside and saw de great flyin' cat. You bet der vos big excitement dat nice Sunday mornin'. The bell him rung for fire, und the bucket brigade, mit a long ladder, got de poor cat down to the ground.

"Well, uncle, can a flying cat fly high?"

"Not very high—only 'bout three or four miles. He flies shust so long as he paddles mit his legs like he swims."

Sarcastic man to the "Christy"—Here's a funny paper with a lot of jokes you might use. Minstrel, with dignity—We never use printed jokes, sir. Sarcastic man—Why not? Don't you think they're an improvement on the jokes that were made before the art of printing was discovered?

The heat of the Sunday School was tropical, the interest of the boys below zero, but the patient teacher toiled on. "Now, boys," he said, in a sorely-tried voice, "surely some one of you can tell me who carried off the gates of Gaza. Speak up William." "I never touched 'em!" said the indignant William, wrathfully. "I never had anything to do with it. I didn't even know they was took!"

It is understood that as a result of the successful recent shipment of an experimental consignment of some eight tons of British Columbia prunes to Winnipeg, there is likely to be developed in due course a fair Manitoba market for that fruit. Bartlett and Bussack pears, chiefly from Chilliwack, were also sent, but the former are said scarcely to have compared favorably in appearance with the Washington State variety, whilst the latter are not quite a first standard variety. Hence the prospects of the Manitoba market are better for the plums, which arrive later and at a more convenient because cooler season than those of Washington, than for the pears. It is, however, considered by British Columbia fruitgrowers that Bartlett pears from the Okanagan will, if sent to and tested in Manitoba, compare well with any from Washington State.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held on Friday evening in the Labor Hall. President Crow occupied the chair, and Secretary Cross was in his place.

A communication was received from F. G. Tatlow, M. P. P.; filed.

The following new Parliamentary Committee was appointed: Messrs. Macpherson, Watson Crowder, Nelson, Pound, Burns and Rollins.

The Bakers' Union presented a circular against the non-Union bakeshop of Mr. Dodson. Considerable discussion took place upon this, and the Council decided to take aggressive measures.

There was a very small attendance of delegates, consequently no business of importance was transacted.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, an eminent United States statistician, has been for seevral years compiling facts about wages in commercial countries. His work is believed to be as accurate as it well can be, and his figures show that for a century wages have been steadily increasing, and, although the cost of living has meanwhile risen, it has not increased in so large a ratio. On the whole, the American workman has the best wages, but though his are very much larger he has to pay more in living expenses than his fellow in European countries. As a general rule, in most industries the highest wages are paid in America, the next highest in those of the British Colonies which are in the main English speaking and not mainly populated by colored races. Then comes England, then France, while Germany is nearly always low in the list. Mr. Wright's figures go to show that mere rate of wages alone is not a main factor in the international struggle for trade. In estimating also the real value of the higher wage paid to the American worker, it must be borne in mind that in addition to his rather higher cost of living than that of the British home employee, he has to work as a rule at a more wearing and exhausting pace and is in many industries in the United States "largely out of the running" when little past middle age. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the average American worker has but slight advantage in respect of remuneration over his British fellow industrialist. The American has, however, consequent upon the rapidly proceeding development of a young and naturally rich country, more opportunities of advancement to the employer status than the English worker, and it is in this probably that the substantial advantage of the American wage-earner is to be found.

"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

That ever popular and pretty story of Kentucky life, "In Old Kentucky," comes to the Opera House on Wednesday evening. Probably no American play of the day appeals as strongly to the masses as does this idyllic romance of the South, with its characteristic types of Southern life, its scenes on the race track, its grotesque pickaninnies and its manifold other attractions. The singing and dancing little darkies come in for no small share of applause and their portion of the entertainment is one of the delightful episodes of the play. There are some thirty or more of these ragged pickaninnies. Some of them compose the Wangdoodle Brass Band, others sing, dance, shoot craps and amuse themselves in various ways. Their native, unaffected ease and apparent enjoyment of all they do render this a remarkable stage picture. The cast of the play is a thoroughly competent one and the scenery and effects very elaborate. Lovers of a good, wholesome, American play will do well to avail themselves of an opportunity to witness a performance of "In Old Kentucky."

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

Halifax, Oct. 2.—The general elections for the Province were held today. The Liberals have carried 34 out of the 38 seats, with two of the four Conservative in doubt.

The returns are as follows:—

HALIFAX CITY.

McPherson (Lib.)	2,685
Crosby (Con)	2,556
Mitchell (Lib.)	2,550
Campbell (Con.)	2,485
Keefe (Lib.)	2,463
Stewart (Con.)	2,211

CAPE BRETON.

McKenzie (Lib.)	2,973
Gillies (Lib.)	2,803
McKinnon (Con.)	1,655
Mullin (Con.)	1,514

DIGBY.

Comeau (Lib.)	1,306
Gidney (Lib.)	1,294
Tobin (Con.)	580
Dugan (Con.)	446

LUNENBURG.

McKean (Lib.)	2,719
Davison (Lib.)	2,516
Roberts (Con.)	1,807
Wolff (Con.)	1,887

SHELBURNE.

Johnston (Lib.)	751
Robertson (Lib.)	750
Hood (Lib.)	282

QUEEN'S.

Farrell (Lib.)	1,043
Cooper (Lib.)	963
Libbey (Con.)	854
Hutt (Con.)	848

COLCHESTER.

Lawrence (Lib.)	1,736
Pearson (Lib.)	1,728
Black (Con.)	1,669
Stairs (Con.)	1,562

GUYSBORO.

Sinclair (Lib.)	1,036
Whitman (Lib.)	1,029
Harding (Con.)	434
Keating (Con.)	402

KING'S.

Dodge (Lib.)	2,685
Wickwire (Lib.)	2,575
Innis (Con.)	1,438
Ryan (Con.)	1,410

HANTS.

Drysdale (Lib.)	2,257
McHaffey (Lib.)	2,058
Sanford (Con.)	1,576
Wilcox (Con.)	1,563

ANNAPOLIS.

Longley (Lib.)	1,452
Bancroft (Lib.)	1,422
Healy (Con.)	1,023
Andrews (Con.)	934

VICTORIA.

Murray (Lib.)	1,135
Morrison (Lib.)	913
McDonald (Con.)	572
McCabe (Lib.)	319

RICHMOND.

Joyce (Lib.)	1,061
Finlayson (Lib.)	1,006
Stewart (Con.)	455
Landry (Con.)	450

INVERNESS.

J. MacDonald (Lib.)	1,718
Doucett (Lib.)	1,126
McDougall (Lib.)	1,007
McMillan (Con.)	955
McNeill (Con.)	777
Alex. MacDonald (Lib.)	439

PICTOU.

McDonald (Lib.)	4,020
Patterson (Con.)	3,461
Tanner (Con.)	3,101
Cameron (Con.)	3,099
Dewar (Lib.)	3,092
Munro (Con.)	2,955

CUMBERLAND.

Black (Lib.)	2,955
McLeod. (Con.)	2,954
Smith (Con.)	2,917
Tucker (Lib.)	2,912

In Yarmouth and Antigonish, LeBlanc and Storeman, and McGillivray and Chisholm, all Liberals were elected by acclamation.

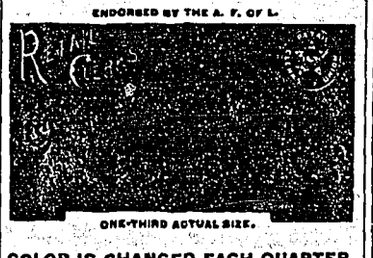
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

The original Shaftesbury Theatre, London, and the New York Casino production of "The Belle of New York" will become the attraction at the Opera House on Tuesday evening. This organization is the same which was seen here last season, and is now making its fiftieth annual triumphal tour of the principal cities of this country, from Coast to Coast. The costuming this season is said to be even more superb than ever before, made from the designs of Europe's most clever artists and designers. "The Belle" is by far the brightest of the Casino's long list of successors, and its action gives opportunities for the introduction of a large chorus and ballets of exceeding beauty. Manager Shubert has selected his chorus this season from the fairest of all those at the Casino, including the famous balletof the London production. The part of the elder Bronson is again played by Mr. E. J. Connelly, and the entire company of principals have been kept intact as seen here last season.

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.

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.

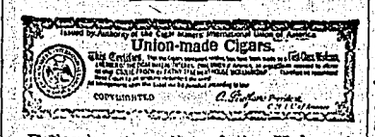
Union Barber Shop, Carrall street.

O. K. Barber Shop, Hastings street, east.

Army and Navy (Oscar Heydandt)—Granville street, under Trorey's.

A. O. McCutcheon, Mount Pleasant.

Boulder Barber Shop, Cordova Street.



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.

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. Schmoter & 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The Favorite Smoke

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

Turner, Beeton & Co.
Wholesale Agents

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NELSON, B. C.

P. O. BOX 296. 'PHONE 179.

W. J. McMILLAN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

TUCKET CIGAR CO. UNION LABEL CIGARS

Brands:

MONOGRAM, MARGUERITA, BOUQUET,
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. Dinden 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.

VANCOUVER 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 65; treasurer, W. Brand; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew Stuart; executive committee, E. I. 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, Wm. F. McKenzie, 457 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; W. J. Lamrick, secretary, 248 Princess street.

TENADA 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.

JOURNEYMEN 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, 355 Ninth Ave, Mt. Pleasant; corresponding secretary, F. Rawlings, Barnwell Bros., Granville street; masters-at-arms, F. Moyles and Fred Bartle; delegates to T. & L. Council, F. Rawlings and J. W. Wilkinson.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION (NO. 357—Meets the first Tuesday in each month in Union Hall. President, A. Kochel; 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; recording-secretary, C. Pinder, 1759 Eighth avenue, Fairview; financial secretary, W. Stanley, 413 Keefer street; treasurer, H. McSorley; trustees, C. Irwin, B. Cross and W. Cole.

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. Nelson; sergeant-at-arms, A. J. Kennedy.

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ENGLISH INDUSTRY VS. THE TARDES UNIONS.

Are England's industries seeking other fields and leaving her workmen to starve? If this is true is it the fault of the trade unions? These questions were addressed by the editor of the American Federationist to several men of the highest standing in the English trade union movement. They were prompted by the assertions so freely made in this country that England is loosing her industries and that the policy of her trade unions is responsible for the situation. All the answers received come from men who are students of economic conditions wherever there is a labor question. They give an emphatic denial to the statement. G. H. Barnes, general secretary Amalgamated Society of Engineers, England, says: "We are often asked if

England's Industry

is seeking other fields and leaving the solidified union forces to starve? In answer let me quote from a speech delivered a week ago by Mr. Arthur Chambrlain, brother of the colonial secretary, and one of the largest of our manufacturers. Quoting from the Times newspaper, I find he is reported as follows: 'The competition of Europe and the United States he regarded largely as a bogey of politicians and newspaper paragraphists. The manufacturers of this country were never, as a whole, more confident, more energetic, more successful, and, perhaps, he ought to say this in a whisper—more wealthy.' There never was a time in the history of the country when the manufacturers found employment for so many people, nor when they paid, on the whole, such large profits. This seems fairly conclusive from the manufacturers' point of view, and, by way of pointing the moral, if not adorning the statement, I may add that Mr. Chamberlain is engaged in trades which are well organized on the side of the workmen. But, supplementary to this testimony, I might briefly quote from the board of trade returns so far as they relate to the engineering industry: I go back twenty-five years, and surely a quarter of a century will suffice for the purpose. I find that in the year 1876 there were exported from England engineering products amounting in value to £7,200,000; in 1878, £7,-280,000; 1881, £10,000,000; 1882, £12,000,-000; 1883, £13,000,000; 1893, £14,000,000; 1894, £14,000,000; 1895, £15,250,000; 1896, £17,000,000; 1898, £18,390,000; 1899, £19,-650,000,000; and in 1900, £19,620,000. Even assuming our industries to be declining,

Are the Unions Responsible

for it? It seems unnecessary to deal with that in the light of the testimony I have quoted. But I must say that, as a matter of fact, those industries which are best organized on the workman's side are the most prosperous industries of the country. The shipbuilding, engineering, coal getting and cotton spinning are all well organized industries and were never so prosperous, whereas, on the other hand, the heavy textile industries, shoe-making and several other industries that might be mentioned, and which are but indifferently organized on the side of the work people, are not so prosperous. Trade union organization is absolutely necessary, under present conditions, in order to maintain and promote the interests of labor. We see around us a contest incessantly going on in which the least strong must inevitably go to the wall. Trade unions place workpeople on, as nearly as possible, the same plane as employers in negotiations respecting the disposal of their labor. All experience here tends to justify trade unionism. It has improved labor conditions, it has helped in the formation of a sane and sympathetic public opinion, and we have induced employers to recognize that labor is not merely a dumb inarticulate mass, but a potent force to be treated on terms of squality." Mr. David Holmes, Burnley, Eng., another representative labor man, says: "If the theory were true that England's industries were

Seeking Other Fields

and leaving our workingmen to starve, we should expect to see some real evidence of it in the official returns of our exports, which do not at all bear out that view. On the contrary, we find that while there are many fluctuations, the steady trend of our exports has been upwards and the rise corresponds in the main with the development of our trade organizations. In 1854 our exports were only £19,000,000, or 13s. 6d. per head, whereas in the last year of the last century they had risen to £60,000,000, or £1 10s. 3d. per head. If the employers of America are industriously circulating the report that trade unions of England are driving our trade or capital abroad, they are very far from the mark; for during the last 40 years the trade of this country has developed enormously contemporaneously with the growth of trade unions, clearly showing that trade unions have rather helped than retarded production and the increase of national wealth. We have got accustomed in England to this capitalist cry, which we believe to be very hollow, because we find it is not peculiar to the English employers, but is a common cry raised, and more or less loudly or falsely, by the employing class in every country. If it were true or if there was even a substantial element of truth in it, then it would be advisable and necessary for the organized forces of the country to revise their position and propaganda. I am not disposed to subscribe to the view that England's industries are seeking other fields and leaving our workmen to starve. On the contrary, in almost every department of labor the working men of this country were on the whole

Never Better Employed

or better paid for their labor than they are to-day, thanks largely and mainly to their organizations built up slowly but firmly by the men themselves. When all the consideration of the relative cost of living are duly taken into view I incline to the opinion that the Englishman's labor will compare favorably with that of any other nationality. If we look to the savings of the working classes as indicated by the return of the national savings and postal saving banks, these show an enormous increase for the last few years. These facts, I think, so far as Great Britain is concerned, clearly show that trade unionism is helping rather than injuring the industries of this country. The detractors of the movement in America, therefore, must be drawing on their imaginations, or upon information from vitiated sources.' In this province we have men who would try to make every one believe that trade unions are

Driving Capital Out

of the country, that trade unions are killing this young province. Even in British Columbia we see that the best organized trades are the most prosperous, work the least hours, draw the highest pay and have less trouble with their employers. The statements of our English trade unionists should teach us a lesson in this young and progressive country to solidify our ranks and make organized labor a unit in this province. Every one should get into an organization of his or her craft. We should have fewer labor troubles and more pay than many are getting at present. J. H. W.

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The Hamilton Times tells of a newly married couple leaving that city the other day under these glorious circumstances: "The bride's trunk bore a placard, 'I left my happy home for you.' 'We're married!' blazed on another piece of luggage, while 'Just one kiss, love!' was chalked on the groom's kit. The poor man patiently bore his cross—or grips—while the aforesaid friends pelted him and his pretty bride with old slippers and pounds of rice. It was great fun—for the crowd." And yet we pretend to be civilized, and ridicule Maori marriage customs! And some exchanges are continually seeking to find out why bachelors do not marry, and why there should be so many bachelors in Canada. Bashful young men would just about as soon go to a scaffold as an altar to be joshed so unmercifully, and consequently prefers to remain celebates.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHAT MAN WANTS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—In last week's Independent was a letter from Mr. Geo. R. Maxwell, on "What is Man?" He tells us "under the industrial system which is in favor a man's health or unhealth are of no moment. He is of no more value than a horse. If he does the work, alright; if not, let him die. The lack of sympathy and humanity on the part of the capitalist is notorious. The system then that compels a man to be thrust into places where he must breathe impure air, drink impure water, which condemns him to eat impure food or starve, which robs him of the necessary fuel, shelter and clothing, which deprives him from enjoying and possessing those things which can deliver him from anxiety, trouble, worry and distress, which drags him into the labor market and makes him the victim of supply and demand, that makes him the beast of burden to supply the rich man with his luxuries, and his animals with comforts far surpassing what his pittance enables him to provide for his life and those dependent upon him, and which makes his needs the last to be provided for out of the products of his labor, cannot in the very nature of things be a just and fair system, for any system which ignores his needs and which makes no provision for them, is dishonorable, is unjust, and demands to be swept out of existence, to be substituted for one in which the laborer shall receive a full share of what he produces." Mr. Maxwell, beware. Such expressions as the above, so says the World, are decidedly socialistic, therefore anarchistic, nihilistic, and therefore punishable by death and should not be tolerated in a free community where, if a man has no boots, he is at liberty to go barefoot. Notwithstanding what the World says, inequalities do exist, because, as Mr. Maxwell points out, under the industrial system that prevails the man who works is looked down on for his pains, and in many cases treated like a beast of burden. The World pretends to be the friend of the workingman—it is only pretense, however, and the workingmen know it. If the World would be in the van of progress and a leader of public opinion, then it must study the social and economic questions of the day and try to realise this, that the cry of the wealth producer is not for more work, but more justice, a fair share in what they produce. They demand that to the toiler shall go the fruits of his toil. FAIR PLAY.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

His Views on the Assassination of McKinley.

I have sympathy for any man who is the victim of such an attack as that made on the president because I am constitutionally apposed to shedding human blood under any circumstances. But I have no more sympathy with President McKinley than I have for the innocent victims who were shot down by the New York militia at Buffalo a few years ago, or the inoffensive miners who were trudging along the highway at Latimer and were riddled with bullets in the name of law and order. I am opposed to the killing of any human being on purely moral grounds, and this applies to the assailant of President McKinley as well as to his intended victim.

Who would not a thousand times rather be the victim than the assassin in such a case? Both are creatures of circumstances, and, mysterious as it may seem, both fulfil their destiny.

The talk about throttling anarchists and suppressing anarchy is simply the ebullition of the hour and a waste of breath. Where shall the line be drawn and who shall draw it? There is a very large class in this country that regards Hearst and his papers as anarchists, and only last Monday this Morgan of journalism was burned in effigy in his native state.

And when it comes to respect for the law, the poor, misguided and much hated anarchists are models of innocence compared to the great trusts and corporations that trample all law under foot with impunity and so manipulate business and industry as to bring suffering, misery and death to thousands, each of which in its own small circle is as great a tragedy as the attempted assassination of the president of the nation. These are the real anarchists who menace this country and its institutions, and just now they are filling the air with their professions of patriotism and loyalty to the flag and sympathy for the president, while behind it all they shift their own monstrous responsibility and "hide a smiling face."

King Humbert was slain by a half-crazed creature who was born of prostitution and from boyhood the victim of poverty and all its attendant social crimes. The way, and the only way, to end anarchy is to cease producing it. Sympathy for its victim, while creditable to the human heart, does not mitigate the evil.

When it comes to carrying out the policy so clamorously demanded by some there will be a lively time for the people, including those who propose to reform the world in a day by destroying and exiling a few so-called anarchists who are simply the products of their miserable environment.

It so happens that it is always the other fellow who is the anarchist. Judge Woods regarded me as one and I had to take his word for it. If anarchy, so-called—about the meaning of which there is a great difference, even among the greatest of economists and the wisest of men—is to be destroyed by force then there will be no one left to write the story of the self-extermination of the human race.

What country breeds most anarchy? The most tyrannical and repressive. What country the least? The nearest free and untrammeled.

In the last two presidential campaigns William J. Bryan was almost daily denounced in the editorial columns and pilloried by the cartoonists of the leading newspapers of the country as an anarchist. According to the theory which has sprung into instantaneous and national popularity he ought to be placed in that class and deported to some Devil Island.

What stump orator of the side opposite to Judge Baker would like to have that distinguished jurist decide whether or not his impassioned political invective on the eve of a campaign was anarchistic, and if so, to be exiled for life from his native land?

The attempt on Mr. McKinley, deplorable as it seems, will prove a blessing in disguise if it teaches the lesson that while there is injustice at the bottom there is no security at the top. —Eugene V. Debs.

By this time people have come to hold a great deal of respect for Horace Greeley. He was the first president of the New York Typographical union, and the following is from an address he made when proprietor of that state's leading paper: "I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over—that the laboring class, instead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstances and better times, should begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances and commanding time, by study, calculation and foresight."

"Do you know who I am, sir?" asked the aristocratic man. "I am Sir Francis Daffy, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Bath, Knight of the Double Eagle, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Knight of the Iron Cross." "Sure," said the young Irishman, "an' I'm Michael Murphy, night before last, night before that, last night, to-night and every other blessed night!"

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.

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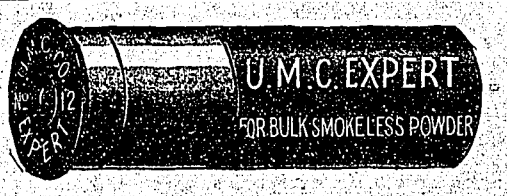

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