Legislative Libr'y, Mar 31|03

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FOURTH YEAR. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903. WHOLE NO. 177.

Labor Day Celebration.

The T. and L. Council Holds Enthusiastic Meeting—Prospects Bright for a Great Day—Visitors Address the Delegates—Reports of Committees—The Market Scheme Endorsed—New Delegates.

Vice-president George Dobbin occupied the chair at Thursday night's meeting of the Trades and Labor council. Secretary E. Harper was also in his place. There was a good attendance of delegates, and the business transacted was business-like and to the point.

Geo. Hargreaves and L. F. Williams, of the New Westminster Trades and Labor council, were present in the interests of the Labor Day celebration.

F. H. Vanderhoof, general organizer of the A. F. of L. for the State of Washington, was also present, and addressed the meeting.

CREDENTIALS.

Stevedores Union No. 1—A. Leah, P. Olsen, W. Elliott, J. Powell.

Foundry Helpers—Jas. G. Brown.

U. B. of R. E.—J. Lilley and R. Brooke.

Street Railwaymen—James McGuigan, Robt. Brunt, A. J. Wilson, Jesse Eaton, Chas. Tanner.

New delegates were seated.

REPORTS.

The committee on the city market scheme reported at length, and it was

Resolved—That a free market should be established in Vancouver.

Transportation committee reported satisfactory arrangements had been made to run an excursion from Victoria on Labor Day.

Celebration committee reported that everything was satisfactory for the largest celebration on record in this province.

Committee on the English Bay improvement proposition reported progress.

The mortgage committee reported progress.

Reception committee reported having met several of the British journalists and acquainted them of the facts in connection with the labor situation on the coast.

Civic employees reported that they had organized under the American Labor Union and sent their old charter back to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Teamsters voted $10 for prizes for Labor Day.

Clerks reported good progress being made regarding union card.

L. F. WILLIAMS

spoke briefly. New Westminster would like to take a hand in the Labor Day festivities, and was in Vancouver for information and to arrange preliminaries. They had been working on this matter at Westminster and it was proposed to run an excursion. Regarding the trades council he represented, he said that though their fight was rather an uphill one, yet they were still in the ring and would ultimately come out all right.

GEO. HARGREAVES,

the genial secretary of the New Westminster Trades and Labor council, was well received. He said that he had noticed from the different reports that evening that it was proposed to establish a market at Vancouver. And he reminded his hearers that those who talked market had forgot to mention Westminster's. (Laughter). Ten or twelve years ago they came over here from New Westminster and celebrated Labor Day jointly with Vancouver. They were then Vancouver's equal, but he was sorry to say they were now Vancouver's weaker. The speaker congratulated Vancouver for the great strides it had made in labor organization, and hoped that it would co-operate with them to have next year's Labor Day celebration at New Westminster. (Applause.) Regarding rocks for rockdrilling contests, he said he was prepared to put up a guarantee that Westminster would furnish plenty of rock, all sizes and dimensions, on the ground. (Laughter). Mr. Hargreaves concluded this interesting talk by reminding the celebration committee that assistance must be forthcoming to defray advertising, music, etc. The council promised this.

On motion Messrs. G. Hargreaves and L. F. Williams were added to the celebration committee.

F. H. VANDERHOFF,

general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for Washington, of Whatcom, Wash., gave a very neat but interesting address. He was gratified with the great progress Vancouver had made in the way of labor organization. He had hardly thought that the movement here was so far advanced. In the State of Washington the ground had been thoroughly covered and the prospects for labor were bright. "Regardless of the position we may occupy in life, the great question concerning us all is the labor movement," said Mr. Vanderhoof. We are living in an age of organization—everything was organized. We have the trust, the manufacturers' association, the banks, the saloon and others too numerous to mention. To meet this state of things federation was necessary, and labor was recognizing this fact, as witness the great growth of the American Federation. "Education and discontent were necessary to accomplish the work of emancipation," said the speaker. He then dealt with the manufacturers' association, and concluded by saying that from the enthusiasm displayed there that evening there will be something doing in Vancouver on Labor Day. Mr. Vanderhoof then took his seat amid applause.

Chairman Dobbin reminded the delegates present that the success of the Labor Day celebration depended on the unions, and that they must see to it that the members turn out on that day.

LABOR DAY.

No day in the calendar is a greater fixture, one which is more truly regarded as a real holiday, or one which is so surely destined to endure for all time, than the first Monday in September of each recurring year, Labor Day. With time, this day of the year is taking deeper hold in the respect and confidence of the people. It is regarded as the day for which the toilers in past centuries looked forward, when their rights and their wrongs might be discussed, placed upon a higher plane of thought and feeling. This is why the local celebration committee have appointed a strong committee to arrange among other things for a big mass meeting to be held in the Market hall on the evening of Labor Day.

The workers of our day may not only lay down their tools of labor for a holiday, but to touch shoulders in marching phalanx and feel stronger for it. The marching toilers in the Labor Day demonstrations signalize no martial glory, brutal domination, conquests or war-like pomp. They are in their essence, the manifestations of the growing intelligence of the workers who recognize that peace is as essential to successful industry and real progress, as air is to lung-breathing animals. The parade committee having all this in mind has prepared for the largest and best turn-out ever held in this province. It is now up to the respective unions as well as others to do their duty and get in line on Labor Day.

Sports and games are also as necessary to make life worth the living as anything else. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," reads the old saw. To this end a grand field day of sports at Brockton Point has been decided upon. The masquerade carnival and band concert in the evening will be a gorgeous treat to all participating.

Remember Monday, Sept. 7, 1903, and make the day an historic event in this province. Make Vancouver, in common with twent ythousand other cities and hamlets in the new world, the scene of one of the greatest of celebrations, when greetings will be extended to our guests from Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster.

C. P. R. EMPLOYEES' PICNIC.

The C. P. R. employees' picnic at Bowen Island on Monday was a great success. The weather was fine and about 600 attended. At the grounds dinner was served, after which the following programme was carried out:

Baseball match, won by Ironworkers; prize, silver cup, donated by General Superintendent Marpole.

Apprentices' race, 100 yard—1st, tools, value $1.50, won by O. Bowman; 2nd, W. H. Elliott, tools, value, $1.

Girls' race, under 15, 75 yards—1st, goods, value $2, won by Miss Coil; 2nd, value 75c, Effie Mover.

Employees' wives, 50 yards—1st, goods value $3.50, won by Mrs. Yeandle; 2nd, Mrs. J. Curran, goods value $3.

Quarter-mile race, open—1st, goods, value $3, won by J. Curran; 2nd, H. Mattison, goods, value $2.50.

Ladies' race, 50 yards, open—1st, goods, value $3, won by Mrs. W. Yeandle; 2nd, Miss Kilgary, goods, value $2.

Hop, step and jump, running—1st, goods, value $3, won by J. Curran; 2nd, H. Leslie, goods, value $2.50; distance, 36 feet 6 inches.

Broad jump, running—1st, goods, value $3, won by H. Leslie; 2nd, J. Chapman, goods, value $2; distance, 15 feet, 10 inches.

High jump, running—1st, box of cigars, C. Blackadder; 2nd, F. Howard, goods, value $2.

Threading nedle, for ladies and gentlemen—1st, butter dish and berry bowl, Mrs. Hamilton; 2nd, Mrs. Blackadder, goods, value $2.

aNil-driving contest, for married ladies—1st, goods, value $5, Mrs. C. Gordon; 2nd, Mrs. G. W. Isaacs, goods, value $3.

Nail-driving contest, for married ladies—1st, hat, value $7.50, Miss E. Thomas; 2nd, Miss N. May, goods, value $2.

Wood-sawing contest, for ladies—1st, goods, value $3, Mrs. Roberts; 2nd, Mrs. Thomas, goods, value $2.

Boys' race, under 12, 50 yards—1st, goods, value $1, J. Little; 2nd, T. Parsons, goods, value 50c.

Girls' race, open, 50 yards—1st, silver medal, Miss E. Anthony; 2nd, Sadie Nation, goods, value $2.

Blindfolded race, backwards, open only to C. P. R. employees, 50 yards—1st, goods, value $3, A. McFee; 2nd, J. Elliott, groceries, value $2.

Sack race, 50 yards, open only to C. P. R. employees—1st, pair cuff links, value $5, Charles Watson; 2nd, J. Hamilton, goods, value $5.

Obstacle Race, for boys, 100 yards—1st, goods, value $2.50, C. Fulcher; 2nd, Jack Anderson, goods, value 50c.

100 yards race, open only to employees of C.P.R. shops—1st, pair pants, value $5, F. Yeandle; 2nd, J. Elliott, manicure set.

Tug-of-war, employees only—Box of cigars, won by the Trackmen.

Football match (costume), 45 minutes' play—Box of cigars, won by the Comicals.

OFFICIALS AND COMMITTEES.

The officials who so ably conducted the sports and presented the successful competitors were as follows:

Starters—F. Yeandle, J. Hamilton.

Judges—W. Witty, George Chapman.

Recorder—E. Mitchell.

The Committee deserves great credit for the able way in which it handled the large crowd and the success of the picnic is due to the untiring efforts of the following gentlemen:

Chairman—William Milly.

Printing and Collecting Committee—George Skeffington, Daniel O'Droyer, Arthur Thirtle.

Dancing Committee—William Yeandle, Ernest Marshallsay.

Sports Committee—Fred Yeandle, Eric Mitchell, George Chapman, James Hamilton.

Music Committee—Wm. Wallace, Robert Capstick.

Refreshment Committee—Walter Fowler, George Downey, James Lloyd, David Law.

Prof. H. T. Highfield's orchestra furnished excellent music, and the dancing pavilion was kept full all afternoon.

The excursionists arrived home shortly after 10 o'clock in the evening, tired but happy. The picnic was without a doubt one of the most successful ever held under the auspices of the employees of the C. P. R., and one long to be remembered.

The committee wish to extend thanks to all their patrons and particularly to those who so generously contributed to the prize list.

Among our latest exchanges is No. 4, vol. 1, of the Blairmore (Alberta) Times. It is a four-page six-column sheet, and bespeaks prosperity, being well edited and filled with advertisements. The editor is Harry J. Matheson. We wish the new venture every success.

Labor organizations of Puget Sound cities have been invited to participate in a big Labor Day demonstration at Tacoma.

HARMONY NECESSARY.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

The accompanying letter, from Victoria Trades and Labor Council, was read at the regular meeting of the Laborers' Protective Union on Friday, Aug. 7, 1903. The communication was received and filed and the secretary instructed to inform the Trades and Labor Council, through its secretary, that the Victoria Laborers' Protective Union expresses its full confidence in the Trades and Labor Council as a representative body, and further, that a copy of the communication be forwarded to the Western Clarion for publication.

Respectfully,

J. C. MAPLETON, Sec.

Victoria, B. C., July 25, 1903.

Mr. J. C. Mapleton, Sec. Laborers' Protective Union, city.

Dear Sir,—It has been brought to the notice of the Trades and Labor Council that certain misleading and erroneous reports respecting its future policy are being circulated, the said reports being to the effect that the Council is controlled by and manipulated in favor of the Socialist Party.

As party politics are prohibited by the constitution of the Council, such reports are liable to operate to the detriment of its objects and efforts, namely, the furthering of the interests of organized labor and workingmen in general.

With a viey of preventing a possible weakening of the labor movement as a consequence of the above mentioned reports, the undersigned are authorized by the Trades and Labor Council to make the following statement to the affiliated unions:

The assertion that the Council is controlled by and manipulated in favor of the Socialist Party is absolutely untrue. The statement is obviously made with the object of discrediting the Council as a representative central body. Before the Council could justly be charged with being partizan, a resolution endorsing some particular political party would have to be passed. But any resolution aiming at such endorsation would be unconstitutional, and could not be put, and as no such resolution has at any time been offered, it is clear that the reports referred to have no foundation in fact.

So far as is known the only reason given for the attempted dissention in labor circles is that at the semi-annual election of officers on the 8th inst. a member of the Council, known to be a Socialist, was duly elected to the office of President. The election, however, was strictly orderly and fair. The fact that the majority of the officers are known or considered to be in favor of the Socialist Party in politics, was in no way the result of Socialistic combination, as strong efforts were made to bring other candidates out, who for reasons of their own, in many cases, refused to stand.

It cannot be considered anything but unfair to condemn the Council as unworthy of the confidence and support of organized labor simply because the President or some or any of the officers are known to support a certain political party. It is safe to say that the officers of the Council have in the past been men of principles more or less defined on public matters, yet their honesty and non-partisan attitude was never questioned on the ground that they were known to favor either the Liberal or Conservative party. It would seem logical therefore that a member and officer of the Council, known to favor any other political party should be accorded the same courteous and unprejudicial support, irrespective of his political views, until by his conduct he proves himself undeserving of the confidence of his fellow members.

In view of the above we desire hereby to ask and most earnestly advise all affiliated unions to continue to give their confidence and support to the Council in the future, as in the past, and to bear in mind that in this community organized labor has no better or more effective machinery by which to carry on its work, and to further its objects, than the Trades and Labor Council.

Always loyal to the labor movement and the progress of humanity, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. C. WATTERS, President.

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ, Sec.

Codfish aristocracy does not obtain to any great extent in British Columbia, but occasionally we find a person afflicted with the malady of desiring to go into champagne society when the head of the house is only making a lager beer salary. Living beyond the means is one of the worst things people can do, and invariably causes untold misery to the people who do so. Living beyond the means soon ruins the credit. Ruined credit means ruined socially and soon there is no room among the elite for the poor, foolish people who spent their meager salary trying to hold up their heads in the champagne circle of society where they are never wanted.

If there was more people on earth with the backbone in their makeup to say what they believe is honest and true, this would be a far better globe to work on, trying to earn enough money to pay one's honest debts, instead of hiding in a hallway or playing off sick, as many do, when the collector comes around.

There is a clean cut definition among trade unionists as to what constitute "recognition," says Thomas I. Kidd, national secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union and one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor. Some large organizations, like the cigar makers, for instance, make no agreement, but allow the use of their union label to an employer who employs union men exclusively. That employer undoubtedly "recognizes" the cigar makers' union when he uses their label. In other organizations an employer who will meet with a committe from a union and do business with it is looked upon as "recognizing" the union. In still other cases employers "recognize" the union by agreeting to employ union men, pay union wages and comply with union conditions.

UNITY OF LABOR.

In the June issue of the American Federationist we called attention to the effort being made in Canada to divide the labor movement of the Dominion from that of the United States and the remainder of the continent. We pointed out that a bill was pending in the Dominion parliament making it a criminal offence for any officer or representative, directly or indirectly, of the labor movement of the United States to advocate in Canada an increase of wages, shortening the hours of labor, or any other improvement of the condition of Canadian workmen; that the penalty provided for theis heinous crime is two years' imprisonment. These efforts are continued with unabated zeal. The influence of a number of large and unfair employers in Canada and the United States is urging the hostile press to create prejudice against thetrade unionists of the United States. They do this without declaring their opposition to organized labor as such, but more subtly uring a division of the movement. Realizing that if the Canadian workmen were isolated they would be easier prey to hostile and greedy employers, the latter therefore urge division on the grounds of "patriotism" and protection from the "foreign agitators," as they designate the trade unionists on this side of the line. There are a few Canadian workmen ignorantly, and a few others corruptly, we have reason to believe, who are doing what they can to aid the antagonistic employers in fostering this division. The overwhelming majority of the Canadian trade unionists, however, are fully impressed with the necessity for unity and co-operation of the labor movement of the Dominion and the United States; but they have all sorts of opposing influences to encounter, among which is the misrepresentation as to the amounts contributed and received by them, as well as official positions occupied by the men from both sides of the line. It is gratifying to find the stout-hearted and intelligent fight which our Canadian fellow-workers are making to maintain the unity of the labor movement. They recognize that unity is essential for the integrity and safety of the cause onw and for the future. In this effort they are entitled to and will receive the support of our fellow-workers everywhere. We shall soon be in a position to demonstrate beyond question the exact figures, so that the beneficial results which come from affiliation and unity can be clearly shown. No trade unionist will hesitate to use every influence at his command to secure success and unity and fraternity for the labor movement of the American continent.—American Federationist.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAM.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—In your issue of August 1st you have an article by Mr. Wiltshire upon "Chamberlain's Programme," about which I would like to say a few things. His statement of facts are in the main correct with the following exceptions: Free trade is not dead, as any one who reads either the debates in the house of commons, the English dailies or the results of recent bye-elections prove; Chamberlain is not the leader of the conservative party; he has not declared for protection; it is not true that England will ultimately come to a protective tariff; nations do not trade with each other for economic or any other reasons—all trade is between individuals; protection is not sound; protection will not give England something to offer other nations, though it would probably destroy her own trade; England is not the dumping ground for industrial nations, but she levies tribute in the shape of rent and interest for loans, etc., on most other countries; the great American trusts do not menace England, though they do threaten America; it is not necessary to get a job in order to get money; a privilege is more productive of money than a job; a corner lot in New York city or even in Vancouver will pay the owner better than a dozen laborer's jobs; there is not too much wealth produced in the United States or anywhere else; it is not true that men want work instead of wealth; what men want is the full product of their labor; it is not true that Balfour has committed himself to Chamberlain's break. With these trifling exceptions the facts recited are sufficiently near the truth to escape criticism. It would take up too much space to criticize his deductions in detail, but the statement that there is too much wealth and that a protective tariff by hindering production is beneficial to the laborers who want jobs is certainly a novel defence of protection. I would suggest a better way of supplying not only work, but the wealth necessary for maintaining those out of work. Let them be organized into gangs of robbers, and systematically take say 25 per cent. of the wealth from the factories, from the farmers, the mine owners, the coal dealers, and all other producers; in this way they get employment and reduce the supply of goods, if, as Mr. Wiltshire says, they are in superabundance. Arrangements might be made so that only the large producers should be liable to this tribute, and let the small ones escape. This would, of course, be reversing the tariff plan which robs the small producers and the consumers for the benefit of the large concerns. A well organized pirate fleet might also be used as a substitute for a protective tariff, it would tend to discourage international trade and would give employment to a large number of persons, and in this way would help to prevent the accumulation of too much wealth. If this offends Mr. Wiltshire's idea of morals, though there is no reason why it should, as, if anything, robbery by the government on behalf of the wealthy is worse than robbery by the poor for a living. What is the matter with a large standing army and a big navy? These are both great institutions for keeping down surplus wealth, and then they may be used in time of need to keep down the people should they think of upsetting the present system whereby those who own the earth charge their fellows for living on it, and, as a result, can sail fast yachts and travel in special trains across the continent while the workers have to travel second-class or beat their way. The real cause of the Chamberlain programme is the desire to head off the taxing of land value in England, to which the liberal party is committed, for he well knows that if that is once put into force the day of the landlord and the exploiter of labor will soon be over. Yours truly,

ALAN C. THOMPSON.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 12, 1903.

LABOR PARTY.

Following are the candidates of the Vancouver labor party:

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Tailor.

A. G. PERRY, Motorman.

J. EDWARDS, Machinist.

Telephone 1—3—5 for a fine livery turn-out. J. J. Sparrow, Palace Livery Stables.

Fresno unions have contributed over $40 to the striking telephone operators.

THE INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES

BY

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TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF VICTORIA,
VANCOUVER BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

UNION LABEL

The Independent can always be had at Galloway's book store, arcade.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST, 22, 1903

MEN ARE NEEDED.

The News-Advertiser under a recent date called attention to the importance of nominating strong, clean men for the legislature in British Columbia. The Tizer is right. None but men of good standing and honesty of purpose should be selected as the standard bearers of the labor party—or for that matter any other—for the legislature. This is especially necessary in B. C., where the Dunsmuir gang has held the roost so long. Those who recollect the corrupt tactics resorted to at former elections will readily understand how very necessary it is to have incorruptible labor men in the legislature this fall. But why should this caution be necessary? It ought to be apparent to every member of the labor party that the reputation of the party and its usefulness depend upon the selection of good men all the time. It is a great mistake to suppose that it is ever wise to nominate men who are either incompetent or dishonest. The party suffers every time one of its officials betrays a trust. If the laborites everywhere would take an interest in politics, nominate their best men and present the highest party ideals to the public the party would soon be irresistibly strong.

"Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but it is the price of party success," says Bryan.

Organize a labor club in your ward and get ready for the battle on Oct. 31st.

Young Rockefeller says he prays for light and gets it. That's easier than buying it by the gallon.

Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, proposes to increase the tax on absentees. British Columbia should do likewise.

Temporary defeat in a fight for the right is preferable to a hollow victory on a meaningless and impracticable platform.

"Turn the rascals out" is a pretty good campaign slogan, but you must not become so degenerated as to elect another set of rascals to take their places.

Hereafter trust promoters will have a little more explaining to do than in the past few years. People are again returning to the good old belief that money can't be coined from wind.

Joseph Chamberlain is slowly coming to a realization of the fact that he has an up-hill job of it trying to convince the British consumer that the foreigner pays the tax.

The Winnipeg Voice of late, in the absence of Editor A. Puttee, M. P., at Ottawa, is becoming degenerated so far as its editorial utterances are concerned. With the venom of a sneaking socialist—we say sneaking advisedly—it displays the fangs of a serpent by maliciously printing half a truth stigmatizing this paper which is worse than a deliberate lie. It quotes one line from an 18-line paragraph, namely, "Our present social system is all right," and then proceeds to attack The Independent, and agrees with "Comrade" Scott that it "is a recepticle where its rationchative works ought to be contains only sawdust." We know that this kind of dirty journalism is indulged in around about election time by the press of the old parties, but believed that the labor press would be above such contemptible tactics. The Voice forsooth is getting "class conscious," and that is the real reason underlying its sally. For in another column, under the departmental head "socialism," it refers to our esteemed local contemporary thusly: "For the first time in the history of British Columbia politics the socialist party has entered into a practical campaign. There will be at least 12 clean-cut socialist candidates in the field for election. TO KEEP RELIABLY POSTED you should read the Western Clarion, published at Vancouver, B. C., at 50 cents per year." Our experience—and we have had just as much as the Voice—with political socialists and anarchists demonstrates the fact that they love the union just about as much as the devil does holy water. This would-be onslaught of the Voice is entirely in keeping with the policy of the political socialists all over the country, who never lose an opportunity to take cracks at union leaders and union papers, but "always flatter the rank and file." We expect this kind of thing from the capitalistic press, but hardly from a paper of the reputation of the Voice.

STRENGTHEN THE UNION.

There is a world of meaning in these words if union men will but see it. The big union with its numerical strength and its well filled treasury as well as the little union which does not yet represent more than a small percentage of a craft are alike interested. The interests of the organization must be looked after at every point, for upon its strength depends the well being of its members. There are many ways in which a union can be strengthened, but there is only one way to set about it and that is to get every member thoroughly interested in the success of his organization. He must realize that his personal interest is to be served by the union and that by making it as strong as possible that interest will be best served. Hence perfect organization is the first point to be gained. Every member should at all times be ready to preach unionism and its good effects to the non-union man. Nothing will be lost by it and much may be gained.

Another way to gain strength is for every member to take an interest in the business affairs of his union. The man who stays away from the meetings when he ought to be there helping to mold the policy of the organization is detracting from its strength and injuring himself. Attendance at meetings is therefore another point.

The most important point perhaps is unity of action in abiding by decisions of the union. "Be sure you are right and then go ahead" is a policy that every trade union should adhere to. Carefully consider every phase of a question in the union first. There may be differences of opinion, but the whole thing should be thrashed out on the floor before action is taken. Once a thing is decided upon, the membership should stand by its action through thick and thin. Results will come in a most favorable way, and the union will become a tower of strength for the workers in its jurisdiction.—Los Angeles Labor News.

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Vancouver Union Directory.

THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND Labor Council meets first and third Thursday in each month, at 7.30 p.m. President, W. J. Lamrick; vice-president, Geo. Dobbin; secretary, F. J. Russell; financial secretary, J. L. Lilley; treasurer, A. N. Harrington; sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Kerr; statistician, J. H. Perkins; trustees, Messrs. Pound, Cross and Thompson; executive committee, Messrs. George and Gothard.

TEXADA MINERS' UNION, No. 113, W. F. M.—Meets every Saturday at 7.30 p. m. in Forester's Hall, Van Anda. President, F. Hall; vice-president, J. Linklater; secretary, J. P. Lawson; treasurer, A. G. Delghton; conductor, J. Ritchie; warden, James Kirkness.

SHIRT WAIST AND LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, No. 105.—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in Union hall. President C. N. Lee; vice-president, M. Whitmore; corresponding secretary, W. Sharp; financial secretary, W. Young; treasurer, Miss Lomie; delegate to Trades and Labor Council, C. N. Lee, Geo. Rowlands, W. Laidlaw, R. Coltart.

WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' UNION Local No. 28. President, Charles Over; vice-president, A. N. Herrington; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Perkins; recording secretary, Miss A. Scuitto; Press agent, W. Ellender. Meeting every second Friday evening at 8.30 o'clock in Union Hall, corner Homer and Dunsmuir streets

JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION OF America, No. 178.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in room No. 1, Union Hall. President, C. L. Whalen; vice-president, H. O. Burritt; secretary, F. Williams, 1814 Seventh avenue, west; secretary-treasurer, J. Savage; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Lavilette; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. Whalen, Williams and Lavilette.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union, No. 120—President, E. Harpur; vice-president, J. Gilman; corresponding-financial secretary, J. A. Stewart, 442 Hastings St. E.; recorder, W. L. Aylesworth; treasurer, G. Bower; guide, W. Bushman; guardian, O. E. Jacques; delegates to T. & L. Council, E. Harpur and J. A. Dibden. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Union Hall.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS — Meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Union hall, room 2. President, George Adams; vice-president, J. P. Dubberley; recording secretary, U. Chaplin, 261 Princess street; financial secretary, E. J. Moore; treasurer, L. C. De Wolfe; conductor, James F. Gray; warden, J. G. Tingley; delegates to T. and L. Council, Geo. Dobbin, George Adams, A. E. Coffin, L. C. De Wolfe and Murray; delegates to the Building Trades Council, Messrs. McMurdo and Murray; alternates, McLaren and Walker.

TEAM DRIVERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 409—Meets first and third Wednesday in each month in Union hall. President, Geo. Dunlop; vice-president, S. Cawker; secretary-treasurer, D. McIver; recording secretary, A. E. Soper, 539 Hornby street; warden, C. B. Higginson; conductor, T. E. Bugbee; trustees, C. B. Higginson, R. Heywood, A. Robinson; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, A. E. Soper, Geo. Dunlop, C. B. Higginson, J. J. Harrison, J. C. Kerr.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF BLACK SMITHS, Vancouver Union, No. 151.—Meets the first and third Monday in each month at 8 p. m., in Union hall, Homer street. President, A. A. Bigg, vice-president, G. W. Smart; financial secretary, Chas. McAllister; recording secretary, D. Robinson, box 37, Vancouver, B. C.; delegates to the Trades and Labor council William Latham, D. Robinson, H. Howard.

BUILDERS' LABORERS' FEDERAL UNION, No. 32, Vancouver.—Meets every other Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the large room, Union Hall. President, J. Sully; vice-president, W. Lyons; secretary, H. Sellers, Western Hotel; treasurer, J. Cosgrove; warden, H. Chapman; conductor, J. Gunderson; delegates to Trades & Labor Council, J. Sully, G. Payne, J. Cosgrove and H. Sellers; delegates to Building Trades Council, J. Sully and J. Cosgrove.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 226, meets the 4th Monday in each month at Union Hall. President, W. J. MacKay; vice-president, S. J. Gothard; secretary, W. H. Hunt, P. O. Box 66; treasurer, John Watkins; sergeant-at-arms, James Webster; executive committee, Ralph Wilson, A. W. Finbow, N. Cleland and P. Kellas; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Robert Todd, George Bartley, Geo. Wilby.

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, James McGuigan; vice-president, A. G. Elliott; recording secretary, A. G. Perry, 33 Seventh avenue, Mount Pleasant; financial secretary, Ed. Cozens; conductor, J. Badger; warden, A. J. Wilson; sentinel, A. M. Harris; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. McGuigan, A. J. Wilson, R. Brunt, C. Bennett, F. C. O'Brien.

THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meets in O'Brien's Hall, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. J. A. Murray, president; W. J. Lamrick, secretary, 248 Princess street.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Machinists, Beaver Lodge, No. 182.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month in the Lesser O'Brien Hall. President, Geo. P. Downey; past president, J. R. Edwards; vice-president, H. J. Littler; recording secretary, J. H. McVety; financial secretary, J. Anderson.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Electrical Workers. Vancouver Local, No. 213—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month in O'Brien's Hall. President, A. McDonald; vice-president, J. Dubberley; recording secretary, S. W. Huston; financial secretary, H. V. Rankin.

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Men's Fine Suits

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Perfectly Tailored

Cut and designed by the leading artists in their profession in Canada. Our guarantee is behind every garment. The prices, when quality and workmanship are considered, are extremely low.

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Trousers $3.50 to $6.00.

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of hurrying about buying Life Insurance so many men think and say. At least two strong reasons are: Good health is uncertain; increased cost is certain. What's the use of waiting might better be said!

UNION MUTUAL POLICIES

may be depended upon to protect throughout the varying experiences of human life, to faithfully guard the interests of the insured, and to be promptly cashed when they become payable. Values and privileges abound and are conveniently available. Detailed facts gladly furnished.

After three years the Union Mutual Policies do not become void by failure to pay premiums, the Main Non-Forfeiture Law without action of the Policy-holder, continuing the Insurance for a Specified length of time.

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New, modern and strictly first-class; good sample rooms; free 'bus. Week days—Breakfast 7 to 10 a. m., lunch 12 m. to 2 p. m., dinner, 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays—Breakfast 7:30 to 10:30 a. m., lunch 12:30 to 2 p. m., dinner, 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. Rates $2 and upwards per day. HAYWOOD & PRESCOTT, Proprietors.

The Dougall House

310-312 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Restaurant and Bar. Breakfast 6 to 10, merchants' lunch 11 to 2, 25c; dinner 5 to 8, 25c.; lunches put up; eastern and Olympian oysters; short orders a specialty at all hours; meal tickets $4; best 25c. meal in the city. D. BURTON, Proprietor.

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319 SEYMOUR STREET, VANCOUVER.

Having the only up-to-date grill room in British Columbia, which in itself is a guarantee of a first-class hotel and restaurant. Business Men's LUNCH, from 12 m. to 2:30 p. m., only 25 cents.

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CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL STREETS, VANCOUVER.

Makes a specialty of Dewar's special liqueur, also Usher's black label liqueur whiskey. Large stock of imported and domestic cigars. Finest billiard and pool tables. R. B. MULLIGAN & CO., Proprietors.

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Vancouver's Pioneer Clothes Renovator, makes a suit new.

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SOLE AGENTS.

Meeting.

F. O. E.—VANCOUVER AERIE, No. 6, meets Wednesday evenings; visiting brethren welcome. Bert Parsons, W P.; J. G. Ure, W. S., Arcade.

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NO DANGER

of Fire or Injury Health when you use the

ELECTRIC LIGHT

The price is now such that almost everybody can afford it. Once used, always used. Apply at Office of

B. C. Electric Ry. Co. LTD.

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DELICIOUS WINE

MADE EXCLUSIVELY FROM B. C. FRUIT.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS. UNION-MADE DOMESTIC CIGARS.

When making a trip around the Park call on

W. D. Jones Brockton Point Lighthouse

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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TAKE THE

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PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC IN 96 HOURS.

STEAMSHIPS TO CHINA AND JAPAN:

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SS. MOANA.....June 26TH
SS. MIOWERA.....July 24TH
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For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to

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Our Independent patrons to patronize the RED CROSS DRUG STORE, the Popular Prescription Pharmacy. They belong to no Druggist Combine.
Stewart's Pink Tonic Pills, 50c, now 35c....Sarsaparilla, big bottle, $1, now 75c....Gibson's Celery Nervint, big bottle $1, now 75c....
Bring your prescriptions. English and German chemists in attendance....Mail orders receive prompt attention....SEND US AN ORDER.

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(Under new management.)
JAS. W. MASSEY, Proprietor.
Corner Pender and Seymour Sts. One block from Post Office. First-class dining room and bar; white help only. Best English ales and porter in town. Rates, $1.00 per day.

THE CITY HOTEL
R. ASBECK, Proprietor.
49 Powell Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Terms $1.00 per day.

Items from Victoria

By Our Own Correspondent.

MONEY.

Money, oh money, thy praise I'll sing,
For thou art my Savior, my God and my king.
'Tis for thee that I preach, and for thee that I pray,
And make a collection twice each Sabbath day.

I have poor in my parish, who need some relief.
I preach to their poverty, I pray for their grief,
I send my box round to them morning and night,
With a hint to remember the poor widow's mite.

I have a carriage and horses and servants and all;
I'm not going to foot it like Peter and Paul.
Neither like John, live on locusts and honey,
So out with your purses and down with your money.

Fools sometimes ask, what I do with the money.
They may just as well ask what bees do with honey,
I answer them all with a wink and a nod,
Keep three-thirds for myself and give praises to God.

In the old church yard I may soon be laid low;
Place a box on my grave that my friends may all know,
That my friends may see when they come for reflection,
That I can't rest in peace without a collection.

My pay may be hundreds or thousands a year;
Double it, treble it, still I am near
With my box and my bag collecting your brass;
Yet I can't do as Jesus did, ride on an ass.

In the cold, silent tomb, I may soon be laid low,
To sleep with the blest that went long ago.
I shall slumber in peace till the great resurrection,
When I'll be first on my legs to start up a collection.

—A Local Poet.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 20, 1903.

Labor, so far as putting a ticket in the field, is dead.

None so far have accused the socialists of stuffing. The socialists will probably nominate one candidate for the coming elections.

A meeting of teamsters was held Wednesday night at Labor hall, at which a strong organizing committee was formed, and another meeting arranged for Thursday, the 27th, when a strong organization is expected to be consummated.

Politics are still hidden under the bushel in Victoria. None of the contestants appear in a hurry to nominate. This hesitancy may be attributed to the thin-skinned class of candidates that contemplate running. They do not care about exposing their hides to criticism for a longer period than two weeks. Many of the denizens of the "dead line" of Seattle have been objected to by the liberal party. Conservatives have offered no objections. The liberals claim this as evidence of their intrepidy. Wait until election day.

The Trades and Labor Council have arranged for an excursion to Vancouver on Labor Day, leaving at 7 a. m. and arriving at Vancouver about noon. The indications are that about 1,000 people may be expected. The Princess May, engaged for the occasion, will leave Vancouver on the return trip at 6 o'clock p. m. Those desiring to remain over for the carnival at the park in the evening, may take the regular ferry next day by paying 50 cents extra.

POLITICAL ACTION NECESSARY.

The secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in issuing a call to labor organizations throughout the dominion to send delegates to the nineteenth session of the congress, which will be convened in Brockville, Ontario, sounds a note of warning that will be well for labor unions to heed. He says the past session of the dominion parliament witnessed the introduction of legislation of the most oppressive character, aimed at organized labor, and quotes bills H. S., the Chinese Exclusion act, the Conciliation bill, the Railway Appliances act, as well as numerous acts of provincial legislatures, all of which are highly injurious to organized labor and threaten its very existence. There is no secrecy in the fact that the employing classes have united in active antagonism to organized labor and intend to destroy it if possible. They publicly announce their intention and the methods they intend pursuing in accomplishing their aims. They intend introducing business into politics and inducing the workingman to manufacture a legislative club that will destroy himself and his only insurance—the labor union. You have in Vancouver a healthy branch of the Manufacturers' association; we are similarly cursed in Victoria. In looking up the roll of the Victoria branch it is found that the members are about equally divided between the dominant political parties, and it is presumed that the same condition exists in Vancouver. We are now in the throes of a provincial political campaign, and dominion elections are not far off. Organized labor in Victoria at least is split up, and lined up with the element of its own destruction, for it matters not which of the political parties win, organized labor will be at the mercy of the employing classes. It must be evident to every unionist who has given a little consideration to existing conditions in the field of labor that it is only through legislation that the employing classes have so far conquered labor organizations. The workingmen, who are in the great majority, must know that it is by them and them alone that legislators who are opposed to their interests are installed in office. The workingmen must know that without their sanction at the polls no political freebooter or labor union assassin could be installed in power. The workingmen must know that legislation has placed them between his satanic majesty and the deep, blue sea, so to say, and that it can only be through legislation that they can ever hope or expect to achieve that end for which they organized, namely, the benefit of the working masses. This being the case, what is the use of labor organizations sacrificing their time, money, energy and peace of mind in trying to benefit their conditions on the economic field by electing men who are opposed to their interests and then creating lobbies to beg these same men to do something for them. If organized labor in Canada had taken the bull by the horns and elected representatives from their own ranks, which at all times they are able to do, this question about the union label would be fixed long ago. The Dominion Trades Congress have an excellent political platform of principles. Why not send forth the edict to use it? Vancouver is doing so and we wish them luck.

THE BEST STORES IN B. C. HANDLE
UNION TRADE MARK BRAND
Overalls
BECAUSE
They are the best obtainable and give the best satisfaction to their customers. Try them.
—THE—
HOOVER MANUFACTURINGC CO..
(LIMITED.)
The oldest Union Overall Factory in the West.
MAW'S BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LABOR MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Labor candidate:

TO THE ELECTORS OF VANCOUVER:

Gentlemen,—In appealing to you for support in the forthcoming general Provincial election, the Vancouver Labor Party begs to make the following statement of its principles and policy:

For many years we have felt the want of a definite Labor Party in the House, whose specific duty should be to introduce and support measures for the amelioration of the condition of the workers. Hitherto, the workers, as such, have not been represented in either the Provincial or Dominion Houses. Our legislators, while always elected by the vote of the working classes, have always been chosen from the ranks of the lawyers (the professional class), landowners, leisure class, or large manufacturers (direct exploiters of labor), but never from the ranks of the workers themselves. Therefore, and almost of necessity, our laws have been made in the interest of the moneyed and luxurious classes and those who derive their incomes from them, viz., the *professionals*.

As long as this condition of affairs remains, we who from time immemorial have been called the working class cannot expect to have more than the merest fragment of justice accorded to us by legislative enactments.

In lieu of legislation in our behalf, we have to appeal to the "strike" because we have no other weapon to fight with.

We realise that the "strike" is clumsy, uncertain and always more or less disagreeable and annoying to the country.

The Vancouver Labor Party, therefore, puts itself on record as being in favor of legislative enactments to relieve the working class from the unjust conditions which now burden them. Ninety per cent. of the population of British Columbia have no direct voice in making or putting in force the laws of the Province. This ought not to be. That the trend of the workers' movement is in the direction of direct representation in Parliament by the workers themselves is evidenced by the fact that a number of working men have seats in the Imperial Parliament; that Mr. Puttee has been elected on this issue to the Dominion House, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite to the Provincial Assembly.

Working men of Vancouver, be true to yourselves and vote for the Vancouver Labor Party on October 31st, 1903.

(Signed) F. WILLIAMS, Tailor,
A. G. PERRY, Motorman.
J. EDWARDS, Machinist.

A. F. OF L. PLATFORM.

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
3. A legal work day of not more than eight hours.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health and body and life.
6. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
7. The abolition of the sweathsop system.
8. The municipal ownership of the street cars, water works and gas and electric light plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraph telephone, railroads and mines.
10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and substituting therefore a title of occupancy and use only.
11. Repeal of conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the federal laws of the United States.
12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

I'm a stalwart union member;
I'm a party serving scab.
—J. P. LAWSON.

Van Anda, B. C.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Messrs. T. OGLE and A. R. STEBBINS are the candidates of the socialist party of Vancouver in the forthcoming provincial elections.

RACING DATES.

Following are the dates set by the North Pacific Fair Association for the horse races for 1903:

FALL MEETINGS.

Seattle, Wash	Aug. 1 to 29
Whatcom, Wash	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Everett, Wash	Sept. 7 to 12
Salem, Ore	Sept. 14 to 19
Portland, Ore	Sept 21 to 26
North Yakima, Wash	Sept. 28 to Oct. 2
Spokane, Wash	Oct. 5 to 18
Boise, Idaho	Oct. 12 to 17
Walla Walla, Wash	Oct. 19 to 24
Lewiston, Idaho	Oct. 26 to 31
The Dalles, Ore	Sept. 28 to Oct. 3
La Grande, Ore	Oct. 5 to 10
New Westminster, B. C	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Vancouver, B. C	Sept. 7 and Oct. 3 to
Victoria, B. C	Oct. 6 to 10

Hotel North Vancouver, finest summer resort on the coast. Overlooking Burrard Inlet. Rates moderate.

Independent, $1 a year

LABOR CONGRESS.

Convention Will Assemble on Sept. 22nd Next at Brockville, Ont.

The secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper, sends out the annual call for the nineteenth session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which will convene in Victoria hall, in Brockville, Ontario, on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., and all trades and labor councils and federal labor unions (chartered by the congress), national trade unions and international local trade and labor unions in the Dominion of Caada are invited to send representatives.

The basis of representation shall be as follows: International local trade unions and federal unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; trade and labor councils and national trade unions, thre delegates each. Two or more trade unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed one hundred and fifty, may unite to send one delegate. No proxy representative will be allowed, and all members must be members of the body they represent (except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations), at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions from combining to send one represetative who is a member of one of such unions; also provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented not six months organized.

All delegates will be required to produce certificates of election (blank forms of which are herewith forwarded), signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent and bearing the seal of the same, where such exists. Where two or more organizations have united to send a delegate, the credential must bear the signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of such organizations, and seals of the same where such exist.

Notice of election of delegates, together with their names and addresses, and the number of members in the organization they represent, must be forwarded to the secretary of the Congress on or before Monday, September 14, 1903.

Railway certificates are procurable from any railway ticket agent and will entitle the holder to a return fare and one-third the regular rate, provided fifty delegates hold certificates, or fare and two-thirds if under fifty. Certificates must be signed by the secretary of the congress at Brockville, Ont.

The headquarters of the delegates attending the convention will be at the St. Lawrence hall, where a special rate of $1.50 per day has been arranged for by the Brockville Trade and Labor council. The following hotels are also recommended (rate not specified): Revere House, Strathcona and Grand Central.

Labor Legislation in the Dominion Parliament.

Among other things the secretary goes on to say:

The past session of the Dominion parliament witnessed the introduction of legislation of the most oppressive character, aimed at organized labor. The two following bills threaten the very existence of trade unionism, and, no matter at whose instance they were introduced, the intent is plain, namely, to administer a quietus to the legitimate aims and effors of organized labor: Bill H.—"An act to amend the criminal code respecting offences connected with trade and breaches of contract."

The object of this bill is to kill international trade unionism.

Bill S.—"An act to amend the criminal code, 1892, respecting free labor." This bill, if passed, will prevent a trade union discussing ordinary trade matters.

The above bills originated in the senate, where scant courtesy was shown to bill U.—"An act to legalize union labels."

Among other bills of interest to organized labor dealt with were the Chinese Exclusion act, the Conciliation bill, the Railway Appliances act, as well as numerous acts of the provincial legislatures.

The importance of the deliberations of the approaching session of congress cannot be over-accentuated. The employing classes have united in active antagonism to organized labor, their operations are carried on in secret, the funds at their command are large and constantly increasing and only by a closer union, coupled with careful judgment and action upon the part of organized labor will it be able to cope with them and prevent the destruction of the Canadian international trades and labor union movement. The efforts of our opponents are ot confined to the "shop" but extend to our legislative halls, and the active opposition to everything favorable to us, as shown, for example, in the senate demonstrates that labor must wake up to the necessity for action.

Besides these matters, the developments of the year in industrial circles call for consideration, while suggestions for the improvement of the conditions of the toiling masses will, as usual, be dealt with.

This session of congress, while important in itself, can only be the real voice of organized labor by the active sympathy and support of every union in Canada, and that support can best be given b the attendance of your delegates at Brockville.

LABOR PARTY.

Following are the candidates of the Vancouver labor party:
FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Tailor.
A. G. PERRY, Motorman.
J. EDWARDS, Machinist.

Coleman's mustard oil for rheumatism. Sure cure. 1198 Barnard street.

Our Victoria Advertisers.

The advertising pages of The Independent will reveal to trades unionists in Victoria the tradesmen who are in practical touch with them, and they will naturally govern themselves accordingly in making purchases.

Victoria Union Directory.

VICTORIA LABORERS' PROTECTIVE Union, Federal No. 2.—Meets first and third Friday in Labor Hall, room 4. President, A. Johonson; vice-president, T. Cox; secretary, J. C. Mapleton; treasurer, J. Goldstraw; warden, A. Harris; conductor, J. McConnel; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, A. Johonson, T. Cox, Lee O. Charlton, Wm. McKay and J. C. Mapleton.

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J. M. HUGHES, PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Johnson and Store Streets,
Centrally located and all conveniences. Terms $1 per day and upwards. Free Bus. Telephone.

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Empire Cigar Store
Free Reading Room and Headquarters of the Laborers' Protective Union.
105 Douglas Street, Opposite Labor Hall
VICTORIA, B. C.

Army & Navy CLOTHING STORE
117 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Men's and Boy's Clothing, Boots and Shoes. Union Store. Union Clerks. ☞ Lowest-priced outfitters in the City of Victoria. Give us a call.

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EVERY KIND OF
Job Printing Done
SOCIETY WORK A SPECIALTY.
Independent Printing Co'y
112 HASTINGS STREET, OVER BARR AND ANDERSONS.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

John Slingerland—714 Robson street.
Army and Navy—338 Granville street.
Elite—617 Hastings street, west.
Bon Ton—602 Hastings street, west.
Commercial Hotel shop.
Anderson's—320 Cambie street.
J. A. Davidson—307 Cambie street.
Savoy—137 Cordova street.
J. A. Miller—608 Cordova street.
G. B. Smith—Atlantic hotel, Cordova street.
Gem—35 Cordova street.
Boulder—17 Cordova street.
City Barber Shop—Water street.
Terminal—Water street.
Sunnyside—Water street.
Oyster Bay—306 Carrall street.
Union—332 Carrall street.
O. K.—165 Hastings street, east.
Glasgow—513 Westminster avenue.
D. P. Johnston—Barnard Castle, Powell street.
O. McCutcheon—Mt. Pleasant.

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1893 Labor Omnia Vincit 1903

Labor Day Celebration

September 7, 1903

In the morning there will be a **Grand Indusfrial Parade**, followed by a **Rock-Drilling Contest**, Machine and Hand.

During the afternoon there will be **Field Sports**, including Lacrosse and Baseball, at **Brockton Point**.

BANDS IN ATTENDANCE.

Mass Meeting IN THE CITY HALL IN THE EVENING

CARNIVAL (MASQUERADE) and BAND CONCERT at Brockton Point in the evening. There will also be Dancing and Illuminations.

W. J. LAMRICK, Pres. T. and L. C.
E. HARPER, Sec. T, and L. C.

Executive Committee—Geo. Bartley, Chairman; F. Williams, Secretary; Robt. Todd, Geo. Dobbin, F. A. Harris.

Use Kynoch Brand of loaded Shot Shells. They are the most reliable on the market.

We have everything necessary for the sportsman.

Call and examine our stock.

CHARLES. E. TISDALL,

527 Hastings Street.

LABOR LITERATURE.

All workingmen and others should read the following pamphlets issued by the American Federation of Labor:

Organized Labor, Its Struggles, Its Enemies, and Fool Friends, by Samuel Gompers.

Some Reasons for Chinese Exclusion.

History of Trade Unions, by Wm. Trant and P. J. McGuire.

Eight Hour Primer by Geo. E. McNeill.

Economic and Social Importance of the Eight-hour Movement, by Geo. Gunton.

Philosophy of the Eight-hour Movement, by Lemuel Danryid.

Eight-hour Workday, by Samuel Gompers.

What Does Labor Want, by Samuel Gompers.

Philosophy of Trade Unions, by Dyer D. Lum.

The "Philosophy of the Labor Movement," by Geo. E. McNeill.

What Labor Could Do, by John Swinton.

The Safety of the Future Lies in Organized Labor, by Henry D. Lloyd.

Universal Education, by Senator Henry W. Blair.

Condition of Women Workers, by Ira M. Van Etten.

Why We Unite.

Report of Discussion on Political Program, Denver Convention, 1894.

No Compulsory Arbitration, by Samuel Gompers.

UNION HOTELS AND SALOONS.

Following are union hotels and saloons and employ union bar tenders:

Atlantic saloon, Cordova street.

Mint saloon, corner Carrall and Hastings streets.

Crown saloon, Carrall street.

Palace hotel, corner Carrall and Hastings.

Columbia hotel, Cordova street, east.

City hotel, Powell street.

King's hotel, Carrall street.

Eagle hotel, Cordova street.

Queen's hotel, intersection Cordova and Water streets.

Western Hotel, corner Cambie and Water streets.

Clarence hotel, corner Pender and Seymour streets.

Bridge hotel, at Westminster avenue bridge.

CIVIC COMMITTEES.

Finance—Ald. McQueen (chairman), Grant, McGuigan, Brown, Wood. Meets every Friday at 4 p. m.

Fire and Police—Ald. Brown (chairman), Grant, McQueen, Wilson, Morton. Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 4 p. m.

Board of Health—Ald. McGuigan (chairman), Grant, McQueen, Macpherson, Morton. Meets first and third Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Water and Market—Ald. Wood (chairman), Bethune, Cook, Wilson, Macpherson. Meets second and fourth Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Board of Works—Ald. Bethune (chairman), Cook, Wilson, Macpherson, Morton. Meets every Thursday at 4 p. m.

HOGG'S HALL, corner Westminster avenue and Keefer street to let. C. J. Coulter, 837 Harris street.

The contractors in stone work in San Francisco have granted the request of the Stone Cutters' Union that the stone planing machines recently put in service be run by union men. The machines displace a number of men.

Patronize the labels of all crafts.

DON'T FORGET LABOR DAY.

The Salt of Life

is business. We want more of it. We'll get it if an out and out bargain will fetch it.

Now is This

A two-quart Hot Water Bottle

or

Fountain Syringe

75c.

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UP-TO-DATE DRUGGISTS.

NOMINATIONS.

[For the information of its readers, The Independent will keep standing a list of the nominations made to date, filling out the list from week to week as further nominations are made, and giving the names of the parties in whose interest the nominees are running.]

ATLIN—(One member)—John Kirkland, labor.

CHILLIWACK — (One member) — Charles W. Munro, liberal; J. L. Atkinson, conservative.

COMOX—(One member)—F. McB. Young, liberal.

COWICHAN—(One member)—E. M. Skinner, conservative.

CRANBROOK—(One member)—Thos. Cavin, conservative.

FERNIE—(One member)—J. McPherson, socialist; E. C. Smith, liberal.

GRAND FORKS—(One member)—John Riordan, socialist; Geo. A. Fraser, conservative.

GREENWOOD—(One member)—J. R. Brown, liberal.

ISLANDS—(One member)—Tom Patterson, liberal.

KASLO—(One member)—J. L. Retallack.

KAMLOOPS—(One member)—F. J. Fulton, conservative; F. J. Deane, liberal.

LILLOOET—(One member)—Dr. G. Samson, liberal.

NELSON CITY—(One member)—S. S. Taylor, liberal; John Houston, conservative.

NEWCASTLE—(One member)—D. W. Murray, liberal.

OKANAGAN—(One member) W. J. Stirling, liberal; Price Ellison, conservative.

REVELSTOKE—(One member)—J. W. Bennett, socialist; Thos. Taylor, conservative.

SKEENA—(One member)—C. W. D. Clifford, conservative; P. Herman, liberal.

SIMILKAMEEN—(One member)—W. J. Snodgrass, liberal.

SLOCAN—(One member)—Wm. Hunter, conservative; W. Davidson, labor.

VANCOUVER CITY—(Five members)—E. Burns, socialist; A. R. Stebbings, socialist; J. Edwards, labor; A. G. Perry, labor; F. Williams, labor.

VICTORIA CITY—(Four members)—J. C. Watters, socialist; Lee O. Charlton, socialist.

YALE—(One member)—S. Henderson, liberal; T. G. McManamon, conservative.

YMIR—(One member)—H. Wright, conservative; A. Parr, liberal.

SOME LABOR LITERATURE.

Six Centuries of Work and Wages, by Thorold Rogers.

Evolution of the Trade Unionist, by Frank K. Foster.

Sympathetic Strikes and Lockouts, by Fred. S. Hall.

Organized Self-Help, by Herbert Casson.

The History of Trade Unions, by Beatrice and Sydney Webb.

The New Right, by Samuel M. Jones.

History and Functions of Central Labor Unions, by W. Maxwell Burke.

Human Progress, by Thomas S. Blair.

Wealth and Progress, by George Gunton.

Democracy, by Beatrice and Sydney Webb.

Relations of Employer and Employee (Symposium), by John P. Peters.

Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, July issue, 1902.

Land and Labor, by Wm. Godwin Moody.

Social Unrest, John Graham Brooks.

And others too numerous to mention. Labor Eight

Annals of Toil, by J. Morrison Davidson.

Letters of Love and Labor, by Samuel M. Jones.

The A. L. U. has issued a call for a convention of delegates representing California unions to form a state organization.

The Typographical union of Everett, Wash., has passed resolutions pledging members not to buy of unfair stores nor to deal with non-union people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Independent does not hold itself responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. So long as they are not libelous, and are of reasonable length, they will be published. The name of the writer must in every instance accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee that they will back their opinions should occasion require it.]

A SINGLE TAXER'S REPLY.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Sir,—In a recent issue of the Toronto Globe, Mr. W. H. Midgley disputes the proposition advanced by Mr. Forman, a socialist, that "the earth belongs to all the people upon the earth," and asks the gentleman "what the basis is of the people's claim to the earth." If the earth does not belong to all the people, who does it belong to? If the earth belongs to some of the people, what right have the rest of the people on the earth? Have they any right but that of suffrance of the owners? Does not it read: "The earth hath He given to the children of men?" Does this mean to some of the children of men, or to all of the children of men? If this promise is only to some of the children of men, is not the Creator the Father of some men and the step-father of the balance? If some men charge other men for the privilege of living on the earth, which they did not make, can they produce warrant for such action from the Creator, or have they merely usurped such powers? Do the first squirrel settlers in the woods charge squirrels who come later for the privilege of living in the woods which they did not make, and for the gathering of nuts which are a bounty of nature? Do the late crow settlers pay rent to the first crows who took up their abode in the grove? Do squirrels and crows starve amid plenty? If the late crows did pay rent to the early crows, would the latter be rendering any equivalent for the rent they received? Does the land-owner render any squivalent for the ground rent he receives from the landless? Blackstone says: "There is no warrant in nature or in natural law for private ownership of land." John Stuart Mill: "No man made the land; it is the original inheritance of the whole species." Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Whilst another man has no land, my title to mine and your title to yours is at once vitiated." Thomas Jefferson: "The earth belongs in usufruct to the living; the dead have no right or power over it. * * * Whenever there are in any country of vacant land and unemployed poor, it is proof that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right." Herbert Spencer: "Soldiers, not lawyers, were the first conveyancers of land, and blood was used instead of ink." The highest title to land in England is tenancy in fee simple to the crown. The crown is symbolical of the people. The following is from a decision of the United States supreme court, by Waller: "The reserved right of the people to the rental value of land must be construed as a condidtion to every deed." Gladstone: "When private property in land becomes inexpedient it becomes unjust." Campbell-Bannerman: "Let the value of land be assessed independently of the buildings upon it, and upon such valuation let contribution be made to those public services which create the value. This is not to disturb the balance of equity, but to redress it. There is no unfairness in it; the unfairness is in the present state of things. Why should one man reap that which another man sows? We would give to the landowner all that is his, but we would prevent him from taking something which belongs to other people." If all men have an equal right to the land, all have an equal right to the rent of the land. Take the rent of land for all public expenses and abolish all forms of taxation, direct and indirect. Then each possessor of valuable land will pay to the excluded—society—the value of his exclusive possession. This is Henry George's plan. It is simpler and easier of application than the program of socialism and infinitely more just and effective, besides being in line with Anglo-Saxon ideals. Then all would enjoy equally the bounties of nature and no man would have an advantage of opportunity over his fellows. Then differences of income would measure differences in ability or application, instead of differences in the possession of privileges.

ALBERT EDWARD FREELAND.

Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1903.

The Union Labor party in San Francisco has declared for municipal ownership of public utilities, and is opposed to the attempts of the Southern Pacific and other big corporations to gain control of public office in order to rob the people of valuable franchises.

Demand the Retail Clerks' union card in all stores.

A MESSAGE.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Appeals to International Unions to Present a Solid Front.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 27, 1903.

To Trades and Labor Councils and International Local Trade Unions in Canada, Greeting:

Fellow Workers and Brothers,—The time has arrived in the history of organized labor in Canada when a step in advance must be taken in order to meet the aggressive methods of those opposed to the union of workmen. For many years the trade union movement has followed beaten tracks, discussed the same questions, proposed the same remedies and received the same rebuffs, but a new departure has occurred in the ranks of those opposed to us—a departure that must be met without delay or else the present status of trades unions and their members will be changed to their detriment.

The great fault of organized labor in the past has been that it has kept its eyes closed to the methods adopted by those among the employing classes who oppose our legitimate aims. Recent developments have shown the necessity of an immediate awakening, and your body is requested therefore, to give its prompt consideration to the requests and proposals contained in this circular.

The trend of the day is towards union, and the employing classes have, as usual, taken early notice and advantage of the fact and have united into a compact body, ostensibly for innocent objects, but in reality to ring the death knell of trades unionism. Thus there are organizations like the Employers' association, National Founders' association, the International Metal Trades association and others of the kind. Though these bodies come to us with sweet words in their mouths, their actions declare so loudly as to make plain their object, that their real intent is aggressive antagonism to organized labor. No better proof of this is required than the strenuous support given recently to the pernicious legislation introduced in the senate, at Ottawa, for the exclusion of the officers and the dismemberment of international unions. A united front was presented by these bodies and their attitude was a striking lesson to the representatives of organized labor present at the discussion of the bill. Then what is to be done?

Stated shortly and plainly, the one feature emphasized is the absolute necessity of organized labor in Canada becoming welded into one compact body so as to be a unit upon questions affecting the interests of wage-earners. There is a lamentable lack of unity in this regard, and our very existence now depends upon an immediate alteration of this state of affairs. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada must represent organized labor for legislative purposes and the need of the day is therefore, to strengthen congress in every way possible. With labor a solid phalanx, more respect will be paid to its representations, more weight be attached to its arguments and more beneficial results will follow its efforts.

Your body may, perhaps, not be in a position that calls for action in the way suggested, but, if not, then we urge you with all the emphasis we can bring to bear, to do your utmost to urge labor bodies that are now in affiliation with the congress to lose no time in becoming affiliated. There are today many unions that, though affiliated with their international organizations, have not become affiliated with congress, and to these bodies we point out that, by a recent decision of the executive of the American Federation of Labor (with which international bodies are federated) all locals in Canada, whether affiliated with international unions or not, not all federal unions, are directly urged to become attached to the congress without delay.

There is thus unity of opinion upon the necessity for this action, and what is now required is a unity of action (for legislative purposes) as well as a unity of opinion.

Do not delay taking action in this matter, but follow the example of employers and act at once.

Send applications for affiliation to P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, box 1017, Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN A. FLETT, Pres.
P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Treas.

UNION EXPRESS—Phone 1354. Cor. Abbott and Hastings streets. Prompt attention to all calls.

The Western Central Labor Union's midsummer carnival in Seattle was a grand success and over $8,000 was realized for the building of a labor temple.

J. A. Davidson, corner Cambie and Cordova Sts., is the place where you get your hair cut in an artistic manner.

Don't be Careless

Don't start your wheel on the new season's work without a thorough overhauling. It will add much to your comfort and security and will cost you but little. We have a thoroughly up-to-date bicycle repair department.

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Offices of E. J. McFeely, president; J. E. Elliott, buyer; A. Muir, secretary.

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Individual description is impossible, not enough space to do that. They must be seen, and the price tags will make no heavy drain on your pocket book.

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"The Beer Without a Peer."

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The Shamrock

This is the name of a novelty in TIES we just got in to give the friends of Shamrock III. an opportunity to wear the colors of Sir Thomas Lipton's famous yacht.

The Tie is a narrow Four-in-Hand of Black Silk with a picture of Shamrock III. woven in white silk on the end.

Upon the white sail is Erin's emblem—a little green shamrock.

50 Cents.

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LAUNDERING DRESS SHIRTS.

If there is one thing a gentleman is particular about, it is his Dress Shirt.

He wants it immaculate.

It must be starched JUST RIGHT—when he puts it on he wants to feel absolutely all right.

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Choice lines of Confectionery, Fruits, Soft Drinks and Ice Cream.

Refreshment Parlor—Tea, Coffee, Light Lunches.

PIPES, TOBACCOS, CIGARS.

Prompt service.

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