

**A Voice From British Columbia**

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 26, 1892.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

DEAR SIR,—THE ECHO readers, even out here beyond the Rockies, and organized labor in Vancouver recognize its value in the labor cause in the East. This being so, I offer no apology in troubling you at so great length as to one or two matters which are of vital importance to those who are obliged to work for wages in this part of the Dominion. The first subject to which I desire to refer is best outlined and most pointedly, in the following from the published proceedings of the Trades and Labor Council of the 22nd inst., and may be of some service to workmen in the eastern part of the Dominion, viz.:

"The matter of the construction of the new post office building was brought up, and it was stated that contractor Tompkins wanted the men to work for ten hours daily, and was sending east for workmen. The secretary was ordered to communicate with Mr. Corbould, M.P., and ask him to have the nine hour law observed in this province in the district represented by him. The secretary was also instructed to communicate with the Trades Councils of Toronto, Montreal, Brockville and Belleville, stating what the state of trade here actually is. This was to correct the wrong impressions created by the publication of letters from this city in papers there, which had been sent by men interested in bringing more men out."

The next subject is best explained in the following articles and communications in our city papers. The Vancouver Telegram, in its edition of the 22nd inst., contains the following leading editorial, and there is no mistaking its tenor, whatever the incentive which led to its being written and published (C. P. R. shadow somewhere.) The Telegram says:

The New York Sun in a recent issue says: "The resolution as to the Chinese, which was adopted unanimously yesterday by the New York Methodist Conference, is thoroughly and eminently Christian in spirit and purpose. It is returning good for evil. These representatives of 50,000 Methodists earnestly protest against further legislation discriminating against the Chinese people. The Chinamen now in this country, they say, are 'among the most quiet and inoffensive of the immigrants here,' and instead of driving them away, our Christian duty is to do them good. Immigration laws for the purpose of keeping out immigrants of bad character they approve, but they would have them made applicable to people of all races and nationalities, and not the Chinese merely. This is the answer of the Methodists to the blasphemous and physically violent assaults of the Chinese at home on Christianity and its founder and preachers; and it is a Christian answer. They obey the injunction of the Sermon on the Mount: 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you.'

It is certainly a Christian answer, and does the Methodists honor. A similar answer, we think, would be given by all our churches, if the Chinese question were placed before their representative bodies. The treatment which the Chinese often receive on this continent is a disgrace both to Christianity and civilization, and totally contrary to the spirit of both. The number of Chinese who have arrived in this country or in the United States is not large enough to menace the interests of any class, much less the interests of either nation. Besides they are birds of passage, and do not come to stay. If the Chinese were coming in hundreds of thousands, bringing their women with them, to settle in the country, and threatening to Mongolianize it, it would be different. The law of self-preservation would then come into force, and the Chinese would have to be excluded at all hazards; for both Canada and the States must be kept Anglo Saxon. The northern half of this vast continent belongs to the Anglo-Saxons; it is the heritage of the race, and they mean to hold it against all comers. The 10,000 Chinese who are in Canada, and the 100,000 or less who are in the United States, are only a drop in the bucket of Canadian and American humanity—about one to every 670 whites to scream out that they are hurt by one little yellow man. The latter is not yet enough to do their washing. He is often useful, generally quiet and submissive, and ought to be let alone. He is not numerous enough to threaten seriously the interests of any class. When he does so it will be time enough to take steps to shut him out altogether. Labor agitators who are so fond of making a fuss about the Chinese are not acting the part either of men or Christians. Their conduct, on the contrary, is dictated by the pure spirit of hogfishness. They want the whole trough to themselves.

As regards the United States, we offer no advice. The people there will manage their own affairs as they see fit. They can shut out the Chinese from the United States altogether if they choose, and the Chinese in return can retaliate in kind by shutting out the Americans from China and its commerce. That is their affair on both sides, and they can settle it to suit themselves. But it would be the height of folly for Canada to imitate the Americans, if the latter adopt the policy of complete exclusion of the Chinese. The China trade is becoming every year more important to Canada, and no wise Government of this country will do anything to check it. If the Americans adopt the policy of exclusion, it will act as a stimulus to the large trade Canada is now doing with China. That trade will become larger still in such case, and may even be increased many times. The inconvenience or loss caused to any class by the presence of a few Chinese in Canada is a very small matter indeed to the loss the country would sustain if the Chinese trade were checked or ruined by our Government adopting a policy of rigid exclusion of the Chinese. Such

a policy would be especially injurious to this port, and every interest in it, including the interests of the workmen. Therefore the agitators among the latter who are forever making a row about the Chinese, every opportunity, are simply acting the part of mischief makers. Their policy if adopted would ruin Vancouver, and would injure their own class as much as any other. They should not be listened to by men of sense of any class."

To the above the Vancouver Evening World of the same date answers as follows

**The Chinese Blight.**

We must confess to a feeling of bewilderment at the position taken by a local morning paper to-day in the matter of Chinese exclusion. It is not our intention to dwell on this matter at length, because we believe that nine-tenths of the people of this Province hold views entirely contrary to those expressed by our contemporary. We do, however, enter a general and decided denial to the opinions advanced, in order to offset any weight they may carry outside of British Columbia, and especially at Ottawa, where the question is not understood except by a very few. The hope of this country lies in the Caucasian race, and until its members settle the waste places in this vast extent of country we cannot expect very great progress to be made. The Mongolians are fast gaining a foothold, and the Dominion Government cannot take too prompt steps to prevent their becoming a permanent. We declare emphatically that the prevailing sentiment is against the coolies, and any Administration that would favor them may expect the condemnation of the electorate. There are too many here now, and their entrance to our ports should be further restricted.

Besides the editorial of the World just given, the same issue of that journal contains the following letter from a gentleman who took a prominent part in the anti-Chinese crusade in Australia, and the biting sarcasm is most conclusive of having the "whip hand" of the argument. The writer does not mince matters—he does not call a spade an agricultural implement, he simply calls a spade a spade, that is to say:

**A New Judas.**

EDITOR WORLD: If the object that the editor of the Telegram had in view was the arousing of a feeling of disgust in the minds of its readers, he certainly succeeded in his attempt in a, for him, unprecedented manner. His editorial headed the Chinese Exclusion Question may well rank as a masterpiece of shameless raving. Truly does the Telegram "set its sail to each passing breeze" and it needs no great gift of divination to guess "the power behind the throne." In the issue in which was published the report of the initial meeting of the anti-Chinese League last February the paper published the following comment on my speech: "He spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, and certainly made out an excellent case against Mongolian immigration. The favor shown to the utterances of the speakers as well as the eagerness displayed at the close of the proceedings to sign the document pledging subscribers to assist the movement, clearly indicated the feeling which prevails among the people here on this much discussed question. The hall was crowded to the doors."

Such were the sentiments of the Telegram then! To-day, April 22, we have this: "Therefore the agitators who are forever making a row about the Chinese, every opportunity, are simply acting the part of mischief makers. Their policy, if adopted, would ruin Vancouver and would injure their own class as much as any other. They should not be listened to by men of sense of any class."

Is not this delightfully shameless. An open and avowed foe is more to be desired than a secret enemy but seeming friend, and therefore the Telegram is to be congratulated on its change of front. Without any more than a passing reference to the hideous grammar and construction of the leader, it may be profitable to deal with the leader as one would deal with a pet dog that suddenly bit the hand that fed it. The men of this city ought to be no longer in doubt as to which paper is the most honest on this question. When the tide was setting against the Chinese the Telegram posed as anti-Chinese. Now that public interest in the question seems to have abated we have the unique spectacle of a so-called labor paper openly defending, upholding and praising the Chinese. But in his infantile attempt to do the bidding of "the power behind the throne" the editor of the Telegram defeats his own ends. The only effect that this article will have will be to rearouse public feeling on the matter, and he may rest assured that this time he has overstepped the delicate line of training he has hitherto followed and, like Esop's dog, has snatched at the shadow and lost both substance and shadow. As a flaneur, a pocket pistol to fire the cartridges of his master, he is admirable; as an honest, responsible journalist he is utterly contemptible, and he will hereafter be quoted at his true value—1. No man can serve two masters.

LOCKSEY LUCAS.

On the 25th April Mr. Lucas follows up his argument in the World with the following equally pointed letter to the editor of the Telegram:—

**LAISSEZ-FAIRE.**

"A shifty sort of man and crafty all in all." Having waited 48 hours for inspiration and advice the Telegram has, with great travail, been delivered of an answer to its impeachment by both of its contemporaries. Opposed to one another in politics as are the senior morning and the evening dailies, it speaks exceedingly well for the uprightness of the gentlemen who edit those newspapers, that they agreed to refute the nauseous verbiage of the Telegram. But here our captious critic steps in and finds fault with the arrangement, and this objection of his is on a par with his scale for ascertaining the value of a representative, than which no more parochial idea was ever formulated. Neither of the papers touch the real issue, do they not? You say that Chinese exclusion will mean the loss of China's trade

with Vancouver. Have you forgotten that Mr. Shaughnessy was publicly offered \$50 if he could prove that China was discriminating against Australia and the United States on account of the anti-Chinese laws of those countries? That challenge was never accepted, and why? Because the assertion was baseless. Facts are stubborn opponents and here are some. Australia's trade with China has increased 28 per cent. since the Chinese poll tax was imposed. In no year has the United States done so large a trade with China as in 1891. How do you reconcile these two facts with your repetition of the above noted misstatement? You say that the "demagogues" who advocate exclusion are supported by "ill-informed voters," and then you alluded to the workman in flattering terms, Taffy and senna together! It is a supreme piece of impudence on your part to even hint that the supporters of anti-Chinese measures are "ill-informed." You would be the better for some of their brains and sense. Your appeal to the 'longshoremen was ingenious but it failed. They understand, only too well, the irresistible force that compels you to go back on your February utterances. You take good care not to allude to my quotation of your own words. It is so much easier, and withal safer, to make vague general assertions. When one comes down to items, one has to be truthful, and has not Rudyard Kipling told us how uncomfortable that is. Of course your read excuse is that you only recognized the utterances of journalists who are established. A free lance disturbs your camp and throws consternation into the ranks of your well-drilled party. But rest assured that you are being appraised by the public. You dare not argue the question fairly and openly. The gage of battle is thrown down before you and with a pitiful wail of conscious weakness you exclaim "Don't believe him!" It is you who are attempting to deceive and flatter, not the men you vilify. Your contemporaries are honest and consistent; you are inconsistent and a traitor. Some one has asked what is being done by the anti-Chinese League towards fulfilling our scheme. This—An exhaustive article on the Chinese question will appear in the leading English magazine for June. This magazine has a sworn circulation of 370,000 copies and reaches over 100,000,000 readers. When that appears I fancy we shall have an increase in the Chinese poll-tax.

LOCKSEY LUCAS.

Now, Mr. Editor, having told our brothers in the East what is troubling us most out here in British Columbia will they do their best to help us—we believe they will. Time will tell, but in the meantime permit me to offer my apology for asking so much of your space for so much matter in one letter, but I plead the excuse that desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

G. B.

**THE SPORTING WORLD**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

The racing cutter Zelma, designed by William Fife, of Scotland, for N. B. Dick, has been launched.

Edward James, an old-time writer on sporting matters, is dying from nervous prostration. Mr. James was for years pugilistic editor of the New York Clipper.

The Toronto's practice has been very encouraging to the committee, as no less than thirty were out wielding the 'crosse with an earnest that augurs well for the success of both the senior and junior teams this season.

John Kelly, the ex-umpire, thinks Boston sure pennant winners, and offered to make the following bets:—\$1,000 against \$2,000 that Boston will come in first; \$500 even that Boston would not lose five games out of twelve to be played on this Western trip, and \$500 that they would not lose two straight to any team.

The following cablegram has been received:—The date for the Jackson-Slavin fight will not be settled until the arrival of Charles E. Davies, Jackson's manager. Probably second week in June. Fritchard went into training for his fight with O'Brien to-day. Wilkinson will fight winner of Kelly-Plimmer fight, America, for purse in any club.

A team of New Zealand's crack amateur athletes is expected to arrive in England this week, and a tour of Great Britain has been arranged, in which the Antipodeans will meet their English brethren. Among the party are two sprinters who hold the world's record of 9.4.2 seconds for 100 yards jointly with John Owen, jr., of Detroit. The leading members of the visiting team, with the following authenticated performances, are: W. T. Macpherson, 100 yards, 9.4.5 seconds; 250 yards, 24.3.5 seconds, world's amateur and professional records; 440 yards, 50.2.5 seconds. J. H. Hempton, 100 yards, 9.4.5 seconds. H. W. Batger, 120 yard high hurdle race, 16 seconds; 440 yard high hurdle race, 1 minute 1.2.5 seconds, world's record. D. Wood, half a mile, 2 minutes; 1,000 yards, 2 minutes 24.2.5 seconds. P. Wood, 250 yards, 26.3.5 seconds; 440 yards, 52.1.5 seconds.

The Crescents, of this city, intend going to Granby on May 24th, to play an exhibition game with the team of that town.

Baseball has taken a strong hold on the lovers of outdoor sports in England. For two years past the games played there have been largely attended. In fact, the tour of the Chicago-All America combination created a craze among the Englishmen. A short time ago a meeting was held in Sal-

ford and steps were taken toward the organization of an English league.

Owing to a fall which Zimmerman received, his wheel breaking under him, he was unable to ride at the meet of the Surrey club. He was only slightly injured, however, and will be able to keep the balance of his engagements.

London's latest weight-lifting star, Romulus, is but 5 feet 2 inches tall, but he is knocking the record tables edgewise. He scales 170 pounds. He is a Sicilian by birth, and made his first appearance at the South London Music hall, where Louis Cyr, the Canadian strong man was performing. He picked up Cyr's 1044-pound dumb-bell and held it out at arm's length (right hand), thus equalling the Canadian's feat. On February 20th, 1892, Romulus beat all records for this style of dumb bell work by holding out a bell weighing 109 pounds.

The following was received at the Police Gazette office yesterday from Chicago, Ill.: Billy Myer has signed the articles of agreement for his fight with Jack McAuliffe for \$5,000 a side and a purse of \$10,000, which President Noel, of the Olympic club of New Orleans, sent, signed by McAuliffe. Myer before signing stated the articles were not ironclad enough and did not come up to his expectations.

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