Will Move Songhees

Premier Announces That Arrangements for Removal are Advanced.

To Compel Medical Council to Investigate Charges Against Doctors.

Bills for Further Protection of Children --- The Nine Hour Day.

In the legislature yesterday, Mr. Hayward's bill to make it obligatory rather than discretionary with the Medical Council to investigate charges of unprofessional conduct against a practitioner, with a view to his being debarred from further practice, passed its second reading, as did also the bills in Mr. McPhillips' hands for the further protection of children, and for compelling fathers of illegitimate children to provide for their maintenance. Numerous other items of public and private legislation were advanced, and in response to a question by Mr. Helmcken, the Premier made an announcement that will be welcome news to Victorians—that arrangements are now well advanced looking to the early removal of the Indians from the Songhees reservation.

PRELIMINARY ROUTINE.

The routine of the sitting was quickly disposed of. The petitions of the Flathead Valley Railway Company and of the Synod of Kootenay for incorporation, were received, and upon the motion of Mr. McPhillips, the House ordered a return "giving the number of water records issued under the provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, and as to whether any persons or companies are in default for record fees or rentals, the amount of same, and the names of any such persons or companies."

THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

It was also ordered, on the motion of Mr. Neill "That, hereafter, not exceeding nine hours' work shall constitute a day's work for all foremen, workmen or laborers employed directly by the government on roads, streets, wharves or bridges."

In presenting this motion, the member for Alberni explained that it was largely for the purpose of securing uniformity in conditions on government work. The tendency of all legislation of the day was to reduce the hours of labor, and he thought that nine hours constituted quite long enough a working day for the men employed in road making and repairing in British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Wells pointed out that heretofore ten hours had constituted the standard working day for road work. He had no objection to the suggestion to make it uniform at nine hours, although it might possibly be necessary to reduce wages proportionately in certain eventualities.

The hope was expressed by Mr. Hawthornthwaite that the government would accept the resolution without the suggestion of cutting wages.

It would be time enough, Hon. Mr. Wells observed, to protest against such a suggestion when it was made by the government.

Mr. Hayward pointed out that the nine-hour rule now applied in some quarters, at least. He knew that it did in his district.

The resolution carried.

GOOD NEWS FOR VICTORIA.

Mr. Helmcken asked:

"1. What steps have been taken by the government to facilitate the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Indian reserve?

"2. What steps do the government contemplate taking in obtaining the removal?"

Hon. Mr. Prior replied:

"1. Mr. P. Hickey was appointed on the 3rd of January last to examine sixteen pieces of property that were offered to the government as suitable sites for the Songhees Indians. He reported on same some two weeks ago.

"2. Government propose trying to arrange for the removal of the Indians to some one of these sites, if possible, at an early date."

OTHER QUESTIONS.

Mr. Gilmour asked:

"1. Have any of the officers in the Registry Office at Vancouver sent in their resignation within the past three months?

"2. If so, who are they, and what action has the government taken to fill said vacancies?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied:

"1. Yes; one.

"2. Mr. Hartley, but the resignation was withdrawn."

Mr. Tatlow asked:

"1. Has any portion of the $522,520 of taxes in arrears on December 31st, 1902, been commuted?

"2. If so, what amount of such arrears was originally due, and for how much was it commuted?"

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied:

"1. Yes.

"2. The total amount commuted is less than $3,000. It would take some time to prepare an exact statement."

Mr. Gifford asked:

"1. What payments, if any, have been made on account of the Fraser river bridge at New Westminster?

"2. Also the payments included in the returns of expenditure to December 31st, 1902, and, if so, under what head?"

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied:

"1. The payments made up to 31st December, 1902, amounted to $106,225.50.

"2. Yes, under the head of Roads Streets and Bridges."

Mr. Oliver asked:

"1. How many applications for licenses to prospect for coal or petroleum in block 4,593, South East Kootenay, have been made to date?

"2. How many of such applications have been granted, and what are the names and residences of the licensees?

"3. As the reserve placed upon such lot 4,593 in August, 1890, does not exclude prospecting for and locating coal or petroleum, why have applications for such purposes been refused?

"4. Why is the said reserve still maintained with regard to these lands?

"5. When is such reserve to be taken off?"

Hon. Mr. Wells replied:

"1. 153.

"2. None.

"3. As a matter of government policy.

"4. As a matter of government policy.

"5. As soon as it is considered that the public interests will be served by so doing."

Mr. Gilmour asked:

"1. Is it the intention of the government to introduce a bill this session in reference to income tax, as promised a joint committee of railway employees by you last session?

"2. If not, why not?"

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied:

"1. I do not think it necessary to introduce legislation on this subject.

"2. The Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to determine the nature and kind of deductions to be allowed from the gross income, in arriving at the assessable income, fully meet the requirements of the railway employees."

COAL MINES REGULATION.

Upon the order being reached for Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Premier requested that it still stand over. The government was bringing in a measure in connection with the same act, he said, and there would be many amendments offered. The introducer of this bill might well wait and present his suggestions as amendments in the government measure.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected to such a procedure, and also to the proposal for a further adjournment of his measure. The government's amendments to the bill, as indicated, were for the protection of life. His were of a very different character, and were presented at the suggestion of miners' unions. He could not tell how long the government was going to live, and it was unfair to ask him to leave the life of his bill unnecessarily in jeopardy. He objected to the suggested adjournment.

The Premier, having moved the adjournment of the debate, declined to speak to it, and the Provincial Secretary thereupon moved that the debate be adjourned, to which motion objection was taken by the opposition leader and by Mr. McPhillips.

The motion prevailed, however, by 20 to 13.

MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hayward, in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the Medical Act, briefly explained the scope and purpose, which was to make the medical council obliged to inquire into complaints against practitioners when properly presented in accordance with the section of the act in this regard. He thought that this was necessary for the preservation of the honor of the profession, for the protection of the doctors themselves, and for the safety of the public. Extensive powers were given under the act, and it was no more than right that the Medical Association should investigate complaints touching the members of their profession. The member for Esquimalt then passed to a consideration of the Inverarity case, recently presented to the courts in the form of an application for a writ of mandamus to compel investigation by the medical society. He had taken a great personal interest in this case, he said, and thought that it showed a necessity for the amendment of the law such as was proposed in the bill before the House. After reciting the circumstances of Mr. Inverarity's application to the medical council, the member for Esquimalt contended that the act provided a committee for the specific purpose of hearing complaints such as had been offered—it was not necessary to wait for a meeting of the council. Advantage was taken of the word "may" in the act, it being held that the act did not prescribe that the Medical Association "shall" investigate, and he (Mr. Hayward) contended that the doctors were assuredly the proper persons to pronounce upon what was or was not professional conduct on a doctor's part. The complainant in the specific case he had referred to was not anxious to prefer serious charges in the courts; he was not seeking damages; all that he wanted was to have such inquiry made into his charges by the tribunal competent to deal with them, so that in the event of their substantiation, the name of the doctor would be struck from the rolls. This was as much in the interest of the public safety as on any personal ground. The answer of the medical council to the request for an investigation showed to his mind that they agreed that they had the power to investigate if they desired, but did not desire to exercise that power or authority.

Mr. Martin interjected that the power was merely permissive, and the association accordingly exercised it merely when it was desired to investigate complaints against persons who did not stand well with the society. If they only had "standing" they could do anything they willed.

Proceeding, Mr. Hayward said that the objection had been raised that in the event of the amendment he proposed being agreed to, too many trivial cases would be presented for investigation. Even so, he contended that it were better to investigate a dozen trivial cases than to have one flagrant injustice go unremedied—a doctor being allowed to continue practice who did not deserve to be entrusted with human life. If the Medical Association had the power to say who should be created practising [illegible] British Columbia, it should be held responsible for its appointees—[illegible] be compelled to investigate when charges of grossly unprofessional conduct were preferred. He believed that the House would be acting wisely and in the public interest in approving the principle of this bill.

At the outset of his remarks against the second reading of the measure, Mr. McPhillips explained that he happened to be advising counsel for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia; he had only acted in a professional capacity and given a professional opinion, but he thought it right to explain this to the House. The introducer of the bill had no doubt been very much impressed with the case of his friend, whom he believed to have been grievously wronged, but it was an axiom that "hard cases make bad laws." It was not good to create laws on account of exceptional features arising in specific cases. Mr. Hayward might think that there were very hard features in the case to which he had directed attention. Such might be the fact. But it was not well, nevertheless, to lightly suggest the changing of the organized law of a semi-public association in consequence of this one special case. The matter was undoubtedly a very grave one. It was claimed by the member for Esquimalt that a serious crime had been committed—one of the most serious of all crimes ——

Mr. Hayward interrupted that he had not assumed the crime to have been committed. He had said that the charge had been preferred for investigation.

Continuing, Mr. McPhillips maintained that taking into consideration the gravity of the charge, it would not be well that the accused should be put upon his trial before any other body than a competent court, either criminal or civil, where the laws of evidence would be observed, the trial conducted with all the safeguards both of the public and the individual which the law prescribes, and, if necessary, the accused might have a jury of his peers. As he interpreted the law, it was never intended that the functions of the courts in inquiry into crimes of the nature suggested should be usurped by such a lay body as the Medical Association. The clause referring to the investigation of unprofessional conduct, he took it, referred to unprofessional conduct in violating the ethics of the profession, etc—not the commission of crime. The member for Victoria laid particular stress upon the undesirability of trial in such serious matters save by the courts of law, and pointed out also how a long delay had been permitted to occur from the time of the alleged offence until investigation was demanded, the possibility of making a post mortem examination being lost, and the body indeed removed to Scotland. The complainant had had advice at the outset, it appeared, which made this proceeding all the more remarkable. There was a statute of limitations which might debar the case from being considered now by a civil court, but it might still be laid before a criminal court, he had no doubt, and it was the established and proper practice of such associations to allow the criminal courts to act. If a conviction were obtained in the courts, the name would be stricken from the rolls at once, by virtue of provision in the act. The medical council was not a criminal court. If such charges were preferred, they should be tried in the proper courts. Again, it was not meet that anyone should be condemned without trial, the accused must always be held to be innocent until proven guilty. If such acts had been committed as alleged, it was the duty of the sufferer, as a good citizen and subject, to lay the facts before the courts, in order that condign punishment might be imposed for the safety of society. No one had a right, however, to force a criminal investigation upon such a body as the medical council lay body as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia. To establish such a practice might also compel the committee of doctors to be sitting continually for the hearing of complaints, many of them of the most frivolous and trivial character. The law in British Columbia was in no respect different in principle from laws in other parts. In Ontario the recommendation of four practitioners for an investigation was demanded; whereas here only three were required. The investigating power in each case was permissive and discretionary, not mandatory, and the council had properly exercised its discretion and decided that it was not for it to usurp the functions of the courts. If the House had the right to grant a power of discretion as in this act, if had afterwards no right to review the exercise of that discretion. There was no precedent for such legislation as proposed—which he understood was intended to be retro-active—and he thought that the House would be making a serious mistake were it to pass it.

Mr. Martin held that unless the section provided for such cases as had been discussed, it should be struck from the statute. It should either be expunged or amended as proposed by the member for Esquimalt. If the facts were as stated in the case in question, there could not be a case of more gross unprofessional conduct. If it were not the grossest unprofessional conduct for a man to have confined a woman, he being in a state of intoxication, and the woman afterwards dying, he would like someone to say what would be considered gross unprofessional conduct. The ethics of the profession, which meant whether or not a doctor should advertise or otherwise push himself forward to secure advantage in competition with other doctors, did not especially concern the public, and it was not what the public aimed at in incorporating this section in the statute. The medical council had nothing whatever to do with legal remedies of persons believing themselves improperly treated by a medical practitioner. It was no reflection upon a man because he did not choose to assume the duties of a public prosecutor. It was no reflection upon him, indeed the contrary, if he did not choose to initiate a suit for damages which might appear as a desire to secure compensation for the loss of his wife by death under peculiarly painful circumstances. If instead of taking either course suggested, through the criminal or civil courts, this man strove only to protect the public against similar wrongs by bringing the matter before the medical authorities, with a view to preventing the offending doctor from further imposition upon the public, he for one felt compelled to admire the man. The Medical Act was designed to protect the public as well as the profession. The decision of the medical council in this particular matter was startling, as showing that that body did not intend to investigate charges against members of the profession, even if it were in the public interest that such should be inquired into. He held that the subject of inquiry proposed was quite proper for a medical board to deal with. It was indeed by another section of the act, the duty of the council when such charges had been prefered, to clear the name of the practitioner if he were not in the wrong, and he felt surprised that the doctor in this case had not promptly demanded vindication, as otherwise his professional reputation much necessarily suffer. The question of professional or unprofessional conduct was altogether separate and apart from any legal rights the complainant might have or seek to exercise, and if the complainant in such a proceeding through sentimental reasons did not desire to institute proceedings in the courts in consequence of the loss of his wife, it was no reason why the conduct of the doctor should not be inquired into for the protection of the public. Either kill the clause altogether, Mr. Martin advised, or make it efficient for the protection of the public, as the member for Esquimalt proposed.

The second reading carried, the bill to be committed at the next sitting of the House.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Mr. McPhillips' bill for the amendment of the Children's Protection Act, by making the maximum of age 16 years instead of 15, and for providing for the maintenance of illegitimate children by the fathers, were briefly explained and passed their second readings. The former is designed to provide for present cases, it was explained; while the latter is copied directly from the Ontario act, although an innovation in this province.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Provincial Secretary's bill for the amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act passed its third reading, and the remainder of the sitting was spent in committee upon the Assessment Act, the committee rising with a progress report, and a sharp interchange of compliments between the Financial Secretary and the member for Slocan marking the closing of the afternoon.

ON THE NOTICE PAPER.

Mr. Tatlow—Questions:

1. What is the estimated total cost of the bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster?

2. How much has been paid on account to date?

Mr. Tatlow—Question:

1. Has the report on the expenditures on each department of the civil service, referred to in the address to the electors of West Yale, been completed yet?

2. Will it be submitted to the House this session?

Mr. Garden—Question:

1. How much money has been expended on the reformatory to date, giving the amounts under the various heads, such as clearing, foundation, building, etc.?

2. What is the amount of the contract entered into by Messrs. Fox & Dissette for the building, and the date fixed for completion?

The Private Bills committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, to consider the following petitions:

No. 2.—Kootenay Development & Tramways Company.

5.—Flathead Valley Railway Company.

14.—Synodical Diocese of Kootenay.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Public Announcements Made in Yesterday's Official Publication.

The following announcements were made in yesterday's issue of the Gazette:

Lavington Cunberbatch, of Sidney, appointed collector of votes for the North Victoria electoral district.

The resignations of C. Nordstrom and H. O. Bergh, of Quatsino, as justices of the peace, are accepted.

A Court of Revision will be held at the court house, Salt Spring Island, on Monday, July 6th, at 2 o'clock, for hearing objections to names on the register of votes for the North Victoria district.

Tenders for Salmo school are invited up to April 27th. The building is a one-room frame structure.

The Railway Porters' Club, of Vancouver, gave notice of seeking incorporation under the Benevolent Societies Act.

The Total Abstinence Beneficiary Brotherhood, Court Nanaimo, seek incorporation under the provisions of the Benevolent Societies Act.

The North Columbia Gold Mining Co. is certified as an extra-provincial company, permitted to carry on business in British Columbia. The head office of the company is at Huron, South Dakota. Its capitalization is $500,000. The head office in British Columbia is Atlin, with J. M. Ruffner attorney for the company.

A memorandum dated from Ottawa, consisting of an order-in-council affecting homesteads in the railway belt in British Columbia, appears. It provides that persons entitled to a second homestead entry similar to the law affecting such entries in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, shall be permitted to exercise the same privilege within the railway belt in British Columbia.

CANADA'S NEW THOROUGHFARE.

Interesting Sketch of the Proposed Second Transcontinental Line.

In the April issue of the American Review of Reviews, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers presents a most interesting sketch of the Canadian transcontinental railway system.

After outlining the great success achieved by the C. P. R., the progress of the Great Northern, and the needs of the country, he points out that the proposed line of the Trans-Canada railway is one of the most direct which can span the continent. Starting from deep water termini at Chicoutimi, the head of navigation on the Saguenay river, at Quebec, and at Montreal, it is destined to traverse and develop the best part of the newly discovered wheat and timber lands of Northern Quebec in the James Bay district, to tap the whole of the James Bay and Hudson Bay trade, to open up the valuable mineral country of Northern Ontario, to cross the centre of the rich wheat lands of the Peace River valley, and finally, to reach one of the finest ports on the Pacific coast by a pass in the mountains only 2,000 feet high as compared with 4,425 at Crow's Nest, and with 5,400 at Kicking Horse.

From Quebec to Port Simpson via the Trans-Canada railway will be only 2,830 miles, all of the route south of the northern limit of wheat, while the distance between the same points via the Grand Trunk railway will be about 3,400 miles, and that from Quebec to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific railway is 3,078 miles. The expected saving in both distance and gradients by the proposed road over existing routes from Manitoba to the Canadian seaports on the St. Lawrence is so great that the promoters have already undertaken to carry wheat from all points on its line in the province of Manitoba to the ocean steamer at Chicoutimi, Montreal, or Quebec, at rates which will save the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest about seven cents per bushel on present cost of transportation to the seaboard. It is claimed that this saving alone will much more than pay the total interest upon the cost of the road's construction.

It is admitted on every hand that he terminal seaports of the Trans-Canada leave nothing to be desired. The harbor of Port Simpson is said to be the finest on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. It has the additional advantage of being much nearer to Yokohama than either Vancouver or San Francisco. Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay, can be reached by vessels of any draught, and Quebec has magnificent docks, which have cost the government millions of dollars, with deep-water berth and elevator facilities for steamers of any draught. The new bridge now building over the St. Lawrence at Quebec will enable the Trans-Canada road to make use of St. John and Halifax for winter ports, if ever those of Quebec and Chicoutimi should be blocked by ice.

Perhaps the strongest claim which the promoters of the Trans-Canada are urging upon the government of Canada is that their line is destined to serve Canadian ports exclusively, at all seasons of the year, whereas the rival projects which are also asking government recognition and aid are using Portland, Boston, New York and other American ports for their winter termini.

New Tariff Resolutions

Tax of Seven Dollars Per Ton Now to be Levied on Steel Rails.

Sur-Tax on Products of Countries Discriminating Against Canada.

Mining Machinery and Appliances of all Kinds Added to Free List.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 16.—The following are the tariff resolutions submitted by Hon. Mr. Fielding today:

The Governor-in-Council may direct that a duty of $7.00 per ton shall be imposed on all iron and steel railway bars, or rails in any form for railways imported into Canada, provided, however, that the order in council shall not be passed until the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that steel rails of the best quality, manufactured for the use of Canadian railways, are being manufactured in Canada from steel made in Canada in sufficient quantities to meet the ordinary requirements of the market.

Articles which are the growth, product, or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favorably than those from other countries, may be subject to a sur-tax over and above existing duties; such sur-tax in every case to be one-third of the duty as fixed by schedule. Such sur-tax shall apply to any articles the chief value of which was produced in such foreign country, although it may have been improved or advanced in value by the labor of another country. Notwithstanding the provisions of the British preferential tariff, and regulations where any question arising as to any foreign country or goods coming under the operation of this section, shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final. The Minister of Customs, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, may make regulations for carrying out purposes of this section. Such sur-tax shall not apply to any goods actually purchased on or before 16th of April, by any corporation, firm, or person in Canada for immediate transportation.

The period of exemption from duty on machinery of every kind and structure, iron and steel for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, will be extended to the 13th day of June, 1904.

Item 409 of the tariff respecting duty on ships and other vessels built in foreign countries, and applying for Canadian register will be repealed.

Machinery and appliances of a kind not made in Canada for the exclusive use in all gold mining, to be added to the free list until June 30, 1904.

BANTAM'S FIGHT.

Findlay, Ohio, April 16.—"Biz" Mackay and Harry Forbes, the champion bantam weight of the world, fought ten rounds here tonight. Forbes was given the decision on points.

HEIGHT DIZZINESS.

Theory That May Account For Some Supposed Suicides.

The theory that fatal "height dizziness" might explain the leap of Mr. Openhym from High bridge has some claim for consideration, says the New York Herald. In one form or another this nervous condition is manifested in a goodly number of individuals, and in exaggerated instances is accompanied with an almost uncontrolable impulse to jump into space. So strong is this disposition in some persons that they have a settled aversion for high places, and purposely avoid mountains, steeples, bridges and balloons. The apparent helplessness of the situation, the horror of a possible misstep, or loss of balance and, worst of all, an overwhelming sense of general fear dominate the feeling of self-control, and the victim becomes the veriest coward when otherwise he is perfectly safe from accident. By medical authorities this fear when carried to extreme is considered as a distinctly mental disease, and is akin to the nervousness which sometimes seizes people in open places and to the imaginary danger of being poisoned or murdered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Toronto, April 16.—This afternoon a team of horses belonging to Wm. Dalley, cartage agent, ran away from Yonge street wharf, knocked down and instantly killed John Walker, 83 years of age.

LABOR UNIONS ROUNDLY SCORED

Association of Manufacturers Draws Attention to Some Peculiarities.

New Orleans, April 14.—The first day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, ended without any definite indication as to whether the organization will adopt as its own policy an aggressive hostility to union labor methods, as outlined by President D. M. Parry in his annual report. After calling attention to the marked growth of the National Association of Manufacturers, which now has over 2,100 members on its roll, Mr. Parry immediately took up the question of the battle between the manufacturers and organized labor in connection with the eight-hour and anti-conspiracy bills, which were defeated at the last session of congress. Referring to this contest, Mr. Parry said:

By its determined opposition to the passage of the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills this association performed what, to my mind, was a great public service, the full significance of which is, perhaps, not realized even by many who were foremost in condemning those measures. The mere defeating of these two bills does not tell the story. What was done that was much more important and far-reaching was to give an opportune check to socialistic impulse. It is impossible to hide our eyes to the fact that a large mass of the people, forgetful of the liberties and blessings they now enjoy, are with restless ardor striving to force the nation to what must eventually mean industrial disaster, if not anarchy and despotism.

Organized labor, an army presumably 2,000,000 strong, feeling its strength and exultant over many victories it had won, concluded last winter that the time was ripe to make congress engraft upon the statute books of the nation its sprigs of Socialism, legalizing those denials of individual rights which it has heretofore sought to enjoin by force. It drew up and fathered the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, the former of which could well have been entitled "An act to repeal the bill of rights guaranteeing the freedom of the individual," and the latter should have been termed, "A bill to legalize strikes and boycotts."

The introduction in congress of such measures as these and the support they received there and from the press and public can only be regarded as ominous manifestations of the deep-seated power of an organization which in late years has had such an insidious growth that we find it dominating to a dangerous degree the whole social, political and governmental systems of the nation. Who can take note of the hundreds of strikes of the last year, of the many acts of aggression and ruthless violation of principles heretofore held dear by the American people, of the subservient and apologetic tone of many newspapers and public men towards those things, and also of the all too prevalent antagonism toward capital without being impressed with the gravity of the situation? If organized labor had succeeded in getting its two bills enacted into law, more measures of a similar character would have followed close upon the heels, and we should have found Socialism stealing upon us at a rapid rate.

It is well that those who would revolutionize the social order, should at the very inception of their national programme meet with organized resistance, and it was fortunate that there was an association strong enough to checkmate the influence of organized labor this last winter, and that at a time when in the full plenitude of its power it seemed certain of success. This conflict—and it was a conflict, and a very momentous one—deserves to go down in history as the first decisive defeat of the socialistic forces which have of late years had such surprising growth.

Once thoroughly alive to the true nature of this un-American institution of organized labor as at present conducted, the people, I firmly believe, will place their stamp of disapproval upon it, and it will dwindle in power faster that it grew. Perhaps a new form of unionism will take its place—a beneficent unionism—for the right of the workmen to organize within the spirit of the federal constitution is not to be disputed. The employers of this country have no quarrel with the men that work for them considered as individuals. The welfare of those who toil in our factories calls for our earnest consideration. But what we must protest against is the unwarrantable usurpation of rights and the disastrous industrial policy which characterizes them in their present associated capacity.

Organized labor knows but one law, and that is the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and Vandals, the law of the savage. All its purposes are accomplished either by actual force or by the threat of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycots and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob power, knowing no master except its own will, and is continually condemning or defying the constituted authorities. The stronger it grows the greater a menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all the people have a voice. It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in the midst of liberty-loving people.

In setting itself up as a power independent of the power of the state it does not regard itself as bound to observe the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state shall attempt to abridge the privileges or right of life, liberty and property of any citizen.

It has not hesitated to resort to violence and the destruction of property to compel the acceptance of its demands. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage, and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto heaven, and yet an unaroused public sentiment too often permits them to go unheeded and unpunished.

It now demands of the public and of congress the privilege to violate the laws forbidding violence and property destruction that it may continue to maintain its power through terrorism.

It extends its tactics of coercion and intimidation over all classes, dictating to the press and to the politicians, and strangling independence of thought and American manhood.

It denies to those outside its ranks the individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit—a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American liberty.

It holds a bludgeon over the head of the employer, laying down the terms upon which he shall be permitted to do business. It says to him that he must deal direct with the union; that, while he shall pay the men who work in his factory, they shall be beholden more to the union than to him for their positions; that he cannot employ or discharge men without the indorsement and consent of the union; and that he must pay them the wage fixed by the union without regard to their individual worth or the economic ability of the employer to pay.

It denies to the individual the right of being his own judge as to the length of time he shall work, and as to how much he shall do within the time prescribed. It takes no account of the varying degree of natural aptitude and powers of endurance displayed by individuals and seeks to place all men in each particular trade on the same dead level, as respects his daily output and his daily wage. Thus a premium is placed upon indolence and inefficiency, and there is a restriction of human effort, reducing the aggregate production and increasing the cost of things produced. This policy amounts to not only a tax upon the consumer, the majority of whom do not belong to organized labor, but it reduces the demand of the trade at home and lessens the chances of successful competition by our manufacturers in foreign markets. The eight-hour law, which it demands, is merely the extension to a wider field of the principles it enforces in trades under its domination.

It drives unwilling men into its ranks by its policy of intimidation. Thousands of its members are such today, not because they sympathize with its purposes, but because they fear the consequences of not yielding to its tyranny. These men are, as a class, the more thrifty and capable of its members. They are men who secretly rebel against the system which places them upon the level with the incompetent and idle, and would gladly have free conditions established, that might prove their superior worth and give them advancement in life. But they dare not openly express their views, for they feel that their employment and peace depend upon their submissive acquiescence to the principles of the union.

The fixing of arbitrary wage scales by force would result in no benefit to any class of labor if all classes adopted the idea. Suppose that clerks, bookkeepers, lawyers, doctors, managers, business men, and, in fact, all workers outside of pure manual labor, should organize and should say that they must have such and such wages or so much profit, or they would go home and stay there. It is within the range of possibility that their demands might be acceded to. Increased wages and profits would thus be accorded to every one, according to the theory of organized labor, and poverty would be unknown on the earth. What an absurd proposition! Arbitrary enactments and all the resolutions and demagogy in the world can never create an atom of wealth. Wealth is created by labor, capital and ability, working together, and there is no other way of creating it. There being a limit to the possible amount of wealth that can be created, and the needs and desires of men being practically unlimited, there follows a natural conflict as to the relative proportion of this wealth going to each factor in production. When one class of men get a bigger share than they formerly received, then there is less for the remaining classes of men. It is ridiculous to assert, then, that a universal application of the arbitrary wage scale scheme would bring about anything but an advance in nominal wages, or, in other words, a decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real wages would remain practically the same.

Who can say that any man-made plan for the division of production will be less unjust than the natural law? The artificial division of consumable wealth means despotism, tyranny and slavery. It means the death knell of progress; it means ruin to civilization. The natural division of consumable wealth so long recognized in this country, means freedom, means justice, means progress. We owe everything to the freedom that has characterized our industrial system. Thrown upon his own resources the individual has been spurred on to higher effort, and the result has been progress in all directions. The higher the progress we have achieved the greater the benefits that have come to all classes.

Organized labor, with characteristic obtuseness, assumes that productive capital has been seized in some piratical manner by those who possess it, and that, therefore, it is legitimate spoils for those who can seize it. It is apparently oblivious to the fact that progress is dependent upon the amount of productive capital in use, for it is capital that multiplies the productive capacity of men, and the more wealth produced the more there is for distribution.

Organized labor is particularly denunciatory of trusts, but what greater trust is there than itself? It is the trand trust of the times. It is the muscle trust, the trust of men who make their living by manual labor. It is to be hoped that, in accordance with the Nelson amendment to the department of commerce bill, the government in turning the search light of publicity on the trusts, will not forget organized labor. If any institution needs to be exposed to the limelight, it is certainly trade unionism. But it is not only a trust itself; it is a creator of other trusts—of capitalistic trusts, as distinguished from labor trusts. One of the leading causes for the formation of a number of industrial combinations has been the necessity that has confronted employers to unite, that the exactions of labor might be more effectively dealt with.

Organized labor and the Socialist party differ in one essential respect. The former seeks to bring about Socialism by forcible methods, and the latter seeks the same end through the ballot box. The attempts of organized labor to compel the shortening of the hours of labor without regard to the effect on industrial welfare, its dictation of a uniform wage scale, which place the indolent and inept on the same footing with energy and capability, and the absolutism power it arrogates to itself over the individual, on the theory that the individual has no rights which the many need respect, are all cardinal principles of Socialism. Socialism is a denial of individual and property rights, and so, also, is trades unionism, when reduced to its last analysis.

In the afternoon C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., delivered an address on the "Tyranny of Trade Unions." He said in part:

I am here to plead the cause of the white slave of today. Practically every employee is as free as air to go and come at his pleasure and sell his labor where he likes, but the slave of a tyrannous labor union is in truth and in fact more abject than the negro slave of the past. There may have been some brutal and tyrannous slave owners in the South, but I ask you if ever in the history of negro slavery did there exist such a condition of oppression of cruelty as to the men, women and children, terror, anarchistic beatings and murder as now exists under the acts of desperate members of labor unions.

This body should proceed at once to the work of organization. Paid delegates should be sent broadcast to the labor centres, there to organize local unions, under the employer and employees' union. These local organizations would draw to themselves the best workmen in the land who are now forced too often from fear, and by violence, to give over their liberty to the manipulation and direction of noisy, turbulent men.

"BLUFF KING HAL."

Effie Ellsler at the Victoria Depicts Old English Scenes.

The presentation of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" at the Victoria last evening was on the whole highly appreciated. The audience was wafted back to, in modern eyes, the quaint atmosphere of the sixteenth century, with its wealth of material for romance in the atmosphere of that adventurous period with its stories of courtly chivalry. Effie Ellsler as Mary Tudor was an incarnation of the sprightly wit of the time. In her role, Miss Ellsler has to depict various moods, and she clearly established her right to the title of a leading actress by the manner in which she portrayed these successive phases of character. Self-will and capriciousness, humor, gravity (and when needed, queenly dignity), artifice and love were in turn strikingly exemplified.

Her adventures at the splendid court of Louis, and the artful way in which she ingratiates herself again into the good graces of her brother, Henry VIII., afforded opportunities for histrionic power to which Miss Ellsler was fully equal. The remainder of the company accorded excellent support. Walter R. Seymour as Charles Brandon being specially deserving of notice for his creditable work. Miss Ellsler and Mr. Seymour responded to many curtain recalls. Some characteristic minuet dances of the period were introduced to add to the picturesque scenes depicted in this historical romance.

A long-past age was resurrected in a realistic manner as one gazed last evening on courtiers, court ladies, guards, pages, kings and queens garbed in the attire of a nigh forgotten period. The play was invested with all the striking characteristics of the Tudor regime, and was consequently a most instructive peep at the manners and customs of this interesting period.

ADVANTAGES OF THE WEST.

Envoy of Tourist Association of Victoria in the City.

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, the traveling secretary of the Tourist Association of Victoria, B. C., is in the city. The organization of which he is the envoy has been founded for the purpose of making known the advantages of the West, and particularly of Victoria, as a place to live in and to visit. Mr. Cuthbert will deliver a lecture in Association Hall on April 14th, under the auspices of the Canadian Club and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, on "The Development of Canada, and What it Means to Canadians." He has with him an excellent series of pictures, which give one a comprehensive idea of Victoria and the surrounding country.

Mr. Cuthbert expects that, as a result of his visit to Toronto, the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will visit the West next autumn and see for themselves the country which affords them a natural home market. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

AMERICA'S CUP WINNERS.

List of Successful Yachts in the Great International Race.

For the benefit of the reading public, says the Seattle Times, which, from now until cold weather, will be largely forced to read of the doings of the two yachts Reliance and the Shamrock III., we print herewith the names of the yachts which have heretofore taken part in the international cup contests. The names are arranged in columns set opposite the dates of the races. It is a well known fact that the entire series of international races have resulted in American victories.

Cut out the following list and put it where you can refer to it when the racing season arrives:

	American.	British.
1851—	America.	Aurora.
1870..	Magic.	Cambria.
1871..	Columbia.	Livonia.
1871..	Sappho.	Livonia.
1876..	Madeline.	Countess of Dufferin
1881..	Mischief.	Atalanta.
1885..	Puritan.	Genesta.
1886..	Mayflower.	Galatea.
1887..	Volunteer.	Thistle.
1893..	Vigilant.	Valkyrie II.
1895..	Defender.	Valkyrie III.
1899..	Columbia.	Shamrock I.
1901..	Columbia.	Shamrock II.

George Wyndham, who introduced the Irish land purchase bill in the British parliament, is a lineal descendant, through his mother, of the great Irish rebel, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who led the revolution of 1897 and who died in prison from a wound.

THE MYSTIC SHRINERS.

Visiting Members Entertained by Resident Worshippers Last Night.

A considerable number of Mystic Shriners came over from the Sound on the Majestic yesterday afternoon and were entertained in a very enjoyable manner by local members of Gizeh Temple. Immediately on arrival a business meeting was held, at which 25 applications were dealt with, and in the evening initiation ceremonies were held in the Masonic Temple. An adjournment was afterwards taken to the Victoria hotel, where a most enjoyable banquet was partaken of.

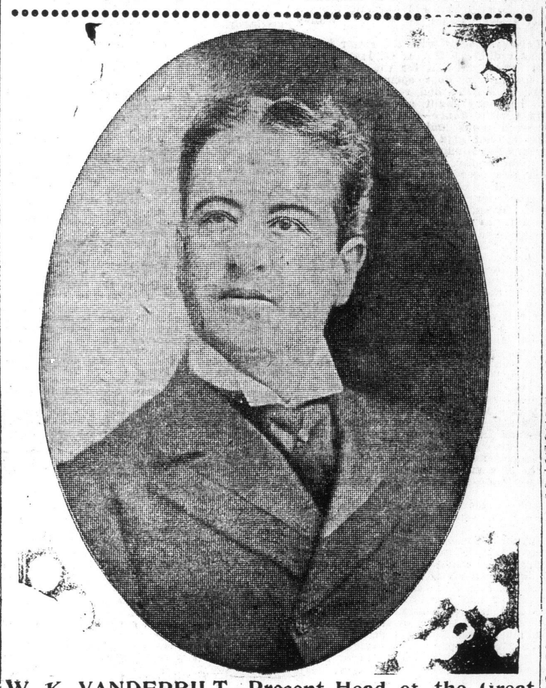
TAILORS' STRIKE.

May Be Called at Winnipeg if Increase is Not Granted.

Winnipeg, April 16.—(Special.)—The journeymen tailors of the city are demanding an increase of three cents per hour in wages, and have given the master tailors until Saturday to decide. If the request is not granted they will go out on strike. At present they receive 25 cents per hour.

Prairie fires near Regina yesterday destroyed Wm. Morton's stables and farm buildings with their contents.

S. R. Crockett, the novelist, is addicted to the scrap book habit in its most expanded form. He gets much material from his pasted clippings of newspapers



W. K. VANDERBILT—Present Head of the Great Railroad Family.