

Rosland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the
ROSSLAND MINING & PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED LIABILITY.
J. S. WALLACE, Manager.

LONDON OFFICE:
C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street London.
TORONTO OFFICE:
CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, Ltd., 83 Yonge St.
SPOKANE OFFICE:
ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room
First National Bank Building.
EASTERN AGENT:
EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY
ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United
States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a
year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months
for all other countries Three and one-half Dol-
lars a year—invariably in advance.

MORE LIKE JUSTICE.

There are somewhat satisfactory in-
dications of a growing inclination
among outsiders to be less unjust to
Great Britain in the matter of the
South African war. It would be rather
strange, indeed, if the spirit of civil-
ization which is supposed to govern
the greater part of the world in this
age were not led into a revolt of
greater or less extent against the
campaign of lies and slanders so sedu-
lously prosecuted by the pro-Boer
propaganda. For humanity's sake the
signs of such a revolt, though not yet
very numerous, are satisfactory. Even
in Germany, the most inveterate cul-
ticator of slander, the signs are to be
found. The speech delivered in the
Prussian diet by Baron von Richtho-
fen, the foreign secretary, was evi-
dently inspired by a desire to be just
and fair and to counteract the evil-
minded work of the slander bureau.
The very conclusive evidence cited by
the speaker would prevail with any
but the most bitterly prejudiced among
his own countrymen.

Unfortunately much of the dirty
work done against Britain in this mat-
ter is to be laid to the credit of pro-
Boers at home. For the benefit of well-
meaning people who have been deceived
by the vapors of Miss Hobhouse
and her coadjutors plenty of home
evidence in contradiction has been
supplied. Dr. Conan Doyle's pamphlet,
which completely covers the whole
course of the war, would convince any
person at all amenable to reason that
the accusations against the British
authorities and troops are practically
unfounded. In this connection it is
only fair to note that the Seattle Post-
Intelligencer has reviewed Dr. Doyle's
evidence in a spirit of justice. After a
critical examination of the book it
says: "The defense of Dr. Doyle is
not vague and general, as are the
charges. It is supported by docu-
mentary evidence, by letters from
Boer men and women, and from many
ministers of the gospel who are on
the ground, including some Dutch
ministers heartily in sympathy with
the Boers. He also includes letters
from Boer officers still in the field,
thanking the British for the excep-
tionally kind treatment of their wives
and families. He cites statements
from the foreign military attaches and
from foreign war correspondents who
attended the army, some of whom
were in sentiment most ardent pro-
Boers, all agreeing in hearty praise
of the personal conduct of the British
soldiers."

It may be safely predicted that in
no long time the cloud of lies and
slanders created by base-minded en-
emies and weak-minded friends will be
dispersed. It is somewhat unphilo-
sophic to feel injured by them in the
meantime, but no one can say that
even over-sensitiveness on this point
tells badly for a nation's character.

UNDESIRABLE CHINESE.

The members of the royal commis-
sion are quite emphatic in their re-
port against Chinese immigration. As
touching the general effect on this
province they say: "There is one con-
sideration as it affects the various
industries that ought not to be lost
sight of. Exact data from the census
is not before us, but in a total esti-
mated population of 177,000, of whom
129,000 only are whites, the presence
of about 16,000 adult unmarried males,
trading with their own people and im-
porting largely their own food, and
finally taking the greater part of their
earnings with them to China, is a
vital matter. Under normal condi-
tions this number of adult males
ought to represent a population of
from 50,000 to 75,000 at the least of
men, women and children, requiring
homes and creating a demand which
would affect favorably every industry,
trade and calling in the province. This
great advantage which ought to flow
from the development of the coun-
try's natural resources is thus largely
curtailed by the employment of this
class of labor." The truth is that a
great portion of the "unmarried males"
whom the commissioners found are
actually married. They have their
wives and families in China and peri-

odically send home for the support of
these a solid contribution from the
money earned in this country. This
fact, which is not generally known,
gives more weight to the contention
of the commission quoted above. An-
other clause of the report is worthy
of note, as practically summarizing
the conclusions at which the commis-
sioners arrived:

"This class of immigration falls far
short of that standard so essential to
the well-being of the country. From
a Canadian standpoint it is injurious,
and in the interest of the nation any
further immigration ought to be pro-
hibited. The great industries will not
suffer. There is a surplus of this class
of labor at the present time ready to
enter any avenue of unskilled labor
that may open. If no more were ad-
mitted the supply is equal to the de-
mand for years to come, and the
change will be so gradual as to be
almost imperceptible. There are more
Chinese today in Victoria and adjacent
thereto than in the whole state of
Washington. The Chinese laborers
who are already in the country will
be benefited by the change. Trade
with China will rather be promoted
than otherwise, by removing a cause
of friction, as has been found to be
the case in the United States in their
Act. The interests of the Empire can
best be served by building up a strong
and united Canada, able not only to
defend herself, but afford help if need
be to the mother country. Whatever
permanently weakens British Colum-
bia weakens the Dominion and the
Empire, and no material gain to indi-
vidual interests ought to weigh for
one moment against this injury to the
nation."

A WANTON LIBEL.

Rosland people are naturally at a
loss to account for the action of the
Vancouver Province in publishing a
gratuitous and idiotic libel on their
city. There is no perceptible reason for
envy or malice on the part of Van-
couverites against this place, since the two
cities are in no sense rivals or com-
petitors. Each goes on its own way
without interfering to the slightest ex-
tent with the interests of the other,
and no one could possibly detect any
motive for a person in Vancouver
seeking to injure the reputation of Ros-
land. The only probable explanation is
that the Province is like unto some
meddlesome old beldame who has no
profitable occupation for her thoughts
and must needs fall back on the vilifica-
tion of her neighbors. It would be
hard indeed for any such person, with
the most diseased of imaginations, to
outlive this performance of the Van-
couver paper. The picture of the Golden
City's condition which it has conjured
up is so very different from the reality
that the contrast is positively ludicrous.
Fortunately those who read the Province
are well aware of its love for inaccu-
rate sensationalism and will be ready
to discount its statements about this
city as they do those on other lines.
All outsiders whose good opinion is of
value to Rosland know its real position
too well to be led astray by stupid
yarns, therefore the damage from such
sources is more likely to be sentimental
than material. Nevertheless, it is natu-
ral to resent so wanton an attack and
proper to deprecate the thoughtlessness
that makes it possible. Inquiry of any
person at all acquainted with the sit-
uation here would have saved the paper
from making a fool of itself and from
showing a readiness to injure the re-
putation of a neighbor against whom it
has no cause for ill will. It would be
useless here to correct the misstate-
ments of the Province serialism, since
the board of trade has issued an autho-
ritative contradiction. In point of fact,
almost every sentence in the whole
article contains falsehood, either direct-
ly or by implication. To sum up the
whole matter, it may safely be said
that even at its darkest time Rosland
produced fewer bankruptcies in propor-
tion to its population than Vancouver
did during the same period, and now
that the depression has gone by the
situation here is proportionately better.
The next time the Province feels
moved to say something about Ros-
land it should seek instruction from
someone who knows.

THE 3 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Canada is not likely to follow the ex-
ample of New South Wales in exact-
ing a commission on business done for
the Imperial government, if one may
judge from the utterances of news-
papers which usually reflect the views
of the government. The Toronto Globe
on the subject says: "Correspondence
published in Saturday's Globe shows
that the government of New South
Wales claimed a commission of 3 per
cent. on expenditures made on behalf
of the Imperial government in connec-
tion with the war in South Africa, and
that the Imperial government has de-
cided to allow the claim and to pay
the same commission to all the other
colonies. We do not undertake to judge
the action of New South Wales, and we
presume the ministers of that colony
understand their own business. But we
confess we do not see on what ground
such a claim could be made on behalf

of Canada. The expenditure of money
for war purposes in Canada is not a
detriment but a benefit to the people,
and we see no reason for asking for a
percentage on our own profits. On the
other hand, we are not at all enamored
of the practice of calculating the amount
of profit which Canada has made out
of hay and other war supplies. Of
course, when war does break out, the
producer of food reaps a certain profit,
to which he is fairly entitled, but as
lovers of peace we hope that such profits
will be few and far between. We trust
the commission will not be accepted so
far as Canada is concerned." The Win-
nipeg Free Press points to the fact that
the premier of New South Wales, Mr.
See, is in private business a commis-
sion merchant, and but carried the prac-
tice of that business into his public
dealings with the home government.
The Free Press adds: "The matter has
been brought before the Imperial par-
liament in the form of a question, to
which Mr. Broderick replied that the
government of New South Wales was
the only government which had put
in a bill for commission but that the
commission at the rate of 3 per cent.
would be granted to all the colonies
which had made disbursements in the
same way. Surely the other colonies
will have a chance to protest. The Im-
perial government makes its own de-
cisions, of course, but this is a decision
which Canadians, at any rate, will re-
sist. Why should the shabby conduct
of New South Wales affect any other
colony?" The people of Canada will al-
most unanimously agree that this view
is the proper one.

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE.

There are some very odd features to
the political situation in this province.
The position of the government is, in-
deed, that a parallel could hardly be
found in political annals. As the de-
pates and correspondence from Van-
couver clearly show, the ministers are
kept in office only by the votes of Mr.
Martin and his four followers, men who
are avowedly out of sympathy with the
aims and objects of the government.
In the ordinary course of events the
latter's tenure of power cannot be of
long duration. At any rate, it can only
endure as long as Mr. Martin pleases
to give the government his support,
and there is every reason to believe
that he will withdraw that support just
so soon as he is ready to make his own
bid for power.

Already Mr. Martin and his followers
have found themselves obliged to vote
against their former declarations in or-
der to defeat Mr. Helmecken's motion
and save the government. In a very
short time they will be called on to per-
form a similar "vote face" on the
Canadian Northern land grant question.
There is naturally much speculation as
to whether they will do it. The diffi-
culty of the situation is clearly shown
by the announcement that Mr. Martin
has called a meeting of the executive
committee of his action for a con-
sultation as to the coming vote. Rightly
or wrongly, this is taken to mean that
he wants abolition from his Van-
couver convention pledge in order that
he may be at liberty to vote for the land
grant and again save the government.
The popular expectation is that he will
vote for it anyway, and that his obedi-
ent executive committee will promptly
grant the required dissolution. A differ-
ent view is taken by the Vancouver
World, which enjoys the peculiar posi-
tion of supporting Mr. Martin and at
the same time opposing the government
which he is pleased to keep in office. In
a recent issue the World says:

"Those who have been so ready to ac-
cuse Joe Martin of infidelity to his prin-
ciples and his pledges in ready accept-
ance of Mr. Dunsen's notorious rail-
way deal, have yet to cite the slightest
evidence of an intention upon the part
of the accredited leader of the Liberals
of this province to vote or act for this
much discussed and highly objection-
able agreement. Mr. Martin is on the
contrary understood to have expressed
himself as steadfastly opposed to all
such subsidies as are herein contem-
plated, and is bound by the wish of the
association for whom he acts as leader
to oppose the measure. With his assist-
ance it may be fairly counted that any
railway bill drafted in fair accord
with the stated condition of the rail-
way bargain on which the 'Victoria
election was largely won will meet de-
feat in the legislature."

As defeat of the government is not
in accordance with Mr. Martin's plans
just at present, there is some difficulty
in accepting this view as correct. There
is an apparent way out of the dilemma,
which he may possibly endeavor to
take. Since he is the actual master of
the administration, he can postpone
the submission of the Canadian North-
western contract until a redistribution bill
has been passed—or an attempt made
thereat—and supply has been voted.
Then he would probably feel at liberty
to let the government disappear from
the stage and try to occupy it himself.
Whether that be his program, and
whether he is able to carry it out, time
must be left to tell. One obstacle is
plainly in his way, namely, that he and
the ministers cannot agree on the terms
of a redistribution. To do "Joe" jus-
tice, we believe that a redistribution ar-
ranged by him would be fairer to the
whole province than any the ministers
would propose, for they are more like-
ly than he to favor the localities which
are now notoriously over-represented

in the house, at the expense of the more
populous and more important districts.
The task of effecting a fair arrange-
ment of the representation would be a
difficult one in any event, but its diffi-
culty will be much accentuated by the
keen desire of the three parties in the
house to secure advantages for them-
selves. The public may expect a long
wangle over the question when it comes
up, and there is only too much reason to
fear that the redistribution will be far
from just and proper, if indeed one is
effected at all.

As matters stand, an early general
election may be looked for, and the
Miner would be greatly pleased if it
could foretell as a result of this sat-
isfactory settlement of this distracted
province's affairs.

THE SILVER CUP.

The sale of the Silver Cup mine, an-
nounced yesterday in a special de-
spatch to the Miner, is a transaction
of some importance in the mining
world. It may be assumed that the
new owners of this well known Lar-
deau property will proceed actively to
its more extensive development and
to the free shipment of its high grade
ore. Mr. Pool has deservedly won the
reputation of being a shrewd and en-
ergetic mine operator. With ample
financial resources, with the improved
facilities for shipment afforded by the
new railway and with a mine of estab-
lished high value, it would be surpris-
ing if he did not make a success of
his new venture. The province in gen-
eral will in all probability benefit by
the name which the Silver Cup will
make for itself under its new owner-
ship. Lately it was announced that
some 800 tons of ore from the mine,
valued at \$116,000, were stored at
Trout Lake for shipment on the open-
ing of the railway. In the past, with
only the most awkward and expensive
means of forwarding its output, the
mine has earned handsome profits.
Therefore its prospects, in the much
improved circumstances, ought to be
extremely good. This property and
the two other great mines of the same
district, the Nettie Lake and the Trine,
should build up a splendid reputation
for the Lardeau, which also possesses
many others of prospective richness.
It is a disagreeable illustration of the
clogs on this province's progress as
a mining field that so rich a district
should have been left so long without
proper means of transportation. Its
resources have for years been known
to be remarkable, yet neither public
nor private enterprise came to its aid,
though the temptation would seem to
have been so great. It is satisfactory
to see that its disadvantages in this
respect are now to be largely removed
and that it will have something
like a chance to develop as it should.
There is much room for speculation
as to why the former owners of the
Silver Cup were ready to sell at a
price apparently below its proved
value, as is alleged, but many circum-
stances might arise, apart from the
mine altogether, to supply them with
a motive. One fact that may well be
noted is the reversal of the usual pro-
cess involved in the transaction. In
very few cases do local men buy mines
from outsiders, and the circumstances
of this purchase will in the light of
that fact be likely to furnish a good
advertisement for the country.

COMMUNICATIONS

ACTIONS AGAINST TRADE UNIONS

To the Editor of the Miner:
Sir: In his determination to out-
Herod Herod as a social reformer Mr.
Smith Curtis has reached the climax
by lately introducing into the legisla-
ture a bill: "An Act respecting actions
against trade unions and kindred as-
sociations."
The whole tenor of this bill is de-
cidedly reactionary as it strikes at the
very foundation of all that is sacred in
the eyes of a Britisher, namely, his
inherent right to enjoy his property and
to protect the same from injury.
The first clause of the bill provides
that trade unions shall not be enjoined,
in other words that no matter how
flagrant may be the acts of the members
of trade unions and how serious their
interference may be with the rights of
another in the peaceful enjoyment of
his property as the law now provides,
such trade union and its officers and
members (if Mr. Curtis' bill becomes
law) will not be amenable to the law. To
put it another way, any and all other
bodies of men, corporations or entities
shall be subject to civic remedies for
infractions of the laws but trades
unions and members thereof shall be
exempt. Now, why should this be? Have
trades unions methods that disgraced She-
fild thirty or forty years ago, and that
their victims would have nothing to
"look for damages but the pockets of
the individuals, usually men of small
means who acted as their agents."
"The acts done by their agents in the
course of a strike; the undertaking
"such management and direction is one
of the main objects of the defendant
society is perfectly lawful, but the
management and direction undertaken also
the responsibility for the manner in
which the strike is carried out."
"It is not a question of the rights of
members of the society, BUT OF
THE WRONG DONE TO PERSONS
OUTSIDE THE SOCIETY. For such
"wrong arising as they do from the

wrongful conduct of the agents of the
society in the course of managing a
strike which is a lawful object of that
society, the defendant society is in
"no way liable."
Again the capitalists are mine. The
remedy by injunction is not sought or
granted for the purpose of invading the
rights of members of trade unions, but
to prevent wrong being done by mem-
bers of the society to those who are
not members of the same. There is an
old equity maxim well known to Mr.
Curtis, namely, "Where there's a wrong
there's a remedy," yet by his proposed
legislation Mr. Curtis seeks to wipe
out this equitable doctrine which has
obtained in the law of England from
time immemorial.

We do not require a better illustra-
tion of the necessity and effectiveness
of trade unions being made responsible
and their funds liable for wrongs done
to others than the case of BAILEY
VS. PYE. The plaintiffs were a firm
of glass merchants who obtained judg-
ment in 1897 for £1,218 damages (in-
cluding costs) by the acts of the de-
fendants' officials and members of the
National Plate Glass Bevelers Trade
union, as well as a perpetual injunc-
tion. The total amount Messrs. Bailey
recovered by execution against the
principal defendants was £5. I cannot
conceive a greater injustice than this.
The case for the union was defended
out of the funds of the labor union at
large and of ninety-nine other labor
unions giving financial support, yet no
recovery of the damages awarded was
possible.

Mr. Curtis seeks to perpetuate this
state of affairs in British Columbia by
legislating away the rights which the
highest tribunal in the realm has de-
clared are the rights of persons and
corporations whose property and whose
business is injured by the wanton acts
of members of trade unions. I will with
your permission take up the other fea-
tures of the bill in a later article. In
the meantime commending my remarks
to the thoughtful attention of the mem-
bers of the legislature, I subscribe myself,
SIR,
BRITISHER.

Rosland, B. C., March 18, 1902.

The full text of the bill referred to
in the above communication appears
below:

1. This Act may be cited as the
"Trade Unions Protection Act, 1902."
2. No trade union, whether regis-
tered or not, nor any kindred voluntary
association of workmen, artisans, labor-
ers or employers, shall be enjoined, nor
shall it or its funds be liable in damages
for any threat or act of intimidation
or conspiracy made, done or caused to
be made or done by any officer, mem-
ber, agent or servant of such union or
association, but the foregoing provision
shall not relieve any such officer, mem-
ber, agent or servant for any such act,
if he would be otherwise liable in dam-
ages, or to be enjoined for the same.
3. No such trade union or association
shall be enjoined, nor shall any officer,
member, agent or servant of such union
or association nor any other person be
enjoined, nor shall it or its funds, nor
any such officer, member, agent, serv-
ant or other person be made liable in
damages for communicating to any
workman, artisan, laborer, employer
or person facts respecting employment
or hiring by or with any employer, pro-
ducer, or consumer or distributor of the
products of labor or the purchase of such
products, or for persuading or endeavor-
ing to persuade by fair or reasonable
argument, without unlawful threats or
intimidation or other unlawful acts, such
last named workman, artisan, laborer,
employee or person, at the expiration
of any existing contract, not to renew
the same with or to refuse to become
the employee or customer of any such
employer, producer, consumer or dis-
tributor of the products of labor.
4. No such trade union or association,
or its officer, member, agent or servant,
or any other person, shall be enjoined
or liable in damages for publishing in-
formation with regard to a strike or
lock-out, or proposed or expected strike
or lock-out, or other warning workmen, arti-
sans, laborers or employees or other per-
sons not to seek employment
in the locality affected by such strike,
or lock-out, labor grievance or trouble,
or from purchasing, hiring or consuming
products produced or distributed by
the employer of labor party to such
strike, lock-out, labor grievance or
trouble, during its continuance.
5. This Act shall be retrospective in
effect, and be considered as part of
the existing law in the case of
any action now pending against any
person, which is not maintain-
able on account of the passing of this
Act, the defendants in such action, or
any of them, may apply summary to
the court within a reasonable time to the
court or judge for a discontinuance or
dismissal of such action against the ap-
plying defendant or defendants, and shall
be entitled to have such discontinuance
or dismissal upon payment of the
taxed costs of the plaintiff, or, where
all the defendants do not apply, upon
payment of a proportionate part to be
fixed by the court or judge. Where no
such application for discontinuance or
dismissal is made within a reasonable
time, the action shall be tried and de-
cided as if this Act had never been
passed; provided, however, that where
the action includes other causes of
action outside the purview of the Act,
the foregoing sections 2 to 5 inclusive,
and the costs to be paid shall, in su-
perior court, be varied accordingly, as the court
or judge may direct.

SLAVE DEALERS CAPTURED.

Portuguese Troops Attacked Strong-
holds and Liberated 700 Slaves.

MOZAMBIQUE, Portuguese East
Africa, March 15.—The Portuguese
troops captured 18 slave dealers and
killed 50 others at Pemba Bay recently,
when the government forces attacked
the 12 strongholds of the slave dealers and
liberated 700 slaves.

Chilled to the bone? A teaspoonful of
Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweet-
ened will do you ten times more good
than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitu-
tes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry
Davis'. 25c and 60c.

IN EAST

Death of Mr. of the P. Ont

A Montreal moned to the

OTTAWA, Mar-
Colonel Burland, an
appointed comman-
team. Major Ed.
43rd Battalion, he
adjutant.
Mr. Maxwell told
regarding the
and Eastern Rail-
Cowan has given
amend the crim-
that proceedings
must commence
after publication of
that if a civil ac-
proceedings cannot
no time is fixed for
criminal libel.
Mr. Blair said
this session to in-
trude and control
TORONTO, Mar-
College hospital
announced that
were to be appoin-
the general hos-
physicians will also
registrars.
Before the death
late commercial in-
bec firm of Seguin
ceased assigned his
Commercial Trav-
society to his em-
leged debt of \$1,64
suing to have the
aside.
Commissioner Ex-
the Salvation Army
dicitis, has passed
Algonquin Park
wolves, and an eff-
get rid of them.
OTTAWA, Mar-
wife of the Com-
Ottawa, died this
illness.
MONTREAL, M-
received here this
the death of Rev.
for several years
Patrick's church, t
RAT PORTAGE, t
The Conservatives
candidature of Dr.
William, for the c
Hale of Lake of
Ontario elections.
HAMILTON, O-
McLeod, the Scotch
threw Charles Re-
Pa., five times in
had an hour to do
TORONTO, Mar-
wife of Hon. W.
the provincial elec-
tion, died yester-
day. She had
and only recent
Ottawa.
WINNIPEG, Ma-
liam dispatch says
there on suspicion
Francisco murder-
orately identified
man wanted. Off-
the arrest, receiv-
afternoon from C-
man of San Fran-
taken there and
identity beyond a
officer left San F-
the necessary pay-
ment calls him-
silence, saying or
proper time com-
he is not the m-
Francisco.
HALIFAX, N-
Rome, a Nova Sc-
pany's lineman, re-
on top of a high
to the street, be-
QUINCY, ILL-
of Quebec has
deal dealing with
real recently, so-
ed, will be a sev-
exchequer. The
mentioned on the
marks were not v-
bers of the legis-
L. S. Brierley, ed-
ing been summa-
bar of the house
answer to a cha-
MONTREAL, E-
Mann, of MacKe-
night for Nova
firm's railway ex-
tion. Mr. Mann
well to have a
way under of
Scotland and Cap-
OTTAWA, Ma-
F. McCarty of
Mr. Tarte today
man and asked
of the river at
with, Mr. Tarte
spend \$8,000 now
an engineer to e-
improvements w-
further grant w-
Mr. Hibbert
Vancouver on
likely return the
The bill rega-
fields of British
of the railway co-
the suggestion of
over to be re-ca-
way from Fran-
mountain, in co-
pany's works. B-
man's father, B-
Mr. Gallher's
Rossland and
company was p-
road from Ross-
and thence to
any line.
F. J. Deane