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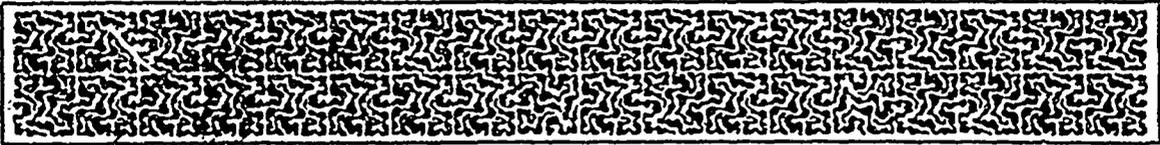
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The Outlook

Victoria, B. C.



October 5, 1901.

Vol. 1, No. 24.

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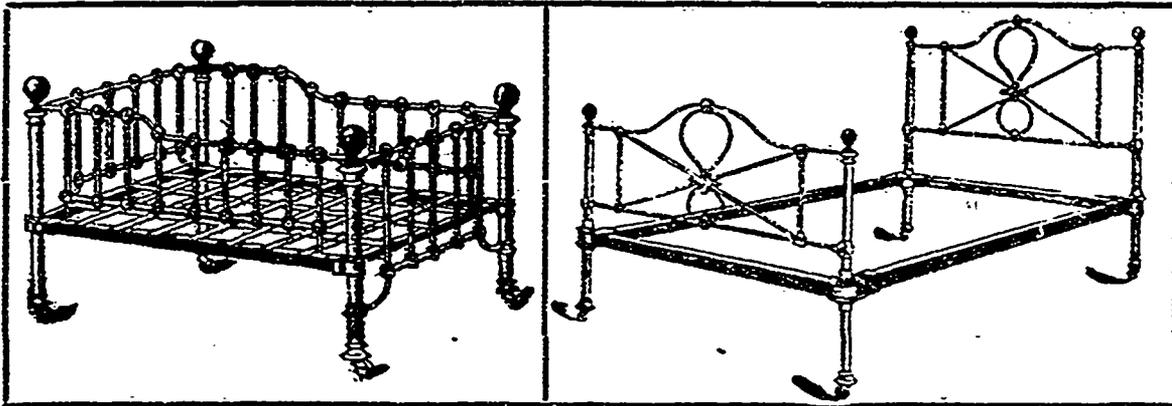
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THE OUTLOOK.



Vol. 1.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OCT 5, 1901.

No. 24.

THE OUTLOOK.

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Offices—Cor. Courtney and Gordon Sts., Victoria, B.C.
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Editor.

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CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—No. 20.

We have mailed the following letter to the London Times:—

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—Appreciating the value of your space and the urgent demands made upon it by matters of more immediate national concern, I hesitate to, again, trouble you with a grievance so far removed from London as the Mongolian immigration evil in British Columbia.

But your editorial criticism of my letter of July last, and, also some statements in the communication of a correspondent, published in your issue of the 31st ult., both call for a reply, and I will feel very much obliged indeed, if you can find room for this second letter. If I can succeed in making myself clear there will be no necessity for again troubling you at such length.

These are the portions of your editorial criticism to which I have just referred:

"He admits, indeed, that the strongest of the objections entertained to Chinese immigration do not apply to the Japanese."

"We doubt whether well informed opinion in British Columbia is at all unanimous on the subject (of Mongolian immigration). But, if it were so, we should still urge our Canadian fellow countrymen to give a more patient hearing to the 'Imperial considerations' of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken in connection with this question, than Mr. Falconer seems inclined to do."

"Apart, moreover, from the serious damage which the hasty action of the Colonies might do in this respect to our Imperial relations with Japan, they would do well to remember that Japan is in a position to exercise reprisals against them, and possibly to inflict upon them losses which would far outweigh the benefits they hope to reap from a restriction of Japanese immigration. We are surprised that this aspect of the question should be ignored by a Canadian writing from Victoria, B.C., who has under his eyes, in the splendid fleet of the Empress Line constantly passing to and fro between Canada and Japan, the evidence of the great trade which has sprung up during the last decade between the two countries, and which is annually increasing, to the benefit of both."

* * * * *

In the letter of your correspondent these statements occur:

I know British Columbia, have a son-in-law there, and have argued this question with leading men in that Colony; moreover, I have had official communication with the Japanese Government through one of their former representatives at Washington, and in other ways.

"What is the great want of Canada? A large and industrious population."

* * * * *

"The Chinese are the most industrious and useful of all the laborers. The province of British Columbia could scarcely be 'run' without them."

* * * * *

"The miners do not like them, for they lower the price of labor, and set an example of industry which the white man is not always inclined to follow. They are the gardeners everywhere as well as cooks; they milk cows, and indeed will do anything as long as they are well treated and well paid."

* * * * *

"The Japanese, too, are flocking into Canada. They have many attractive qualities and are excellent in household matters and laundry work. The Canadian Government dare not keep them out though working men would like to do so. If they were excluded the famous Manitoba No. 1 wheat might be kept out of Japan as well as other Canadian products."



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An increasing amount of wheat goes every year to Japan, and a promising market would be lost to Canada." * * * *

"The argument that the Chinaman earns much and spends little is hardly worth examining. He largely increases the products of the soil and therefore the wealth of Canada." * * *

"British Columbia has been called by a well known American writer 'the brightest jewel in the British crown,' but wages are so high that in this as well as in the other provinces there is some danger for the future, except in the case of miners and those who hold mining property."

Replying to your criticisms in the order in which they are above quoted:

The objections to Chinese which do not apply to Japanese are not the "strongest" objections, they are of secondary importance from a practical standpoint.

Of the hundreds of expert witnesses, including large employers of Chinese and Japanese labor, who gave evidence before the Royal Commission of inquiry at the beginning of the year not more than six or seven expressed the opinion that Mongol immigration was necessary, or desirable, in the interests of the country at large; on the contrary, the volume of testimony was overwhelmingly in favor of total exclusion or a five-fold increase of the present head tax on Chinese.

Should the volume of Coolie labor from Japan, at any time, assume large proportions, rioting and bloodshed would inevitably result here, just as it would in London, or any other place, under like circumstances, among working people whose means of livelihood were threatened. In such an event the damage to Imperial interests would be two-fold and very difficult of repair.

Trade reprisals against Canada on the part of Japan are impossible because Canada is the buyer and not the seller. The imports and exports for 1900 being \$1,751,415 and \$112,308 respectively.

The statements of your correspondent are manifestly absurd; for instance:

"The Chinese are the most industrious and useful of all the laborers. The province of British Columbia could scarcely be 'run' without them."

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"The miners do not like them, for they lower the price of labor, and set an example of industry which the white man is not always inclined to follow."

As a matter of fact our mines, timber areas and agricultural lands were all discovered by white men, and white men built the roads and trails to make them accessible. Chinamen do not lower the wages of miners because there is not a solitary Chinese miner in the province, though, in some of the coal mines, they are employed in an inferior capacity as helpers and common laborers.

It is true that they are market gardeners, and this is what the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health has to say of them:

"I found that in nearly all the families in which typhoid infection occurred it was the custom to get vegetables from Chinamen. Now, it is not generally known but it is a fact that vegetables can, and often do, carry infection. Of course, most vegetables are purified by boiling, but many—such as salads and celery—are served raw. This, no doubt, is the cause of more trouble than is generally supposed, and, therefore, I thought it my duty to visit some of the gardens supplying Victoria.

"I only visited 'Chinese' gardens, and am satisfied that should the patrons do the same, they will make a change. In many of them pigs are kept—there is no pretence at keeping the place clean—the pens are simply an abomination—the yards just as bad. In two instances I saw offal lying around, which from its condition must have been there for days. Such are some of the surroundings where market vegetables are kept.

"This is bad, but nothing compared to the filthy habit all these Chinamen have of preserving their urine for the fertilization and whitening of vegetables. Each garden has a barrel always full of urine, which is allowed to decompose so that plenty of ammonia develops: the vegetables are then freely sprinkled with this. (Sprinkled on the vegetables after they are well grown.—Ed.) Outside this disgusting practice, the health aspect is grave, because these vegetables, unless cooked, will carry typhoid or other diseases just as sure as milk or water. I would recommend that this matter be actively dealt with."

They (the Chinese) do not "largely increase the product of the soil and therefore the wealth of Canada," because they raise no grain or other crops for export (unless they assist in a small secondary way as servants of white farmers) but only vegetables, the money obtained from the peddling of which goes to China and not to increase the wealth of Canada.

If "The argument that the Chinaman earns much and spends little is hardly worthy examining," then, the feature of industry and finance is worth examining.

Your correspondent says: "If they (the Japanese) were excluded, the famous Manitoba No. 1 wheat might be kept out of Japan, as well as other Canadian products," and: "An increasing amount of wheat goes every year to Japan and a promising market would be lost to Canada."

A reply to this may be found in Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1900 (the latest available) in which it is stated that Japan imported from Canada, in the year named, the very modest quantity of four bushels of wheat of the value of two dollars.

In view of what Canadians have done without Mongolian assistance in other parts of the Dominion, where conditions of soil and climate are so much inferior, the imputation that Anglo-Saxons are not capable of "running" British Columbia refutes itself.

The fear of your correspondent that British Columbia may be injured by the maintenance of high wages is an imaginary one, because, in no part of the world have high wages proved otherwise than beneficial, morally, socially and industrially.

In proof of what would appear absurd—that in the mining industry high wages bring about cheap production, the following paragraphs, from the Mining Reporter, of Denver, Colorado, may be quoted:—

* * * * *

"From these figures it would look as if cheap labor, like cheap everything else, did not pay in mining at least. And if one makes a comparison of the various mineral regions of the world it is not difficult to show that net profits under slave or semi-slave labor are nowhere anything like as large as they are under high-priced and free labor, even though gross production may increase and become very large."

* * * * *

"In fact, few of the wise 'sayings' that have come down to us from the past are truer than the one which insists that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.' Any system which disregards this fundamental policy will probably have to pay directly or indirectly for

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the disregard of human rights. The Rhodesian and Transvaal ores average from \$8 to \$12 per ton in gold values, and the industry seems in danger of collapse because operators have difficulty in obtaining labor at 50 cents per day. Transport these regions and their deposits to the Western United States and they could be made to pay handsomely with \$3 wages. At the Homestake mine in the Black Hills, and the Treadwell in Alaska (where, it is true, the ore body is vastly larger), magnificent profits are resulting from \$2 to \$4 ore, under \$3.50 wages, and there are hundreds of deposits in the West no wider and just as difficult of access or extraction as those of India and Africa, where full wages (\$3) are paid, and handsome dividends continually accrue. What is the reason?"

The great want of Canada is, no doubt "a large and industrious population": but not a population of unassimilable aliens without wives or families who swarm together in crowded tenements, live on ten or fifteen cents a day and send their earnings out of the country.

The anomalous state of the labor market here is undoubtedly due to the presence of the Chinese and Japanese who are keeping out the strong, healthy white labor of the Eastern Provinces; otherwise how can it be that men will go on working in Ontario and Quebec for \$1.50 per day when Chinamen are being paid as high as \$2.25 in British Columbia?

The question of Mongolian immigration is of the gravest moment and it should receive immediate attention, if serious colonial disorders and complications are to be avoided.

Japan should be cheerfully willing to enter into an agreement to stop the exodus of her coolies into British colonies. Her offer of reciprocity in immigration is hollow, because it will never be possible for large numbers of British working men to go to that country and enter into industrial competition with the natives.

So far as travellers, scientists and the refined classes are concerned, reciprocity may be quite fair; but it can never be fair with regard to the British working classes, because it is impossible for them to take advantage of it.

It will be well to remember that should information regarding Mongolian immigration be needed, at



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any time, the people of the Colonies immediately affected will be in the best position to furnish it. Nothing short of a residence—and a pretty long residence in these Colonies can enable even a good observer to form sound conclusions. The question cannot be studied in all its bearings from the window of a Pullman car nor the promenade deck of a steamboat.

The object of this letter, and of that kindly published in the Times of the 19th ulto., is not to attempt to deal with this grave question, but to draw attention to it.

DAVID FALCONER,
Editor of The Outlook.

Victoria, B.C.

September 25th, 1901.

Comment.

The city decorations in honor of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have been much criticized, notably those on James Bay bridge. It has been truly observed that as we could not hope to vie with larger cities in the richness and beauty of our decorations so far as tinsel and bunting were concerned we might yet have made a display far more pleasing in the eyes of the Royal visitors by drawing on the natural materials which we possess in such abundance, and forming at least a portion of the main decorations of evergreens and natural timber. It is a pity that these opinions did not prevail before the plans for the decoration of the city were decided upon. The candy store display at James Bay is more pathetic than festive. It resembles the grounds of a two bit picnic after a rainstorm more than anything else.

The investigation into the cause of the disaster to the S.S. Islander is proceeding deliberately. No doubt ample evidence will be obtained upon which to base a verdict, though the testimony of many important witnesses may not be available for one reason and another. Three main points seem to have been established thus far: The steamer was running at full

speed; the passengers were not promptly aroused when she struck the iceberg; the boats were not immediately launched, nor kept by the steamer, under control of the ship's company, until the passengers had an opportunity of saving themselves.

It is to be hoped that the by-law authorizing the city to borrow \$100,000 for the installation of septic tanks, and the necessary sewers to connect them, will be passed by a large majority of the ratepayers.

Although any addition to the rates of taxation are to be avoided, if possible, there are some improvements which cannot be delayed without serious detriment to the whole community.

Public improvements, if judiciously carried out, always prove to be a good investment and the immediate cost is afterwards returned by reason of improved real estate values, and an increased demand for building lots and houses in the districts benefited.

The disaster at Extension, following on the heels of others in the mines of Mr. Dunsmuir, would indicate that the employment of Chinamen underground is not a money saving proposition after all. If it be asserted that the Chinamen have nothing to do with the disasters, a sufficient reply is furnished by the record of the New Vancouver Coal Co., which has not had a disaster since the Mongols were turned out of the workings and kept above ground some years ago.

Though the decorations at James Bay bridge have been adversely criticized, nothing but high praise can be bestowed upon the illuminations in honor of the Duke and Duchess of York—they were lavish and tastefully arranged.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

We are pleased to draw attention to a new industry just started in Victoria by Messrs. Taylor & Haggart, who have commenced to manufacture Brass and Iron Bedsteads. Both members of the firm are thoroughly practical men and no doubt the venture will be successful. Industries like these are much needed in Victoria and help directly to build up the town. It is to be hoped that our citizens will accord the new enterprise a liberal patronage.

A PLEA FOR EARLY CLOSING.

Two societies have had their annual meeting recently in this city. The one embracing those large organizations, the labor unions, having for their object self-protection and the amelioration of the conditions of life; the other, a meeting of those who are interested in the amelioration of the conditions of life of the lower animal creation.

A correspondent in our last issue strikes the right note when he suggests that as well as the animals, there is a large number of people who also need protection; but one must differentiate between the lower animals for whom the S. P. C. A. acts, because that society "speaks for those who cannot speak for themselves," and those who, having language, are able to make their requirements known.

It seems quite evident, however, that in this city as elsewhere, there is a large community which needs the protection which only law can give them.

There can hardly be any conditions of life more trying, than to be accountable to somebody else, all day long, and every day and also to maintain a sweet and obliging manner to customers, whose whims and fancies are often capricious, and their manners overbearing. The owner of any business has the stimulus of knowing that all that is done there, is tending to his own advantage—he can come in and go out, responsible to no one.

The employee has few of these incentives. The best part of his life spent for his employer may meet with some suitable reward, after many years, or more probably, as the years creep on, he may find that he is "too good," or his just claim for higher wages may cause his long and faithful service to be overlooked, so young men are brought in, to push out the older.

It seems almost incredible, that assistants should be confined in store or workshop from eight in the morning till eight at night, and Saturdays much later, no half holiday, unless the few hours granted on Saturday can be so called, and no summer holidays. Sunday is the only break in this monotonous mill of life. A married man told us, he never saw his children all the week except on Sunday; he went out before they were up, and they had gone to bed when he came home at night. One ought not to have to plead for the amelioration of such conditions. It is white slavery. No lady would expect to keep her Chinaman, if he couldn't have afternoons occasionally; this is admitted and freely granted.

The Saturday afternoon, when it is granted, is accepted as a great privilege: the day is badly chosen

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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of course, the holiday spoilt because the employees have to return again to work at the end of the day. Were some other day fixed on, say Wednesday or Thursday, so that the store could be closed for the remainder of the day, and the employees feel that they were free for the rest of the day, that would be a boon indeed.

Think of it! A man has children who hardly ever see him, a home for which no time is ever allowed him, to do the 1,000 and one things about the house and garden, which help to make the charm of home; and are a sure yet simple recreation; no time to go out with wife and children; friends, with no time to keep up the acquaintanceship; no time for physical and mental culture, no time for anything, after work is done but to eat and sleep.

Perhaps we should take some shame to ourselves for not finding out till the summer is well spent, that there are stores in this city where it matters little to the assistants whether it be summer or winter, for all they know of it. We must, however, exonerate the public to a certain extent, for we are bound to admit that those really interested have not endeavored to bring this question home to the conscience of the people. It has always been thought, that in this city, holidays, and leisure were abundant enough, yet it is evident that here the conditions of life to a great number, are as hard as in any towns of England or America. Upon enquiries we have made we find this is certainly the case.

In England there is a law against excessive over work, and inspectors are appointed under government, to visit stores and workshops and dressmaking establishments and find out whether the law is being kept.

Perhaps it matters but little, that one pleads the cause of the employees, at one time of the year, rather than another, for it should become the rule of the town that all stores should close one a certain afternoon all the year round, and not re-open any more that day. Customers would soon learn to remember that on one day in the week they could not shop after a certain hour. If all stores closed no business would be lost, the rapacious tradesman would gain no advantage, and the service of the employee would be better rendered, for this necessary relaxation. Working men could do a great deal to help this matter; it is very often the habit of the late shopping of their wives that obliges stores to keep open.

Having by combination obtained certain privileges for themselves, they ought not to be the means of placing hindrances in the way of others who as yet have not attained the same advantages.

Young men in banks, city offices, warehouses, government offices and lawyers, have generally reasonable hours, and holidays as well, and they do more work, and are the better servants, because they are better men on account of it.

Any owner of a store who seeks to fulfil the obligation he is under to his assistants and considers them, doing all he can for their benefit, will tell you that he loses nothing, in fact, he has more willing and intelligent service: which more than compensate him for any benefits he may confer. We know this is done in London, and in busy towns in England, and employers and employees alike appreciate the boon.

Now for the stock arguments against early closing. "It has been tried," you say, "but with no success." Well, you didn't try long enough; the greedy tradesman would in a short time find that he gained very little, because customers had got out of the habit of shopping on that afternoon, also that he was losing prestige, and he would in time be won over.

Another argument against it is: There are sure to be black sheep, men so selfish that they couldn't sleep at night thinking of the possible dollar they might have lost; there are always those who will find a plea for their greed. Of course if Jones the grocer will keep open, Brown in the same line of business cannot close. This would right itself in time; for the better part of the community would not deal with Jones because he happened to be open, and he would steadily lose the good opinion of those he most cared for.

There is yet another consideration, that people coming in or going out by the boats may want to shop or do business, and so we may be playing our business into the hands of Seattle and other Sound cities.

But as everyone can find an argument in favor of the thing he wants to do, all we can say is, those who argue in this way are proving too much, are arguing the case in favor of our plea: for if they are so weak, or so greedy as they make themselves out to be, then the law should step in and protect them against themselves.

Shall we go a step further, and say we rather blame the employees for not asserting themselves? The difficulties are great no doubt; in fact they seem to be so great, that in England the House of Lords lately appointed a commission on this matter, which issued a very full report, with the result that tradesmen can be compelled to do what their greedy pro-

<p>Worms in Dogs.</p>		<p>The Kennel Male Fern Capsules are the Best.</p>
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pensities would not bring them to do otherwise. That a bill should be brought into the Lords by Lord Avebury and carried, and has up to the time of writing, also passed unanimously a second reading in the Commons, speaks for itself. The report of the commission says: "It was found that while voluntary effort was in many places general, get the fact that thousands of young people were working so many hours, that their lives were a monotonous round of work and sleep, and to be thus deprived of any reasonable opportunities of physical and mental culture, constituted a serious moral danger."

The evidence of the committee went to show that employers are as eager as their assistants for legislative remedy.

We should very much like a committee to be appointed for the same purpose here, and evidence taken as to what hours are exacted from employees, and we should hope to see, as they have in England, a workshop Act and inspectors appointed.

For while human nature is as it is legislators, who have to consider the well being of the whole community must make laws to protect those who need it. All the writing and arguments will come to nothing, unless the assistants who desire the benefits take some initiative. Let them start a committee, which will be able to find out what proportion of shop keepers would close, what amount of support the scheme would receive from the public, how many people would promise not to shop on a certain afternoon.

We trust they would not fear to prejudice themselves in the eyes of their employers. It is much more likely they will find that their employers would appreciate the boon as much as their assistants, if they were sure they were losing money.

However, it can't be done by wishing and bewailing our fate: if the assistants but put their shoulders to the wheel, and start an early closing association, or take some steps, half the difficulties will disappear, solved by the steps they have taken.

A bird dealer, not a hundred miles from Charing Cross, was considerably startled the other day by a man rushing into his shop and insisting on the return of a parrot he had purchased some time back.

"Why," remarked the dealer, "you've had him three months. What's the matter with him?"

Customer: "W—w—well, the b—b—b—blessed b—b—bird st—st—st—stutters."—Fun.

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Miners' Tools and Camp Outfits a Specialty.	Tools, Iron, Wagons, Carriages	
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OF ALL KINDS.		
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POLITICS.

The political situation is rapidly assuming definite form. In the next twenty-four hours the public will likely know what is before them and they can govern themselves accordingly.

To-day all sorts of rumors are flying about—that the Government will resign on Friday morning; that the Premier will make it a condition of his resignation that the present cabinet be retained, and a number of others equally startling. All of the chief conspirators are in town and startling developments may be looked for.

Until something happens to set these rumors at rest one way or the other nothing can be done but speculate. Meantime let every man who has a vote keep cool and do his own thinking.

It is not usual for a discredited administration to dictate the terms upon which it will resign office, and it is safe to say that the people will insist on unconditional surrender seeing that they have the matter entirely in their own hands.

A strong effort is being made in some quarters to introduce party feeling and work it up during the coming campaign. It is said that it is impossible to get a stable government otherwise than as a party government; that supposing the vote of the province could be rallied under one banner: "British Columbia for British Columbians," the whole house would be on one side and that would never do at all.

Certainly a house full of representatives all on one side would be a political wonder never heard of before, but there is no reason why it should not carry out the will of the people more thoroughly, endure longer, and accomplish greater and more lasting results than the cat and dog form of government hitherto believed to be the only correct form in civilized countries.

Seeing that by means of party politics the people have always been divided against themselves to their own undoing—that they have been worked upon through their feelings and prejudices and betrayed by professional schemers and political slysters we believe that the election of a house full of British Columbians earnestly working together for the interests of British Columbia would be an experiment well worth trying, and that there will never be a better opportunity of trying it than at the coming general election.

We know that the fate of the province depends on five things, namely:—

Total stoppage of the Mongolian invasion.

WE SEND FOR **\$1.00** A LARGE BOX

—OF—

Toilet Paper,

With a neat fixture, all ready to attach to wall. Ask for the dollar Toilet Box. Delivered free anywhere.

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VICTORIA.

Fit Reform.

The only store in the city where gentlemen can buy Tailor-made garments Ready to Wear.

73 Govt. St.

Railway competition.

Jurisdiction over own own fisheries

A just share of the federal revenue.

Cabinet representation in proportion to the value and extent of our resources, and some others of lesser magnitude.

Will the separation of the people into parties corresponding with the east help us to get our claims admitted and settled at Ottawa? Past experience proves the opposite, because the party that rules at Ottawa rules the same party in all the provinces; and if a government of the opposite party be elected in any of the provinces matters, though they could not be worse, are no better.

WORKINGMEN'S MEMORIAL.

The memorial printed below was sent by the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria, to the Governor-General, for presentation to the Duke of Cornwall and York. We also print the reply of Major Maude, giving reasons why it was necessary to refuse to have the memorial presented. This memorial was endorsed by upwards of six thousand members of the various trades unions.

"To His Royal Highness Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Duke of Saxony; Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., Etc., Etc.

"May It Please Your Royal Highness:—

"On the occasion of your visit to the Capital of British Columbia it is our privilege to approach you with the assurance that in no part of His Gracious Majesty, your august father's dominions, does the tide of loyalty run higher than in this outpost of Empire upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean. To the Persons of your House, in the Persons of our late beloved Queen Victoria and His Most Gracious Majesty the King, British subjects in every part of the world owe a debt of gratitude which can only be paid by the personal devotion without servility to the Constitutional Head of the Empire, which is the proudest tradition of our race, and of whose existence among the workingmen of this Country, for whom we speak, we esteem it a higher honor to assure you.

"It must have been borne in upon you in viewing the Province of British Columbia with its noble road-

steads and harbors, its great wealth of coal, iron and precious metals, its resources of timber, fish and agricultural products, that it is destined, under favorable auspices, to play an important part in the future expansion of the British Empire; nor is there any higher tribute which we can pay than to express the truth that it has been through the wisdom and self-sacrifice of our sovereign rulers that the hearts of its people are bound into this Imperial Family of Nations by ties which are too strong ever to be broken.

"We would crave your indulgence to bring before your notice the conditions of a large and increasing proportion of the population of this Province who are condemned to a condition of servility, as hostile to the traditions of freedom peculiar to our country, as abhorrent to the instincts of humanity; we refer to the Mongolian immigrants who have been imported to form a supply of labor in this province. That their status is servile is apparent from three facts: First, the conditions under which they are allowed into the country, a head-tax being exacted; second, their civil status, in that they are not permitted to exercise the privilege of voting; and, third, and worst of all, their social status in that they are forcibly compelled to live under conditions of sexual isolation which lead to awful degradation and revolting immorality.

"Many thousands of human beings are brought into this province and while here compelled to live under these conditions in order to restrict the dangers to which the community is exposed through Mongolian immigration; and the two most important sources of authority to which appeal is had to defend this monstrous custom are the exigencies of the Empire and the doctrines of the Christian religion. Yet, in spite of the fact that every principle of decency and morality has been violated in dealing with these people; that every tradition of British freedom has been broken in the endeavor to limit the danger from them; that danger is becoming daily more imminent and pressing.

"The Orientals have already monopolized all those forms of light industry in which the women of our people have been accustomed to find an honorable place, and from whose ranks the mothers of our soldiers, artisans and pioneers have been accustomed to be drawn.

"They have already dispossessed whites from all kinds of labor upon the soil, and are creeping steadily

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A few reasons why you should use our bread:

It is absolutely pure. Nothing but the very best flour used in its manufacture. Will keep moist longer than any other. It contains no lard or other animal fats. Always sweet and will not upset the most delicate stomach. It also has the true home-made flavor. TRY IT.

A. COOMBS, Proprietor.

Telephone 712.

into the skilled trades, and the business of merchandise and storekeeping, while every new discovery of wealth is merely a signal for a fresh and more active invasion of Mongolians. Nor is it possible for white men to prevent this process unless they are prepared to descend and live upon the same unutterable social plane as the Mongolians are forced to accept; while the attempts to minimize its effects which have been permitted have merely disgraced our civilization without accomplishing their object.

"All the attempts which have been made by the people of British Columbia to deal definitely with this question have met with opposition from the prerogative of the Crown as vested under the British North America Act in the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and His Most Gracious Majesty's Government in Great Britain, on the ground that the international relations of the Empire precluded refusal to admit within its boundaries the Mongolian races.

"It is true that the interests of the whole are greater than those of any one part, and were British Columbia alone concerned it would be our duty to submit, even to the extent of the extinction of the white population here, rather than endanger the interests of the Empire. British Columbia might cease to be the breeding ground of British subjects, industrious in peace, and loyal and devoted in war, and we, with our sons and daughters, might be forced to withdraw (as we are now being forced) further within the limits of the Empire, or to seek asylum under a foreign flag; and this might indeed be bitter to ourselves, but without great prejudice to the larger concerns of the Empire. But this process of dispossession once begun, what limit or definite barrier could be assigned to it. It is the firm conviction that, in this matter, we are fighting for the British Empire against the greatest danger which ever menaced it, a danger which armies cannot avert, nor fleets guard against, that we have been encouraged to address you. We are being defeated because our hands are tied. It is for want of enlightenment on the nature of the combat, and the issue which is at stake, that we attribute the exercise of power which is rendering the people of this province impotent against the recrudescence of Orientalism upon Canadian shores.

"Let the loyalty of our hearts, and greatness of our need, compensate for our ignorance of the etiquette of Courts, and of the conventional subtleties

of language in which those who approach Royalty are wont to couch the expression of their desires."

Citadel, Quebec, 11th Sept., 1901.

Sir: I am commanded by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, enclosing a draft address which the workmen of the province of British Columbia propose to present to the Duke of Cornwall and York on the occasion of His Excellency's approaching Royal tour in British Columbia. In reply, I am commanded by His Excellency to point out to you that this document as transmitted to him is in no sense an address of welcome to their Royal Highnesses, but is rather a criticism of Imperial policy, wholly unsuitable to the occasion, His Royal Highness being in no way responsible for the action complained of, or in a position to apply a remedy. His Excellency therefore regrets that he cannot undertake to lay your memorial before His Royal Highness. At the same time the Governor-General desires me to assure you that he fully recognizes the right of the workmen of British Columbia, in connection with all British subjects, freely to approach the throne in respect to any grievance, but he would suggest that such petition should be forwarded to him in a regular manner and through the recognized channel for submission to His Majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. S. MAUDE, Major,

Governor-General's Secretary.

President Victoria Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, British Columbia.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

That is if you have any reason. This is not for you if you are a politician or thing, capable of being bought with a \$5 bill or a promise of office: even if it is a directorship in a mine, or a cabinet position. It is an appeal to every honest man who loves his country and his fellow man and who is desirous of having clean government, for the people and by the people and not having our government run by a lot of political hacks, who are the tools of corporations, who under the law are desirous of stealing from the common people, rights and privileges, they are not willing to pay for, except the amount it takes to bribe those who represent the people and are ready to sell out the people's rights.

Now if you are a square man and not a moss-back, you with many others are utterly disgusted

If you want the Best and Purest in

Preserves

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Catsups,
Pickles,
Uingars,

ASK FOR

OKELL & MORRIS'.

We pay the highest wages.

We use B. C. Sugar and Fruits.

We employ only white labor.

By supporting B. C. products you help yourself and support the children of B. C.

Factory—VICTORIA.

PIANOS! Why do we sell so many Pianos?

The simplest reason in the World. After a customer has visited every store in Victoria and compared figures our prices are always found to be the lowest. This is just as certain as the world turns around. Try it and just see how much we can save you. You will be surprised.

New KNABE, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, LNIERSON and STANLEY Pianos, cash or \$10 00 monthly.

The largest stock in the city to select from.

Fletcher Bros,

Music Warerooms: 93 GOV'T. ST

with things as they are, politically, in B. C. to-day. You have no faith in the Government, or the leader of the Opposition. Would it not be wisdom on your part to change your doctor and join with the new Labor party who favor political independence, on new clean-cut lines? For, as it now stands, while it originated with the labor unions, yet to-day it is open to every voter of all classes and conditions of life, who will join with them in securing good clean government in the public interest, and on modern lines. Our former friends in the sister province of Manitoba have had to cut themselves clear of old party lines and lay down a new platform—the first plank of which is the referendum or direct legislation law, by which the people may insist on having any law referred them to vote on, if they so desire it, and so a check is kept on legislators. Here in British Columbia we have one of the finest countries on the face of the earth, rich in a wealth of minerals, timber, fisheries, etc., etc., and we need statesmen, of broad minds, clear heads and with hands that are clean, who are prepared to investigate those modern laws that are to-day doing so much for Switzerland, New Zealand and Australia, and who will not be afraid to try and test, as reason may dictate, the effect of such laws on the province here.

Now is there reason to fear—for you cannot have worse legislation than you have had in the past?—and why should you fear something new, if it is based on the "Golden Rule" and the practical good of all the people collectively as the first and foremost considerations. True it may not give some few the "snaps" they have had in the past, in coal lands on the Island and Crow's Nest, or even other choice opportunities of filching to fill their pockets; yet, as all things have an end, surely it is time, the end of all such stealing had come.

How can I urge you to be a man and do your part? Shame you?, or plead with you? I prefer the latter, though you may deserve the former. Therefore in the name of God and humanity, in the name of your country, for the sake of future generations, for your wife and children's sake awake: be up and doing, in place of sleeping or playing puppet and join with those who are earnestly desirous of a better state of things and so add your judgment and influence in the cause of right—and the common weal.

MARCORBUS.

Minnie: "I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice young lady—and she's worth her weight in gold."

Bob: "Stout girl, I hope."

Industrial Notes
and Comments.

Trades and Labor.

Edited by * *
T. H. TWIGA.

TRADES AND LABOR POLITICS.

The recently formed independent political labor party should mark a new epoch in local politics. I am not prepared to say that it will, or it won't; but I am prepared to say if professional politicians and party hacks of any stamp are permitted to meddle with its workings, it will only be another good move frustrated for want of the exercise of horse sense.

I have no hesitancy in saying that an undercurrent has already been turned upon it, for the purpose of running it into fusion with one of the old parties.

Already is heard talk of an alliance. What alliance can this party make and retain its integrity?

If it is the opinion of the majority of the party that a course of this kind ought to be pursued, it is only just to the minority that they be told of it.

The name "Independent Political Labor Party" will not harmonize with any other political party of to-day. The Government Labor Party, the Opposition Labor Party, the Liberal Labor Party or the Conservative Labor Party—any of these will go for what they are worth. If the new party is out for anything it should be out for honesty. If there is any purpose to serve in misleading the public, yea, even a portion of its members, then it belies its name. If we are to have independence, let it be independence. If we are to make common cause with any of the other parties, let's have the courage of our convictions.

* * * *

It is regrettable that labor men find it difficult to agree upon a suitable candidate from their own ranks. For some reason or other they can tell you every weak point in any man suggested, and pretend not to see one strong trait in his whole make-up. Yet, if a yellow dog was put up by one of the old parties they would declare he was a strong man in

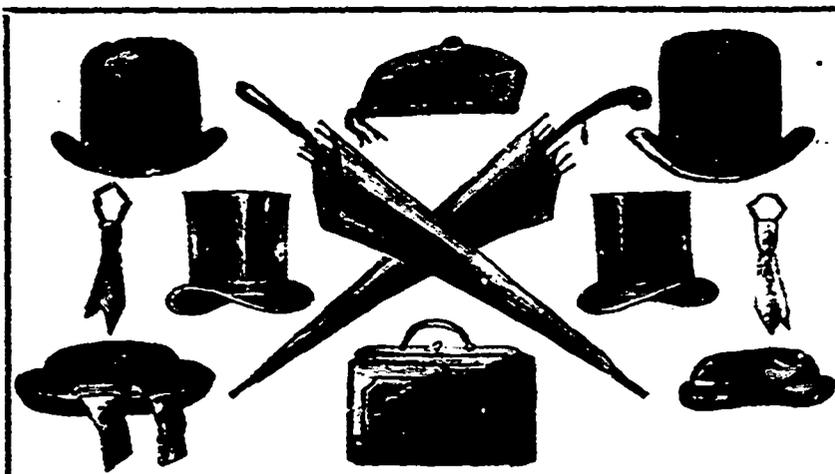
every particular. What fools working men are. They growl from New Year's to New Year's about the unfitness of the representatives for legislatures and parliaments, and when an opportunity of trying one of their own men comes, they allow themselves to be bamboozled by the smooth talk of professional heelers.

* * * *

Somebody has truthfully said that men either inherit their politics or get them second-hand. It might be added that not one man in a thousand undergoes a change of heart in this respect. This explains why working men do not redress their wrongs through the ballot box. It has often occurred to me that instead of trying to alienate the political affections of working men from their old loves, it would be better to feed the flame and encourage more working men to take an active interest in their party conventions. It matters little which party they belong to so long as they would exercise gumption enough to vote for candidates of their own making, rather than those put up by their capitalistic confederates just before election only. Politicians, and even statesmen, tell that party government is the only kind of government that can ever be; that no third party can live. The scheme suggested would not interfere with this open opinion, but what it would interfere with would be the personnel of representation of these parties. Instead of having lawyers, capitalists and professional men monopolizing the seats in parliament we would have more farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and working men legislators.

* * * *

Just another stir in the political pot. The working man who tells you straight out that he is a Liberal or a Conservative as the case may be, is 100 per cent. preferable to the man who claims to be independent, and is not. There are a few of the latter kind at large, and to their discredit may be traced almost every failure of trade unionists to make itself felt in politics.



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Agents for "Christy's Hats," "Perrin's Gloves,"
"Dr. Jaeger's Underwear."

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION.

The trouble on the waterfront between the Longshoremen's Union and Stevedore McDermott led to the summoning of two members of the union to answer a charge of using threatening language and interfering with non-union men working. This is a serious kind of charge—a charge, which, if proven, would have gone hard against the accused. However, the fact that Mr. Powell for the complainants asked to have the case dropped, on the ground that he had been misinformed by the complainants, shows that the object of summoning these men had some ulterior purpose to serve. It is scandalous that men should be subjected to such unjust treatment without a chance of redress. Some few issues ago, a case was recorded where an organizer was accosted on the street, taken to the police court, searched, and papers taken from him. There was no reason why this act should have been perpetrated. Something must be done to stop this business of invoking the law without proper cause or reason. The only apparent object to be served—as far as can be seen—is to try and run a bluff to scare union men.

To start at the beginning of this trouble: The Longshoremen's Union was founded on the 31st of January, 1901. No attempt was made to increase wages until the 27th of April, when it was decided by the union that all China boats should pay 40 and 50 cents—50 cents for night work, Sunday work and statutory holidays. On the 10th of May it was decided that all coal handled by stevedores be charged 40 cents for day work and 50 cents for night work, excepting C. P. R. boats.

The idea of charging stevedores more than companies is recommended by the international union. The section concerning this reads: "Local unions are requested to endeavor to abolish the stevedore system by taking the work themselves directly."

On the 20th of May the scale on all coal was raised to 40 cents and 50 cents; this included companies as well as stevedores.

On the 10th of June all stevedore work was raised to 40 cents day and 50 cents night work, holidays and Sundays.

On the 22nd of July it was decided by the union to raise the scale on all general freight from 30 to 40 cents, to 40 and 50 cents.

The first objection to paying this rate was on the Largo Law between the 26th and 29th of July, Alex. McDermott, the stevedore, refusing to pay the

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FOR PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

We are
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post.



scale. Since this time on Mr. McDermott has refused to employ union men. It will be seen that from the 10th of June up to the arrival of the Largo Law on July 27th, Stevedore McDermott paid the union scale without objection. Why he objected to paying the same on the Largo Law is not excusable on the grounds that he was jumped upon without notice, because for over six weeks he had recognized and paid the scale on other vessels.

The union is persistent in its demands, and will insist upon a uniform scale of wages, and will not work for any stevedore who does not pay it.

The longshoremen are now prepared to do stevedore work themselves. This will, they contend, permit them to make a fair wage and at the same time enable ship-owners to save the exorbitant charges they are being assessed by the stevedores. In short, it means that there will be no middle man's charge. Arrangements are being made to establish agencies at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, and when these are completed bids will be forwarded for the purpose of discharging the ships and saving the expense of the middle men for the ship owners, thus making Victoria a cheap port of entry for discharging cargo.

Stevedore McDermott claims that he has a full crew on the ships Red Rock and Alexandria Black, and that he is not hampered in the least. Investigation shows that the stevedore is working the crew of sailors in the holds of these ships. Six longshoremen could do as much work as twelve sailors, who are paid at the rate of 50 cents a day by the captain and 50 cents from the stevedore. The latter paid his share last week, but the captain's promise stands good to pay at some future date. It is a question whether, according to the articles signed by the sailors, it is legal to work them in this instance. The only ground upon which the crew of a ship can be worked in handling freight is in the absence of labor being available. It is contended in this case that labor is obtainable and this infringement on the rights of the sailors is not justified. In addition to this the cargo of the Red Rock has been contracted out to the stevedore and should be handled by him—not by the crew of the ship.

The daily press has had statements from both sides. In one instance a statement made by Mr. McDermott calls for more than an explanation—it asks for a flat denial. In the Colonist, among other things, Mr. McDermott is reported as follows:

Tennis Rackets and Balls.

(Ayres and Wright & Ditson.)

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

115 Government St.,

Kodaks and Photo Supplies.

"As stated in the Colonist a few days ago, a committee of three called on me to conciliate the difference, and made a proposition, which I agreed to, but when brought up before the union it was voted down. This was that I pay the old rate on all contracts in existence before the raise, and in future arrange for the 40 cent rate."

The report of the committee to the Council mentioned nothing of this; furthermore, the committee, when spoken to said no proposition whatever was made by Mr. McDermott. Now it is up to Mr. McDermott.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

To the Editor.

A few nights ago I got into good company for a couple of hours and during the course of the evening the talk turned on the New Zealand arbitration act, and among other opinions advanced was this: That the award of an arbitration court should not be made compulsory, but that "public opinion" should be relied upon to enforce the parties to the dispute to obey the award, or in other words, that the fear of being considered in the wrong by the public would be sufficiently strong to keep the defeated party from refusing to stick to the award.

Let us look at things as they are and draw our conclusions from what we see around us as to the force public opinion exerts.

We, the people, all want a railway, direct and independent to the Kootenays with as direct connections as possible with the Coast cities. The Government of B. C. knows this, but do they, or will they, bow to public opinion? The answer is no! not until forced to by the ballots of the people, or public opinion in the concrete. Public opinion in the abstract doesn't jar them in the least and yet they are sent there as the direct representatives of public opinion.

Comparisons are odious, 'tis said, and I am going to compare the Government of B. C. to the C. P. R. Co. I don't know which party will feel the odium most; but I would like to ask which is the more likely to take into serious consideration the attitude of public opinion on any of their acts. Not the C. P. R. They are in no way responsible to concrete public opinion. Their history shows that they have the most shameless disregard of it and are, by their actions, echoing the gentleman across the line, who, when president of the B. & O. Ry., said: "The public be damned."

Let us suppose a case. If we had a court of arbitration in Canada, whose awards were not binding, except that the parties were afraid of public opinion if they did not keep them and the recent dispute on the Canadian Pacific Railway had been referred to it and the men given almost all they demanded, how would the company stick to the award? Only until the first opportunity to set it aside, and very probably they wouldn't accept it at all.

New Zealand's experience is that the Court of Conciliation, whose award is not compulsory, only settles one third of the cases brought before it, the

other two thirds have to be taken to the Court of Arbitration, and when settled there they remain settled for two years. A peculiar thing about that court is that no lawyers are allowed to enter into its proceedings. Another feature is that the work goes on while the decision is being arrived at and there has not been a strike in seven years.

INQUIRER.

WANTED—A CANDIDATE.

The public, by which we mean the wage-earners, who earn an honest living in office, shop or factory, or in any other way, this collective body of men are earnestly wondering who will be brought out in the present crisis to defeat the Government, who have lost the confidence of the country. They realize that they need not look to the Dunsmuir party to bring out anyone who is not bound hand and foot to the capitalistic chariot, who control things to-day. If they look to the Liberal party, they know they are weak, and this the party know full well themselves; hence the desire and efforts on their part to ally themselves with the Independent Labor Party, so lately formed. We would almost be tempted to suggest that the following advertisement be inserted in the daily press:

"Candidate Wanted.—The Independent Labor Party, voicing the feelings of the people at large, want a man with a good clean record, and not a politician, an advanced man, who will be willing to go to Parliament as their servant (not master), willing to leave his resignation in the hands of three representative men, who shall hold it in the public interest: one in deep sympathy with labor, and who will honestly endeavor to find a plan to settle the Mongolian question in a fair way; a man not afraid to introduce new measures, which are for the public good, and will see that the public interests are in each and every case provided for, and protected when charters are given to corporations: and last but not least, a man who will undertake to urge direct legislation, until it becomes law. All applications to be addressed to the Secretary Independent Labor Party."

W. H. M.

NOTES.

In New South Wales, the oldest of the Australian colonies, general elections have recently been held. No party there terms itself Conservative, the names in use being Liberal, Progressive and Labor. The Progressive ministry was supported by the Labor party, and where Labor candidates were put in the field, no Progressive candidates were nominated. There were some 40 Liberals elected, 40 Progressives, 25 Labor and 18 Independents. The Labor men appear to hold the balance of power.

* * * *

Between one and two hundred union machinists employed in the Kingston locomotive works went out on strike Wednesday because one of their number was discharged for refusing to work overtime. The union has issued this statement: "The trouble

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are constructed with such excellence that they are building up our reputation throughout British Columbia.

Write for Catalogues and Prices.—O

GIDEON HICKS & COMPANY,
55 Government St., Victoria, 123 Hastings St., Vancouver.

PHONE 718- Old or Shabby Furniture made as good as new at small cost. Carpets Cleaned, Repaired and Relaid. Awnings and Blinds made to order in first class style. Give us a trial order and you will be pleased with our work.

100 Douglas street.

Smith & Champion,

Upholsterers and Awning Makers.

is simply a man was discharged for not working last night and the foreman insists on men working every night no matter how the men feel, whether sick or well or what private business they may have to attend to. The men think this altogether wrong and will not submit to such treatment. The union threatens to call out other departments unless a settlement is reached, while the company state the works will be closed for good rather than submit.

* * *

For the Amalgamated Association to triumph in this struggle would mean that for once labor had triumphed over its arch-enemy, J. P. Morgan. It is he who is primarily responsible for the fact that the contending forces cannot come to an understanding; it is his hate of organized labor which denies workmen the rights which are theirs by law. When J. P. Morgan organized his great steel trust, and created, by a stroke of his pen, seven hundred millions of dollars of fictitious value, nothing more was to be expected than that as soon as possible the steel trust would put on the screws and press the last drop of blood out of its workmen. The trust refused to deal with organized labor whenever it could do so, and it had an iron-clad "agreement" ready for the individual workers to sign, whereby the individual worker simply threw away his manhood, and became a slave in word and in fact to the trust. That such an agreement is against all law, against every true conception of individual liberty, mattered nothing to the trust—therein lay the opportunity to crush organized labor. It is certainly the earnest prayer of every right-minded man, to see the trust checkmated in this dastardly attempt: and whatever outside help and influence can be brought to bear by the friends of organized labor, is freely and generously offered.—Bricklayer.

WORK AND WAGES.

To the Editor:

One of my neighbors is out of work. He was in a packing-house and some improved machinery made half the men in his department unnecessary, so fifty of them tramp the streets to find work, while the cupboard grows bare at home and the children shiver in their threadbare clothes at the appearance of winter.

I have no kick against the machine. It lightens human labor—somewhere. But there is something wrong when labor-saving machines make it harder for workmen to live. So many men are thrown out of work in all lines that, though the machine has not yet touched my own work, the competition for work of any sort makes my living as insecure as any. Any day I may expect some single man to come along and offer to do my work for less than I can keep my family on, and then where will I be?

Wages are tending downward and I don't see how we are going to help it, with so many unemployed. The trusts are making things worse. See the

80,000 "drummers" who are no longer needed. They will crowd out some less gifted men in other lines, and these will become tramps, criminals, or suicides—what else can they do?

I don't blame the trusts, either. They are simply doing things in the most economical way. But something is wrong when economical methods make it harder for workmen to live. Why am I and my comrades in labor shut out from the benefits of inventions and improvements? Why do those in possession of capital get it all? All, and more; for they take advantage of the conditions to get a still larger share of the earnings of labor, and force me to accept less. Why is this country being split into two classes, the rich who get everything, and the poor who get a bare living? The conditions that preceded the fall of Rome or the French Revolution are being reproduced in America; and when the pressure upon us workmen gets a little heavier we will become desperate.

In the United States the production of wealth averages ten dollars and a half for each single day's work of useful labor. Leaving out the "salaries" of railroad presidents and other magnates who do next to nothing for their income, the average wage is about one dollar and a quarter per day. Now who gets the other nine and a quarter dollars? What right has he to it?

As a free man I claim the right to the whole product of my labor. If Brown and I work together, and Brown does two thirds of the work while I do one-third, I claim one-third of the product as mine. If Brown lets me have only one-tenth he is a thief.

If Brown lets me use his tools which will last, say, a year, then he is entitled to the share represented by the cost of his tools. If the tools represent in cost 30 days' work, and my labor is 300 days, Brown is entitled to one-tenth of the product. If he keeps nine-tenths of the product he robs me.

Further, if Brown did not make the tools himself, but got some other men to make them (in partnership) and then robbed them of the greater part of their share, I don't see where his claim to own the tools and share in the product of my labor comes in at all. Such stolen property ought to be returned, or, if that can not be done, let it be confiscated for the public benefit, and let the public share in the product of my labor.

Brown's claim that he ought to have some of the product of my labor because he lets me live on the earth, is the boldest kind of a hold-up. But as long as the law and the government are on his side I must submit. As long as the Government says he may take all he can get of my earnings, and lets him keep all the machines, I don't see that I can do much.

But if we workmen will unite and take possession of the Government: elect our own men who understand what we want, we can get what belongs to us. I suppose that would be socialism, but I am not afraid of socialism.

WORKINGMAN.

CANADIAN SWITZERLAND.

In another paragraph will be found an account of the profits which annually accrue to Switzerland through the tourist trade. Of course the little European republic, (its area is about the same as that of Kootenay) has immense advantages from its position in the centre of the wealthy, leisure classes of Europe. It is full, too, of cities and towns, some of considerable size and many of them of great beauty. The whole country, too, possesses the peculiar charm which a long and storied past alone can confer. It will be long before British Columbia with all her wealth of magnificent mountain scenery will be able to compete with the many attractions of "the playground of Europe," as a rival for the tourist business. At the same time it may be doubted whether we in British Columbia fully realize what a resource in the way of actual dollars and cents we possess in our splendid mountain ranges. The Alps are better known and more celebrated in song and story but it is the unanimous verdict of those travellers who have visited both countries that this wonderful province of ours quite holds its own for sheer magnificence of scenery with Switzerland. And there is this further attraction out here to the lover of mountain scenery, that while every foot of Switzerland has been traversed over and over again, in British Columbia all the delights of exploration and discovery are still to be obtained and that without a journey from the main highway of the C. P. R. so extended as to become toilsome. We who live in the midst of this wonderful mountain land scarcely give it a thought. It is a common expression that we cannot live on scenery. But Switzerland is a standing example of a nation that practically does live on its scenery. And there is very little doubt that we do here possess a resource in this respect which might be turned to much greater advantage than it is.—Revelstoke Herald.

At the montly conclave of a certain rural council, it was decided that an honorarium be awarded to the secretary, whose fidelity had won the esteem of all. One worthy, but illiterate, member, however, put an amendment as follows:—

"Gentlemen, our faithful secretary really don't need sich a thing. If we give 'im a honorarium, he couldn't play it. I propose we give him some money instead."

With a view to pleasing early buyers we arranged for an early delivery of.....

Fall Goods

They are here and comprise a nice assortment of Weaves and Shades for early Fall Wear. We are making them up in a style that only Artistic Cutting and First-class Workmanship can produce.

JOHN McCURRACH,

Merchant Tailor, 22 Tronsee Avenue,

Union Labor.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Berry & Stewart,

CUSTOMS, SHIPPING and
COMMISSION BROKERS.

55 Wharf Street.

Agents for Natural Mineral SHASTA WATER.

REV. SHELDON ON OFFICE DEVIL.

The "devil" of the composing room wrote the following in his diary:

10 a.m.—Hain't swore to-day, nor smoked a cigarette stub since last night. Got a awful queer feeling'.

11 a.m.—Wonder wat's happenin' to me? De office boy, Mike, jest slapped me face and I turned my odder face toerd him.

12 noon—Caught meself calling the editor "Mr." Sheldon, and bowin' to 'im, an' actin' like a kid wot's been brought up in Easy Street.

1 p.m.—Asked Mr. Sheldon for a Sunday school book and told 'im I was goin' to subscribe fer his paper and de War Cry. Hulley gee!

2 p.m.—Bin whistlin' a hymn tune wot I didn't know dat I knowed it meself. Begged de foreman's pardon for knockin' a galley out of his hand. He asked me if I wuz dead crazy.

3 p.m.—Gettin' so I make meself sick.

4 p.m.—Commenced to wish for clean cloes and knickerbocker pants an' a velvet coliar an' a big yellor tie an' a cake of soap.

5 p.m.—Feel a funny kind o' itching on my shoulder blades.

6 p.m.—It's wings.—Boston Post.

A clergyman's wife was mending clothes for her boys when one of her daughters called in to have a friendly chat. It was not long before the visitor's eye was attracted by a large basket more than half-filled with buttons. The visitor could not help remarking that there seemed a very good supply of buttons. Thereupon she began to turn them over, and suddenly exclaimed:—

"Here are two buttons exactly the same as those my husband had on his last winter suit. I should know them anywhere."

"Indeed," said the clergyman's wife, quietly. "I am surprised to hear it. All these buttons were found in the collection bag. I though I might as well put them to some use."

A country barber was just finishing lathering a customer, and was talking volubly, as usual.

"Yes, sir," he said, "there's no carelessness allowed by our employer. Every time we cut a customer's face we are fined sixpence, and if we make an ugly gash it costs us a shilling."

Then picking up and brandishing his razor, he added:—"But I don't care a rap to-day. I've just won a sovereign."

LEWIS HALL,

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**DR. DENTAL SURGERY.**

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JEWELL BLOCK,

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Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts., VICTORIA, B. C.

Telephones—House 122, office 557.

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**GONNOISSEURS ONLY.**



**R. P. RITHET & CO.**

LIMITED.

**PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.**

In a village near Edinburgh there lived an old baker and his son. Their trade was in a flourishing condition, but, unfortunately, in the midst of their great prosperity the old man, who had once been a great drinker, turned insane. The son, who was renowned for his love of money, was forced to put him in a lunatic asylum, and, according to the terms of the establishment, to pay a fee for three months in advance, amounting to £30. The old man was scarcely in a fortnight, however, when he died. The son, thinking to raise an action against the establishment for the recovery of the (as he termed it) unused money, inquired of an old lawyer, who was a bit of a wag, whether he thought it would be prudent to try to recover the money or not. The chip of the law, putting on a grave face, replied seriously:

"D'ye no think it wad be best to gang and put in the rest o' the time yersel'?"

One Sunday the minister of a small country parish church had the misfortune to forget his sermon, and did not discover his loss till he reached the church. Suddenly an idea struck him. He sent for John, the beadle, and instructed him to give out Psalm 119 (containing 176 verses), while he hurried home for his sermon.

On his journey back to church he saw the faithful beadle standing at the church door, waving his arms and urging him to hurry. On reaching the door he exclaimed:—

"Are they all singing yet, John?"

"Ay, sir," replied John, "they're at it yet, but they're cheepin' like sparrows."

In the original Greek this story is entitled "At the last gasp."

A quaint story of a master builder and a British workman is told by a trade journal. Having heard that the men did not start work at the proper time, the employer thought he would drop down about 6:30 one morning and see. Going up the yard he caught sight of a joiner standing smoking, with his kit not even open. Simply asking his name, which he found to be Malcolm Campbell, he called him into the office, and, handing him four days' pay, ordered him to leave at once. After seeing the man clear of the yard, he went up to the foreman and explained that he had made an example of Malcolm Campbell by paying him off for not starting at the proper time.

"Great Scott, sir!" ejaculated the foreman, "that chap was only looking for a job."

The following amusing story of a religious service in the Southern States of America is related: A white minister was conducting religious services in a colored church in North Carolina recently. After exhorting a bit, he asked an old colored deacon to lead in prayer, and this is the appeal which the brother in black offered for his brother in white: "Oh, Lord, gib him de eye ob the eagle dat he spy out sin afar off. Glue his hands to de gospel plough. Tie his tongue to de line ob truth. Nail his ear to de gospel pole. Bow his head wey down between his knees, and his knees wey down in some lonesome, dark, and narrow valley, where prayer is much wanted to be made. 'Noint him wid de kerosene ile of sal-vashun and set him on fire."



(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.  
CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To all whom these Presents shall come.—

Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General

Whereas by section 24 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of Pheasants and Quail of any variety in the Province, and to declare within what period and limits the said birds may be shot;

And whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by order of the Council, dated the 19th day of September, 1901, has ordered that the disabilities as to the shooting of Cock Pheasants and Quail, be removed with respect to the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral districts, during the months of October, November and December, 1901.

It is hereby ordered and declared that it shall be lawful to shoot Cock Pheasants and Quail within the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, during the months of October, November and December, 1901.

In testimony whereof we have caused Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness the Honorable Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 19th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our reign.

By command.

A. CAMPBELL-REDDIE,  
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

## SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 21st day of October at 3 p.m.,

For furnishing the material necessary for, and constructing, a steel bridge over Victoria Arm, at Point Ellice, in this City.

Total length, 600 feet.

Width of roadway, 24 feet, the bridge to be suitable for highway and heavy tramway traffic.

Full information can be obtained after September 23rd inst., at the office of C. H. Topp, city engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Sept. 18th, 1901

## MUNICIPAL NOTICE

### Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1901.

I hereby give notice that such of the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria as are entitled to vote on a By-law for raising money upon the credit of the Municipality are requested to attend at the polling place, or places, of the Ward, or Wards, of the said Municipality at which they are so entitled to vote, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and to record their votes for or against the passage of the "Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1901," a copy of which By-law is published in the "Daily Times" and copies whereof are posted up at the City Hall, at each of the polling places, and in each ward.

And take notice that the said By-law will not be valid or of any effect unless the vote polled in favor thereof be at least three-fifths of the votes polled.

The polling places are as under:

For the North, Central and South Wards, at the Public Market Building, facing Cormorant street.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 27th day of September, 1901.

WM. W. NORTHCOFF,  
Returning Officer.

## LIGHTS THAT LIGHT.

### NOTICE.

The Victoria Gas Co., Ltd., are now installing complete WE SBACH LAMPS FREE of cost, charging the nominal sum of 5 cents per lamp per month for mantel renewals. Apply Gas Works.

F. H. HEWLINGS,  
Superintendent.  
Phone 782.

### A. A. OF S. R. E. OF A.

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, each month, at 8 p.m., in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad St.

JAMES EASTON, Sec.  
P. O. Box 21.

D. DEWAR,  
President.

### T. D. I. U. No. 295.

Meets Aug. 30th and Alternate Fridays. Room No. 8, 28 Broad St.

WYLIE COULSON, Sec.-Treas.  
O. L. CHARLTON, Rec. Sec.

J. N. FREEMAN,  
President.

### VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month in Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street.

D. McNIVEN, Secretary.

JOHN LOGG, President

P. O. Box 302.

# Coal! Coal!

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## The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co.,

(LIMITED.)

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL COMPANY.)

### OFFERS FOR SALE

**NANAIMO COAL** used principally for gas and other domestic purposes.

**SOUTHFIELD COAL**, an unequalled steam fuel.

**NEW WELLINGTON COAL**, a bright clean-burning coal, and a favorite for the open grate.

**PROTECTION ISLAND COAL**, (Upper Seam), similar in appearance and quality to the New Wellington, but is superior Gas Coal, and for general purposes will be preferred to all other Coals produced on Vancouver Island.

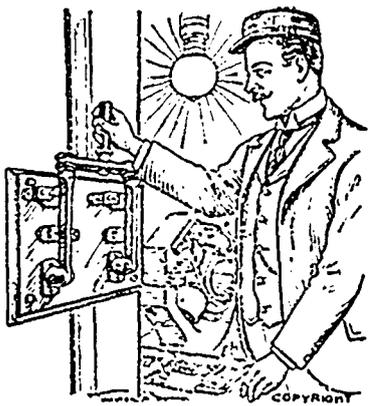
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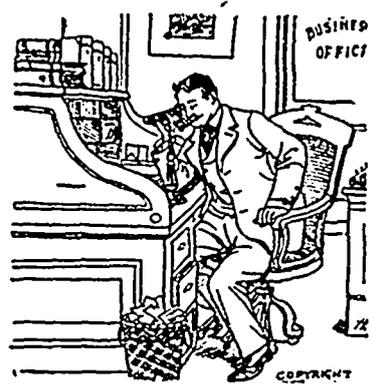
## Mined Only by the New Vancouver Coal Co.

Wharves at Departure Bay, Nanaimo and Protection Island, at each of which ships of the deepest draught can load at all times.

S. M. ROBINS, Superintendent.



House Wiring,  
Fixtures  
and  
Fittings a Specialty.



# The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA AND  
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Electric  
Hoists,  
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## Electrical Construction and Supplies.



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**UNDERWOOD**  
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