

AUG

1903

CORRESPONDENCE

Aug 1, 1903

Editor KOOTENAY MAIL:
 Sir,—Kindly allow me space to reply to your editorial in last week's MAIL. You say: "While we do not believe the socialists are strong enough to return a candidate for Revelstoke, nor is it in our opinion desirable in the public interest they should be, they will do good service by drawing public attention forcibly to desirable reforms and by creating a public opinion which will demand more advanced platforms from both the liberal and conservative parties." Here you have acknowledged the ignorance and incompetence or else the dishonesty of the old parties, while at the same time acknowledging that the socialist party alone sees the necessity for reform and is "creating public opinion which will demand more advanced platforms from both the liberal and conservative parties." This only bears out the socialist contention that the more you demand the more you will get, and that necessary reforms will be enacted and enforced just in proportion to the growth and aggressiveness of the socialist party.

Then you introduce the much abused words evolution and revolution. Evolution means "the series of steps by which a germ becomes an adult organism." Revolution means "a radical and sudden change, peaceful or otherwise." What you mean by "evolution by ballots" I am at a loss to know. The present system has been evolving since the invention of the steam engine and the spinning jenny. From the hand loom in the home of the weaver to the gigantic factory; from the blacksmith's forge to the Carnegie steel plant. Ballots cannot stop it evolving nor is it desirable that they should. It will continue to evolve and as it evolves capital will concentrate, must concentrate, in order to utilize the new methods. Perhaps by evolution you mean that we will get back one thing at a time. That is leave the government in their hands and they will give it back to us gradually. It would not be good for us to get it all in one generation. Mr. Editor, one form of exploitation is as bad as another and so long as one of the principal means of production is left in capitalist hands the exploitation will not be lessened.

If the working class should return a majority of the B. C. government that would be a political revolution. Whether it would be in the public interest or not depends altogether upon who you mean by the public. The socialist party is pledged to use the powers of government in the interests of the working class. That is why it is the only party James Dunsuir fears. Do you suppose that if socialists were in power it would be possible for Jim Dunsuir to employ Chinamen to replace the striking miners in Cumberland contrary to law. I do not blame Richard McBride for not enforcing the law; I have no doubt that personally he would be glad to do it, but he can't do it, his masters will not allow him to do it, and should he try it he would be unable to raise a campaign fund. Corporations do not donate to parties that enforce labor laws. Only the working class government can enforce labor laws.

You assume that if B. C. were to return a socialist legislature tomorrow they would immediately attempt to establish a co-operative commonwealth in B. C. without regard to the rest of the world. No socialist ever thought of such a thing. Socialists know that socialism in its fullest sense is not possible in any one country much less in B. C. Industrial conditions are ripe for the change the world over. How soon the change will take place all depends on how long the working class continue to use their heads for hat pegs.

If I were to ask you, Mr. Editor, what is the greatest question confronting all civilized nations today I have no doubt you would answer—the labor question. Still you do not think it best to have this momentous question treated by specialists but think the

with the land till after the elections are over, and then the rights of those who have been locating there will be gone into and protection given. Hon. Messrs. Green and Wilson had been to Ottawa pressing the Laurier government not to disallow bill No. 16, cancelling the C.P.R.'s title to the ground, and the Conservatives would stand by in support of an action of non-interference. Should the Liberal authorities disallow the bill, then the local government would re-enact it just as often as it should be disallowed. Such, then, is the plain position of the Conservatives on the issue in question, and it is the right one. The interests of the people are safe with the Tories at all times.

Rossland
 Miner
 August 1, 1903

SIR WILFRID AND THE JAPS.

According to the New Westminster Columbian, recent incidents on the Fraser river have given the white fishermen and those interested in their welfare fresh cause for complaint against the persistence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in cultivating the friendship of the Japanese at the expense of the white men of British Columbia. We have had the Japanese brought into direct organized competition with the white fishermen's union, and a victory for the Japs achieved solely by their numerical strength, which is such as to make it impossible for the white fishermen to hold out for what they consider a fair price or their labor. Whatever the Jap can be induced to take the white man, it appeared, must accept also or lose his season's work and let his dependants go in want.

It is no more incumbent on British Columbia to sacrifice her white men to Japanese labor than it is for Natal and Australia and other colonial possessions whose determination to regulate the labor affairs the home authorities would not risk resisting. Neither would Mr. Chamberlain attempt to force the Japanese upon Canada if we had at Ottawa a government bent upon sturdily resisting all suggestions of sacrificing our local welfare to imperial interests not asserted in other colonies.

It is time that we carried this labor grievance past Sir Wilfrid, and had audience with Mr. Chamberlain himself. There are more substantial advantages to be secured to the empire by encouraging the movement of white population to British Columbia than can possibly accrue from the satisfaction the Japanese government can derive from forcing emigrants upon a province unwilling to receive them. The Mikado has had it asserted with much dignity that he might be trusted to keep his people from migrating to countries where they were not welcome; and it seems to us that the government at Ottawa has been remiss in not having it urged upon the Japanese emperor to keep faith in this matter of the obnoxious movement of Japs to British Columbia.

on such works as will add to the productiveness of the Riding? Nothing pays like catering to the pleasures of the wealthy. If Kamloops was boomed as a pleasure resort for the overworked Coast business man, and an effort was made to provide for his amusement and entertainment, the resources of the country would be better known and capital would follow in their wake to the everlasting benefit of the Inland Capital. This view may not appeal. I grant, to those who have no children, no ties, and who, having health and strength, think they are immune from the scourge; but to men like myself, whose permanent interests are bound up with the Kamloops district, and who have children that they hope to see settled down healthfully and happily in the country, I am quite sure this plain speaking will be appreciated.

I am, yours faithfully,
 C. WESTWORTH SABEL
 Vancouver, July 29th, 1903.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir,—The issue of the Standard of Thursday, July 30th, contained the following wholly inaccurate statements concerning my personal business affairs:

"As managing editor of the Nelson Daily News Mr. Deane receives from the owners, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., a monthly salary of about \$125."

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. are not the owners of the Nelson Daily News, neither am I now, nor have I ever been, in receipt of a salary from that company. The Nelson Daily News is owned and controlled exclusively by myself and so long as my name appears as the publisher of that paper it will be a guarantee that I retain sole and exclusive ownership thereof.

The statements complained of are calculated to injuriously affect my business interests and I must request that you give publicity to this communication in your next issue. Had you made the least effort to ascertain the facts in reference to the ownership of the Nelson Daily News you could not have been led into making these statements, and now that you have been made acquainted with the true situation and as you can have no desire to mislead the public in this matter I take it for granted that you will promptly accede to this request.

Yours fraternally,
 F. J. DEANE.
 Kamloops, B.C., July 31, '03.

Stocan Drill
 July 31, 1903

One of the chief issues of the present campaign is the ownership of the disputed land grants in East Kootenay, embracing the immensely valuable coal and petroleum resources of the Flathoad valley. Liberals would have it appear that the Conservatives are merely holding the ground in trust for the C.P.R., but such an assertion is devoid of the truth. The Conservatives are committed steadfastly to the purpose of safeguarding that land for the people, and they mean to keep it free from the clutches of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Premier McBride, in reply to a direct question on the subject, states that nothing will be done

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best way to avert danger is to leave the government in the hands of the incompetent or the dishonest. You fear that outside capital would be timid if we had a socialist government. The time has arrived when small capitalists are glad to find any-old place to invest their capital. Any way you may rest assured that so long as a socialist government needs them they will not scare them away. You have uttered a wail of despair. You say practically that concentrated capital is so powerful that we must surrender.

PROLETARIAN.
Revelstoke, July 29th, 1903.

CABINET MINISTERS VISIT FERNIE

Hon. Chas. Wilson and Hon. Robt. Green Stay Over on Their Way From Ottawa.

Aug 1 1903
The Hon. Chas Wilson, of Vancouver, President of the Council, and the Hon. Robt. Green, of Kaslo, Minister of Mines, were in town on Monday, having stopped off on their way home from Ottawa, to have a look at the town and its chief industries. In the morning they drove out to the Cedar Valley Improvement Co's mill and in the afternoon they went to Coal Creek mines where they were courteously shown around by the Company's officials.

The visiting ministers disclaimed any object in staying over in Fernie other than getting better acquainted with the district. They were not on an organizing tour and their visit had no official bearing. The government was not disposed to dictate in any way in the different electoral districts and the work of organization was left in the hands of district associations.

They spoke freely of their mission to Ottawa, which they believed would result in material advantage to the province. They attached most importance to their representations for greater financial assistance from the Federal Government. This matter was placed clearly before the Ottawa government and it was up to them to give a decisive answer. The province had paid the enormous sum of fourteen million dollars into the Dominion coffers since Confederation, at the rate of \$2 for every dollar it received.

Messrs. Wilson and Green touched lightly on the political situation in the province, as they were not in close touch with recent events owing to their absence. They had no doubt however from assurances from many sources, of an overwhelming victory for the Conservative party at the coming elections.

*Phoenix
Pioneer
Aug. 1 1903*

It is somewhat amusing to note the comment of the provincial press on the trip recently taken by Premier McBride through the interior. The out and out Grit papers belittled it and told of the so-called chilly receptions. The real newspapers spoke of the trip just as it was and told the truth. It is the most natural thing in the world for a premier to look the country over with an election impending. He would not be much of a politician if he did otherwise.

The Fernie Free Press

ESTABLISHED 1898.
H. G. WATSON, Editor. J. R. WALLACE, Manager.
THE FERNIE FREE PRESS,
FERNIE BRITISH COLUMBIA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The socialists hope to secure the election of a sufficient number of their candidates to hold the balance of power in the next B. C. legislature. This balance of power, they boldly boast, will be used as a lever by which the government will be forced to yield to their demands. Granting for the sake of argument that there will be a sufficient number to accomplish this purpose, the government will be forced to follow one of two courses. Either, it will have to resort to the unscrupulous course of sacrificing its own policy and bend to the will of a few men, or it will have to suffer defeat at the hands of the same few men on the first measure submitted which does not meet with the approval of socialist members.

The government which adopts the first named course in order to hold office is unworthy the confidence of the electors who send them there, and it is to be hoped that the next government, be it conservative or liberal, will not be guilty of such a violent breach of its pledged principles. The adoption of the other course will mean a general election at any time that the socialists may see fit to disagree with the government.

This state of affairs is not a new one in B. C. politics, in fact it is exactly what has been going on at Victoria during the past years, a condition which has disgusted all honest men and which has led to the adoption of party government in the province as a means to rid the legislature of individualism and the despotic sway of the few who rule the many. It is this "balance of power" that Joe Martin has so often wielded with telling effect, and which has made him a factor always to be reckoned with in his B. C. career. It is this "balance of power" that has obtained for certain districts extravagant government patronage and grants, while other districts, represented by men who are not feared by the government because they are men of principle, such districts get little or nothing.

British Columbia can never have a free, independent, honest government until it is entirely free from the intimidation of a few "independent" members of the legislature who term themselves the "balance of power". The province cannot boast the Anglo-Saxon heritage of a responsible, representative government while a few can dictate to the many; yet the leader of the B. C. socialist party recently stated in a public meeting in this town that they would have at least six socialist members with which to hold the "balance of power" in the new legislature.

Aug 1, 1903

JOHN OLIVER ON THE WAR PATH

WELL RECEIVED BY MEETINGS

And His Actions Endorsed—Many Farmers Meet Dr. Fletcher at Town Hall, Last Night.

Bella New

John Oliver held a successful meeting at Langley. The following resolution was passed on the motion of Geo. Simpson, seconded by R.

Fleming: Resolved, that this meeting having heard the explanation of Mr. Oliver in respect to appropriations in the Delta riding, and also having heard the correspondence read, endorses the stand taken by him in requesting that the arrangements made between Mr. Oliver, Mr. Sprott and the chief commissioner of lands and works, be carried out in its entirety.

Afterwards it was moved by Mr. Rawlison, seconded by Mr. Gilmer, that the meeting places its fullest confidence in Mr. Oliver and endorses his actions in the house. Carried unanimously.

Meetings were also held at Hall's Prairie and Tynthead, at both of which similar resolutions were passed.

John Oliver was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Provincial Liberal Association held at Mission City last Saturday. He dwelt on the danger of electing men whose record showed that they were blind or callous to the moral responsibility of their position.

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News Advertiser
Aug. 1 1903

IS WITHOUT WARRANT

Conservative Rally Turns Down Playing to Gallery.

There was a fair discussion at the Conservative rally last evening of a resolution introduced by C. E. Race.

This resolution set out that the province showed ever a deficit.

That this deficit was owing to the big corporations only paying one tenth of their share.

That this robbery amounted to \$250,000 annually.

That this amount was more than the amount of the deficit, and consequently that the poorer people would escape taxation to some extent if that amount was collected.

That the Rossland Conservatives protest against such a fiscal policy.

C. E. Race supported the resolution of which the meaning is given above.

W. Thompson and others pointed out it had not been shown that the deficit originated in the manner shown, that it had not been more than merely asserted that the rail ways only paid one-tenth of their share, that the deficit was more than a quarter million, generally asserting that the mover did not know what he was talking about.

C. E. Race murmured something about a "cloven hoof."

Little Willie said his feet were normal, that he was tired of that kind of buncombe and insisted on the withdrawal of the imputation.

Chairman Goodeve stood pat.

C. E. Race took backwater.

It was then moved to suspend discussion for a week, during which time the framers of the resolution might prepare some evidence in support of its assertions.

It was accordingly hoisted.

It is much to be regretted that a portion at least of the Conservative press is determined to adhere to the old, indefensible tactics of misrepresentation, in the approaching provincial campaign. Here is a sample of the style from the New Westminster Columbian: "Please note that conspicuous features of the opposition propaganda on the lower Mainland are that the government should hand over our logs to be cut in the mills of Puget Sound, and cement should allot the East Kootenay lands saved from the C. P. R. to Spokane and other speculators who located them probably on the ground of inside information that leaked from the Lands and Works department under the late regime. What would these people do if by any chance they secured office when in opposition they so openly advocate private public interest? This is not politics. The Columbian well knows that what it states as facts are far from such. It well knows that the opposition press has never suggested that the law prohibiting the exportation of logs be cancelled. It well knows that the opposition press has never urged that the East Kootenay coal and oil lands should be handed over to Spokane or any other speculators. What has been urged is that in the case of the loggers, a brief suspension of the act be allowed to relieve a case of real distress; and with regard to the East Kootenay lands, that bona fide locators be secured in their rights without further delay, the case of the province being thereby vastly strengthened against the efforts of the railway corporation. The Columbian's policy of attempting to deceive the public as to facts will not bear such fruit as will benefit any save the Liberal party. Misrepresentation and deceit do not prevail with an intelligent electorate."

NO CONVENTION.

Vancouver Grits Opposed to Calling a Provincial Convention.— "Joseph" Suggests That Party's Many-Colored Coat be Patched.

The Vancouver Liberal Association met last night, Mr. G. F. Cane presiding.

"You have been called together," said the Chairman, "to consider a communication from the Victoria Association asking us to say whether we would advise the calling together of a convention of the Province."

This communication, which notes the drafting of a platform, as the point for consideration of the proposed convention, was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Cane announced the presence of Mr. Stuart Henderson, Liberal nominee for West Yale, and suggested the propriety of hearing an expression of opinion from that gentleman concerning the proposed convention. Mr. Cane's own view was that a convention was unnecessary. "Our platform," he said, "is before the people, and although one or two planks of it have been adopted by the late Legislature, they have been adopted through the urgency of Liberal members there."

Mr. Henderson said it was a serious question whether they should modify the platform adopted in 1902. There were certain planks in the platform which, at this date, they thought useless, and some planks which were ill-considered at the time. At the same time a convention was not the proper place to adopt a platform. Conventions brought together a diversity of interests, which, seeking recognition in the party programme, produced confusion. When a party was in power or opposition, thoroughly organized, with a leader at its head who could coordinate with his followers, that was the time to formulate and promulgate a platform. It was inconvenient, too, at this stage, to bring delegates from distant parts of the Province, where their time could be used to much greater advantage in organization work. It was a matter of expense, too, and altogether the question of convening on the Coast could not be approached so indifferently by residents of the interior as by those who lived in Victoria or Vancouver. Summing up his argument, Mr. Henderson remarked that victory seldom perches on the banner of the best platform, but it very often perches on the banner of the best workers.

His advice was that if there was anything in the platform which any association considered defective, it might communicate with the Executive, who could modify it to better advantage than a convention could. Personally he did not think there was any general cry throughout the Province for any marked alteration in the platform as it now existed.

Mr. Joseph Watson recalled that a circular had been sent out by the Executive some time ago, asking associations throughout the Province to declare themselves respecting the advisability of holding a convention. He would like to know how many associations were in favor of a convention.

The Secretary: "There were thirteen."

Mr. Joseph Watson desired to know when why a convention was not held. Alderman McQueen: "It was an unlucky number."

Mr. Watson contended that the constitution should have been obeyed.

Mr. T. S. Baxter, while not disposed to go into the question, said that although they went beyond their powers, their action was undoubtedly in the best interests of the party. As to the present proposition, he declared himself against the convention. In order to enable those present to note if the platform was in need of repairs, he read it clause by clause.

Mr. Hugh B. Gilmour moved that the Secretary be instructed to write the Victoria Association saying that it was not advisable to call a convention, and that the matter of revising the platform be left in the hands of the Provincial Executive.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion. Mr. Joseph Martin thought the proposition of the Victoria people very much out of place. He noted that it was not the Association but the Executive thereof which had sent out the request. They were assuming a great deal to set the whole Liberal Party in the Province debating this question, when they had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Henderson thought Mr. Martin was in error. He thought the notice was sanctioned by the Association.

Mr. Martin was sure the Association had not met, because he had been over there. In connection with the expense of a convention, he observed a point which made the action of the Victoria Executive the more remarkable, namely, that they had not paid their lawful share of the cost (\$1,500) of the last convention held in Vancouver. Then these Victoria gentlemen were asking for reconsideration of the platform. Why? Because by withdrawing themselves from the convention they had no share in formulating it.

He agreed that the platform might be improved. He thought it should contain something about

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Men who on their merits could not earn \$40 per month, were paid \$100 per month and more, etc., etc. He believed, therefore that it would be an advantage to have that plank in, and suggested that this patch might be put on by the Executive in the way of a declaration. Victoria Liberals wanted this change. On the other hand Victoria Liberals were opposed to the plank against land bonusing as they hoped that their city would some day be the terminus of a trans-Continental line, if the bonus was made big enough. He, (Mr. Martin) was against land bonusing, and said he was in a position in the House to prevent that large land grant to the Canadian Northern.

A vote was taken on Mr. Gilmour's motion, which passed nem. con.

Mr. Johnson, engaged by the party to hunt up unregistered voters, reported that up to date he had put 745 names on the list, with the assistance of the other commissioners. There were plenty of men still unregistered, he said, all good Liberals, who must be looked after. Mr. Johnson's report was received with applause.

Further discussion respecting the proposal to post the

PLATFORM FOR REPAIRS

was introduced by Mr. Robinson, a union man, who suggested that if the clause in favor of compulsory arbitration were eliminated it would please the working men.

Mr. Joseph Watson and others supported the suggestion.

Mr. H. J. Duncan moved that the Association express its desire to the Executive that this clause be struck out. Mr. Watson seconded the motion.

The Chairman said they had three Executive members present, Messrs. Martin, Henderson and Baxter, and intimated that the matter could be better looked after by them on a hint than on a resolution, as a resolution would give it away to the public that they were trying to

SET THEIR SAILS

to catch every wind that blew, which might land them in the doldrums without any wind whatsoever.

The matter was dropped upon it being pointed out that it was covered by Mr. Gilmour's resolution.

THE PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN

Premier and Attorney-General Start
on a Northern Tour.—Cariboo
Conservatives Organise for the
Fray.

Hon. Richard McBride, Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., Attorney-General, arrived over from Victoria yesterday morning and left in

the evening on the steamer Tees on a tour of the northern portion of the Province which will extend as far as Atlin.

In an interview with a representative of the "News-Advertiser" Messrs. McBride and McPhillips stated that they expected to be away about three weeks. They both had departmental business in the northern part of the Province which would necessitate visits to several places, including the Skeena, Port Simpson, White Horse, Atlin and other points. Regarding the approaching elections, both Ministers said that the outlook was very favorable for a Conservative victory, satisfactory reports having been received from every section of the Province.

The Ministers were accompanied by Mr. William McNeill, Mr. McBride's private secretary.

CARIBOO CONSERVATIVES.

Conservatives in old Cariboo are preparing for the fray and as a result of two enthusiastic meetings held at Barkerville on the 23rd and 24th ult., the Barkerville Conservative Club has been formed with the following officers:

Hon. President, Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C.
President, Mr. James Champion.
1st Vice-President, Mr. S. A. Rogers.
2nd Vice-President, Mr. George Clark.
Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Narway.

Executive Committee, Messrs. Champion, Bonner and Bailey.
A convention will be held shortly to select Conservative candidates for Cariboo.

MR. F. J. DEANE

The Liberal convention for nominating a candidate to contest the Kamloops electoral district in the Liberal interests was held in Raven's hall on Wednesday afternoon. It was a thoroughly representative gathering, delegates being present from all parts of the district, thirty-nine participating in the proceedings. The doors of the convention hall were open to all Liberals and a number took advantage of the opportunity to attend as spectators. Hewitt Bostock, ex-M. P., was voted to the chair and Dr. M. S. Wade, secretary.

Before proceeding to nominate a candidate the delegates present were pledged to give a loyal support to the nominee of the convention.

W. A. Palmer, farmer, Salmon Arm, proposed F. J. Deane, of Kamloops, and this was seconded by A. E. Walker, locomotive engineer, Kamloops. No other name was brought forward and the nomination of Mr. Deane was made unanimous.

Mr. Deane addressed a few remarks to the convention, thanking them for the confidence placed in him and expressing his determination to put up a good, clean, hard fight.—Sentinel.

MR. F. J. FULTON.

At the convention of the Conservatives of the riding of Kamloops, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. J. Fulton, K. C., received the unanimous nomination as candidate to contest the Kamloops riding in the Conservative interests at the forthcoming elections. The meeting was held in the Conservative Club Rooms and Mr. Wentworth F. Wood, president of the Kamloops Central Conservative Association, called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock and asked the delegates to appoint a chairman, Mr. John Milton being the unanimous choice.

The report of the committee on credentials having been received the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate.

Mr. A. B. Ferguson, of Savona, nominated Mr. F. J. Fulton, K. C. The nomination was seconded by Mr. F. Shaw, of Salmon Arm. There being no other nomination the chairman, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, declared Mr. Fulton to be the unanimous choice of the Conservatives of the Kamloops electoral district to

contest the riding in the Conservative interest at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Fulton then rose and accepted the nomination in a neat speech.—Standard.

VANCOUVER LIBERALS AND JOS. MARTIN

Regarding Mr. Martin, it was stated yesterday that the probability is that he will be accepted as a candidate for the Liberals of Vancouver, says the Province. Because of his attitude in the last Dominion election, so it was stated, several prominent members of the party objected to the presence of his name on the Liberal ticket, but some of these Liberal opponents of Mr. Martin finally agreed to accept him, because, as they themselves stated today, there was no other way out of it.

Mr. Martin's friends insisted upon his being a candidate and it was only on this understanding, as it appears from the information gained today, that anything like union of party interests could be reached. But there are other of the members of the party—men especially prominent in the management of the campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Macpherson—who have declared, it is said, that as far as they were concerned they would take no active part in any campaign where they would have to combine with Mr. Martin so that it is not improbable that several well known Liberals may not appear to be actively interested in the coming campaign.

"We have by no means dropped the proposal to unite with the Labor people," said a Liberal, who had been present at recent meetings of members of his party, in discussing the first question above mentioned yesterday. "But any plan of a joint campaign will, you will see, be on the basis of a withdrawal of the name already announced by the Labor people. We hardly think that these men are the strongest in the field today, and if a fusion is carried out between the Labor men and the Liberals, it will be on a basis of five new candidates. There would probably be two Labor, two Liberals and another, possibly A. D. Macpherson, who has declined the Labor nomination, but who might run as a Liberal-Labor nominee. Mr. Martin will almost certainly be one of the Liberal candidates. Mr. T. S. Baxter or Mr. W. Hart-McClurg may be another. Then two Labor men will be named, as the Liberals and some of the Labor men themselves, do not seem to be satisfied with the present Labor candidates as men who will be able to lead to victory."

Men interested in logging and lumbering operations on the coast appear to be casting their eyes upon Comox as a likely constituency in which to secure representation in the next provincial house.

Mr. W. H. Higgins, the logger, declared to his friends his intention to run in that district as an Independent. Although Mr. Higgins has been thought to have Liberal tendencies, it is now well known that he has no Conservative leanings.

Another Vancouver man interested in lumbering as well as logging operations who has been mentioned as likely to accept nomination to contest Comox is Mr. J. C. Keith, of Vancouver, who is well known in that district.

When asked about the matter yes-

terday Mr. Keith said that he had not thought about it seriously. In any event, he has been lately arranging to take a two years' trip to England and the continent with his family, and he considered it hardly likely that he could run.

Mr. Keith is a staunch Conservative, having voted that ticket all his life. His friends aver that despite his projected visit to the old country he may be prevailed upon to contest Comox.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Nelson Economist August 1st 1902

Matters political are getting warmer. During the past week the Liberals have named several candidates and made further preparations for the fight. The Conservatives have named one—Mr. Fulton, of Kamloops. From the coast it is reported that the premier has left for Atlin. On his way to Atlin he will stop at Skeena and several northern points. The premier will be absent some weeks. From the various portions of the province reports come that there has been greater activity in registration this week than previously. Hon. Mr. Green and Hon. Mr. Wilson are in the Kootenay on their way back to the coast. They are not inclined to say much about the result of their trip east, more than they straightened out several matters of importance to the province. On their way back they stopped at several towns along the Crow's Nest and are well pleased with the prospect at the points visited. So far as they are able to learn the Conservative party has considerably the best of it. Messrs. Green and Wilson left for Kaslo yesterday morning, and will return to Nelson to-day.

Representatives of the Vancouver Liberal-Conservative Association are making what amounts practically to a canvass of the entire city for the purpose of securing names of voters, their addresses, and on which side they are likely to vote at the coming provincial election. For the purpose of securing this information accurately, the city has been divided into districts, and persons acquainted with the particular sections are securing the required information. A committee appointed for the purpose will tabulate the results of the canvass for the use of the organization during the campaign.

It is very evident that Mr. Snodgrass, the Liberal candidate for Similkameen, has his work cut out for him. Mr. Shatford, who will in all probability be the Conservative candidate,

will prove exceptionally strong. He is known favorably in all parts of the constituency, and during an extended business life in that section has won the friendship and respect of all classes. He is a successful merchant, and is deeply interested in the advancement of the mining industry, being the Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Consolidated Mining Co., which is developing one of the finest ledges in Fairview. Personally, Mr. Shatford is the fortunate possessor of a genial and attractive manner, which makes friends for him wherever he is known.

D. A. Stoddart is expected to try the feelings of the Lillooet Liberals towards him at the coming convention.

H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, again announces that he has retired from politics.

Robt Grant, a partner of Louis Mounce, the late member, is likely to run in Comox in the Conservative interest, though it is quite possible that Mr. Manson, of Union Bay, may be the man.

It is expected that J. L. Atkinson, of Sumas, will be the Conservative standard-bearer for the riding of Chilliwack. Mr. Munro is the Liberal candidate. About 500 voters have registered in Chilliwack so far, but, like other sections of the province, many appear very indifferent about registering.

P. Herman will run in the Liberal interest in the Skeena electoral district.

Says the Ashcroft Journal: "If any constituency is short of candidates, Cariboo can supply any number required, if any reliance can be placed in the rumors trickling down the Cariboo road. None of the gentlemen referred to have given their assent and we

fancy a good many of them have no intention of doing so, and are perhaps unaware of the honor intended for them by kind friends. To the names of Messrs. Bonner and Jones, in the Liberal cause, rumor has added Messrs. F. Tregillus, S. Williams, Geo. Veith, R. Borland, John Murphy, E. A. Carew-Gibson and A. Barlow, as possible candidates. On the Conservative side is mentioned besides Messrs. Rogers and Adams, Mr. C. Wilson, of Chilkeoten. It would appear there are more Liberals in Cariboo willing to save their country than Conservatives. However, we fancy the Conservatives can supply a list of many more names, if found desirable."

Something should happen soon. The magic words John Houston do not occur so often in the editorial columns of the Tribune.

Up to date there have been 736 votes registered in the Ymir riding.

On two hours' notice a body of sixty solid Camborne Conservatives met and organized themselves into an association. The meeting was addressed by Thomas Taylor and Arthur Johnson.

There is some doubt as to whether or not John L. Retallick will run in Kaslo.

Attorney-General McPhillips has gone to Atlin with the premier.

The Vernon News reports great political activity in the Similkameen riding. Everything points to a victory for the Conservatives.

In all probability J. A. Macdonald, barrister, will be the Liberal candidate in Rossland.

"Trials and Triumphs of Workingmen."

From the tone of Mr. Houston's paper, it is quite evident he is not the ardent labor union champion he was before he rubbed his shoulders up against the capitalistic class, even if he does print three or four columns a week about the "Trials and Triumphs of Workingmen." Three years ago there was nothing in the world too good for the horny-handed sons of toil; now there is nothing too bad. Then they were the Lord's anointed; now they are "dough-faces," etc. It may be that a reason for this change is found in the circumstance that the workingmen have shattered their idol, because they can no longer worship a false god. The cause of this is not far to seek; in fact there are so many good reasons for this change in attitude towards Mr. Houston that one finds it somewhat difficult to select the most important. However, here is one at random. In the Votes and Proceedings of the British Columbia Legislature for June 13, 1902, the following occurs:

"Mr. Houston to move, on consideration of the Report on Bill (80) intituled 'An Act to amend the Law relating to Trade Unions,' to add the following new sections:—

"5. All trade unions in British Columbia shall be registered under the provisions of the 'Trade Unions Act' of the Dominion of Canada within sixty days from the date that this Act goes into effect; and any trade union organized after such date shall be so registered within ninety days after the date of its charter.

"Any trade union refusing or neglecting to so register shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this Act."

Now, who asked Mr. Houston to move this amendment? Certainly, trade unionists did not want it; it is equally certain that the capitalists are desirous of just such legislative enactment. With such a law on the statute books trade unions would be shorn of much of their power. It will be observed, too, that the penalty is out of all proportion to the offence. Should Mr. Houston wonder any longer why organized labor is now giving him the cold shoulder. John Houston stands before organized labor to-day for judgment and his punishment will be commensurate with the enormity of his offense.

HOUSTON DISCARDED.

A meeting of Conservatives opposed to John Houston was held in the committee rooms last evening. The gathering was large and enthusiastic and a resolution was passed unanimously pledging the meeting to oppose the selection of John Houston as the candidate of the Conservative party in the forthcoming election in this constituency, and further pledging themselves to oppose his election if he is a candidate. The campaign in this direction is now being vigorously prosecuted.

The Nelson Tribune

Founded in 1882.
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PROPRIETORS.
McDonald Block, Baker Street, Telephone 123.

The Evening Tribune

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display advertisements will be inserted in The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune (six insertions a week) at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per inch per week, payable on Monday of each week. Single insertions, 30 cents an inch on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and 20 cents an inch on Saturdays.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune will be delivered by carrier in Nelson for FIFTEEN CENTS a week, or FIFTY CENTS a month, payable in advance.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1908

The Liberals have nominated candidates in Nelson, Kaslo, Greenwood, Okanagan, Similkameen, Yale, Chilliwack, The Islands, and Skeena election districts, and have announced that nominations will be made in several other districts this week. It is safe to say that all the Liberal candidates with the exception of those who will contest Vancouver, Victoria, Atlin, New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Cariboo will be in the field on Monday next. The Conservatives have made no nominations, but the nominating conventions of the party are to be held on Saturday, August 15th, in all districts throughout the province, excepting Vancouver, Victoria, Atlin, Skeena, and Cariboo. In Skeena, the Conservatives held a public meeting at Port Essington a few weeks ago, and the candidature of C. W. D. Clifford was endorsed, which practically makes him the nominee of the party for that district. While the Liberals have had nominated candidates, like Patterson of The Islands, Taylor of Nelson, and Sterling of Okanagan, in the field for over a month, the Conservatives, although not having regularly nominated candidates in the field, have not been idle. In Okanagan, Price Ellison has been quietly at work offsetting anything Sterling has been doing. In Nelson, while John Houston has not personally interviewed 638 electors, as candidate Taylor has, he has seen to it that those who will vote for him have been placed on the voters' list. In Kaslo, "Bob" Green's friends are doing more effective work than has yet been done by the friends of the Liberal candidate, John L. Retalack, who is still in the East. Much the same conditions exist in the other districts where the Liberals have made nominations. By making their nominations on August 15th, the Conservatives are, for all practical purposes, on an equal footing with the Liberals. Any district in the province can easily be canvassed in two months; in fact, with a few exceptions, like Cariboo, Alberni, Skeena, and Atlin, they could be canvassed in a month. In Victoria and Vancouver nominations will probably not be made before the middle of September, as neither party has, as yet, been able to pick out available candidates. The claims that have been made by enthusiastic party men on the result of the election should be discounted, for no one of these enthusiasts has reliable data on which to base an estimate. The voters' lists are incomplete, and of the hundred names already on the lists in the ridings little is known of the political leanings or bias of their voters. In the five city districts, which return 12 members, the Conservatives should elect 3 in Vancouver, 2 in Victoria, and 1 each in Nelson and Rossland. In the seven country districts on Vancouver Island the Conservatives have a good show to win in Esquimalt, Saanich, Cowichan, and Comox. In the four lower Fraser valley districts, Dewdney and Richmond are more than likely to go Conservative. Of the nine members to be elected in Yale, Lillooet, and Cariboo, those from Kamloops, Okanagan, Similkameen, and Grand Forks, and one from Cariboo can be placed in the Conservative column. Skeena and Atlin may break even. Of the seven country districts in Kootenay, the Conservatives should carry Ymir, Kaslo, Slocan, Revelstoke, and Cranbrook. This estimate would give the Conservatives 24 members in a house of 42, or a majority of five not counting the

speaker, which is a majority large enough for all practical purposes.

The Victoria Times, a newspaper owned by a politician who has never been able to get an office through a vote of the electors of the city in which he lives, is rampant because premier McBride allows one office to remain unfilled, the office of provincial secretary. If the office is not filled, no one can be drawing the salary, so the province is saving \$33,333 a month. The Victoria Times is the mouthpiece in Victoria of the Liberal soreheads and Conservative mugwumps, and soreheads and mugwumps when not ignored are distrusted, not only in Victoria, but in every riding in the province, for they are maliciously mean and spitefully vindictive.

The Cranbrook Herald puts itself on record by saying that "The Tribune knows it is talking the worst kind of political rot when it says the Ontario farmer or any other farmer in Canada is protected by the tariff." The Herald says "the product of the farmer is an export product, and the price is governed by the surplus shipped to foreign countries." The farmers of Ontario, and for that matter the farmers of Canada, produce grain, fruits, dairy products, and live stock. Their home market is saved to them by protective duties that range from 25 to 100 per cent. The Canadian farmer does not compete in the home market with the farmers of any other country. The Ontario farmer in selling his produce in Toronto and Hamilton and London does not compete with farmers from New York state and Michigan. The Ontario farmer, if he produces more than is required for the home market, sells the surplus in Great Britain, and the price he receives depends on the quality of the product. If his butter is of an inferior grade, the price will be low; but if it is of a superior quality, the price will be correspondingly high. Potatoes grown around Hillsburgh, Ontario, sell in Philadelphia and Cincinnati for a better price than potatoes grown anywhere in the United States, yet the potato growers of the United States, like the potato growers of Canada, are protected by a 25 per cent duty. The apple growers of Annapolis valley, Nova Scotia, can sell their product anywhere in the world at a high price, because of the superior quality of the fruit; yet when these apples are canned as pie fruit, the product is protected by a duty of 100 per cent. Locality has much to do with prices. On last Wednesday creamery butter was quoted in Toronto, Ontario, for 18 to 19 cents; yet the price in Nelson is 30 to 35 cents, and in Spokane, Washington, 35 cents. Eggs were quoted in Toronto at 16 to 20 cents. In Nelson the price is 35 cents, and the price in Spokane on Friday was 30 cents. Dressed fresh meats were quoted in Toronto on Wednesday at 8 1/2 to 10 cents by the quarter. The price in Spokane on Friday was 9 cents. Will the Herald contend that the prices paid the Canadian farmer for his eggs, butter, and fresh meats is governed by the prices in foreign countries to which he ships his surplus? If there was no home market, such a contention would hold good; but there is a home market in Canada, and that home market not only largely governs prices, but was created by the adoption of the fiscal system known as Protection.

It is yet too early to make more than a rough guess at the relative chances of the two parties who are contending for political control of this province. There is a very fair registration of voters in the different districts; larger in some districts than in others, which must mean that the people are interested. In some districts the Conservatives are the better organized and the more harmonious; in others, the Liberals have that advantage. There is one point generally conceded, and that is wherever Labor or Socialist candidates run, the Conservatives will be the gainer over the Liberals. The result of the election in Manitoba will have little effect, but what little it will have will be to the advantage of the Conservatives. A good deal will depend on the candidates nominated, for there is

a vote in every riding which will not be swayed by party feeling or party prejudice. There seems to be a very general feeling throughout Kootenay and the Boundary, and the feeling is not confined to one party, that the members elect from Kootenay and Boundary should be more assertive than they have been in the past; that in the past, the members have been altogether too willing to be kept in leading strings. The southeastern portion of British Columbia is the one section of that has for the past ten years attracted capital to the province, and it is the one section that has always paid its way. Its people, irrespective of party affiliations, are becoming a trifle restive, and it would not be surprising if the next legislature had among its members men from Kootenay and the Boundary who would give, not take, orders.

If the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, made up as it is of the members of a dozen labor organizations—the silk-stockinged Lawyer's Union not being one of them—is wise it will not take any part in politics as an organization, leaving to individual members perfect freedom of political action. The membership of the Trades and Labor Council is made up of a fixed number of delegates from each of the unions in Nelson, and these delegates have no power to control the political action of the members of their respective unions. Then is it not a piece of folly for the members of the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, who at the same time are members of one or the other of the campaign committees in Nelson, to force a declaration that the members of the unions affiliating with the Trades and Labor Council will unanimously support the candidature of either party. In 1900, the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, believing that legislation favorable to labor was in jeopardy, endorsed the candidature put up by the Provincial Party; but any one who had the slightest knowledge of the workings of that campaign knows that the endorsement did not change the vote of a member of a labor union in Nelson.

The hostility to Nelson of adherents of the Liberal party, men who aspire to seats in the legislative assembly, is most pronounced. At Revelstoke James M. Kellie, a prominent Liberal, and an aspirant for office as a Liberal, at a public meeting denounced the government for appropriating money to build a new court house at Nelson. Were the Liberals to gain control of the legislature at the coming election the money appropriated for the new court house at Nelson would remain unspent, if any number of men like James M. Kellie are successful at the polls. Apart from the actual necessity for the building, the construction of a new court house means more to laboring men and mechanics than to any other class in Nelson. A Conservative secured the appropriation. Is it wise to allow Liberals like Kellie of Revelstoke to prevent the money appropriated being spent? Laboring men and mechanics, think for yourselves and do not allow a few paid "boosters" in candidate Taylor's committee room to influence you.

Paupers on street corners as independents, the greater they will be respected by their fellow-workers who are Conservatives. The fight in Nelson will be for "hood" and no quarter will be asked or given. There is no gratitude in politics, and the candidate who expects votes for work or favors done individuals or organizations will get left. The Tribune has no more use for a Labor doughface than it has for a silk-stockinged Sorehead.

Liberal candidate Taylor is the attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, and in addition to the cash he receives for his services demands that the members of the Nelson Miner's Union shall deliver their votes to him, irrespective of the party affiliation of the men who have the votes. The members of Nelson Miners' Union who are Liberals will, no doubt, vote for Sidney Stockton Taylor, the Liberal candidate, but that they can influence the members who are Conservatives to vote against the Conservative candidate is doubtful.

A Hard Nut To Crack

Is What Mr. Tully Boyce Says About Politics in Nanaimo

The Herald July 21/8
"How's politics?" asked a Herald man of Mr. Tully Boyce, the general secretary of the Liberal association, last evening.
Mr. Boyce smiled a knowing smile as he replied:
"Politics, my boy, just at the present time is a hard nut to crack. It puzzles the best of them except, of course those who are in the know."
"Now Nanaimo looks like a three-cornered fight, don't it? Well, don't be so sure, my boy. The socialists and conservatives haven't been holding this little flirtation for nothing. These stories say they're going to bring out a candidate anyhow. Why don't they tell us who he will be? Very simple reason, my boy, they can't do it. Simple reason for that again, because they ain't going to have a candidate."
"How do I know? There you are again, I said at the point of commencement. As I said before, Nanaimo looks like a Chinese puzzle; but there is a solution that will work just like oil."
"One thing more, I can tell you. All these jay reporters who get special despatches announcing the next candidate for Nanaimo are away up a tree. These despatches are written right here in Nanaimo and wouldn't deceive a kitten."
"That's one point; another point is the liberals are going to elect their man right here in Nanaimo. No, I don't know who he will be; it don't matter. He'll be elected, that's sure. Also, the liberals will probably hold a meeting next Saturday night to put the finishing touches on the voters' list and talk matters over generally."
"We're going to have a nice time all right. As I said before, Nanaimo is a hard nut to crack, but there's a good rich kernel in that nut, and may be the result will surprise you. See?"
And with a wave of the hand the social secretary walked away, leaving the reporter rather dazed to know how what was at the bottom of it all.

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10 daily news
August 2, 1903

A PROFESSOR OF DREAMS.

It appears that British Columbia is suffering from a visit of one of those theorists, or theoretical economists, who imagine they can grasp the fulness of meaning of a not simple problem at one glance. The individual in question, professor Adam Shortt, of Queen's university, Kingston, is said to be studying labor conditions in this province, and he is credited with having made the ridiculous statement that the idea entertained among labor unions is that they own, or ought to own, the whole earth. "When a capitalist," he says, "in attempting to maintain a foothold for profits, points out in connection with mining, for instance, that he has erected various buildings and other structures, supplied machinery, opened the mine and transported the output and ought, therefore to have some return on his outlay, he is apt to be met with the simple but sweeping assertion that as a matter of fact he has supplied none of these things. Every one of them, it is said, is the product of labor, and the miner, as a laborer, is entitled to the whole value of his output."

It would be interesting to know where the gentleman obtained the information upon which he bases so ridiculous a fairy tale. He must be a personage of the Verdant Green type who has allowed himself to be "stuffed" by parties who have not been slow to estimate his mental capacity and his verdancy. The assertions quoted are so absurd that they really call for no refutation, but unfortunately it is such idiotic statements that lead to the erroneous ideas that some well intentioned but not well balanced people entertain regarding labor unions and the work those unions are endeavoring to accomplish.

The professor finds that the reason for this "crudity of view" on the part of organized labor in British Columbia lies in the very isolated and local character of the labor organizations. "They have as a rule, only their own whims and notions to consult, and do not feel the check of any larger ideas or interests. To preach to these men, or to try to demonstrate to them that their views are absolutely unreasonable, and can only make for the destruction of all commercial and industrial prosperity, would be utterly vain. Their higher education can only come from gradual incorporation in larger organizations, in touch with the public opinion of the continent and governed by a corresponding sense of responsibility. The misfortune is that not a few politicians do not scruple to play upon and trade with the worst delusions of the laboring classes. They see their way to power or influence by doing so, and that is enough."

And this shows how very little the learned professor has profited by his visit. Had he been endowed with ordinary powers of observation he would not have many hours in the province to have discovered that the labor organizations here are neither isolated nor local. On the contrary they are allied with and are part of the great organizations whose ramifications are spread throughout Canada and the United States. He would have learned that the difficulties experienced by labor organizations have been in that they have had to assert their rights to band themselves together for their mutual protection and betterment. He would have ascertained that they have had to overcome the reluctance of partisan governments to enact legislation in their interests and they have been compelled more than once to take extreme measures to gain the privilege of affiliating with those "larger organizations" of which the professor speaks but about whose status in British Columbia he is profoundly and lamentably ignorant. His criticisms will be read with derision and pity by those who know what the fight has been in this province in order to bring about the improved conditions under which labor exists today. A fair day's pay for a fair day's

work has been the aim of the labor organizations; they have striven to keep the labor market for their own flesh and blood instead of letting it go, as it has been, the Mongolians, whom some of the best factors, the openers of mines, the builders of machinery, etc., he speaks of deli-

to employ. The only conclusion one can arrive at after perusing his wonderful criticism is that his observations did not extend further than Vancouver island, or if they did his mentor was one of those interested persons who will not see good in labor organizations of any kind under any circumstances.

to the socialist
Aug 2, 1903

Hawthornthwaite's Prognostication

Nanaimo Socialist Champion Predicts a Sweeping Conservative Victory

Liberals Will Not Be in Coming Contest at Any Stage Whatever.

Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the picturesque personality who occupied the unique position during the last session of the legislature of being the only declared Socialist member of that body, is a constant contributor to the Western Clarion, an organ of the Socialists, published in Vancouver. In the course of a signed article in the latest issue of that journal, Mr. Hawthornthwaite does theme the approaching election. He foresees a triumph for the Conservative party throughout the province, and annihilative defeat for the Liberals. This, according to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, is just what the Socialists desire, for the reason that the Conservative party, which is the very opposite pole to Socialism, will be much more easily met and destroyed by the Socialist party, than if the Liberals were left with a leg to stand upon and kick with. It is awfully subtle reasoning, and sometimes one fails to see quite where Mr. Hawthornthwaite is driving at; but the glorious imminence and healthiness of his nerve, and that of his party, in imagining that they can "destroy" the Conservative party, provokes either copious tears or roars of laughter, just as a man happens to be feeling when he collides with the colossal idea.

Victoria Socialists hold a convention on Tuesday evening, August 4, when a full ticket of four will be nominated for the approaching election. One of the Vancouver Socialist candidates has been disqualified under the law governing candidates. A full meeting of the party will be held in the Terminal City on Wednesday evening to nominate a new one.

Victoria Liberals openly express regret at the internal dissensions which are going on in the party, and some already begin to doubt whether the party can hope to win under such dissensions. Electors are reminded that the time is getting short for registering voters. It is a duty that every man owes to the country as well as to himself.

Richard
Aug 2, 1903

McBRIDE AND MARTIN.

Richard McBride is not the greatest man that ever lived, but certain characteristics of his shine with dazzling effulgence when brought into contrast with the traits with which the people have been familiarized in the person of Joseph Martin.

He is honest. He is a Conservative. He has served the people faithfully. He is neither a trickster, a trimmer nor a mountebank. He has, although a very young man, been elected to the legislature twice. He has not grown rich in the service of the railways and the coal barons. He never stood for anything except law, order and equity. He enjoys no popularity in the reeking precincts of anarchy and socialism.

When the well-paid favorite of the big corporations gains a reputation and a record like this his libels will carry farther than they do now.

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

The cry goes up at home and abroad that British Columbia is a fertile breeding ground for political heresies. This province is rapidly getting an undesirable reputation for labor agitation, socialism and other false doctrines. The reason is not hard to find. Both the old parties seem inclined to shirk responsibilities so far as the masses are concerned. And herein lies the secret of the deep undercurrent of general dissatisfaction on the part of the poorer element of our population. It is the duty of the grand old Conservative party to come to the rescue; to see to it that there shall be no class legislation; no favoritism in the levying of taxes; no discrimination against the humble but ambitious pioneer; no ex-eters-in-council for the particular benefit of charter-mongers and grafters; no reservation of crown lands, or denial of the legal rights of the prospector—in short, a square deal all around. The illiterate and fanatical agitator, the rampant demagogue and conscienceless politician will talk to empty benches if the old line parties only do their simple duty. Cursed and hopelessly involved by the false doctrines of Martinism, the Liberals cannot be expected to relieve the situation; but the untrammelled Conservatives have a grand opportunity to restore the good name of this great province, and so create unprecedented prosperity.

GOOD PROOF OF LIBERAL IN-DISCRETION.

When The Miner first drew public attention to the almost criminal folly of the Liberals in postponing the \$500 tax on Chinese until January 1, 1904, there were a number of local Grits who declared that "it was all right." The following, from the Vancouver World, the leading Liberal newspaper in British Columbia and the organ of "Joe" Martin, proves conclusively how ill-advised has been Liberal policy in this respect:

"Come One, Come All—The Celestial race against time is becoming exciting. From the land beyond the sea Chinese men are pouring into Canada with a fervor suggesting a deep anxiety to escape the approaching season of the \$500 tax. The incoming Empresses bring them in chattering hordes, and those who are not able to make the passage on the queen steamers of the Pacific come otherwise. But they come, nevertheless. Yesterday a suburban tram brought over from the Fraser a small party of eighty-five who had crossed to the mainland by the ferry Victorian, having landed from one of the Sound-Oriental liners."

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In many constituencies the Liberals have nominated their candidates, and in a few the Conservative candidates have been named. As yet it is too early to institute comparisons between the candidates of the two parties. But this much can be said, the Liberals evidently realize the importance of putting forward their strongest man. The people of British Columbia are growing weary of being represented by men below mediocrity in intelligence, and who appear to have no other aim in political life than to graft everything in sight. The representative whose sole object is personal gain is not a proper man to sit in the Legislature. So far has his grasping propensity been developed amongst our legislators in the past, that to be a representative subjects a man to the annoying suspicion that he is not scrupulously honest. In one way it cannot be said that they are an expensive luxury, for some of them are notoriously cheap, but in the long run the country suffers. Strong men, who realize their own power, are not likely to duplicate the unenviable distinction of the member of whom it was said: "He is the dearest man on the start in, but will sell very cheap sooner than lose a sale." The man who has no higher aim than to throw himself on the bargain counter can never be a useful representative, and it would be well for both Liberals and Conservatives to give the cold shoulder to those needy chaps; indeed, we have sufficient faith in both parties to believe that such men will be defeated at the polls. The party which has the best men is likely to win and should win.

Grit Campaign Fund.

The Revelstoke Herald is responsible for the rumor that when W. W. B. McInnes and H. B. Gilmour went east they took along the Grit machine's sack and brought it back loaded. Tribute was imposed on the leading corporations and "Wandering Willie" came back with a jubilant smile—and \$50,000. This sum, aided from local sources, will be used by the Liberals to debauch the electorate between now and October 31st.

The question of a leader was also taken up, and, in their wild efforts to work a Lib-Lab combination approaches were made to Ralph Smith, M. P., who has practically decided to become a Liberal leader in the province and desert his seat in the Dominion House. If the deal works out William Sloan, the Klondyke King of Nanaimo, will contest the Federal vacancy created. Mr. Smith, himself, backed by a \$40,000 custom house for Nanaimo, will run against J. H. Hawthorn-thwaite there. This part of the scheme is a wild endeavor to get back at the socialists who have taken their following solely from the Grit ranks. Joe

Martin is to be held out sufficient inducements—character not known but suspected—to secure not only his retirement from politics but also his removal from the province. As that gentleman's movements are largely governed, it is reported, by a silent retainer from the C. P. R. which he admitted on a public platform in Vancouver, it is surmised that he will go somewhere east and fight the Grand Trunk outfit.

The Herald says its source of information is absolutely reliable. Of course the above statements will be denied, but in a few weeks the circulation of the long gun and Mr. Smith's reappearance will prove their correctness. The opinion of the Grit machine is that the sweeping victory of Premier Roblin in Manitoba is the precursor of a Conservative revival all over the Dominion which must be stopped if it takes millions. A. B. C. is next in line for a strong Conservative administration special efforts will be made here to beat the McBride government. Money will be spent like water. But it will be wasted.

DISPLEASED WITH MACDONALD'S MOVE

WAS ASKED NOT TO OPPOSE THE RAILWAY

Decides to Return Home and His Motion Against Scheme Will Not Come Up.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Senator Macdonald left for home yesterday, not to return this session. His last act in the Senate was to submit a ridiculous motion condemning the transcontinental railway scheme, which now will never be moved. It is reported that the Senator was asked by the leading Conservatives in Victoria not to oppose the railway scheme, and not feeling very sure what he should do under the circumstances, decided to take the advice of his friends and go home.

Up in House.
The Grand Trunk Pacific charter bill was up in the House to-day.

WILL THE SONGHEES GO? Aug. 3, 1903

Let no one suppose that because the Songhees Indians are still upon their reserves and are acting as if they intended to remain there in perpetuity, the wheels that were expected to convey them to a more suitable spot upon this Island have ceased to revolve. Not at all. It has taken a good while to arrange the preliminaries, but we understand the negotiations as far as the governments are concerned have been completed and that it only remains for the Indians or their representatives to accept one of several new locations that have been selected for them to put the finishing touch upon the scheme. In case a question may arise as to who is responsible for the delay, it may be as well to point out that there has been practically no alteration made in the terms of settlement proposed from the beginning of the negotiations. The Minister of the Interior was advised by the guardians of the Indians in this province as to the conditions upon which they would consent to a translation. And it must be conceded that they were well advised. Mr. Vowell and his assistants take more than a merely official interest in the welfare of their wards. It might have saved Mr. Vowell a good deal of trouble, and probably few would have alleged that any hardship had been inflicted upon the Indians, if he had agreed on the spot to the terms proposed by the provincial government, that "if the reserve in the city sells for more money than the reserve which we give in its place costs, then we want that money." But the position of the government, and we may safely assume that it was taken on the advice of the representative of the Indians, was, according to the words of Hon. Mr. Sifton: "I cannot, as trustee for the Indians, hand that money over to you, but I will fund that money, and if you establish your title to the money, then you can have it. I could not feel it my duty as Superintendent-general to hand over that money to the local government. My impression is that at the last negotiations I had with them they expressed their assent to the proposition I had made before that the money should be funded, and if there were a balance that it should be dealt with according as the law might direct later on. I am perfectly willing to do that now if the local government can give their attention to it and transact their part of the business. I cannot say at the present time if the Indians are willing to go, but at the time I made the proposition they were willing. I am safe in saying that at the time Mr. McKeena and Mr. Rothwell were there, in the summer of 1897, the Indians would have gone, but I cannot say now whether they would or not." As the terms proposed in 1897 are practically the terms the provincial government is acting upon to-day and is in hopes of seeing carried into effect within the lifetime of the present generation, it is not difficult to correctly apportion the blame for the delay of five or six years. We understand that there are several locations in view as the new home for our neighbors across the harbor, that the present provincial government is hurrying the scheme along, and that in a very short time it will only remain for the wards of Mr. Vowell to place the seal of their approval upon the selection. Whether the Indians will be in a compliant mood or not when the time arrives is just the question. Upon whom shall the people place the blame if the Indians refuse to move? The governments which blocked the wheels of progress are all dead, and nearly all the members of the governments are politically buried.

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THE MORNING PAPER'S MISTAKE

AFTER pondering for thirty-six hours in the vain endeavor to find some flaw in the joint meeting of the local Liberals held on Friday evening last, upon which to found one of those verbose editorials with which the editor of the News-Advertiser during political campaigns desecrates the Sabbath, The World's morning contemporary came out yesterday with a column editorial on the Liberal party generally. Words which were never uttered by the chairman of the meeting are attributed to him, and an official significance given to them. As a matter of fact Mr. Cane, who presided, never used the words which constitute the first paragraph of the editorial; and as for the caption of the article, which is printed in especially conspicuous type and surrounded with quotation marks, these words found expression only in the fertile imagination of the editor of the News-Advertiser, a would-be standard-bearer of the Conservative party in the ensuing campaign.

There was no diversity of opinion among the Liberals as to their stand on the platform which was adopted at the last provincial convention. On the contrary, there was decided unanimity of opinion and hearty endorsement of its planks. It was pointed out by a few of the speakers that one or two of the planks had, through the indefatigable efforts of Liberal members in the late House, become accomplished facts; and this knowledge was joyfully received by everyone present as an earnest that there would be no rest in the efforts of the party until the entire platform is placed on the statute books of British Columbia.

True to their privileges and contrary to the apathetic indolence that characterizes the Conservative party, Liberal speakers dwelt on one or two matters which might properly at this juncture receive the attention of the party as a whole. Because the Conservative party, by reason of its very conservatism, clings to everything ancient is no reason why Liberals who are ever alive to the necessities of the times should not seek to give the country what its progress and its growth and ever changing conditions demand. Each a desire does not indicate demoralization as the News-Advertiser would like to make it appear, but rather an acute keenness of perception in excluding imperfections where imperfections exist, and a live healthy desire and determination to introduce innovation where innovation is beneficial.

Liberals do not maintain that every plank that was ever put into their platform must remain for all time to come as the basis on which they are to appeal to an intelligent electorate. If they did that they would not be a progressive party. If they did that their only course would be to unite with the staid and circumspect Conservative party, whose blood is stagnant, and whose policy is mildewed. The efforts which Liberal representatives yearly and daily and hourly make in the advancement of their country's interest are bearing fruit, and as bit by bit the great work they have in hand is done, and as stone by stone the social fabric is reared nearer will come the millennium for this great country.

Liberals of British Columbia wherever they are situated are rendering the greatest service to their country in their power when they meet and deliberate on those great questions which should receive the attention of every patriotic person in this campaign. Whatever makes for the advancement of British Columbia should obtain serious consideration. Whatever will promote the peace and prosperity of her people should be contended for. And this whether the occasion arises in the first or the eleventh hour. For whatever is beneficial should be fostered by all conscientious Liberals the mantle and cloak of whose belief is wide and big enough to enfold all that is good.

LABOR AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES

THIS rather a disturbing commentary on the Senate's acceptance of Mr. Lougheed's bill respecting alien labor representatives that simultaneously with it came the decision of a large shoe manufacturing firm in Montreal to cancel its agreement with a Canadian labor organization and make one with an international union. The firm in question state, according to the Montreal Herald, that they found the Canadian Federation unreliable, and in many ways most unsatisfactory to deal with, and they sought an arrangement with the international organization because of the good reputation it had earned for responsibility and moderation. The Herald, like many other thoughtful Canadian newspapers, is inclined to believe that too much stress has been laid on the dangers that threaten Canada from these associations of wage-earners whose membership is found on both sides of the international boundary. It is possible that there are isolated industries in Canada that might suffer through the unholy alliance of their United States competitors with a recreant labor representative, but most certainly such alliance would be the exception, and altogether improbable. It may be taken for granted that as a rule the organizers for international unions work along the same lines and adopt the same methods in the two countries. As the law which is best administered is best, so is the labor organization which is most conservative, and has the keenest sense of its responsibilities, the best, whether it be a local or an international association.

On the subject of organized labor's recognition of legitimate responsibilities, Professor Adam Shortt, of Queen's University, Kingston, who recently visited this province, has been writing distinctly one-sided letters to the Eastern press, based upon his study of labor conditions in British Columbia. It is to be feared that Professor Shortt's inquiries were not made first hand altogether for such of the labor leaders in this central district as The World has spoken to concerning his investigations, say that they did not so much as meet the professor, much less have opportunity to assist him in a thorough study of conditions. Professor Shortt has nevertheless felt himself justified in writing with no indefiniteness as to conditions here. To quote one reliable Eastern journal, he states that "the idea entertained amongst the labor unions there (in British Columbia) is simply that they own, or ought to own, the whole earth. Labor in the East is willing to listen to reason, if not all ways to be guided by it. It recognizes that Capital has some rights and does not openly aim at crowding it off the face of the earth. In British Columbia it is different. "When a capitalist"—to quote from the professor's last letter in the Toronto News—"is attempting to maintain a foothold for profits, points out in connection with mining, for instance, that he has erected various buildings and other structures, supplied machinery, opened the mine and transported the output, and ought, therefore, to have some return on his outlay, he is apt to be met with the simple but sweeping assertion that as a matter of fact he has supplied none of these things. Every one of them, it is said, is the product of labor, and the miser, as a laborer, is entitled to the whole value of the output."

The reason for this excessive crudity of view Professor Shortt finds in the very isolated and local character of the labor organization in this Western province. "They have, as a rule," he says, "only their own whims and notions to consult, and do not feel the check of any larger ideas or interests. To preach to these men, or to try to demonstrate to them that their views are absolutely unreasonable, and can only make for the destruction of all commercial and industrial prosperity, would be utterly vain. Their highest education can only come from gradual incorporation in larger organizations in touch with the public opinion of the continent and governed by a corresponding sense of responsibility. The misfortune is that not a few politicians do not scruple to play upon and trade with the worst delusions of the laboring classes. They see their way to power or influence by doing so, and that is enough."

Factionists Shift Ground.

With tardy repentance, the Vancouver world, chief organ of the opposition factions on the Lower Mainland, has abandoned its demand upon Mr. McBride for surrender of the people's timber and land to foreign speculators. The World and the politicians for whom it is the spokesman must remain on record, however, as advocates of this unpatriotic policy, only abandoned when it became plain that the great mass of the electors commended the firm stand taken by the government. Even after the World has learned the folly of its unpatriotic course, imitators whom it misled are still belittling the Premier because he did not yield to the demands for freedom to export.

Now the World says that it meant to have the ban on the exportation of logs lifted only for a special case—that is, so soon as the gentlemen petitioning should have served their customers on the other side of the line, the export door would have been shut against contemporaries not able to get their export rafts ready so quickly. A pretty scandal this would have made against the Lands and Works Department—to give one set of loggers who came to market in July the privileges of export not available to their neighbors who had marketed in June or to others intending to offer in August or September. With a government of that kind in power, there would be no safety in business except for persons with a "pull," and we are confident that the present administration will never deserve reproach of that character. Their aim is to give stable government, and it is just as essential that there should be stability in the timber export law as that any other regulations affecting commercial affairs should be maintained. There probably is not an opposition candidate who would dare take up the World's advocacy of playing fast and loose with the timber regulations and in fact the cry in some other quarters is against the Premier for even taking time to consider the application. The Kamloops Sentinel for instance, published by the Liberal candidate there, viciously declares that "if the laws of the country are to be set at naught at the will of the Premier, we may as well do away with the legislature altogether. Mr. McBride could have given his answer in two minutes had he been a strong man and not a time server."

In its advocacy of the cause of the speculators in the lands of East Kootenay the World has been particularly foolish, since its prophet Mr. Oliver has been roundly denouncing the proposal which the World ignorantly advanced in the belief that it was assisting in the Oliver campaign. The member for Delta wisely holds that the government should take no action whatever in the matter of the lands saved from the C. P. R., until there has been a thorough examination into their value. The government is not in a position to discriminate between the rival applicants, and the justice for which the World pretends to ask while urging blind favoritism cannot be secured by any hasty disposition of these properties. Any person who has rights in the premises is in no danger of losing them; others have no cause whatever for complaint.

Road Appropriations.

Opposition campaigners who have less regard for the truth than desire for office are spreading the report that Premier McBride, in his capacity as Chief

Commissioner of Lands and Works is holding up Honest John Oliver's road money, and the late member for Delta is quoted as authority for the statement. We do not believe that Mr. Oliver is correctly quoted in this respect, because unlike the calamity howlers to whom we have referred he is acquainted with the facts and a politician bearing his sou-venet and valuing the title needs to be circumspect.

In the first place the road appropriations for the Delta, as for other contingencies, are those prepared and proposed by the Prior government; and after its dismissal, revised by a committee equally representing both sides of the house and unanimously adopted as the best obtainable under the circumstances. An exception was made on behalf of Delta, in that at the instance of the McBride government the legislature materially supplemented the grant for the river road to Ladner, which already is well under construction.

No government is authorized to exceed appropriations, except by special warrant to be obtained from the Lieutenant Governor in case of emergency. We do not think that Mr. Oliver will say that the needs of the Delta constitute an emergency of a nature to be recognized by the Lieutenant Governor, who would be quite justified in asking his Chief Commissioner to be governed by the decision of the legislature. Having only \$4,000 to spend in Delta, Mr. McBride's department has laid it out in the manner that the heads of the road making branch think the best. Perhaps they are wrong in their judgment; perhaps on the other hand Mr. Oliver errs. He has found himself mistaken in men and measures before this. True it is not the fault of the department that the appropriation is so limited; and the electors as a body will not sympathize with any effort on the part of Liberal campaigners to saddle Mr. McBride with responsibility for the appropriation, while Mr. Oliver, Mr. McInnes, Mr. Martin, Mr. Wells, and other Liberals who consented to the adoption of the Prior Government estimates are held blameless.

If the McBride government can carry on with nothing worse to answer for than keeping within the appropriations made by the legislature it will indeed prove a model administration.

April 4 1903

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Civil service reform, says the New Westminster Liberal, is a very important plank in the Liberal platform, or, to put it more correctly, a very important feature of Liberal policy. That it is a policy very difficult to carry out in British Columbia may be at once admitted. Conditions here are not yet favorable to the proper carrying out of such a policy. But the attempt must be made, and will be made as soon as the Liberal government takes office. The main points are: That no persons should be appointed who are not qualified to fill the office to which they are appointed; and that, of course, implies that there should be some fixed and defined manner of testing the qualifications of applicants. That properly qualified persons should not be rejected on account

of their political opinions. That the higher offices should be filled by promotion from the junior ranks of the service, and that in this matter, length of service should govern the selection, other things being equal; where other things were not equal—that is, where special merit deserved special recognition, or the absence of any merit other than the minimum required to "hold down the job" invited censure,—the ordinary routine would be varied. The great point would be to let every official feel that his continuance in the service and his promotion depended upon himself. Again, every position should carry a certain salary, except in the case of junior clerks, who should be paid on a rising scale for the first few years of their service. That is, the salary of a junior or ordinary clerk, holding no special position, should begin at a certain fixed figure and increase by a certain fixed percentage each year during such term of years as might be fixed. By the end of the term it would have reached its maximum, and there would be no further increase, except the clerk was promoted to a more responsible position. Men in responsible positions; permanent heads of departments and branches of the departments, and some others, should have fixed salaries. To summarize: Appointment should depend upon fitness; vacancies above the rank of junior clerk should, as far as possible, be filled by promotion; promotion should depend upon length of service and merits; salaries should be fixed whether they remained at the same amount permanently, or were increased year by year.

No system, of course, can prevent favoritism in the matters of appointment and promotion; but a good system can mitigate the evil; and in the matter of the salary receivable, a proper system can prevent a good deal of corruption.

It is hardly necessary to say that the government which puts a proper civil service system in force will turn against itself a good many votes. That is an aspect of the matter which may be dealt with separately at some other time; but, if the people of the province wish to have more efficient service at less cost, they must sustain the Liberals in making this and other reforms. The percentage of increase in the cost of the civil service in this province, for some time back, has been a good deal higher than the percentage of increase in the revenue. That means more taxes and it also means less public works.

Rossland Miner Aug 4 1903

ORIENTAL QUESTION AGAIN.

The Miner had occasion recently to show how the Liberal juggling with the Chinese poll tax has had the effect of checking the tide of white immigration to British Columbia while flooding the province with undesirable Orientals. We recited the fact that farmers in the Okanagan valley were liable to be brought to the verge of ruin by reason of a great scarcity of farm hands.

It now transpires that many would-be harvest workers have been shipped by various employment bureaus from the coast districts to the Okanagan during the last few days. It would thus appear that the crops of the Okanagan will, after all, be saved.

But at what expense! Does it mean that many residents at the coast have suddenly determined to quit their comfortably established and hard won homes in the Fraser valley and around Vancouver to engage in agricultural pursuits in South Yale—there to help make that beautiful region blossom like the rose? No; nothing of the kind. It means that the poverty stricken white salmon fishers, who at best only have a few months' work in the year, have been driven from their regular occupation by the hordes of Chinese and Japs that are coming to this country by every incoming ship from the Orient, and are forced to seek a living in the Okanagan or elsewhere. Thanks to the Liberals for postponing the \$500 poll tax until January 1st, 1904, these unfortunate fisher folk are compelled to travel a hundred miles or so to make a few dollars to tide them over the winter. They have lost a year's work, are made destitute and forced to temporary expediences in order to maintain an existence.

By refusing to enforce the \$500 Chinese poll tax without delay, the Liberals have flooded the country with a most objectionable lot of people. This has resulted in driving white fishermen from their regular occupation and left them destitute. It has also been impossible for the almost total stoppage of Eastern and British immigration; for who wants to come to British Columbia if the province is known to be overrun with Chinese and Japs?

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The Daily Times.

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- Cashmore's Book Exchange, 105 Douglas.
- Smery's Print. Stand, 22 Government St.
- Knights' Book Store, 100 Yates St.
- Victoria Book Stationery Co., 51 Gov't.
- E. N. Hibbs & Co., 29 Government St.
- H. Edwards, 51 Yates St.
- Campbell & Collins, Gov't and Tronace alleys.
- George Marston, Gov't and Gov't.
- E. W. Walker, Gov't, Esquimaux road.
- W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.
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- Kamloops-Smith Bros.
- Dawson & White Horse-Bennett News Co.
- Rosland-M. W. Simpson.
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Register Your Vote

As but a very short time now remains before the present list is closed, it is necessary that those who have not already registered should do so AT ONCE. This can be done at any of the following places:

Harvey Coombe, Court House.
J. P. Wallis, 57 North Park St.
W. J. Hanna, Douglas St.
Lee & Fraser, Tronace Alley.
J. D. McNeven, Labor Hall.
Swinerton & Oddy, Government St.
Jas. Peterson, Government St.
F. Higgins, Law Chambers.
E. T. Elliott, Law Chambers.
Dr. L. Hall, Brunswick Block.
John Wilson, Cor. Linden and Belcher.
P. C. MacGregor, MacGregor Block.
Arthur Lee, 58 Collinson St.
C. H. Lugin, MacGregor Block, or 110 Michigan St.
Major Nicholles, at Nicholles & Renouf's and 115 Simcoe St.
T. J. Rayner, 53 Fernwood.
Liberal Committee Rooms, Broad St.
Kirk's Coal Office, Victoria West, Saturday and Monday evenings.
Johns Bros., Douglas St.
C. Second St., Monday and Tuesday evenings.

THE OLD LIST WAS CANCELLED ON JUNE 16th.

A BLIND BIGOT

British Columbia has for years been holding out all sorts of inducements to transcontinental railways to come into the province. Perhaps we should qualify that statement. It would probably be more correct to say the governments with which British Columbia has been blessed were eager to give away millions of dollars and millions of acres of land to any companies, or alleged companies, that would accept such money and lands as the price of the bestowal of railway communication upon this province, while at the same time the same governments evinced the most pronounced hostility to one company which was willing, without any inducements whatever, to carry its lines into our midst. It is sometimes hard to fathom the motives and to comprehend the secret springs which move statesmen, especially statesmen of the calibre who ruled, and all but ruined, British Columbia.

We do not know what the attitude of the McBride government will be towards the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. As a loyal Conservative institution, admittedly more interested in the welfare of the Conservative party than in the progress of the province, we presume it will follow the Colonist in opposition to that scheme. But we do not know. The Vancouver News-Advertiser has taken a more sane—a British Columbia—view. The government may decide to follow the Vancouver paper as the more reliable guide. However, it does not make much difference what the British Columbia government does. The line will be built whether the government opposes its construction or remains neutral. The effect of the prosecution of such a great work upon the fortunes of the province will be tremendous. As showing the absurdity of the positions into which excess of party zeal will land unreasoning advocates, take the contention that the people of British Columbia will be forced to bear an undue proportion of the cost of the new road, and that in addition they will be mulcted in excessive transportation charges. We could understand a complaint arising in the East about the saddling of the cost of five or six hundred miles of road, involving more than double the ordinary expenditure, upon the more populous part of the Dominion for the sake of the couple of hundred thousand people resident in British Columbia; but to read a protest from this province, which has long maintained that it contributes more than its share to the federal treasury, against the extravagance of such a proposal, is absolutely dumbfounding. It indicates unmistakably that no reasonably ground for opposition can be found.

All we ask is that the people of British Columbia shall consider the effect of the construction of the new road upon the

general business of the province, and upon its revenue. With another trunk line built through what is admittedly territory rich in all the resources peculiar to British Columbia, with feeders following as these resources are developed, the future is full of promise, while there will at once arise a lively hope that with reasonably economical government and common sense administration of our public affairs the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure should soon be restored. Only through such a comprehensive scheme of development is there a possibility of such a consummation.

WHY THESE CHANGES?

We are glad to see that our contemporary is cultivating a cheerful spirit despite the fact that the political situation is not entirely to its liking. It avers that from all parts of the province come reports that the Liberals cannot win in the coming provincial fight. This indicates that the precincts of the Colonist are becoming impregnated with the true McBride spirit of brag. It is only a few weeks since it would have none of Richard as its leader, predicted that nothing but disaster to the party could follow such a selection, and pointed out that the right thing for the Premier to do was to declare that he was but a makeshift, and that the real leader of the Conservative party would be selected after the period of probation had passed and the general elections had been held. The situation in British Columbia to-day is precisely what it was on the 3rd of June last, except that Liberal candidates have been nominated in a large number of constituencies, and the selection in each instance has been so wisely made that some of the strongest Conservative newspapers in the province admit that if they are elected the people will have good reason to congratulate themselves on the fact that the more pernicious of the elements which brought reproach upon British Columbia and distributed her wealth amongst themselves and their friends with a lavish hand have been eliminated. But the old party with which the old gang had always been identified has yet to make its choice of candidates. If the freebooters are to make their appearance in the Legislature again they will march in under the banner of the Conservative party, carried by the Hon. Richard McBride. Just to indicate how much the opinions of the Colonist are worth, we shall quote from an article published in it on the 3rd of June last, immediately after the formation of the government which is so sure of defeating the Grits in the pending elections:

"It is quite evident that the condition of the Conservative party calls for very careful handling, and for loyalty to the party. The man from whom loyalty to the party is most required is the Honorable Richard McBride. If he is under the impression that what is required is for the Conservative party to show loyalty to him, he is putting the cart before the horse. So far, he has made claims upon the party. They have been met out of considerations of party loyalty, not out of consideration for him. The party has some, it has many, claims upon him. Are these going to be met? Does he propose to put himself in the hands of the Conservative party, or does he propose that the Conservative party shall put itself in his hands? Between those two propositions there is a great gulf fixed, and the question is just this, whether Mr. McBride is going to precipitate the Conservative party into that gulf, or himself to bridge it over? We regret exceedingly that it is in his power to choose between those two alternatives. Because he lacks the essential qualities of determinateness and decisiveness which a leader in critical times requires. We have only to hope that what we could not owe to his astuteness and political sagacity, we may receive from the deep sense of party loyalty which pervades his person. Now having said that we expect party loyalty from Mr. McBride, it is certainly a fair question to ask in what manner we think he should exhibit it. In the first place, there is no possible combination of circumstances which could have caused more deep-seated bitterness in loyal and influential Conservative circles than the coup d'etat which involves his holding power through the votes of his late opponents. It is a fact that every action of Mr. McBride may be explained by the motive that he desired to put himself in office, and not the Conservative party. Such a motive would explain, and to many does explain, his whole action from beginning to end. . . . It is certainly the duty of Mr. Charles Wilson to realize, with great searchings of heart, the extent to which that portion of the Conservative party represented at the Revelstoke convention is recognized and embraced in the government which proposes to appeal to the country. If he is prepared without a due understanding to throw his lot in with the present government, he should remember that Mr. John Houston, of Nelson, and Colonel E. G. Prior, of Victoria, were at least as zealous at Revelstoke in the cause of party lines to which he owes his political importance, as Mr. R. F. Green, of Kaslo, Mr. McBride, of Dewdney, or Mr. A. E. McPhillips, of Victoria. It must further be remembered that the position of Mr. McBride in reference to a very large section of the Conservative party is complicated by the series of political events leading up to Bill No. 10. There are a number of Conservatives who will ask what difference in reality exists between what difference in reality exists between Mr. D. M. Eberts and Mr. R. McBride, that the one should be brought low, and the other elevated, as the result of matters to which it is needless to refer. Some of these queries will be put from a point of view sympathetic to Mr. Eberts, and some from a hostile point of view. But from whichever point of view they are asked, the different positions now occupied by the two gentlemen will cause comment in the Conservative party, and if it causes one portion of the

party to distrust Mr. McBride, it will certainly cause another portion to resent him. Here is another direction in which party loyalty calls loudly to Mr. McBride. Mr. John Oliver, of Delta, is furbering up his weapons on this question, and is about to stalk his old leader. So far as it is a personal matter, we believe Mr. McBride is amply able to care for himself, as is Mr. Eberts. But we have a strong objection, an objection we know to be shared by a very large and influential section of the Conservative party, to have Mr. Oliver, or anyone else, going gunning after the leader of the party upon any such issue. There is another consideration affecting the constitution of the government which is to appeal to the country, and one which we regret to say is causing unholy merriment and joy in the Liberal ranks, and that is the general anticipation that there will be four lawyers in a cabinet of six members. We have not one word to say against the patriotism and public spirit of the legal profession in general, and those members of it who are politicians in particular, but a cabinet dominated by lawyers is something that this country will not for one moment stand. Such a government would be judged by the profession of its members, and not by the principles of the party it represented, and it would be condemned. That may be a foolish and illogical attitude for the people to take, but it is an attitude which the Conservative party cannot afford to neglect. That party is entering upon a severe rough and tumble fight in a country where its reputation as a provincial organization has yet to be made. That two-thirds of its leaders were lawyers would be a handle to the enemy, which the enemy would grasp with joy. Some of our politicians may be unacquainted with the extent of the feeling in the country about lawyers in public life. If it is made one of the main issues in the forthcoming campaign, they will realize how strong the feeling is. We do not wish the Conservative party to find it out too late. This has been a tolerably frank and free discussion of the situation. If it has not minimized, it certainly has not exaggerated the difficulties in the way of the Conservative party. Yet these we have not presented with the idea that they are insuperable. If Mr. McBride desires to show his loyalty he can do so by making clear to us all that he does not pose as a leader, but merely as an expedient to facilitate an election upon party lines, and that he will leave it to the Conservative members elected to the next legislature to choose the leader of the party. That means in other words, that candidates of the Conservative party would be pledged not to follow him, but to follow the choice of the elected members of the party, and meantime to stand upon the platform of the party. The present government would then appear in its real light as a temporary and makeshift government, to be reorganized as soon as the country has declared its verdict. If that course is followed, the success of the party at the polls is practically certain. If it is not followed, the success of the party is doubtful in the extreme."

Nor is the above the only respect in which the Colonist has shown its versatility. Our contemporary has of late fallen into the habit of reversing itself, and not literally turning itself inside out, and we are certain not one of its readers feels sure the attitude of to-day is a true indication of what the position will be to-morrow. We find that a short time ago our contemporary commented as follows upon the position of the Liberal party in provincial politics: "Joseph Martin has resigned the leadership of the provincial Liberal party, thus leaving the party free to bend all its energies to electing Liberals in the various constituencies of the country. Of the Liberal candidates those who are elected will choose their parliamentary leader for themselves. If there is a division, no doubt the minority will loyally accept the leader the majority agrees to follow. If the party has portfolios to distribute, we doubt not initial unity at least will be easily attained. Differences might rise afterwards upon questions of practical policy, and might become acute, but on the whole the prospect is good for the Liberal party of forming a stable government provided it is able to elect a majority in the country. If there are no portfolios to distribute unanimity will be still easier, because the unanimous desire will be to have the best fighting man in the lead. There is no question at all that Mr. Joseph Martin has taken the course which gives the Liberal party the maximum of opportunity in the country." To-day the Liberal party is described by our contemporary as a mob without the slightest chance or hope of success in the coming fight. We shall leave our readers to judge as to which of these judgments is founded upon the facts as they present themselves to-day. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the articles we have quoted. Either the Colonist takes its readers for a pack of fools or it feels in its heart that they have as little regard for stability of principle, depth of conviction, or sincerity of purpose, as it has.

Now we shall see whether the British government has more respect for the United States than it has for Canada. The American government has asked the Board of Agriculture to remove the embargo from live cattle imported from Eastern ports. The board, however, is not satisfied that it is safe to raise the embargo, but will institute a thorough investigation.

Sir Percy Girouard, the well known Canadian engineer, has done much for the Empire in various parts of the globe, and not the least striking of his services is his administration of the railways of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies. He has also done reasonably well by himself, for in September he is to be married to Miss Solomon, of Johannesburg, a daughter of a very rich

Price Five Cents

The Campaign in Okanagan.

The optimism of Premier McBride may be very pleasant to the Conservatives, but if they are deceived by it they must not be surprised should their awakening be attended with unforeseen results. The Colonist records him as having stated that with the exception of one polling station, the Conservatives will obtain sweeping majorities throughout the Okanagan electoral district. Unfortunately for Mr. Ellison, who, it is understood, will be the Conservative nominee, that statement is not in accord with the state of feeling evinced throughout the constituency. The outlook for the Liberal candidate, T. W. Stirling, is of the brightest. Early in the field, he is pursuing an active canvas, and is everywhere receiving assurances of hearty support, and even in Mr. Ellison's reputed strongholds he has found so many supporters that when polling day comes the Conservatives will experience a most unwelcome surprise.

Armstrong is looked upon by the Conservatives as a Liberal hotbed, and in the hope of gaining some measure of support for their candidate, they are resorting to the old-time and favorite Conservative method of attempting to bribe the electorate. A sop has been held out to Armstrong in the promise of a High School, but such a promise cuts no figure since it is well understood that it can be demanded when certain conditions required by law are fulfilled, and only then.

ROAD WORK IN DELTA

Campaign Libellers of the Chief Commissioner up against Hard Fact

A complete answer to the opposition campaigners who have been spreading the false report that Premier McBride is holding back the road appropriation for Delta, is contained in the following letter:

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, July 31, 1903. The Road Superintendent, New Westminster:

Sir.—With reference to the expenditure of the appropriation for Delta riding, I find that Mr. McBride has entered into arrangements with Mr. Oliver regarding the distribution of the whole of the vote; and as it is necessary that the chief commissioner's arrangements must be carried out in their entirety, I have to inform you that the salaries of yourself and clerk as well as the reserve for spring work, will be charged to vote 188—contingencies.

You will please govern yourself accordingly.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer.

THE MINISTERS' RETURN

Messrs. Chas. Wilson and R. F. Green Back From Ottawa Will to Lieut.-Governor.

Vancouver Aug. 4.—Among arrivals on yesterday's Pacific were the Hon. Charles Wilson, President of the Council and the Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Mines, who have just returned from their visit to Ottawa for the purpose of interviewing the Dominion Government on several matters of importance to Provincial interests.

In an interview Mr. Wilson said that as to the details of their mission, he could not give any information for publication until they had reported to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. On their arrival at Ottawa they had an interview with Senator Templeman, who introduced them to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other Ministers. The British Columbia Ministers were most courteously received and had a lengthy interview with the Premier and the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, to whom they explained the object of their trip and the requests that the Province had to make of the Dominion. Mr. Wilson stated that it was, of course, too early to predict what action the Government would take and until their report, nothing can be made public regarding the interview.

The British Columbia Ministers also had a conference with the whole of the Province's representatives in the Dominion House, at which the objects of their visit and matters affecting the welfare of the Province from the Dominion standpoint were discussed.

Messrs. Wilson and Green returned via the Crow's Nest and Kootenay routes in order to have an opportunity of meeting the people of the principal place and ascertain the needs and requirements of the rapidly growing country. Fernie and Cranbrook were among the places at which stops were made and at both towns the Ministers met deputations and were informed of local needs. At Kaslo Messrs. Wilson and Green attended a meeting of the Conservative Executive for that riding and both Ministers gave short addresses on present Provincial issues. The greater portion of two days was spent in Nelson and after a short stop at Revelstoke the journey was made straight through to the Coast.

As a result of their tour through the interior Messrs. Wilson and Green both stated that the outlook was very favorable for the Conservative party. Organization work is well advanced in the different ridings and the selection of candidates would shortly be made.

Business throughout the interior of activity being noticed in the Kootenay country.

Hon. Mr. Wilson proceeded to his home from the station and will remain in the City for some days. Hon. Mr. Green went down to Victoria on the Yosemite where departmental affairs will engage his attention for some time.

CANADA.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The introduction of party lines in provincial politics was welcomed by many people as a guarantee that election campaigns hereafter would be conducted in such a manner as to largely eliminate the element of personal bitterness that in the past has been altogether too prevalent.

In past provincial elections it was mainly a fight between individuals, no special issues were at stake and the combatants dealt freely in personal abuse.

In the campaign now fairly underway the electors have to choose between representatives of the two great parties. Each party has its platform and the records of both in the administration of provincial and dominion affairs are well known. There would appear to be abundant material for discussion of an edifying and instructive nature without the least occasion for personalities. Of course the public records of candidates are fairly open to criticism, but there is surely no need to drag non-combatants into the arena. We believe the great majority of electors will gladly be spared the discussion of irrelevant topics, designed only to put them off the scent or to arouse local jealousies and create dissensions without in any particular advancing the cause of good government.

Let us have a clean campaign. We all know that there are just as good fellows on the one side as the other. The candidates will be chosen because of their standing in their respective parties and consequently may be accepted as the best men available. Whilst we may disagree as to which party will best serve the province and as to which platform offers the most inducements for support, there is not the slightest need to indulge in personalities or mean insinuations.

A clean campaign does not mean that it will not be keenly and vigorously fought. Hard blows can be given and received. The public records of the candidates can be closely examined and the policies of their respective parties may be subjected to the most scathing criticism. But in all this there is no need for anything to be said that will cause ill-feeling. We should like to see the campaign so conducted that at its close victors and vanquished can shake hands and be as good friends as ever.

There is a disposition evinced on the part of the local conservative press to drag in issues that have no bearing on the present campaign and can only result in creating ill-feeling where there is no occasion for the existence of anything of the sort. The attempt being made, too, to stir up dissension in the local labor organizations is most reprehensible. It may be taken for granted that the wage-earners of Nelson know their own minds and are not to be stampeded into either political camp by any specious arguments. The probabilities are that in the outcome many labor men will be found in both camps, but to say or do anything today that may lead to dissension within the unions can only result injuriously to a cause both parties claim to have at heart.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, the liberal candidate, will naturally endeavor to secure the votes of wage-earners. He can appeal to them for support upon the record of the liberal party in the past, upon the platform of his party in this province and upon his own attitude towards the great questions affecting the interests of labor and capital. He can make his appeal fairly and legitimately, without in any way disturbing the harmonious relations existing among members of the unions. The same course can be followed by the conservative candidate, whoever he may be, when duly nominated.

To attempt to stir up strife in labor organizations over politics is mighty poor tactics and moreover indicates no very strong desire to promote their best interests.

The letter by Mr P. H. Scullin, reprinted in 21st issue, clearly shows that the thinking man, who belongs to any labour organization has seen into the tactics and gauged the motives of the Socialists of America. To quote him:—"The Socialists of today, knowing that the intelligent, conservative, industrious and thoughtful workman . . . detests the very name of Socialism, join our Unions and borrow our name, for the double purpose of hiding their deformity under the cloak of respectability, and deluding the minds of our unthinking members with their pernicious doctrine." He further warns trades-Unionists to "watch closely and unceasingly" this pernicious element, and asks the very pertinent question, with reference to the W.F. of M. deciding to adopt Socialism as their political creed, why they seek to call themselves trades-unionists. Mr Scullin is a man well known in Labour organizations. He is one who is competent to speak of this subject, from evident careful study and personal contact, and his judgment cannot fail to have a great influence on all true labour unionists, both in Canada and the United States. Evidence given before the Royal Commission went to show, that the work of the W.F. of M. in this country was carried on the lines laid down by Mr Scullin. Posing as a Labour organization it was not long before it was found that under the rose, the doctrine of Socialism was being disseminated, and small wonder, it is, that the right-minded men of this town soon "had enough of the Federation." They had joined it as a Labour organization, and the discovery that it was being made a Socialistic hotbed disgusted them, and caused a sudden apathy. Thank Heaven, the average working man of Vancouver Island is of too healthy a mind to be badly influenced by this moral disease, they do not yet need Mr Scullin's timely warning, which however, is one which should be studied carefully by all working men. We note, that in conclusion, Mr Scullin is ready to meet any Spokane gentleman on the platform, no doubt he could be induced to enter into a controversy

with any aspirant for honours political, Socialistic, or otherwise, who seek for that sort of thing on this side the line.

Messrs turned the peo to lean and the fered in fers at enterpri that th scene o tish Co lay ma ctes. T for the condit to incr making elector connect on the the bill verme climate detail. What ple lie their, to dis sion t they are di people lars o deral in a submi Govern fore t very portan consid credit the b made import they a theref being ner. Our cusalon ing at sion of to do tions admire ment's discuss electio report ted to compli have b The p by the feated Messrs duly e which their s any g for th What rise in with t obtain earnest vince? tors w die wi ceeful it is v will be when at you result the w in the have interest the fa all gl that l lows s selves that

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The Ministers' Return.

Messrs. Wilson and Green have returned from their visit to Ottawa, and the people of the province will be glad to learn that they are looking well and that they do not seem to have suffered in health from their arduous labors at the Federal capital. Like the enterprising men and good politicians that they are, they returned to the scene of their official labors in British Columbia by a route along which lay many of the disputed constituencies. These they did not fail to visit for the purpose of learning the local conditions and stimulating their friends to increased effort in their work of making things sure in the forthcoming election. Whether their expenses in connection with these necessary delays on their trip back will be included in the bill which they render to the Government they have of course not intimated. In any case, that is a mere detail.

What might strike some of the people here as surprising is that since

their arrival they are more satisfied to discuss local politics than their mission to Ottawa and what they imagine they accomplished there. Indeed, they are disinclined entirely to acquaint the people here with any of the particulars of their negotiations with the Federal Administration. They will bring in a report, they say, which will be submitted to the Government, and the Government in turn will place it before the Legislature. This no doubt is very wise. The framing of this important document will require time and consideration, and we are disposed to credit Messrs. Green and Wilson with the belief that were its particulars made public at once it might have an important bearing on the election; and they are afflicted with a quixotic desire therefore to prevent the contest from being affected in this particular manner.

Our own opinion is that a free discussion of what they succeeded in doing at Ottawa, even an honest admission of what they had hoped to be able to do at Ottawa, would affect the elections here to no little degree, and we admire the shrewdness of the Government's Commissioners in refusing to discuss the matter at all. As the local elections will be over by the time their report has been prepared and submitted to the Government, what they accomplished or did not accomplish will have little bearing on the contest here. The present local Administration will by that time either have been defeated or sustained. If sustained and if Messrs. Wilson and Green have been duly elected by the constituencies in which they stand, what matter whether their ante-election trip to Ottawa had any genuine purpose in view or not for the advantage of the province? What matter if it were a mere political ruse intended to delight the people here with the idea that at length they had obtained a Government of capable men, earnest for the interests of the province? that the present administrators were the people, and wisdom would die with them? It will have been successful to the extent intended, and it is very easy to write a report which will be satisfactory to the Legislature when you have a majority in the House at your back. If the elections do not result as these gentlemen desire, then the whole matter "is off" anyway, and in the meanwhile their expenses will have been paid. What is of most interest to us at the present moment is the fact that they are back. We are all glad to see them and to realize that like the good companionable fellows they are, they have enjoyed themselves. It is satisfactory too to know that the expense bill has stopped.

As for the tidings they bring from Southeast Kootenay, it is to be surmised that they are even less able to speak authoritatively regarding the election chances there than of the attitude of the Laurier Government towards the province.

Colonist
Aug. 4/1903.

LIBERAL PESSIMISM.

From all parts of the province comes the same story that the Liberals will not win in the forthcoming election. It does not come from Conservative sources either, but from Liberals of light and leading. Why this change? Or is it really a change? Did the Liberal party in its utterly disorganized condition ever think that it could win, and has the consciousness only now come to it, when it see the motley and ill-assorted candidates coming forward in its interest, that its cause is hopeless? What single intelligible principle of provincial policy does the Liberal party stand for in the province of British Columbia today? Not one that we can see. We have searched the statements of Liberal candidates and of Liberal newspapers and we can find out nothing of what the party proposes to do if it gets into power. There is neither man that leads nor voice that commands. Men are in the field already as Liberal candidates whose ideas are not only foreign to each other but contradictory and irreconcilable. This kind of thing has succeeded fairly well for a short space of time in Dominion politics, but the province of British Columbia is too small a political area to give it even a chance of temporary success. The Liberal party lost its leader and lost a coherent policy at the same time. When it refused to enter the field under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Martin it hardly realized that the only alternative was to enter the field as a leaderless mob. Nobody seems to know how it is ever to be made to cohere into a party, even if a majority of its candidates are elected. The fact is that a certain section of the Liberal party was strong enough to deprive the party of the leadership of Mr. Martin, but not strong enough to substitute anything in its place. Surely it is the function of the members of this section to give the Liberal party a lead. People who decapitate a political party ought to have another head ready for it, or they ought to think twice before they decapitate it. It is one thing to chop off the Martin head in a back room in Vancouver, and another thing to keep the blood from spouting from the body. Any butcher could do the former, but the latter task seems to require a more skillful surgeon than the Liberal party in British Columbia possesses. We have read a tale somewhere of an ingenious Frenchman whose unfortunate fate it was to have his head cut off. He agreed in the interests of science that if consciousness remained after the severance of head from body he would wink his right eye. He is reported to have winked his right eye. Similarly, we believe that Mr. Martin made arrangements to wink if anything were left of him, and that he is winking. We have seen it stated somewhere that the present unfortunate condition of the Liberal party in British Columbia is due to the treachery of Mr. Martin. Of all the impudent statements we have ever heard this is the worst. Mr. Martin's ideas and the man himself have the support of a very large number of Liberals in this province. We think a considerable majority of the Liberals in this province would only be too glad to follow Mr. Martin, while a very large number are decidedly unwilling to follow anyone who would lead them in a direction different from his guidance. Our opinion on that subject, however, is merely an opinion, and may very well be incorrect. However that may be, Mr. Martin and his ideas of policy are bitterly opposed by an influential section of the Liberal party. These Liberals were quite determined to prevent

their own party from winning with Mr. Martin at the head of it, and he, thinking it of more importance that the Liberal party should win, than that he should claim to be premier unless the elected members desired to follow him after the party did win, resigned the leadership. Thus Mr. Martin was disposed of, but surely, if there was any expectation of disposing of the ideas of policy through which his personality either pleased or antagonized members of the Liberal party, the substitution of some other ideas for them was in the first degree necessary. We should not suppose from what we know of Mr. Martin that he compromised upon his political ideas. He merely said that he required no official position from which to commend them to Liberals in this province. What more could possibly be asked of him than that? A great deal less he might reasonably have refused to grant. However, these dissentient Liberals now blame Mr. Martin, because although he has stepped down and out, they still have to deal with that body of political doctrine applied to provincial issues which we may term Martinism. They find themselves obliged to fight it without a single effective weapon in their hands, while to forge any weapons against it they are apparently impotent. Do they imagine that the people of a country are going to vote for a party in any such condition as that? What magic is there in the name "Liberal" to bridge over a gulf like that? There will not be a single Liberal candidate in the field who can appeal to all the Liberals of his constituency, only to some of them, and if that is the case how can he appeal to the people at large who are not hide-

bound partisans of either party. That is why the Liberal party is going to be defeated, and cannot expect anything but crashing defeat upon the 31st day of October.

THE DEMAGOGUE.

The best definition of a demagogue is the oldest. He is the man who studies the people as if it were a wild beast whose appetites and passions he must consult for his own safety or advantage. This definition shows that two conditions are requisite to a perfect demagogue. One of these is that he should have an ulterior motive, his own advantage, in his public acts, and the other that he should strive to further his own advantage by pandering to the appetites and passions of the people. To pursue one's own advantage may only be legitimate ambition. Much depends upon what one's own advantage is considered. Honor, office, power, it is quite legitimate for anyone to hope for and pursue. Every worthy effort should bring its complement of reward, and it would alter human nature if the reward were never thought of when the effort is put forth. For those kinds of humbug who exact from other people a different standard of self-abnegation from that which they would ever dream of applying to themselves, we have not the slightest possible admiration, people who scoff at clergymen for thinking of their salaries or at politicians for dreaming of the green fields of office. We have mentioned those two professions because they are possibly, relatively to the brains and energy expended upon them, the worst paid in the world. The demagogue is not excused when the hypocrite puts in an appearance. But the advantage pursued may not be legitimate. If a personal advantage is sought from the people which is not legitimate, the only way to obtain it is by deceit, and the easiest way to deceive is to study the passions and appetites of those to be deceived. And there comes in the very essence of the demagogue. Not all those, however, who appear to pander to the passions and appetites of the people are demagogues. Very many are simply men sympathetically carried away by the same appetites and passions. Yet these are the men who most frequently earn the name of demagogue from superior people who set themselves upon an eminence of unsympathetic indifference which they imagine to be evidence of pure minded consideration for the public good, whereas it is in reality nothing but selfish and narrow-minded ignorance of the public need. There are wolves in sheep's clothing, but not every-

H. Scullin, sue, clearly g man, who organization and gauged socialists of him:—"The nowing that ative, indus- l workman ry name of Uniors and the double ir. deformity spectability, minds of our with their He further to "watch y" this per- ks the very ith reference ding to adopt itical creed, ll themselves Scullin is a abour organ- subject, from and personal gment cannot fluence on all both in Can- States. Evi- Royal Com- that the work this country es laid down as a Labour od long before nder the rose, ism was being all wonder, inded men of had joined it tion, and the being made a gusted them, iden apathy. average work- er Island is of o be badly in- d disease, they cullin's tie-ly iver, is one died carefully We note that cullin is ready gentleman on bt he could be a controversy or honours pol- otherwise, who f thing on this

thing wearing the skin of a silly sheep is a wolf preying upon the flock. In other words, not every man inciting the people in a wrong direction is a demagogue. What then shall we say of those who, knowing that the people are going wrong, will not attempt to sway them from their course, because of the trouble to themselves? They may not be demagogues, but they are something, even more unlively if it were possible.

DEANE VERSUS McDUGALL.

British Columbia has a good deal to complain of in respect to its financial treatment by the Laurier government. But its grievance is as nothing compared with the hard measure meted out to Mr. F. J. Deane, lately secretary of the Chinese Commission, by the implacable McDougall, auditor-general of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Deane's services on this commission are, we admit, not to be measured in money. But Mr. Deane made a gallant attempt to measure them in money. To make up for the miserable rate of pay of \$20 a day, to which he had never been accustomed, and with which he could not be expected to put up without protest, he charged for Sundays and statutory holidays at the same rate. No matter what Mr. Deane's services to Canada on the Chinese Commission were, nor how badly they have been remunerated, the idea of paying \$20 a day for his Sunday devotions seems to have roused Mr. McDougall beyond control, and forty-nine days of Mr. Deane's time were disallowed. We are sorry for Mr. Deane who, like most newspaper men, is worth more than \$20 a day if people would only pay it, but at the same time we admire the spirit of Mr. McDougall, who has scored so heavily in this encounter, and hasten to assure him that in having triumphed over Mr. Deane he has added to his laurels as a combatant of no mean order.

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Aug 4 1903

WILSON AND GREEN
RETURNED TO-DAY

ARRIVED FROM OTTAWA

Members of Government Say They Were Well Treated, but Are Silent Regarding Results of Conferences With Dominion Cabinet -- Hon. Mr. Wilson Announces He Will Run Here.

Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., will be one of the Conservative candidates in Vancouver in the coming provincial campaign, and will not run for one of the upcountry ridings, as it was recently reported he might do. "I will run in Vancouver and nowhere else in the province—that is, if I receive a nomination in this city," said Mr. Wilson to The Province this afternoon.

Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., president of the Council, and Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Mines, both members of the new Government of Premier McBride, arrived this afternoon from Ottawa.

On their way west they came through the Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson, meeting members of the party in the interior and talking over the political situation.

"We were well received at Ottawa," said Mr. Wilson, on their arrival, "but the details of what we did and what assurances we received are matters not to be given out until we make a report to the Government at Victoria."

"We came through East Kootenay, and the conditions there seem to be

improving wonderfully. Miners and farmers and business men, and every one else, have a different story to tell now of the prospects of the country. There is a better feeling everywhere.

Not the Same as Manitoba.

"Politically, people are gaining greater confidence in the new Government, and we are quite satisfied that the result will sustain the administration. Of course, we hardly expect such a sweep as in Manitoba, but you will see that we will be sustained all right."

Mr. Green was slightly more communicative regarding the interviews with the Government at Ottawa—but only slightly.

"You know it's a rather bad time—while the Government is in session at Ottawa," he explained apologetically, "but they gave us very fine treatment, and it remains to be seen what the result will be. Yes, we made very strong pleas regarding the rights of the province in the fisheries, and on other questions, but, naturally, nothing definite was promised. We will see later what it will do."

Mr. Green shifted easily from Ottawa to British Columbia, and began to explain the certainty with which he viewed the outcome of the election as a Conservative victory.

Would Support Mr. Houston.

"Mr. Wilson feels very sanguine about it, too," said Mr. Green, "and I am satisfied that we are gaining strength throughout the country. Yes, in Nelson, for instance, there may be some division. Mr. Houston is a man who has many enemies perhaps, but a man also with a very strong personal following. Of course nothing is settled yet, but if he is nominated the Government will do everything it possibly can to assist his election. The Government is taking pains to allow the different ridings to choose their own candidates, so long as they are party men."

"Mr. Wilson will certainly be a candidate in Vancouver and not in any part of the upper country, as has been stated would possibly be his decision. He is well satisfied that he can win here. It would be folly of course for me to prognosticate about Vancouver, because I am not well enough acquainted here."

"I expect to stay in Victoria attending to departmental business about all the time between now and election day. Premier McBride is away, and I don't think Mr. Wilson or myself will leave the coast for some time."

World
Aug 4 1903

Space is given in this issue to a thoughtful consideration of the South East Kootenay oil lands matter from the standpoint of the locators, which appears in the current issue of the B. C. Mining Exchange. The author rightly shows how the policy of the government in withholding fullest recognition of the bona fide rights of locators, concurred in and advised by the Conservative press, amounts to nothing else than grossest repudiation of a contract entered into between the Crown and the subject. The case is clear—the issue is not to be evaded. And beside the rank injustice to the subject which is involved in the present course of government, there is as gross injury to the ownership right of the province. After the legislation of last session, making an end of the C. P. R.'s claim to possession of blocks 4,503 and 4,504, the natural and proper course of a government loyal to British Columbia would have been to at once confirm and make absolute the titles of bona fide locators. Not to do so—to postpone action and permit the railway company greater facility in endeavoring to secure the setting aside of provincial legislation at Ottawa—is to virtually admit debatable ground where the province should consider and maintain the case is closed. In taking the course that it is, the government is false to the interests of the people of British Columbia as a whole, as well as most unjust to the legitimate locators as individuals.

The Inland Sentinel

Kamloops, Tuesday, August 4, 1903.

To Whom It May Concern.

The statements appearing in the Kamloops Standard of Thursday, July 30th, to the effect that the Nelson Daily News is the property of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., and that F. J. Deane is in the employ of the company as managing editor of that paper are without the slightest foundation in fact. The Nelson Daily News is the sole and exclusive property of F. J. Deane. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. do not now, and never did, own any interest in the Daily News. F. J. Deane is not now, and never has been, in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. in any capacity whatever. The only business relations that have ever existed between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. and F. J. Deane are those of vendor and purchaser. F. J. Deane purchased from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. their printing plant and all title and interest in the Nelson Daily Miner, the publication of which was discontinued and the Daily News established by F. J. Deane as his sole and exclusive property.

F. J. DEANE,
Proprietor The Daily News,
Kamloops, July 31st, 1903.

appearing in standard of Thursday the effect that news is the pro- F. J. Deane is company as that paper are est foundation on Daily News sive property e Crow's Nest not now, and interest in the Deane is not s been, in the w's Nest Pass capacity what- business rela- er existed be- Nest Pass Coal are those of haser. F. J. from the Crow's o. their print- ible and interest ily Miner, the ch was discon- Daily News es- DEANE, Daily News. 31st, 1903.

Provincial
August 4 1903.

**SOUTH EAST
KOOTENAY LANDS**

The Case For the Locators.

B. C. Mining Exchange.

The extraordinary richness and extent of the coal and oil lands of the district of South East Kootenay have been known for some considerable time, and the public has become of late more intimately acquainted with them through their having been dragged into the very unsavory arena of local politics. A considerable portion of these lands has been located under the title law by private individuals, with, no doubt, the usual and laudable desire of utilizing outside capital to exploit and develop their properties. This, we may observe for the benefit of the uninformed, is the general procedure of the prospector, whether he locates copper, gold, lead, iron or other precious or base mineral.

The prominence given to the vast riches of this favored district by the legislative squabbles referred to in the preceding paragraph has, however, aroused a contention in respect to their location and disposal by private parties which, in our opinion, is one of the most astounding propositions British Columbia has yet seen, which is saying much.

Briefly, this contention—suggestion whichever you like to call it, amounts to this: "These lands are much more valuable than we thought, let us therefore repudiate and repeal the act, disallow the title obtained thereunder by the locators, and hold the lands until some other bidder comes along who will make it worth our while to sell."

Now, before we go any further, it may be as well to take a look at the particular provincial statute which deals with the prospecting of lands for coal and petroleum in British Columbia. This Act, passed in 1901, is entitled "An Act to Encourage Coal Mining," or, more briefly, "The Coal Mines Act." We quote sections 2 and 3 in full, that our readers may be fully informed as to what was required of the locators before they could obtain their licenses:

2. Any person desirous of prospecting for coal or petroleum and acquiring a lease of any lands held by the Crown for the benefit of the province, under which coal measures or petroleum are believed to exist, or wishing to procure a license for the purpose of prospecting for coal or petroleum upon lands under lease from the Crown, in which the mines and minerals, and power to work, carry away, and dispose of the same, is excepted or reserved, shall, before entering into possession of the particular part of said coal lands or they may wish to acquire and work for coal, place at one angle or corner of the land to be applied for a stake or post at least four inches square, and standing not less than four feet above the surface of the ground; and upon such initial post he shall inscribe his name, and the angle represented thereby, thus: "A.B.'s N.E. corner" meaning north-east corner, or as the case may be, and shall cause a written or printed notice of his intention to apply for such a license to be posted on some conspicuous part of the land applied for by him, and on the government office of the district, for thirty clear days. He shall also publish a notice of his intention to apply for such license for thirty days in the British Columbia Gazette, and in some newspaper circulating in the district. 1892, c. 31, s. 2.

3. After the expiration of the thirty days' notice, and within two months from the date of its first publication in the British Columbia Gazette, he shall make application in writing to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the district in which the land required is situated for a prospecting license over such land for any term not exceeding one year. Such application shall be in duplicate, and shall be illustrated by plans or diagrams showing approximately the position thereof, and shall be illustrated by plans or diagrams showing approximately the position thereof, and shall give the best practicable written description of the plot of land over which the privilege is sought; and the application shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars for each and every license. The Assistant Commissioner shall then forward one copy of the application and plan, together with the fee and his report, to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who shall, if no valid objection has

been substantiated, grant to such applicant a prospecting license as aforesaid. 1892, c. 31, s. 3.

The remaining clauses of the Act, which contain twenty-six in all, deal with leases, terms of working, renewals, restrictions and rights of way. What particularly concerns us, and also the locators, is the fact that, upon the execution and performance in due shape of the requirements mentioned in sections 2 and 3, the licenses are issued to the applicants.

We will now return to the preposterous suggestion referred to above. We note it and comment upon it for the simple reason that, flagrantly iniquitous as it is, it has for some time past received the support of certain politicians and a certain section of the provincial press. A recent editorial in one of the best-known and most widely circulating of the coast papers crystallizes the arguments in favor of this proposed atrocious robbery of the South East Kootenay locators, and advances the said arguments with no little boldness. The writer we know to be one of the best known and most able public men in the province, and he may therefore be taken as the spokesman of those who wish to disgrace the good name of British Columbia by this nefarious act of injustice.

The editorial commences by hoping that the reservation of the blocks of land in South East Kootenay, which was the cause of all the controversy in connection with the Columbia & Western subsidy will not be the Columbia in the present confused state of provincial politics. The editorial goes on to say: "It will avail little if these valuable lands, although their ownership has been decided to their ownership by the crowd of speculators and schemers who are trying to get them under the guise of mining and prospecting licenses."

This is interesting. Most things in the line of hard business seem to come the poor prospector's way, but it is seldom that he gets so wholesale an indictment handed out to him. And not an attempt at proof, mind you, throughout the whole editorial, of this sweeping and injurious statement. "Under the guise of" is very good, too. We may, therefore, presumably take it for granted that a miner's license is a sort of deadly weapon, armed with large chunks of his native land for the benefit of the hated alien.

The editorial continues: "In our opinion these tracts should be reserved entirely from alienation at the present time. Why, because they are so rich? The more reason, one would think, for giving them every facility for development at the hands of capital. And why 'alienation'? The man (or company) who takes up a piece of mineral land can in no sense of the word be said to 'alienate' it. The boot is very much on the other foot. In taxation, both direct and indirect; in wages in supplies and machinery, those who open up mineral lands spend incalculable sums to the benefit of the district and country where those lands are situated, long before—in the majority of cases—they get a dollar for themselves."

Then says the editorial: "From the facts which have come to light, there appears to be no doubt that many of these applications are tainted with fraud, since in more than one instance we have seen members of the Legislature whose names had been appended to applications for leases of parts of these lands, rising in their places in the House and denying that such applications were made with their knowledge or authority."

This is a most extraordinary sentence. What facts does the writer allude to which have "come to light"? Why does he not enumerate them? And why does he not rising and denounce the Legislature condemn a member of the community as being "tainted with fraud"? This appears to us to be a very poor good law, good logic or good sense. From what we know of the average British Columbia legislator, he will remain in his place in the House or anywhere else, and deny in the House or anywhere else, any provocation or upon his province a whatsoever. In the matter of uprisings and denials, he is like St. Peter before the cock crew. But he is inferior to St. Peter in one respect. He does not repent. He does not "go out and weep bitterly." Not he. The country can attend to that. As that these lands "are a provincial asset that will enormously increase in value in the course of a few years, and can then be dealt with in any manner as the Legislature itself may consider will best serve their

full value being secured for the province." This is an extremely specious argument. Likewise a most jesuitical one. "Do evil that good may come of it." Does the writer wish us to believe that a Legislature capable of so flagrant an act of repudiation and injustice as he proposes, a Legislature which would break its own laws and nullify its own statutes, would be capable of honestly administering such vast wealth as he describes, without indulging in a very carnival of plunder at the expense of the province? This thing is impossible. A legislature which starts in to benefit the public by robbing one section of that public of its property would speedily end in robbing the whole community.

Further, the editorial goes on to say that "granted now, by lease or otherwise, would simply mean that a number of speculators—many of them foreigners and without any permanent interest in British Columbia—would obtain the lands at a mere bagatelle of their intrinsic value and immediately dispose of them to some corporation or syndicate." This is nonsense, and the writer thereof must be aware of it. As for speculators, all prospectors are speculators from one point of view. How does he propose to discriminate? And as for foreigners—there is a great number of Americans and men of other nations are prospecting in British Columbia. Does he propose to deny the miner's license to all but British subjects? It would be a new departure and totally at variance with British procedure the world over.

And they would "obtain the lands at a mere bagatelle of their intrinsic value," would they? So do all prospectors—when the land turns out to be worth anything. The prospector takes that risk, and so does the man or syndicate to whom he sells. These South East Kootenay lands are said to be rich, as far as any one's knowledge goes—but hundreds of thousands of dollars must be spent in development work by the "syndicates and corporations" which our friend so heartily abuses, before one dollar of those buried millions he chatters about so glibly can be sent in circulation. And who is going to spend that money in development work if the "syndicates and corporations" do not? The province of British Columbia? Well, we rather guess not.

The editorial then commences its final appeal by the following statement: "The experience we have had with the great areas of coal lands acquired by railway and other corporations through the land grant to the British Columbia Southern railway should surely teach our legislators a lesson on the wicked waste of public resources that the improvident disposal of such lands entails."

We may say at once that we fully agree with the writer here. The giving away of public lands, whether agricultural or mineral, to railway companies of more or less nebulous personality and doubtful utility is something that we have always consistently opposed. It was only justifiable in one instance in the history of Canada—that instance being the Canadian Pacific Railway. The peculiar formation of Canada rendered this great trunk line a national necessity, while the unsettled and therefore unproductive condition of the major part of the districts it traversed made a large land grant the only fair and feasible means of offering a possible return for the vast outlay involved in the undertaking. But to follow that up by handing over hundreds of miles of territory to every paper railway company that could lobby a charter into itself is a very different matter, and one to be strenuously opposed on every ground of good government or wise development.

But we submit that this has nothing to do with the case in hand. We are talking up the cudgels for the private locator—the private prospector, if you like. Why should he be degraded from locating in a section of the country for the simple reason that it is a rich section? And having located, why should he, when he seeks to interest capital in his property, be accused of "alienating" that property? How does he "alienate" it? He is not handing it over to a foreign government; he has not the power to do that, even if he wished. And, as we have above pointed out, the abused "alien" capitalist who is out, himself in the properties of these locators must spend vast sums in taxes and supplies and labor before he gets a dollar returned on his investment.

The writer of the editorial winds up by an impassioned appeal to the Legislature to take such steps as will "secure the province against being despoiled of property, the value of which in a few years will be more than equal the whole of the provincial debt." Possibly, but—does anyone believe that any legislature in broad Canada would put them to that laudable use? Honestly, now, does anyone believe it?

We do not believe for any other sentiment than a sincere desire for the best development of British Columbia. But he does not propose by any means a satisfactory method of securing that development. Human nature is so unappreciative constituted that if you turn a Legislature into an exploration and development syndicate, things are likely to happen of a nature to shock the assumed morality of nations.

Now, the B. C. Mining Exchange has also got an appeal—or rather a suggestion to make to the government. Here it is: We have a law; let us therefore stick to it.

This may seem a rather unfashionable way of doing business to the average British Columbian. But we beg to assure our readers that, so strangely does the world at large regard these matters, it is the only possible way by which we can secure capital to develop our resources. A policy of repudiation, which is practically what the writer of the editorial quoted advocates, and which is openly endorsed by those of his way of thinking, would spell ruin to ever industry in the country, as it is capable of indefinite expansion.

You have the law; abide by it.

Piles
To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

Okanagan Labor Trouble Explained

Provincial Fruit Inspector Cunningham Interviewed on the Matter.

Mr. Palmer's Action Shown to Have Been Justified by Facts.

Aug 1-1903

In answer to interrogations addressed to him by a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, Provincial Inspector of Fruit, cheerfully gave a full and exhaustive explanation of the whole Okanagan labor trouble, which is causing so much discussion in the provincial press. Mr. Cunningham said:

"Mr. R. M. Palmer, Provincial Inspector of Fruit Pests, who was up in the Okanagan country attending a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association there, was appealed to by many prominent farmers and fruit growers to help them obtain the necessary labor to save their crops. It was stated to Mr. Palmer that from 150 to 200 men would be required. He promised to use his best endeavors, and on his arrival at Vancouver he engaged the services of certain employment bureaus or intelligence offices, and put out advertisements stating that men were wanted for the Okanagan valley. He also made arrangements with Mr. E. J. Coyle, passenger agent of the C. P. R., to carry those men to Vernon at the reduced rate of 50c with the privilege of returning at the same rate, if they worked as long as 30 days. Mr. Coyle communicated with me, and expressed a desire that I should see to it that only bona fide laborers were engaged, so that the company would not be imposed upon as to the reduced rate."

"All the men desiring to go were sent from the employment offices to my office to obtain the necessary written certificate, showing that they were entitled to the reduced rate. I did this, believing it was a kindness done, both to those wanting work and those who needed the labor. I telegraphed to Mr. Price Ellison, who is well-informed on all affairs connected with the Okanagan valley, advising him that 50 men, who had been provided with my written certificates, were on the way to Vernon, and asking him to notify the farmers and fruit growers who needed help, that the men would arrive at Vernon at a certain day. I asked him also to interest himself in the matter so that the men, strangers in that country, could be provided with the work best suited to them."

"Then the C. P. R. agent at Vernon telegraphed to Mr. Coyle that there was likely to be a surplus of labor. On being so notified I at once telegraphed again to Mr. Price Ellison, asking if any more men were required, and he answered that they had all the men they needed. I then asked the C. P. R. to discontinue issuing cheap rates, and advised all applicants that the demand in Okanagan had been fully supplied."

"Then the trouble began. A lot of men who wanted to go complained that I was not doing my duty in preventing them from proceeding to Vernon. I was roundly abused because I would not issue any more certificates. Of course, I could not help it; we had all done our best to meet the wishes of the farmers and fruit-growers of Okanagan, and when the demand was met what more could we do? Mr. Palmer acted in perfect good faith, and not the slightest blame can be attached to him for what he did."

"Mr. Cunningham believed that if the men who had got stranded at Vernon would only push on down the lake, and not put off time waiting at Vernon, they could secure remunerative employment on the farms and fruit ranches. When he was there last May and June the farmers could not find men to do the work, even at \$2.00 a day. Mr. J. M. Robertson, superintendent of the big farm at Summerland, was offering those wages as late as the middle of June, and could not get men."

"So active is the fruit growing industry of the splendid Okanagan region, continued Mr. Cunningham, that he had no hesitation in predicting a most prosperous future for that country. At Peachland, below Kelowna, no fewer than 12,000 fruit trees were planted in the spring of 1903."

ENGINEERS' EXAMINATIONS.

RUMOR

We do not wish to deny the existence of the rumor referred to in the column of political news published in yesterday morning's Colonist that the Conservative party proposed to drop Mr. McPhillips and that he would run independently of the party to which he belongs. But we do most emphatically deny that this rumor originated from Conservative sources, or is justified by anything which has taken place in Conservative circles. Before the country was divided on party lines there were many Conservatives who did not agree with Mr. McPhillips, and no doubt many Liberals also. There were also many Conservatives who did agree with Mr. McPhillips, and no doubt some Liberals also. When, however, Mr. McBride took office, when he secured supply by the unanimous consent of the Legislature, and when he obtained an appeal to the country on party lines, that book was closed. Mr. McBride became de facto leader of the Conservative party, and his government de facto the first Conservative government in the province of British Columbia. Things that are, are not always as everybody thinks they ought to be. Political bitterness existed between Conservatives in this province as it existed between Liberals. But the situation as it is, has been loyally accepted by the Conservative party as a whole. Thus the relation existing between Mr. McBride and those Conservatives who previously disagreed with him has been changed. Their relation to him has been changed, and his relation to them has been changed. The same thing applies to Mr. McPhillips. Some of his friends may not understand this, and some of those who were his enemies may not understand this, but if they do not, it is because they wish to project the bitterness and opposition of an old situation into a new situation to which they do not apply, and, in so doing, they are disloyal to the Conservative party. Mr. McPhillips understands the situation thoroughly. Mr. McBride understands it, and the Conservative party understands it. Those who are spreading such rumors as were referred to yesterday are persons who are jealous of the Conservative party's success in dropping personal politics, and substituting for it party politics. There are very few of them in the Conservative party. The atmosphere of that party is not conducive to mischief makers. Of course Liberals are legitimately entitled to work up a split in the Conservative ranks if they can. But it affords us a good deal of pleasure to lie back and observe the complete futility of their efforts in that direction.

A LIBERAL CONVENTION.

We saw it suggested somewhere that the Liberal candidates should hold a convention to agree upon a campaign platform. It is an excellent idea. That is the convention is an excellent idea, but we are afraid the agreement would be conspicuous by its absence. A campaign platform is an excellent thing, so is a campaign leader. The chances of the Liberals going into the field with either are exceedingly remote. Of the Liberal candidates nominated so far few, if any, are in doubt as to their leader. Mr. John Oliver, for instance, has for leader Mr. John Oliver with no second choice. Mr. Snodgrass has for his leader Mr. Joseph Martin. Mr. Henderson has for his leader Mr. Henderson for first choice and Mr. Martin for second. Mr. Brown, of Greenwood, is for Mr. Martin. Mr. Taylor, of Nelson, if he is not for Mr. Martin is not, we imagine, against him. Mr. Retallick's leader is the Mining Association. Mr. W. C. Wells, of Columbia, is the only Liberal in the field so far who accurately reflects the present leaderless condition of the Liberal party. Mr. Macdonald, of Rossland, is an able and studious lawyer ill-fitted by taste and constitution for a political career. His opinions upon the leadership question we do not know. A convention of these gentlemen would be a truly interesting, even exciting event. Of the campaign platform of Mr. John Oliver we have a fairly good idea. It is a recitation of the doughty deeds of one John Oliver and his deprivation of office by the perfidious McBride. It is true that Mr. Oliver has only discovered Mr. McBride to be perfidious since he formed a Conservative government and

that he is now proving his perfidy by facts, or supposed facts, which he had in his possession when he was prepared to go into Mr. McBride's cabinet. This rather vitiate Mr. Oliver's campaign as a general campaign, but it suits him all right. Mr. Taylor's campaign is, we understand, to be made on the prestige of the Laurier government. This, it is needless to say, is a campaign cry much more likely to carry the Ottawa government out of office than to carry Mr. Taylor into office, and there are quite a few Liberal candidates who would decline to fight under any such banner. However, we should like to see these gentlemen get together and find out what they are fighting for. Their present position and relations are so extraordinary that the country is nowhere taking them seriously, and a well-grounded conviction is seizing the popular mind that the Conservatives are fated to rule this province for awhile!

World
aug 5-1903

CIVIL SERVICE.

The WORLD is pleased to note that the Liberals of New Westminster, voicing doubtless the wishes of that party, of which it is so able and strenuous an exponent, is strongly in favor of civil service reform. It is a welcome step in the right direction. For no laws can be properly administered when it is in the power of a politician to remove that civil servant who does his duty in carrying them out. More than this, no civil service will be respected whose emoluments are gained by political favor. Further, the best men will be attracted to a civil service where permanency cannot be relied upon. The Liberal, in referring to these matters, says that certain things "should" be done. Now "should" is not the word to use, none other may be used but "must." "Should" leaves a loophole which, as past experience has shown, will be taken advantage of; "must" leaves none. Again, the Liberal declares that "vacancies above the rank of a junior clerk, should, as far as possible, be filled by promotion." "Should," "as far as possible." Two ifs that entirely vitiate the whole proposals and make them meaningless.

The WORLD, basing its proposals on the systems prevailing in the four most competent civil services in the world, those of France, Great Britain, India and Germany, would amend the Liberal's suggestions in the following manner:

An entirely nonpolitical Board of Civil Service be inaugurated with supreme power, an appeal being only possible to the legislature in open debate. All appointments to this be made for a long term of years, the terms of the various members ending at different times. All appointments to the civil service to be made by them, and then only to the junior ranks. That

these examinations be competitive and the highest candidate to get the first vacancy. No civil servant to be dismissed except upon cause and that cause to be assigned in writing with an opportunity of defence. (This rule is only that of other efficient civil services.) The dismissing power to be the Civil Service Board and no other authority. Promotions only to be made from the junior ranks. Further than this, a certain percentage to be stopped from the pay of each civil servant to go towards a common pension or insurance fund, all title to that pension or insurance to be forfeited in cases of misbehavior or of resignation from the service. Neglect to carry out the law, even under pressure, to be deemed sufficient cause of dismissal. No vote as a citizen to be allowed the civil servant, but if necessary and the civil service is sufficiently numerous in its personnel the civil service to be allowed a member to represent its interests. The effect of this would be to dissociate the service and politics. It would disarm the grafting politician. It would prevent a government remaining in office through the multiplication of offices. It would entirely abolish ward heeling, as there would be no loaves and fishes. Such a service would be bound to carry out the laws under penalty of dismissal instead of fearing a dismissal if too zealous. Such a service would attract the best men and, by destroying the provision for old age in case of misconduct, would put a premium on honesty. Just now the man, exposed to temptation, who refuses to be corrupted is either a hero or a fool, according to the point of view taken, inasmuch as his would be corrupter will move heaven and earth to compass his removal because of that very incorruptibility.

Until such a service is made possible and is in existence, public management of public monopolies is a practical impossibility.

But such a service is no impossible ideal. It actually exists in more countries than one.

*Colonist
August 5-1903.*

A CHANGED SITUATION.

With all due deference to the Times, the provincial situation is not the same as it was on the 3rd of June, or at the time when Mr. Joseph Martin resigned the leadership of the provincial Liberal party. When we said that Mr. Joseph Martin, by resigning the leadership of the Liberal party, had given that party the best chance of success, we said what was exactly true, provided his resignation only meant that he would accept, or be refused, leadership by the members elected to the next Legislature accordingly as they considered him worthy of it or not, and provided the Liberal party did not enunciate a programme making it perfectly impossible for Mr. Joseph Martin, with his ideas of provincial policy, to do anything but work against that section of the party which deposed him. We need not go further than the Times itself for plenty of evidence that the Liberal party, as represented by it, designs to contest this province on the programme of "standing in" with the Ottawa government for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. We were astonished to find that the Liberal party, in the first place, proposed to defend the Ottawa government's actions in its relations with the government and people of this province, and in the second place, to advise submission by the government and people of this province as the only means of having the rigor of their treatment mitigated. Such ideas left the split in the Liberal party more gaping than before, and transferred it at once from the region of personality to the region of principle. Part of the Liberal party is out, not upon the platform of "provincial rights," but upon the platform of giving up provincial rights, in the hope of securing "provincial favors." We have always known that there were Liberals who advocated this course, but we never imagined that the party as a whole would enter the field under such craven colors, nor can we imagine now how many Liberals can be persuaded to fight under them. Chiefly, although he has given no sign, we cannot understand the open advocacy of such a surrender, rousing in the breast of Mr. Joseph Martin anything but black and ungovernable rage. Here is a man nurtured in the provincial constitutionalism of Sir Oliver Mowat, taking that as his guiding star, and, through all the vicissitudes of a most tempestuous political career, true always to that star, who made himself thrust aside by a section of his party, in order that they may consummate a disgraceful surrender of all he holds most dear. Yet we are bound to say that not a word has been expressed by either the candidates of the Liberal party or the Liberal press giving indications of any other line of policy to be pursued. The Conservative party was, on the other hand, divided upon a personal question, and is reunited on a question of principle. The Conservative party in this province stands for the constitutional right of the province to enact legislation dealing with the exclusion from its borders of undesirable immigrants, and the re-enactment of such legislation as a protest against action by the Dominion government doubtfully legal and unquestionably unconstitutional. The Conservative party stands for the right of the province to the control of its own fisheries. It also stands for a reconsideration of our financial relations with the Dominion, not in the shape of doles to avoid equality of treatment, but in the shape of justice to avoid the necessity of doles. We should be silly to quarrel with the individuality of a leader or the personnel of a government when the ideas and principles of Conservative provincial policy are being carried out. We had one election in this province run upon the personality of a man, and although it was eminently successful from the point of view of those who made the campaign on that line, its ultimate results were so disastrous that we may be pardoned for expressing the hope of never seeing any such election

again. To a party united upon principle and policy, there is both purpose in victory and consolation in defeat. The Conservative party is so united. If it is defeated, it is defeated. But defeated it will not be, so long as its rights to inaugurate and maintain a provincial policy ministering to the development of this province, agreeable to its dignity and to the manliness and independence of its people.

*Rossland
miner
Aug 5-1903*

"IN THE DOLDRUMS"

Some Liberals have a lively sense of the party's deficiency in the matter of a platform. The executive of the party in Victoria suggested that a party convention should be called to endeavor to supply a remedy, but so far it has met with nothing but discouragement. That article was dealt out by the Vancouver organization very liberally, and the following comments on the situation from the News-Advertiser are much to the point:

"Better leave the matter of amending or adding to the Liberal platform to the executive, said the chairman at the meeting on Friday of the Vancouver Liberal association, 'as a resolution would give it away to the public that they were trying to set their sails to catch every wind that blew, which might land them in the doldrums without any wind whatever.' No better epitome of the situation could be given, except that instead of describing it in what the Greek grammar of our boyhood days would have designated as the Past Paulo Future tense, the chairman should have used the present tense and declared that the provincial Liberal party 'is now in the doldrums.' The suggestion from Victoria for a convention to repair the party platform; the language of the speeches at the meeting, admitting the despair and generally dilapidated state of that piece of political furniture, all go to one conclusion—that the party has drifted 'into the doldrums' and that the Liberal sails are scarcely likely to catch a favoring breeze to set it on a prosperous voyage before the fateful day of polling! The chairman need be under no anxiety as to the public getting on to that fact. It is a matter of common notoriety, and although we feel a delicacy in saying so, it would be neither honest nor truthful to let our Liberal friends delude themselves with the idea that they can play the ostrich trick and deceive the provincial electorate.

"At the same time we commend their decision to hold no convention nor to attempt at this late hour to reconstruct their platform. It is evident to others as well as to themselves that the platform will never carry them through the campaign; that to stand on its rough and uneven surface for three long months would mean political corns and partisan bunion, even if no collapse brought the fracture and dismemberment of the whole Liberal phalanx. We state these facts with regret, because we have always insisted that a good strong opposition is almost a necessity if we are to have a thoroughly efficient and capable administration of provincial affairs. But no one can look for such an opposition under the present circumstances of the Liberal party. Without a leader; without a policy; indeed, as one speaker at the meeting intimated, ready in its despair, to march behind the labor banner rather than under the tattered rag of the old-time Liberal standard, the Liberal party in British Columbia is, indeed, undone. Like the boy's pocket-knife, it must have a new handle and new blades before it can

his perfidy by which he had e was prepared cabinet. This r's campaign as it suits him all paign is, we un- the prestige of This, it is paign cry much Ottawa govern- to carry Mr. there are quite who would de- y such banner. ke to see these ad find out what Their present re so extraordin- nowhere taking all-grounded con- pular mind that sted to rule this

5-1903

VICE.

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be recognized as that with which we have been familiar. It sounds almost like a dream that the labor party should be asked to unite itself to what its members admit is practically a political corpse.

Thoughtful Liberals realize the facts as well (perhaps even more clearly) as outsiders. But they perceive equally clearly that at present there is no possibility of the reorganization—we might say, the reconstruction—of the party. It was plainly shown by the speeches at Friday's meeting that there is a great bitterness between the Liberals of Victoria and Vancouver, and we may reasonably assume between those of other parts of the province. It is also seen that there is no general agreement on the policy or program that the party shall submit to the electorate. Mr. Martin differs on many essential points from Mr. Bodwell or Senator Templeman. Mr. Curtis insists that Mr. Martin is without the grace of true Liberalism; the latter charges that the former is tainted with political insanity. A convention would not heal these differences; it would make them more apparent and the breach impossible to close. The question of the leadership presents an almost insuperable difficulty at the present time. Yet however some may try to delude themselves that a party without a leader can fight as

well as one that is properly and effectively led, no experienced politician believes that. We have no doubt the hundreds of devout Liberals realize this and that their daily prayer is similar to that of the spinster of uncertain age: "Anything, good Lord, so long as it's a man!"

"Only time can cure the present deplorable condition of the Liberal party. The bracing air of opposition may do wonders in the course of a few years. But it is useless to look at the Liberal party at the present time as having within it the germs of a successful administration or a strong and stable government. And yet that is what the electors demand; what the vital interests of the province must have if British Columbia is to efface all the past three years and rehabilitate herself in the opinion of outsiders. Without a captain, rudderless, with no chart or compass, as her own crew admit drifting 'into the doldrums,' the Liberal craft is not one to which the interests of British Columbia can be entrusted, and on October 31st the provincial electors will declare by a large majority that they cannot commit their political fortunes or their material possessions to a party so demoralized as by the confessions of its own members the Liberal party in British Columbia is today."

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IN A POLITICAL WAY

Probable Candidates in the Forthcoming Provincial Elections

Aug. 5, 1903

"Yes," said a well-known politician yesterday, "things are beginning to warm up a little, but it is cool yet to what it will be by-and-by." In answer to a query as to who, in his judgment, would be the candidates of the different parties in Vancouver, he answered: "Well, among the Liberals, it is hard to say. Of course, Mr. Martin will be on the ticket. W. J. McMillan can have a place if he wants it. L. S. Baxter is supposed to have aspirations, and the party still has hopes of a combination with the labor party. Of the latter, Edwards, one of the candidates, has withdrawn, and there is no great enthusiasm being shown by the labor men so far. It would look to an outsider as though the labor vote would be well divided between the Conservative and Liberal tickets."

The Conservatives spoken of as likely ones are Messrs. Tatlow, Gordon, Wilson, Bowser, Cotton, Neelands and Douglas. The last-named, however, is more likely to be called on to make the race in the Conservative interest in the Richmond riding, where he made a remarkably good run on a previous occasion. Mayor Neelands will not, it is said, be a candidate for the same position again, believing two terms gives a man all of the honors that can be given. He has made a successful executive officer for the city, and his friends think he could do good service in the local house. This will leave a clear field for McGuigan, and he has a host of friends who think he should be the city's next mayor, and that he would ably fill the chair. "But," continued the prognosticator, "time works many changes, and some of the names may be washed off the slate and other written on before nominations are made."

RALPH SMITH FROM OTTAWA

RETURNS TO GAIN HEALTH

In Discussing the Question of the Liberal Leadership, Mr. Smith Promises, if Offered the Post by the Unanimous Voice of the Party, to Give the Proposal Favorable Consideration.

Aug. 5, 1903

Bearing evident traces in his wan and pallid face of his recent illness, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, arrived from Ottawa yesterday.

Mr. Smith, who is still far from well, was met at the depot by a number of friends and relatives, among whom were Rev. A. E. Green and Mr. J. H. Watson. Mrs. Smith also came over from Nanaimo this morning and was at the station to greet her husband.

In an interview with a Province representative just after his arrival, Mr. Smith stated that he intended to remain in the city for a few days rest, after his long journey, before returning to his home in Nanaimo. The heavy work of the session at Ottawa had been very trying in his delicate state of health, and he was glad to get back to the coast again.

Naturally the talk turned to politics. Mr. Smith said he was glad that the next elections in this province would be conducted on straight party lines. Then he was asked about the probability of his accepting the Liberal leadership for the province, regarding which rumors have been in circulation for some time past. Mr. Smith seemed surprised at the question, and hesitated for a moment. Finally he said he would have to consider the matter for some time before being in a position to give an answer. Being pressed for a more definite statement, Mr. Smith said:

"Well, as far as the Liberal leadership is concerned, you may say that if it were offered to me I would give the proposal my favorable consideration, providing I could be assured of the unanimous support of all the Liberals in this province."

"What about the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental line?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"That measure has occupied a great deal of attention at Ottawa during the present session. I think that it will prove one of the best means of developing the resources of the Dominion that has been brought up for some time. The company secured some valuable concessions, it is true, but the benefit to the country will be great. Like all important measures, unexpected opposition was developed, but I think the Liberal Government has looked after the interests of the country in the best manner possible."

It is understood that any hesitation Mr. Smith may have to accepting the Liberal leadership, is in a great measure due to the fact that he would have to resign his seat in the House of Commons, to which course many of the ministers at Ottawa are anxious

Hostility to Ralph Smith

Proposal that He May Secure Liberal Leadership Enrages Martinites.

Cultural
**Red hot Comments Upon the
Suggestion By Victoria
Grits.**

Aug 5, 1907

When Parson Adams modestly asks Parson Trulliber to lend him the humble sum of fourteen shillings, "until next Saturday night," Fielding inimitably depicts the thunderstruck condition of Parson Trulliber. The enormity, the scandalous effrontery, the wild impudence of the request staggered the pig-breeding parson, and at first he could not speak. But when he did speak!

Such, exactly, has been the effect on the Martin-Liberal wing of the announcement made yesterday in a Vancouver despatch that Ralph Smith, who has just returned from Ottawa, would "favorably consider the unanimous nomination of the Liberals for the leadership of the party in this province." At first some of them laughed scornfully at the bare idea, then waxed exceedingly wroth, and told what they knew to Mr. Smith's discredit. Others were so stupefied by what they described as "Smith's stupendous gall" that they could only gasp for breath and roll their eyes to heaven in a mute prayer for eloquence to do justice to Mr. Smith's temerity. A Colonist representative tried hard to soothe the lacerated feelings of a party of the foaming Grits, who were endeavoring to measure the immensity of Mr. Smith's self-assurance.

"Why," said one man, "this fellow (Smith, presumably) must have no more memory than a stick of stove-wood. But he's got a part—a part that fairly runs with malodorous recollections, in the first place, he is not a Liberal at all, but a traitor to the Labor party that elected him. Why did he desert the working men? Because it paid better to do so. This is the politician of easy morals, who boasts on the public platform (and gets roundly hissed for it) that he is not ashamed to take a railway pass and then attack the company."

Another indignant Martin-Liberal recited a number of instances to show that Ralph Smith is utterly regardless of his word; whilst another said that if the Liberals decided to elect such a man to

the leadership, he for one was done with that party and all its works.

One man eloquently criticized Mr. Smith's public career and denounced Smith as a faker, a shyster, a turn-coat, an opportunist, and other choice metaphors.

It is evident that such a thing as a unanimous nomination for Mr. Smith as leader of the Liberals in this province is out of the question, judging by the very strong feeling against him amongst large numbers of the Liberals of Victoria.

Last evening in Labor hall, corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, a well-attended meeting of the Victoria Socialist party was held for the purpose of nominating four candidates to contest this constituency in the approaching provincial election. The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. Weston Wrigley and others prominent in the cause. General discussion followed, but after nearly two hours' consideration of the whole question it was decided not to make any nominations, but to adjourn the meeting to a later date. This does not mean that the idea of selecting four candidates has been abandoned—the party merely recognize the fact that they are a little early.

New Westminster, Aug. 3.—The local Liberal Association has not yet taken any steps to nominate a candidate to run against Tom Gifford. The machine-bound Grits threaten all kinds of things on the street corners, but everybody knows that, opposition or no opposition, Gifford will represent this city in the next legislature. Mr. J. C. Brown continues a partizan warfare against Mr. McBride in his weekly pamphlet, "The Liberal," and is apparently working himself up into an alarming state of political wrath, but for all that, he is not likely to go looking for a second defeat at the hands of Mr. Gifford.

There are rumors to the effect that Mr. Munro, who is a strong supporter of Mr. McBride, although he is a Liberal, may follow Mr. Gifford's lead and run as a government supporter, in which event he would be sure of election.

Down in the Delta, John Oliver is campaigning with his usual energy. But he has lost a great many supporters by his wilful misrepresentation of the part Mr. McBride took in the South East Kootenay land transaction with the C. P. R., and of his own position in regard to his support of the government he was elected to oppose. He will have an opponent, all right, on election day, and it is quite likely he will be beaten.

President Harper of the University of Chicago is about to publish a work dealing with Babylonian and Old Testament legal literature. The subject matter are the codes of Hammurabi, an ancient Babylonian sage, who was first to evolve the idea of codifying enactments.

LABOR MANIFESTO.

The Independent Aug 1

The following manifesto has been issued by the Labor candidate:

TO THE ELECTORS OF VANCOUVER:

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

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

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

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

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

The Vancouver Labor Party, therefore, puts itself on record as being in favor of legislative enactments to relieve the working class from the unjust conditions which now burden them. Ninety per

cent of the population of British Columbia have no direct voice in making or putting in force the laws of the Province. This ought not to be. That the trend of the workers' movement is in the direction of direct representation in Parliament by the workers themselves is evidenced by the fact that a number of working men have seats in the Imperial Parliament; that Mr. Puttee has been elected on this issue to the Dominion House, and Mr. Hawthorthwaite to the Provincial Assembly.

Working men of Vancouver, be true to yourselves and vote for the Vancouver Labor Party on October 21st, 1907.
(Signed) F. WILLIAMS, Tailor,
A. G. PERRY, Motorman,
J. EDWARDS, Machinist.

More Money For Provinces

Premier Laurier Not Adverse to Meeting This Old Demand.

Quebec Liberals Mildly Lectured for Their Dereliction of Duties.

Grand Trunk Pacific Scheme to be Taken Up on Tuesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Quebec Liberals are pressing the government to grant at the present session the increase in provincial subsidies asked for by the conference of local premiers held in Quebec last autumn. It is said Premier Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick are not adverse to meeting the wishes of their Quebec followers, but that Hon. Mr. Fielding is adverse to any such raid upon the treasury this session.

At the conference last night the Finance Minister embraced the opportunity of mildly lecturing the Quebec Liberals on their lack of attention to their duties and suggested that they should be more assiduous in their attendance upon the sitting of the House. Judging by the few Quebec Liberals who have lately been seen within the precincts of parliament the hint was not without warrant.

OTTAWA

HEALTH

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IT WILL NOT DO.

Now we know what is going to happen. We have it from an authoritative source. The Colonist, which is in the confidence of the Premier of British Columbia, having revised its opinion since it termed him an animal of the invertebrate order, says the Conservative party under the leadership of Mr. McBride, is going to take the Dominion government by the throat and hold on until the rights of this province are recognized. We must have better terms, not as a favor, but as our right. By better terms is meant more money to spend. We are entitled to more money, the various governments we have kept in power having spent what they got so wisely and with such manifest advantage to the people. It is true the terms upon which we entered confederation have been lived up to to the letter by the federal authorities. It is a fact that in proportion to population we are in receipt of larger yearly subventions than any other section of the federation. Facts do not count when a Premier of strong nature, surrounded by a cabinet of determined men, as the Colonist says, mostly lawyers, grip up their loins, take their staves of war in their hands and vow that God shall do so and so to them, and more also, if they do not secure justice for British Columbia. What does it matter if a readjustment of the financial relations between British Columbia and the Dominion means the disruption of the confederation pact? Strong men care for none of these things. Let the provinces all break loose and tear the country into its original pieces so long as the great McBride combination can conceal its weakness and incompetence in the cloud which has been raised.

The better terms cry is a very, very old one in Canada. It has been resisted by every federal government that has been in power since the formation of the present physical divisions. And still the provinces have managed to struggle along, progressing steadily and manfully and promptly meeting their obligations. There is not one except British Columbia that is hopelessly in arrears financially. That is a result of keeping a close watch upon public affairs. Sometimes the party calling itself Conservative, and making the welkin ring with shouts about the depth of its principles and the disinterestedness of its motives, crept into power for short periods. It lost no time, as a general rule, in providing liberally for those who had stood by it in the days of its adversity. But the people became seized of the situation in time to apply a remedy. The consequence is that all the eastern provinces are in a comfortable condition financially. Quebec was at one time in doubt whether she could, without recourse to measures which would have brought all Canada into dispute, pull herself out of the hole into which Toryism of the genuine type had landed her. She did a wise thing by calling a Liberal government in to meet the situation. There has been no talk of repudiation since. There is a comfortable surplus annually after meeting all obligations. The natural consequence is that in none of the Eastern provinces is there any provincial Tory party worth speaking of represented in any of the Legislatures.

In Ontario the situation is somewhat different. The Tories have never been in power there at all. There is a surplus in the provincial treasury of several millions of dollars. Naturally the opposition is frantic to get at this sackful of dollars. That is the reason they are making such an uproar there. Never having been in power, the people do not know them as well as the electors of the other provinces do. If in a moment of weakness the voters relax their vigilance they will be sorry before the end

of one legislative term. That is sure. In British Columbia we have been too slow and easy-going. The Times for upwards of twenty years has been calling attention to the goings-on of the "old gang" and warning the people of what was in store for them. It was no use. The personnel of our Legislature was changed many times, but with every movement the spirit of Toryism still remained in the ascendant. So it is to-day. And instead of meeting the situation manfully and helping ourselves we propose to demand better terms from Ottawa. We are to approach the Dominion as mendicants and implore assistance in meeting obligations we have deliberately incurred, while at the same time we have bestowed upon private individuals and corporations the wealth which would have enabled us to meet all legitimate claims. And as the crowning feat of our achievements we are to be asked in the name of the Conservative party to oppose the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific road, which will not cost British Columbia a cent, which will vastly increase the value of all public and private property in the province, which will enable us within a very short time, given a competent, honest administration, to restore the balance between revenue and expenditure. A most reasonable and sane programme, truly, and worthy of the McBride government and its mouthpiece under coercion. It is surely time for the people of British Columbia to take the action which has been so efficacious in all other provinces of the Dominion—submerge Toryism.

PICK THEMSELVES FOR THE WINNERS

Conservative Organizer Can See Nothing Else—Labor Can-

Withdrawn
Approved Aug 6, 1903
Mr. J. T. Robinson of Kamloops, Conservative organizer for this province, was in the city to-day. From his viewpoint, Mr. Robinson can see nothing in the coming election but a victory for the Conservatives. He says that arrangements for handling the campaign in the different constituencies is actively going forward.

Mr. John Edwards, who was chosen as alternative on the Labor ticket, in view of the resignation therefrom of Mr. Robert Macpherson, has also declined the nomination, and a meeting to consider his declination will be held by the Labor people this week. In the meantime, it is stated in an unofficial way, the proposal for an amalgamation of the Liberal and Labor forces is still proceeding. Conservatives of the city believe that by the time election day has arrived, it will have narrowed down almost altogether to a party fight.

A convention of the district of Chilliwack was held yesterday at Upper Sumas for the choosing of a Conservative candidate. The names brought prominently before the district convention were those of Mr. J. L. Atkinson, an old-timer; Mr. Charles Hill-Tout, formerly of Vancouver; and Mr. Cawley. After the vote had narrowed down to Messrs. Cawley and Atkinson, the latter secured the nomination by a majority of one.

MR. RALPH SMITH, M. P.,

Does Not Seek the Position of Liberal Leader in British Columbia. —He Prefers to Remain in Dominion Arena.

NA Aug 5, 1903

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, is in the City. He arrived on the Imperial Limited yesterday and was met at the depot by the Rev. A. E. Green, Mr. Joseph Watson and other friends. Though bearing some trace of his recent illness, Mr. Smith is rapidly recuperating, and will no doubt quickly recover his usual robust health in the salubrious Coast atmosphere. Talking of things political yesterday, Mr. Smith alluded to the recently announced railway policy. While he has not given attention to all details of the programme, he expressed the opinion that the scheme was a good one. I would entail an expenditure of some ten million dollars in railway construction in this Province, and would operate to great advantage in developing northern sections of the Province. The Government, he said, is bonusing the section from Winnipeg to the Coast, and taking a first mortgage on the railway property as security for the money advanced.

THE PROVINCIAL LEADERSHIP.

"Since I got back," said Mr. Smith, "I have been told that some disposition has been shown to consider my name in connection with the leadership of the Liberal Party in the Province. The matter has never been presented to me in any way, and personally I have strong objections to entering the Provincial arena, my inclination being rather toward Dominion affairs."

"Then you have not considered the question of leadership," Mr. Smith was asked.

"No, not at all. Private persons have spoken to me about it, and I understood that some kind of influence was being used to associate me with the position."

Mr. Smith said he believed that honors of that kind should, of course, seek the men. If the matter was pressed upon him, he said he would give it the attention which any demands from his friends ought to have. While it was possible that he might be induced to accept the leadership under such circumstances, his personal feelings would not change in the matter.

"It has been stated that your friends in the East would like you to remain in the Dominion House?" remarked the reporter.

"I am glad to say that that is the feeling amongst my Eastern friends, just as it is my own feeling."

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

"Do you intend to take any part in the coming Provincial campaign?"

"Oh, yes, I will, no doubt, take some part in it when the time comes. I have no programme, however, in contemplation."

Being informed that certain Socialist candidates were being talked about, Mr. Smith said he thought it would be a great disadvantage to the Province to have these men elected to the House. Their whole policy, said he, is one of disorganization and destruction. What is wanted in the Provincial Parliament is a representation of broad-minded, careful and discreet men, who are prepared to consider the whole interests of the Province.

Speaking of the changed conditions in local politics, brought about by the defeat of the old Government, Mr. Smith said he was convinced that the party movement would be for the good of the Province.

Asked what he thought of the proposal to call a Liberal convention, he said he believed it would be a mistake to call a convention at present, as it could not unite the party any more than it could be united, without it.

Mr. Ralph Smith was accompanied by his wife, and they are guests of Mrs. Brenton, a relative. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will probably go over to Nanaimo to-day.

NEWS-ADVERTISER
P. O. Box 52
Vancouver, B.C.
THURSDAY, August 6, 1903

THE PROVINCE AND DOMINION.

Until the report of their mission is made by Messrs. Wilson and Green, the two members of the Provincial Government who went to Ottawa to see the Dominion Government, it is, of course, quite impossible to discuss the matter to any advantage. We know the general purport of the visit to Ottawa from a statement made at Victoria by a member of the Government just previous to Messrs. Wilson and Green's departure. No one who has given any consideration to the subject but must realize that there is a number of questions on which a consultation between the members of the Dominion and Provincial executives could scarcely fail to be of utility. Whether the Federal authorities showed any disposition to accede to the reasonable requests made on behalf of the Province we cannot know until the report of the mission is made public. That Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues would receive the Provincial Ministers courteously goes without saying. But "smooth words do not butter parsnips" as the proverb says, and the people of British Columbia ask for something more substantial than pleasant words or merely verbal admission of the justice of some of our demands. We do not forget that this is the third official visit made within three years by members of successive Provincial administrations to Ottawa with a view to get recognition and redress for grievances which no one can deny exist. Then there are other questions such as that relating to the control of our fisheries. It may be admitted that there may be some doubt as to whether the Federal or Provincial authorities are vested with the control of this important industry. But anyone conversant with its operation will agree that under the regime that has existed in the past, there have been many matters in connection with the fisheries that require amendment or alteration. Take the manner in which the detail of the artificial propagation of the fish has been handled. The local officials of the Department of Fisheries have done their best. But the existing hatcheries are entirely inadequate and unless there are radical changes in respect to this matter the future prosperity of the salmon fisheries will be greatly prejudiced, even if the existence of the industry on some of our streams should not be imperilled for a number of years. The importance of the Provincial interests involved in this one industry is great enough to justify the expense of a ministerial journey across the Continent. And there are other matters of equal importance in regard to which the Federal Government has evinced little disposition to act in re-

sponse to repeated requests from Victoria. And while mentioning the expense of such missions, we may remark that we have been both surprised and amused at the criticisms that have appeared in some Provincial newspapers on the trip made by Messrs. Wilson and Green. Such "extravagance" is condemned and deplored before there is any information that would justify even a suspicion that there had been any extravagant expenditure. We are also told that such missions are useless and frivolous, and it is insinuated that the one under consideration could only have been planned as a pleasure trip for the two Ministers. But we have a very distinct recollection of the particular journal that is now so shocked at Messrs. Wilson and Green's journey going into raptures over similar errands undertaken within the past three years by successive Provincial premiers. Although Mr. Dunsmuir accomplished nothing, and Colonel Prior experienced a similar fate, these present critics saw nothing but good in those journeys. What has caused the difference? the complete change of opinion? Is it because Messrs. Wilson and Green journeyed as ordinary travellers and not in a private car furnished by a railway corporation? Or is it because these gentlemen did not add to the cost of their journey by taking a retinue of officials and attendants with them as their predecessors did? Or is it because the present Government is not wasting public money in unnecessary advertising in journals that, for a consideration, can support opposite parties and divergent policies with no more delay than it takes to write an article to-day recanting the position that was solemnly assumed yesterday? Surely not, yet that seems the only plausible reason for this contemptible insinuation against Messrs. Wilson and Green.

Parnon news
Aug. 6 1903
BELOW THE BELT.

Every cause, however noble its ideals or however honorable its leaders, has its following of ruffians, about whose principles, perhaps, the least said the better. Political parties seem no exception to the rule. A feature of the recent labor mix-up, amusing in its futility though infamous as to its morality, was the attempt of one or two unscrupulous local Grit partisans to make political capital out of the unfortunate occurrence, by laying the blame of the matter upon Mr. Ellison. An effort was even made, if the re-iterated statements of several of the harvesters are to be credited, to bribe the victimized laborers with offers of money and expenses, to express a trumped-up conviction in the responsibility and double-dealing of a gentleman who had proved himself one of their best friends. Fortunately, perhaps, for the promoters of this ridiculous scheme, the men were not so corrupted. They had been well and squarely treated and they refused to turn upon their benefactor.

A rather amusing wind-up to this wretched incident—a finale which would almost seem to be a case of the biter bitten—were it not that we do not for a moment think of connecting Mr. Stirling or any reputable Liberal with the miserable proposal, appears in the fact that the Vancouver Ledger finds out and announces in a recent issue that Mr. Stirling himself is at the bottom of the labor muddle. To make our position in this matter perfectly clear, perhaps it may be well to state that we are inclined to believe that the latter story has as little foundation as the former.

WM. DAVIDSON NOMINATED.
W. Davidson Self, Aug 6.
About 17 delegates, from all the polling places in the Slocan riding, attended the Labor convention at New Denver last Saturday. The gathering was representative of the labor element generally without regard to unionism, though most of the delegates were members of the Miners' Union. The convention adopted the name of the Independent Labor Party, and nominated Wm. Davidson, of Sandon, to contest the riding. The following platform was adopted:

- This party lays it down as a first principle, that they will nominally endorse or support only such men as will place their signed, undated resignation in the hands of the convention which nominates or endorses them; that this resignation be sworn to; that this resignation may be handed in to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council whenever a majority of the convention shall consider such action advisable.
- 1st. That we gradually abolish all taxes on the producer, and the product of the producer, shifting them on land values.
 - 2nd. Government ownership of railroads, means of communication, and the establishment and operation by the government of smelters and refineries to treat all kinds of minerals.
 - 3rd. That the Franchise be extended to women.
 - 4th. The abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.
 - 5th. No land or cash subsidies. Lands to be held by the actual settlers, and further, that ten per cent of all lands be immediately set aside for educational purposes and the education of all children up to the age of sixteen years to be free, secular and compulsory. Text books, meals, and clothing to be supplied out of the public funds when necessary.
 - 6th. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.
 - 7th. Restriction of Oriental immigration by a law on the lines of the Natal Act, and such action by the government as will ensure the workingmen of this Province protection against the effects of Oriental competition and association.
 - 8th. Absolute reservation from sale or lease, of a certain part of every known coal or oil area, so that state-owned mines and wells, if necessary, may be easily possible in the future. All coal leases or grants hereafter made to contain a provision enabling the government to fix the price of coal loaded on cars or vessels for shipment to British Columbia consumers.

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9th. Municipalization and public control of the liquor traffic.

10th. To provide for the settlement of public questions by direct vote under the Initiative and Referendum.

11th. Election Day to be a public holiday. Provision to be made that every employee shall be free from service at least four consecutive hours during polling, and the exercise of the Franchise to be made compulsory.

AN ASPIRANT.

Colony Aug 6 1903
We may presume that Mr. Ralph Smith is in the field seeking the leadership of the provincial Liberal party. We make no doubt Mr. Smith would resent the statement that he is seeking anything. He is waiting for something to be offered him, which is the political periphrase for seeking something. His words are guarded, but his actions are eloquent, and actions speak louder than words. It is possible that Mr. Ralph Smith has become aware of the fall for which the Ottawa government is riding. He is an intelligent man. If he regards merely the revolt from the Liberal party of that portion of the electorate to which he owes his own elevation, he can hardly feel very confident as to the outcome of the next general election. Being wise in his own day and generation, he might think it advisable to find a snug retreat in provincial politics rather than to champion a failing cause in Dominion politics, and suffer through a general defeat. His wisdom, however, will undergo a doubt as to its own sagacity when he encounters the general sentiment in British Columbia towards himself. Look at the faith in the Liberal party expressed and acted upon by working men in the past! Look at the gaudy promises spread before their now sophisticated eyes! Regard the non-fulfillment of these pledges, and consider, Mr. Smith, that in British Columbia you are held very largely responsible for the failure of the Laurier government to redeem its word, and rightly so, for your voice was never raised in protest! Then consider by what possible arguments you can reinstate yourself with those from whom you derived your power! Mr. Ralph Smith is between the devil and the deep sea. We give it as our opinion that he will choose the deep sea and stay upon it as long as the Laurier raft keeps afloat.

*Sedger
Aug 6 1903*

LABOR DELEGATES TO CONFER AGAIN

TO NAME THIRD CANDIDATE

Proposal That Both Liberals and Conservatives Shall Be Chosen On a New Labor Ticket To Be Arranged—Mr. Burns a Socialist Candidate -- Liberal Convention in Comox.

The Labor party of the city will hold another convention to complete the choosing of candidates for the coming provincial campaign.

It is not officially announced that this decision has been reached, but the statement was made this morning by a prominent Labor man that it was inevitable that the convention would be called together. He said that even if a third candidate were named in any other way for the Labor ticket, such candidate could not well have standing on the ticket unless ratified by a convention.

Once called together, many more things may be done than the choosing of a third candidate on the Labor ticket, to take the place of Mr. John Edwards, who resigned two days ago from the ticket after his name had been placed on it, in the place of Ald. Robert Macpherson, resigned.

New Proposals May Be Made.

According to statements made today, several lines of action will probably be discussed at the session of the convention that will undoubtedly be called together.

In the first place, the much-mooted fusion between the Liberals and the Labor people may be carried out, perhaps with some modifications.

Another possibility is the naming of both Conservatives and Liberals on a new Labor ticket to be announced, and that is a plan that has not yet been officially discussed.

"Every one knows," said a Labor leader this morning, "that politically the Labor party in this city is pretty well divided. We get along in business matters in the unions exceedingly well, but when it comes to politics, there is no denying that the situation is somewhat mixed. There are Liberals in the Labor ranks who will vote that ticket or part of it, and there are Conservatives who will undoubtedly vote their party ticket, while again there are men who will vote for Labor candidates and these only.

May Be Additional Candidates.

"Now, while there is a feeling in our ranks in favor of a fusion with the Liberals, there is also a strong element in favor of nominating two Labor-Conservatives as well as two Labor-Liberals. This will give a chance for all Labor men in the ranks to vote for their own party men as well as to secure in office those who are in sympathy with and would represent the interests of Labor. Then the Liberal and Conservative conventions respectively may take up the Labor candidates and include them in their respective tickets or nominate full tickets exclusive of them, as these conventions may see fit. You will find, if the proceedings are made public, that this is one of the propositions that will be discussed.

"The resignation of Mr. Ogle from the Socialist ticket," continued this Labor man, "has been understood to come off for a time. I understand too that another change will be made in their ticket within a short time that will provide for including the name of Mr. Mortimore, who is prominent in the councils of the Socialists.

Trouble Amongst Conservatives.

It is rumored on the street to-day—what foundation there is for the story is not stated—that there is friction in the ranks of the Conservatives. It is said that Mr. Charles Wilson, K. C., and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper are not pulling together with that graceful unanimity that should mark well regulated political families. Along with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper are mentioned the names of several of the most prominent uptown Conservative business men.

ONE REASON WHY BRITISH CO.
IS BECAUSE OF THE LARGE RAKE-OI

The Liberals of Kamloops election district have nominated F. J. Deane, publisher of the Nelson Daily News, to contest that riding in the coming election, and the Kamloops Standard publishes the following information as to the amount Mr. Deane drew from the Dominion government for playing secretary to the Chinese-Japanese commission a year or so ago:

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA, August 8, 1902.—Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, inclosing statement of the number of days in which you were engaged on work of the Chinese and Japanese Commission. According to your statement you were engaged 349 days in all: of these however 45 were Sundays and 4 at least were statutory holidays. The commission themselves were not paid for Sundays nor for holidays. I have accordingly to disallow these 49 days unless you can show that you were actually engaged on the work of the commission, or were actually travelling on these days. I also find in your account a charge of \$7.50 for a despatch bag. An Order-in-Council of July 26, 1889, directs that 'No despatch-boxes or brief bags shall be issued for the use of members of any Government Commission.' Under these circumstances I am obliged to disallow the item in question. Your account as I now pass it may be summarized as follows:

Expenses in connection with Commission, viz.: Janitors, rent of halls, advertising, stationery, etc., \$422.25 less \$7.50 for despatch bag disallowed	\$ 414 75
Travelling expenses of yourself, including board, etc.	1,850 06
Services, 300 days at \$20	6,000 00
	8,264 81
Less payments on account	7,750 00
	\$ 514 81

for which amount I am today authorizing the issue of a cheque. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.

F. J. Deane, Nelson, B.C.

Mr. Deane's account in detail was as follows:

Serves as secretary to the Commission, 300 days at \$20 per day	\$6,000 00
Board	1,066 10
Cabs and transfers	16 15
Express	6 00
Fares	573 80
Gratuities	11 75
Laundry	17 29
Pullmans	62 55
Sundry expenses	4 50
Expenses 3 trips Toronto to Ottawa and return	59 55
Views of Chinese dwellings	8 00
Fountain pen	5 00
Messengers	1 95
Newspapers	4 80
Postage	22 75
Stationery	33 70
Telegrams	43 67
Typewriting	19 05
Rent of parlour at Victoria	126 00
Stationery, postage, car fares, etc., at Toronto	19 75
Advertising	84 25
Printing	30 00
Janitor's services	48 50
Grand total	\$8,264 81

The Kamloops Standard in commenting on the bill says: "The total cost of the picnic was \$39,203.03. R. C. Clute, chairman, got \$11,924.41, at the rate of \$43.75 per diem. Chris Foley, who came up from the 500 foot level just in time for the job, got \$25 per day for 263½ days, or a nice little total of \$6,593.55. Not bad wages for a miner. D. J. Munn only got \$6,401.30 as his share, which was rather a small amount, considering he worked for eight months. Deane seems to have been the cleanest man in the outfit, as evidenced by his laundry

Contracting to Deliver the Labor
To Lawyer Sidney Stockton

There is trouble in candidate Taylor's camp over the new postoffice building. To begin with: W. G. Gillett, who is a local contractor, J. A. McDonald, who is the architect in charge of construction of the post office building, and John Burns, a member of the local carpenter's union, are all three members of candidate Taylor's campaign committee, and are supposed to be doing their utmost to secure his election over that bad man, John Houston, who has always been so unfriendly to labor. The man who has the contract for the postoffice building believed it to be only right that he should get the job of laying the concrete sidewalk around the building, as is the usual custom. But to head him off, contractor Gillett and architect McDonald, so it is said, sent in a bid for the work without his knowledge, or bids being called for. Contractor Lemoine, who has a pull at Ottawa, said he had been awarded the contract for the work, notwithstanding the bid sent in by Gillett and McDonald. This put Gillett and McDonald on their mettle, and they got John Burns, so it is said, to go to Candidate Taylor and say that if Gillett did not get the work he (Taylor) would lose the labor vote at the coming election. As Taylor knows he must have the labor vote to get within a chance of winning, he began spending money on telegrams to Ottawa, and the result is that contractor Lemoine got left, and contractor Gillett has the contract for the sidewalk. The question the labor men of Nelson are asking themselves is, "who gave John Burns, carpenter, and W. G. Gillett, contractor, authority to deliver the labor vote of Nelson to Sidney Stockton Taylor, lawyer?" The boys who work at skilled and unskilled labor are beginning to wonder where they are at: if they are to be delivered over at will to candidate Taylor by two of his committeemen.

The Liberals of Cranbrook held their second or third nominating convention at Cranbrook this week, and, after wrangling, adjourned for two weeks. It seems the Druryites picked up two delegates at Kimberley or Marysville, and the anti-Druryites did the same, and the wrangle was over which of the two should have a vote in the convention. The Conservatives are well organized throughout Cranbrook riding, and will hold their nominating convention on Saturday, August 16th.

Thomas Hardy, ex-mayor of Greenwood, who was a candidate before the Liberal convention for nomination for Greenwood riding, publishes a card thanking the Liberals who supported him. He also says he will take under consideration the advice that he run as an independent candidate. The Conservatives of the same riding are getting the party machinery in good order, but it is not likely they will nominate a candidate on August 15th. The nomination will be made a week or so later.

At the provincial election held on June 9th, 1900, the total vote polled in the districts now embraced in the eleven ridings of southeastern British Columbia was as follows:

Nelson City	1,175
Rosland	1,185
Grand Forks	664
Greenwood	598
Ymir	525
Slocan	732
Kaslo	549
Revelstoke	306
Columbia	455
Fernie	245
Cranbrook	640
Total	7,220

The registration of voters this year shows that the vote will be fully up to that of 1900. The Tribune wired the collectors of voters of the several ridings this morning for the number of names registered, and got replies as follows:

Nelson City	680
Rosland	703
Grand Forks	776
Greenwood	627
Ymir	571
Slocan	740
Kaslo	540
Revelstoke	370
Columbia	473
Fernie	240
Cranbrook	700

John L. Retalack, who received the Liberal nomination for Kaslo riding, is in Winnipeg, and it is said he may not accept the nomination. If he does not accept, the nomination, it is said, will be tendered John Keen, the president of the Provincial Mining Association. Mr. Keen is a late convert to the party, but he didn't flop from one party to the other any more suddenly than did the Liberal party's nominee for Nelson City riding, who is charged with making a red-hot Conservative speech in Kaslo on the night of his arrival in that town from Edmonton, Alberta, and on his arrival in Nelson the next day, sending in an application to join the Liberal association, of which Jack Gibson was president. But this may only be a "temporary lie."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

One of the first essentials to a business-like and economical administration of affairs in this province is a thorough overhauling of the civil service. It is admitted on all sides that the province today is getting very inadequate returns from the large sums annually expended on the civil service. This is not at all to be wondered at in view of the absolute lack of system that has prevailed in the appointment and promotion of government officials. There are good men in the service, men who earn every dollar they receive and in some instances they do not receive salaries at all commensurate with the work they do. But it is well known that there are far more government officials than there is any profitable use for, particularly in the departments at Victoria; that the great majority of these officials were appointed not because of any special fitness for the work they have to do but on account of party services or pull with some member of the legislature. It is also well known that merit in the government employ is today no security either for permanent employment or for promotion.

So long as these conditions last the business of the province will not be conducted satisfactorily, no matter how earnest or painstaking the government of the day may be.

There will have to be a change. The useless officials will have to be dismissed, the incompetents replaced by capable men and due recognition given the officials, who despite adverse circumstances, have faithfully performed their duties. This demand for civil service reform is being insisted upon by the liberal press in many parts of the province. Several of the liberal candidates make civil service reform a special feature of their appeal to the electorate. The Vancouver liberal association demands that civil service reform be made a plank in the provincial liberal party's platform.

It is satisfactory to note that the liberal party as a whole recognises the importance of reform in this branch of provincial administration. It is to be hoped that the liberal will keep this matter well to the front throughout the campaign. Good must assuredly result from such an agitation no matter which party carries the day. Any reform of the civil service in this province must be thorough and must be conducted entirely upon non-partisan lines. No advantage will be gained to the province if the extent of the reform demanded by the liberals is to replace tory incompetents by liberal place-seekers. Nothing in the nature of the spoils system is wanted. The civil service should be placed upon a thoroughly efficient basis and no appointments thereto should be made thereafter upon partisan grounds. The civil service should be freed entirely from political control. Good men should be made to feel secure in their offices and sure of promotion upon merit and length of service. There should be no more room for incompetents in the government employ than in any well conducted private institution. These ends can only be obtained by removing the civil service from partisan control and the demand now being made by the liberal party for reform in this direction is one of the most hopeful features of the campaign. Efficiency and economy in the civil service will go a very long way towards rectifying many of the evils under which this province has labored during the past few years.

THE PARTY OF PROGRESS.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser tries to glean some comfort these days from the fact that the liberals in many part of the province do not hesitate to declare that their party platform could be improved in some particulars. If there be any comfort to be gained from that source it should not be grudged.

The conservatives may be perfectly content to stand still, to ignore the new conditions created by the rapid growth of the province.

The liberal party cannot rest on its oars. There is always room for improvement, there is always something to be done to better administrative systems and the probabilities are that no matter what changes

or additions may be made to the liberal platform there will still be those in the party councils who will see opportunity for further improvement. It is to be sincerely hoped that this will prove to be the case. The liberals from one end of the province to the other are thoroughly united. In every constituency they will put up strong candidates and they will conduct a

vigorous fight for good government. Whether they succeed in electing a majority to the next legislature or not is after all a secondary consideration. The chief desideratum is to arouse public opinion, to awaken a keen interest in all that is requisite to ensure clean, businesslike administration of affairs. If the liberals can succeed to that extent, even should they fail to carry the country, they will have rendered invaluable service to the province.

The conservative policy appears to be to rest content with things as they are and to simply proclaim far and wide that their party will sweep the province. So far the tory leader, Hon. Richard McBride, notwithstanding the fact that he has toured the province, has not indicated in any particular the policy his party proposes to pursue. He has stated over and over again that his government will be sustained by an overwhelming majority, but he has yet to advance a single reason why the electors should place the slightest confidence in his government.

We believe that the electors will demand something more of the men they vote for than mere assertions that the party to which they belong is going to sweep the province. There is certainly need of some sweeping in British Columbia, but the electors will more than likely employ a new broom to do the work properly and, for the first time in the history of the province, will place the administration of affairs in the hands of a straight liberal government.

We hope the liberals will go on clamoring for improvements in the party platform. It is a pretty good structure as it is, but there is always room for improvement.

Roseland Miner

NELSON CONSERVATIVE

The Conservative party is too ill and too closely wedded to the cause of good government not to require the ablest and most conscientious nominees at the forthcoming elections. The time has passed when men of the stamp of Prior and Martin and McInnes and Houston shall represent the people in the provincial legislature. There must be no mincing of matters in this important crisis through which British Columbia is now passing. The province has declared for party lines, and urgently demands a more responsible and capable representation in the administration of its affairs. There are in both the Conservative and the Liberal party men available to meet the needs and ideas of the electors of every constituency. We are not bothering about the Liberals, particularly, because they cannot hope to carry the country next October. We are, however, greatly concerned as to the character of every Conservative that is to be nominated on or after next August 15—the day set for nominations by the executive of the Provincial Conservative Association.

In practically every riding, excepting Nelson, the Conservative party may be safely relied upon to nominate men who are able and willing to do their whole duty to the people. In Nelson, however, there is a far from satisfactory, not to say healthy, state of affairs. John Houston—a questionable Conservative at best, albeit he has been accepted, even honored, in the councils of the party—is making an unseemly and mendacious bluff for the Conservative nomination. Houston's

political record stinks in the nostrils of every good Conservative and every man, irrespective of party, who has the cause of good government at heart. His party fealty and his general political principles are open to serious question. He is known far and wide as a "practical" politician—a type that has been the curse and damnation of British Columbia for the last fifteen years. He has used and abused his friends solely for his personal advancement in politics. He has succeeded in shocking the political morality of not only Nelson but the entire province. His adherence to the Prior-Dunsmuir regime was simply monstrous. His connection with the C. P. R. has scandalized the district. He has never, to our knowledge, displayed any principle that stood for the genuine welfare of the masses or for constructive statesmanship. For the sake of votes he has pandered to the passions of the illiterate and to the intemperate notions of the unthinking. He long ago outlived his political usefulness, and the Kootenays outgrew long ago any desire to act with him or for him in all matters of a public nature. Nelson has passed its Houstonesque stage. John Houston was a very considerable toad in Nelson's political puddle before it justly earned the title of Queen City of the Kootenays. At a period when Nelson was a scattered hamlet like Kuskonook and Cascade City are today, Houston might have been some pumpkins politically. Now, however, his environment has completely outgrown him, and in doing so is heartily sick of him in any political role that his chameleon-like nature may place him.

Houston may yet get the Conservative nomination in Nelson because of his bluffing and hoodwinking propensities; but the party should see to it that he is not so honored and that it is not so disgraced. The Miner is giving a conscientious support to the Conservative party and its leader, Hon. Richard McBride. It will continue to do so just as long as both are worthy of public confidence, but it strongly protests against the nomination or election of any man of Houston's stamp, and will continue in that course until the thirty-first day of next October.

We could, in this connection, give at this writing dozens of additional reasons why the Conservatives and the country do not need Houston's assistance in politics and statesmanship. We could refer to the parade that Houston has made of Dunsmuir's support through the editorial columns of the Colonist. We could show how Houston's attitude at the last session of the legislature, when he might have done justice to the local smelting industry and scores of East Kootenay coal prospectors by forcing ex-Premier Prior to open the East Kootenay reserves in a statesman-like manner, did the very opposite. We feel, however, that it is unnecessary to go to such lengths now because we cannot imagine that Nelson Conservatives will be so indiscreet and so hopelessly lost to the welfare of the party and the country as to recognize Houston's political ambitions when the day of nomination arrives.

Mr. Liberal as Some In con natives terday, I mitted a suspicious cerning been loc support elaborate province. tremas di much as the betts ed was hand he gave aw Briedy John Oul cite a 1 the Libe In respo foundatio lous a co erals dec had been led his f he conten As in man of a considera the party

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

It is reported that the Liberals have secured a \$20,000 campaign fund with which to debauch the electors of British Columbia next October. The Revelstoke Herald, a thoroughly reliable newspaper, vouches for the truth of this terrible state of affairs. This last move of the Liberals shows only too plainly the desperate straits they are in. Hopelessly beaten on every side by honest, clear-out Conservatives, the Grits have sold out to the rich corporations which are desirous of continuing their nefarious practice of exploiting the province at the expense of the common people. The public is, however, thoroughly aroused, and it is safe to say that Liberal campaign funds will be spent in vain. The electors are determined to have an honest government after the next elections, and that is why they are going to return the Conservative party with a good working majority.

FUEL AND THE ORE TONNAGE.

A Boundary exchange notes the fact that sixteen mines in Roseland and the Boundary are now shipping ore at the rate of more than 3000 tons daily. Boundary mines and smelters alone could easily handle that much ore per diem with existing equipment, if sufficient coke were available. With three blast furnaces now being added to the Boundary smelter equipment there is a good chance of 4000 tons of ore being handled there each 24 hours before next winter—provided, of course, the Crow's Nest Coal company can supply the coke.

Meanwhile there are idle furnaces at Trail, Northport, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls, simply because the supply of coke is inadequate. The government should lose no time in permitting the opening up of the Flathead coal areas, so that the Crow's Nest coal monopoly may be broken and ample fuel be thereby made available at a cost greatly reduced from the present charges.

Colonist Aug 7 1903.

Mr. John Oliver Under Suspicion Liberals Entertain Vague Doubts as to the Stalwart's Exact Position. Some Believe He Contemplates a Very Radical Change of Heart.

In conversation with sundry representatives of the local Liberal flock yesterday, a Colonist representative was admitted to the startling secret that gave suspicions are abroad in the camp concerning a gentleman who has hitherto been looked upon as one of the main supporting columns which uphold the elaborate fabric of Liberalism in this province. It was with the most extreme diffidence that the subject was so much as broached—breathed would be the better word—and all that was learned was transmitted behind a trembling hand held like a funnel to the lips that gave away the profound secret. Briefly it was to the effect that Mr. John Oliver of Delta is expected to execute a transfer of his affections from the Liberal to the Conservative party. In response to questions as to what foundation there was for so very serious a course of conduct, the local Liberals declared that Mr. Oliver of late had been saying and doing things that led his fellow-party men to suspect that he contemplated a "hop."

As is well known, Mr. Oliver is a man of strong personality and he carries considerable weight in the councils of the party, but as it appears that some

of his ambitions have been thwarted, the local Liberals say they would not be surprised to see him do something sensational when the psychological moment dits upon the face of the clock. Such a defection from the ranks of provincial Liberalism it is candidly admitted would have an exceedingly serious effect.

Liberals in Victoria and elsewhere are expecting a confession of faith from Mr. Oliver, that they can get sleep tonight.

Mr. Joseph Martin, who was in the city Wednesday and went up to Duncan's on the afternoon train, accompanied by Mr. W. W. B. McLunes, could not be seen in time by the Colonist reporter in order to solicit his opinion on this grave topic now agitating the Liberal dove cotes. Mr. Martin's opinion is always worth having, for he is one of the few men left who eschews the fence as a suitable place of repose, and who gives his views with a vigor and directness quite refreshing in an age of double entendre.

Mr. W. W. B. McLunes intends to return to the northern portions of his widely-extended constituency again, and make a further study of its wants. He assured a Colonist reporter before leaving for Nanaimo that he had no doubts as to the result of the coming election. Conservative candidates will contest every constituency in the Fraser valley. The "walk-over" predicted for Mr. Munro in Chilliwack will probably turn out to be a foolish and unfulfilled prophecy, as a strong Conservative candidate has been placed in that field in the person of Mr. J. L. Atkinson, of Sumas.

Family jars continue to be popular articles of crockery in the local Liberal camp, as well as on the Mainland. Ralph Smith, M.P., has settled down at Nanaimo to await that "unanimous nomination" for the Liberal leadership. When that matter was mentioned yesterday to Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., he laughed heartily at the quaintness of the idea.

The Conservatives spoken of as likely candidates in Vancouver are Messrs. Tatlow, Garden, Wilson, Bowser, Cotton, Neelands and Douglas. The last named, however, is more likely to be called on to make the race in the Conservative interest in the Richmond riding, where he made a remarkably good run on a previous occasion.

The voters' list of Grand Forks riding now has 713 names. Cranbrook expects that 500 votes will be polled there at the coming election. J. H. Hawthornthwaite is expected to stump Greenwood riding for the Socialists in a few days. Then it is intended to have him take up Grand Forks riding, reaching Phoenix probably on or about Labor Day.

W. B. Cochrane, on account of being appointed returning officer for the riding, has resigned the secretaryship of the Phoenix Conservative association.

Mr. Joseph Martin, actual if not titular leader of the B.C. Liberals, stated to a friend when in Victoria Wednesday that the reports in circulation that he would not be a candidate in Vancouver City were absolutely false. He would certainly be a candidate, and he had not the slightest doubt that he would top the poll. Mr. Martin's movements are causing unbounded speculation among the local Liberals, and their speculations are causing Mr. Martin unbounded amusement. If there is anything Mr. Martin does like more than anything else it is the fun of keeping them all guessing, friends and foes alike.

Saanich District Liberal Association hold a meeting in Oak Bay school house to round up all the district who have neglected to get their names on the voters' list. On Tuesday evening a meeting for the same purpose will be held in the school house, Boleskin road.

"The Liberal party is doomed," said a prominent Socialist to a Colonist reporter yesterday.

"Why?" "Because it is rotten to the core." "Your proofs?" "The Ontario 'machine' scandals, the Manitoba disaster, the Blair split, the Parte sensation, the Oriental commission farce, the Deane outrage."

"The Deane outrage?" "Yes, the Deane outrage; do you mean to tell me that Deane ever earned that enormous sum? What do you think of a government that would allow such as Deane to bluff and bully it into paying such absurdly disproportionate wages for the service rendered? Was that Chinese commission a fair deal? Can Canada afford to let a rotten government and a rotten party bleed it like that?"

"Kindly ask me something a trifle easier." "Yes, sir," went on the Socialist leader, "I tell you the Liberal party is doomed and it will go to smash like a card house, just as the Democratic party in the United States will fulfill the prediction of Mark Hanna, that it will shortly pass away."

"And what then?" "Well, then the Conservative party and the Socialist party in Canada, the Republican party and the Socialist party in the United States will fight it out to a finish."

"Then you don't recognize the Liberals or the Democrats as probable opponents?"

"We go now, we are carefully informed as to the condition of those parties, and if the Conservatives and the Republicans knew as much as we do about them, they would know how near a finish they are." "Is that the general belief amongst the Socialists?" "Yes; we are confident of the truth of it." "And what are you going to do to the Conservatives?" "We won't do a thing to them," replied the Socialist, adjusting his flaming necktie, smiling largely at the world in general and moving on. Other Socialists who were interrogated expressed exactly the same conviction.

Colonist Aug 7 1903.

Discussing Lead Bounties

Mr. Borden Points Out That Measure Means Bonus on Exports.

The Proposed Readjustment of the Tariff Would Be Preferable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—There was an animated discussion on lead bounties, and Hon. Mr. Fielding's resolution to provide for a repeal of the existing law and for the payment of a bounty of 75 cents per hundred pounds on lead ores produced in Canada. Sixty per cent. bounty shall be paid to the producer on delivery of the ore at a Canadian smelter, the other 40 per cent. to be payable after smelting. Provision is also made that in case of a combination between smelters and transportation companies to the disadvantage of the industry, a reduced bounty may be paid on exported ores.

Mr. Borden wanted to know the effect the bounty would have in giving the industry control of the home market, and what, if any, effect it would have on allied industries, such as corrodng works. On the face the government proposals were equivalent to a bounty on exports. Mr. Borden's ideas were that a change in customs duties would be more effective from a national point of view.

Mr. Sproule thought the protective duty more effective, and Mr. Pope contrasted the United States duty of \$300 a ton with the proposed Canadian bounty of \$15 per ton. In course of a talk, Mr. Gallihier said the United States trust absolutely refused to take Canadian ore at any price. When pressed by Mr. Pope, Mr. Gallihier said the majority of British Columbia lead miners at the meeting which discussed the matter, favored a re-adjustment of the duty as the best means of relief. He held, however, that British Columbia lead men were satisfied with the action of the government.

Mr. Sproule retorted by reading a resolution of the Roseland Liberal Association endorsing the establishment of duties that would secure for the industry the benefit of the home market. British Columbia's legislature had also put itself on record to the same effect. Mr. Pope quoted Mr. Gallihier's budget debate speech to show he then favored adequate protection equal to the Dingley tariff. Mr. Paterson claimed the bounty was the direct means of relief, therefore better than a duty, which was indirect.

The resolutions were adopted after being amended to provide that the bounty should apply to any other process than smelting. Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that he had been notified by Toronto men that they had a process which would dispense with smelting.

COMOX CANDIDATE

The announcement in this issue of the Herald that Mr. F. McB. Young was nominated as liberal candidate in the constituency of Comox will be received with pleasure by liberals throughout the province. Mr. Young is not only a life long liberal but he is a man who commands the respect and confidence of every person with whom he becomes acquainted. During the time he has resided in Nanaimo, his keen legal acumen has placed him in an enviable position as far as his profession is concerned, and the kindness of his nature and well-known integrity has made him respected and honored by the entire community. For the past few months, while the electors here have been looking around for a candidate to contest the constituency of Nanaimo, there has been no name more popular than that of Mr. Young, and there can be no doubt that if he had been free to accept a nomination that his name would have secured a very strong support in any liberal or reform convention that might have been held here.

Now, however, that he has received the nomination of the liberals of Comox his name for the constituency is out of the question, but his many friends here will wish him a very cordial success in his Comox campaign. The Comox liberals may rest satisfied with their candidate. He is a strong man and improves on acquaintance. Also he is familiar with the requirements of the constituency as he has certainly spent sufficient time there during the past few years to make him fully acquainted with the people and with their needs. Mr. Young's nomination practically means his election, and the liberal party generally may congratulate themselves on the acquisition of such an intelligent and honorable man to their ranks in the provincial house.

The Revelstoke Herald, conservative is responsible for the statement that when W. W. B. McInnes and H. B. Gilmour went east they took along the grit machine sack and brought it back loaded. Tribute was imposed on the leading corporations and "Wandering Willie" came back with a jubilant smile—and \$50,000. This sum, aided by local sources, will be used by the liberals to debauch the electorate between now and October 31st.

Before they had even read Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech the socialists of Phoenix condemned the Grand Trunk scheme. They expressed themselves as follows:

"That the Phoenix branch of the socialist party of B. C. strongly condemns the Dominion government's proposed contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company on the following grounds: First—That it is proposed that the government should build a railway parallel to its own Intercolonial railway; second, that it is proposed to lease such railway to a private company in spite of the fact that the people want government operation as well as government ownership; third, that it is proposed to build a government railway only half way across the continent, although the resources of the Dominion would render it easy to build one all the way across instead of the present proposal the Phoenix branch demands that the Intercolonial railway be extended from Montreal to the Pacific ocean; and that it be operated by the government for the benefit of the people all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Says the Victoria Times—

W. W. B. McInnes has been visiting in the city for a few days. After visiting the different parts of Vancouver Island he feels assured that the liberals will carry the different constituencies with ease. He predicts an overwhelming majority in the province for the liberal party.

Realizing that in a straight fight they would be beaten, the conservative party is apparently co-opting with the socialists. The recognized leader of the latter party, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, of Nanaimo, after a trip through the upper country a week or two ago, announced that the conservatives were going to win. There can be no doubt that the wish was father to the thought.

None of the socialists are sanguine enough to believe that they will command a majority in the next house with them the success of the conservative party is the next best thing! Many of the socialists believe that in the future that party is destined to take hold of the government and work out the principles for which it stands. Nothing, they realize, would accomplish this sooner than a crisis in political affairs. The return to power of the liberal party with popular ideas in the management of provincial affairs would, according to the socialist idea, put off the realization of their ideal government for an indefinite time. On the other hand, conservative rule and especially with the warring elements in the party, would mean a continuation of the conditions which have for some time existed, and the consequent revulsion of feeling on the part of many which would result in the swelling of the socialist ranks.

The socialists, therefore, assured of defeat as a party would welcome the return of the conservatives as likely to result in a political ecstasy out of which the socialist party might derive strength.

The Inland Sentinel



Kamloops, Friday, August 7, 1903.

LABORERS IN OKANAGAN.

The treatment meted out to the men who went to the Okanagan district recently in the expectation of obtaining plenty of work at good wages, has excited a good deal of comment in the press throughout the Province. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain just who is responsible for the first report of the alleged demand for labor there. According to the Province, R. M. Palmer is to blame. Fruit Inspector Cunningham was also reported by the News-Advertiser as having stated that not only were men wanted in Okanagan, but that he had actually despatched men there. Still another paper, thinking that a certain amount of kudos was due to someone, claimed it for a third party. A few days ago the SENTINEL criticised Mr. Cunningham for his share in the affair, but after further enquiry inquiry it appears that at the time Mr. Cunningham stated there was a demand for labor in the Okanagan district, he said what was absolutely true. In justice to Mr. Cunningham this statement is now made. The fact nevertheless remains that there was blundering somewhere. The Vancouver Ledger published an article a few days ago in which a Mr. S. M. Cole, is reported to have declared, in part, that:

"About a week ago an agitation was started for the purpose of securing labor for the fruit picking and harvesting in the Okanagan. The first I knew of it was from a man named Stirling, who seems to have at least lent his name to the proposition. I was with another man when Mr. Stirling came up and made his request for men for the Okanagan valley, and he handed to my companion a paper with the following directions written on it:

Vernon and Kelowna.

"See Mr. Kirkpatrick, assistant general freight agent, C. P. R. office, for tickets."

"Mr. Stirling, Kelowna. Coldstream Ranch, Vernon."

He then goes on to say that when the men arrived in Okanagan they could not secure work, the farmers were not on hand to receive them and that they were indebted to Price Ellison and others for food and shelter.

On the face of it, the statement has every appearance of being intended to discredit T. W. Stirling, who is the Liberal candidate in Okanagan, and to make political capital out of the incident. As a matter of fact Mr. Cunningham requested that the farmers and fruit growers around Kelowna be notified of the coming of the men, but that request was not complied with. In spite of that, twenty-six men who went down to Kelowna all secured work, and the SENTINEL is informed on good authority that the supply

of labor at that point is not, and has not been, equal to the demand.

Beyond stating his own requirements to Mr. Palmer, Mr. Stirling had no hand in taking the men to Okanagan, and as he was away from home when they arrived in the district he failed to obtain the labor he needed, and still needs, at his place, Bankhead Ranch.

The whole affair was grossly mismanaged and it is not the farmers and others who needed the help that censure is coming to, but rather must the fault be placed where it rightly belongs, on the shoulders of those officials and others who undertook to supply and place the demand and yet did not arrange for the successful performance of their task.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

The Colonist is not preaching now the same gospel that it promulgated in its editorial columns two short months ago. Now it is all for Mr. McBride, and is inflated with the McBride brag, politely termed "optimism." The political situation of to-day is the same as it was at the beginning of June, but on the 3rd of that month the Colonist said:—

"It is quite evident that the condition of the Conservative party calls for very careful handling, and for loyalty to the party. The man from whom loyalty to the party is most required is the Honorable Richard McBride. If he is under the impression that what is required is for the Conservative party to show loyalty to him, he is putting the cart before the horse. So far, he has made claims upon the party. They have been met out of consideration of party loyalty, not out of consideration for him. The party has some, it has many, claims upon him. Are these going to be met? Does he propose to put himself in the hands of the Conservative party, or does he propose that the Conservative party shall put itself in his hands. Between those two propositions there is a great gulf fixed, and the question is just this, whether Mr. McBride is going to precipitate the Conservative party into the gulf, or himself to bridge it over? We regret exceedingly that it is in his power to choose between those two alternatives. Because he lacks the essential qualities of determinateness and decisiveness, which a leader in critical times requires. We have only to hope that what we could not owe to his astuteness and political sagacity, we may receive from the deep sense of party loyalty which pervades his person. Now having said that we expect party loyalty from Mr. McBride, it is certainly a fair question to ask in what manner we think he should exhibit it. In the first place, there is no possible combination of circumstances which could have caused more deep-seated bitterness in loyal and influential Conservative circles than the coup d'etat which involves his holding power through the votes of his late opponents. It is a fact that every action of Mr. McBride may be explained by the motive that he desired to put himself in office, and not the Conservative party. Such a motive would explain, and to many does explain, his whole action from beginning to end.

assistant gen- office, for Coldstream when the y could not ere not on t they were others for tement has intended to is the Lib- and to make ident. As man request- nit growers the coming st was not at, twenty- Kelowna all TINKEL is in- the supply and has not equirements had no hand pan, and as on they ar- d to obtain d needs, at dy misman- s and others sure is come ve fault be ngs, on the and others d place the age for the ir task. ART. ing now the gated in its months ago, e, and is in- rag, politely ditional situa- it was at the e 3rd of that he condition alls for very yalty to the m loyalty to the Honor- he is under is required is show loyal- cart before made claims been met out alty, not out he party has on him. Are s he propose of the Conser- pose that the itself in his propositions nd the ques- r. McBride is Conservative self to bridge gely that it is en those two cks the essen- ness and de- critical times o hope that is astuteness may receive loyalty which having said from Mr. Me- tion to ask e should ex- there is no circumstances re deep-seat- tential Con- coup d'etat over through it. It is a Mr. McBride tive that he ee, and not ch a motive does explain, ning to end.

It is certainly the duty of Mr. Charles Wilson to realise, with great searchings of heart, the extent to which that portion of the Conservative party represented at the Revelstoke convention is recognized and embraced in the government which proposes to appeal to the country. If he is prepared without a due understanding to throw his lot in with the present government, he should remember that Mr. John Houston, of Nelson, and Colonel E. G. Prior, of Victoria, were at least as zealous at Revelstoke in the cause of party lines, to which he owes his political importance, as Mr. R. F. Green, of Kaslo, Mr. McBride of Dewdney, or Mr. A. E. McPhillips, of Victoria. It must further be remembered that the position of Mr. McBride in reference to a very large section of the Conservative party is complicated by the series of political events leading up to Bill No. 16. There are a number of Conservatives who will ask what difference in reality exists between Mr. D. M. Eberts and Mr. R. McBride, that the one should be brought low and the other elevated, as the result of matters to which it is needless to refer. That was spoken from the heart. The

situation, as it then existed and still exists, was fairly and squarely considered and the above frank statement was without guile. Now the Colonist has experienced a change of heart and seeks to hide the real facts as it found them on June 3rd.

In the same article, it went on to say that "if Mr. McBride desires to show his loyalty he can do so by making clear to us all that he does not pose as a leader, but merely as an expedient to facilitate an election upon party lines, and that he will leave it to the Conservative members elected to the next legislature to choose the leader of the party. That means, in other words, that candidates to the Conservative party would be pledged not to follow him, but to follow the choice of the elected members of the party, and meantime to stand upon the platform of the party. The present government would then appear in its real light as a temporary and makeshift government, to be reorganized as soon as the country has declared its verdict. If that course is followed, the success of the party at the polls is practically certain. If it is not followed, the success of the party is doubtful in the extreme."

Well, that course has not been followed, and notwithstanding Premier McBride's well developed optimism, now sought to be reflected in the Colonist, the Conservative party is doomed to the cool shades of opposition.

THE ORIENTAL
Revised Aug. 7, 1903
The whole question of the presence of the Oriental in British Columbia is one of the utmost importance. But distinctly it is not a party question, except in so far as both parties are to be held to their utmost, not perfunctorily or verbally but actively and energetically. The case against the Liberals is that they first raised the head tax on Chinese from \$50 to \$100, and then from \$100 to \$500, despite a minority report that Ottawa might well have heeded, of raising the head tax merely to \$300 and in place postponing its action for six months instead of letting the law go into force immediately. Further they have omitted an allegedly Imperial

reasons, despite the action taken by the Imperial government elsewhere, notably in Queensland and South Africa, to place a similar restriction on Japanese so that the coast is now filling up with Japanese and thereby preventing the influx of white settlers to serve in the much needed upbuilding of this province. All this is true enough but when the Miner this morning makes it a charge against Liberals avowedly in Conservative interests it is making a very great mistake. For the Conservatives record is infinitely worse than that of the Liberals. For years the growth of the Oriental in population in this British Columbia has been agitated as a serious drawback to the province. At the present time that which was foretold years ago and vainly urged upon the Conservative party has come to pass, namely, that the Oriental would crowd out the white population. He has ousted the market gardener, the coal miner, fisherman, the lumberman and the domestic servant. His presence is a militant deterrent to immigration. The Conservatives would do nothing in the matter. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed but, unlike Laurier, no action was taken upon it. All that was done to still the growing public indignation was to put on a head tax of \$50, which was far too small to be of the slightest service, and even was deliberately suspended in order to allow Contractor O'Donoghue of the C. P. R., to import thousands of Chinese to build that railroad. That is to say that British Columbia insisted on the extension of a transcontinental railway clear to Vancouver as the price of federation, and in return was flooded with Chinese who from that date to this, have been the greatest bar to the proper development of this province. Laurier truly has not gone far enough, but past history has shown that he will go far farther if the people insist upon it. And we are insisting in his best interests as in the interests of this province. But to say that a Conservative would have done better is to say that they have dropped their traditional policy and taken up with that of Sir Wilfrid.

POLITICAL

Pres. of Grand Forks Liberal Association Visits City.

Dr. Macdonald Predicts a Victory for His Party in the Boundary—Cumberland Liberals Hold Nominating Convention.

World Aug. 7, 1903

Amongst the visitors in the city at the present time is Dr. Macdonald, president of the Grand Forks Liberal Association. He intends to spend a week on the coast ere returning to his interior home.

Naturally matters political are those in which Dr. Macdonald is most deeply interested. He predicts a certain victory for the party one thing provided, that is, should the labor vote, as expected, be cast solidly for the Liberal candidate. At the present time there is a distinct split between the labor men and the Socialists; forty of the former have organized a union and are applying to the Western Federation for a charter. The Socialists have no chance whatever for electing their candidate, while the Liberals and Conservatives are so evenly matched that the result depends entirely upon the direction in which the labor vote goes.

When Hon. Richard McBride was in Grand Forks recently, he did not strengthen his position to any appreciable extent. Many of those who had applied for grants in the famous reserved blocks of East Kootenay were present, and after the premier had completed his address, they waited upon him under the leadership of Mr. Hays, an old timer of the district. A statement of the government's position was demanded but little satisfaction could be derived from the reply given by Mr. McBride. Afterwards, several were heard to remark that they had made up their minds which way to vote.

The Liberals of the district have appointed a committee to draft a manifesto to be issued throughout the interior. In this, the Kootenay coal and oil lands question will figure prominently. Those who have the matter in hand are Dr. King, of Cranbrook; Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland; Mr. F. J. Deane, of Nelson; Mr. W. H. Clements, of Grand Forks; and Mr. Duncan Ross, of Greenwood.

SHIFTING GROUND

World Aug. 7, 1903

The Vancouver World, the leading Grit organ at Vancouver, has abandoned its demand upon Mr. McBride for surrender of the people's timber and land to foreign speculators. It must, however, as the New Westminster Columbian wisely remarks, remain on record as an advocate of this unpatriotic policy, only abandoned when it became plain that the great mass of the electors commended the firm stand taken by the McBride administration.

Now the World says that it meant to have the ban on the exportation of logs lifted only for a special case—that is, so soon as the gentlemen petitioning should have served their customers on the other side of the line, the export door would have been shut against contemporaries not able to get their export

rafts ready so quickly. A pretty scandal this would have made against the lands and works department—do you see a set of loggers who came to market in July the privilege of export not available to their neighbors who had marketed in June or to others intending to offer in August or September. With a government of that kind in power, there would be no safety in business except for persons with a "pull," and we are confident that the present administration will never deserve reproach of that character. Their aim is to give stable government, and it is just as essential that there should be stability in the timber export law as that any other regulations affecting commercial affairs should be maintained. There probably is not an opposition candidate who would dare take up the World's advocacy of playing fast and loose with the timber regulations and in fact the cry in some quarters is against the premier for even taking time to consider the application.

GLAD TO GET BACK

RALPH SMITH UNDER HIS OWN VINE AND FIG TREE

Very glad indeed to be at home again is Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., who returned from his sessional duties at Ottawa yesterday. Mr. Smith has not by any means fully recovered from the attack of pleurisy he sustained in the spring but he declares he already feels better, indeed, that he commenced to improve the moment he crossed the divide.

Looking out over the gulf from his garden this morning he was emphatic in declaring that nowhere in the east had they such scenery or such magnificent weather to enjoy it in.

Discussing the work of the session, Mr. Smith said that the final shape which uncompleted legislation would take had been settled before he left Ottawa. The Grand Trunk Bill would go through in its present shape with comparatively trifling modifications. It would be a big thing for this province, developing as it would the great northern country. At the same time he was afraid that the government had concentrated its efforts on this particular line to such an extent that the chances of smaller enterprises receiving aid were very doubtful. The Subsidy Bill had not yet been brought down and he could not say anything about the prospects of the Alberta road, but he was afraid the fact mentioned would affect its chances of receiving aid.

When he left the matter had not been considered. Touching upon the reports received here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's health was falling, Mr. Smith said that they had surprised him very much. Not only had the Premier's health been visibly improving during the session and not only had he been able to deliver a three hours' speech in a crowded house on a hot day when introducing the Grand Trunk-Pacific bill, but he had told Mr. Smith personally that he was growing stronger and better day after day. Mr. Smith therefore considered the rumor that Sir Wilfrid was seriously considering retirement on account of physical unfitness for the strain of office as absolutely unfounded.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The session had seen a great deal of labor legislation proposed, Mr. Smith continued, some of it wise, and some of it otherwise. The evidence given at the sittings of the Labor Commission in British Columbia had shown that an effort had been made by international labor organizations of Socialistic tendencies to stir up trouble in this province. This had produced a crop of bills proposing to limit the rights of working men with regard to their international affiliations. Mr. Smith himself had urged the men in British Columbia to leave certain organizations alone and he was still of the opinion that it would have been better both for Nanaimo and for Ladysmith had they never taken certain steps. It was entirely another question, however, when an attempt was made, either by James Dunsmuir with his own employees, or by the legislature with employes in general to limit the rights of the men in this respect. He might object to a particular organization but he was strongly opposed to any interference with the men doing as they saw fit in such matters.

If they choose to do a foolish thing that was their affair and he would defend to the last the right of the men to perfect freedom in the selection of an organization, international or otherwise, with which they chose to associate. It was unfortunate that wrong-headed leaders occasionally came across the boundary to cause trouble, but that was no reason why drastic legislation should be passed nor why the employers should interfere with the liberties of their workmen as Mr. Dunsmuir had done.

THE CONCILIATION ACT.

A labor measure of great importance in Mr. Smith's opinion was the bill introduced by Mr. Mulock and now law. This provided that in the case of a railway dispute upon the request of one or other party, compulsory investigation should be instituted, each disputant appointing one member to the court of enquiry, and these two a third. This measure had been substituted for the Compulsory Arbitration Bill brought in last session against which not only the railway men whom it affected, but other organized labor bodies had expressed strong objections. This year's act would probably be extended to other employments later on.

Mr. Smith himself had introduced a bill rendering compulsory the use of certain safety appliances on the railways of the Dominion. He had done

this at the request of railway men all over Canada. The provisions of his bill had ultimately been incorporated in a government measure in which railway legislation had been consolidated, and were now law.

Referring to the Chinese tax, Mr. Smith said that while he would have preferred that the increase had become operative immediately there was so much quiet and determined opposition to it in the east that they had been very glad to get it safely through, even though it did not take effect until the end of the year. With regard to the Japanese, while he felt that the assurance of the government of Japan that the country should not be flooded with the subjects of the Mikado was so far satisfactory, if it were shown that the promises were not being lived up to he would be prepared to advocate legislation to meet the necessities of the case.

WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS.

The Revelstoke Herald, conservative, started a story to the effect that W. W. B. McInnes had raised a campaign fund of \$50,000 during his recent visit to the east. The conservative papers all over the province are reproducing the story with embellishments. The Rossland Miner has it that the liberals have sold out to certain rich corporations and with the proceeds of the sale propose to debauch the electors of British Columbia next October. As there will be at least 50,000 registered voters participating in the next campaign, the debauch will have to be conducted upon strictly temperate lines. Nonsense of this sort is presumably all the conservative papers have to offer their readers upon the eve of an important political campaign. Their leader, premier McBride, has announced that his government will be sustained, so that there is nothing for the Tory papers to do but juggling mud at their opponents when engaged in abusing prominent members of their own party. The Rossland Miner displays marvellous ignorance of provincial politics when it suggests that the electors will return the conservative party with a good working majority, "because they are determined to have an honest government."

If there has ever been any dishonesty on the part of past provincial administrations the blame must rest chiefly with the conservative party. Anyone who knows anything of provincial politics knows that for the past 15 years conservatives have controlled the administration. If corporations have been unduly favored, the blame rests with the conservatives. If public resources have been squandered or improperly alienated, the blame rests with the conservatives. So far as this province is concerned the electors have not the least justification to look for any peculiarly honest form of government from the conservative party. It may be, and we are quite willing to believe so, that under the changed conditions of straight party lines the conservatives will adopt new methods, but past experience has taught us that so long as conservatives were in power in this province their principal efforts were directed towards the exploitation of the public assets for the benefit of a privileged few.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

It is a question open to very serious doubt whether the decision of the McBride government to defer calling the legislature together until January next is a wise one or not. It is well known that the financial condition of the province is not such as we should wish it to be. It is known that there was a large overdraft at the bank, that a loan was floated at more or less cost to the people to liquidate that indebtedness to the bank and to be used for other purposes. Part of the overdraft was wiped out, part of the loan was realized and financial affairs were in a transition stage when the Prior government went out of business and the second edition of the same joblot seized upon the sweets of office. What the country would like to know is, is that overdraft paid off yet or are we still paying interest upon it and the loan too, which was to have got rid of both the principal and the interest it had been drawing? Has the whole of the proceeds of the loan been realized and transferred to the provincial coffers? If so, what is the government doing with it? If not, why not? And again, if it is all realized and the government are not doing anything with it, is it sound financing to be paying interest upon idle money? If it is not lying idle and unproductive, what disposition has been made of it and on what authority? If it has not yet all been realized, is it sound financing to be paying interest upon money that is still in the hands of the underwriters and investors? In other words, what the people of British

Ralph Smith, M. P. Interviewed

The Ex-President of the Canadian Labor Congress Says He Is Not a Candidate but Will Be Heard from During the Campaign—As to That Congress Resolution Re "Political Decoys"—Ill Health Interferes.

Independent, Aug. 5, 1903
We were pleased to have a visit from Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., and ex-president of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada this week. Mr. Smith had been ordered to leave Ottawa by his physician, and the trip to the coast considerably improved his health, so much so that he said he was now a new man. For three months he had practically resided in the parliament buildings watching and working for advanced measures both in the interests of labor and the country generally. His time was all take up between the senate chamber and the commons.

It was very annoying, he said, not to have been physically able to take an active part in the debates in the house, and it is more so to be obliged to absent myself altogether.

Asked if he had decided to become a candidate in the forthcoming provincial elections, he said that he had not, but he said, smiling, "You will hear from me just the same when the proper time comes."

"The stories going from this province regarding labor matters and politics had had a very bad effect on the labor movement in the east," said Mr. Smith.

When told that the labor council had endorsed the independent political resolution of the congress denouncing all union men going on the platform of the old parties as decoys, etc., Mr. Smith said that was regarding the resolution passed by the Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal in 1899.

"Now as to this I wish to point out that literally and practically the resolution never had and has not now any effect, for good and sufficient reasons," said Mr. Smith.

"First—The congress, in any event, had no power to order organized labor to do anything whatever outside of its quota of representatives in the congress; and its dictum 'that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interests of the old political parties be regarded with suspicion, as decoys of the wage-earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement,' was in itself absurd and futile, because such a step as against individuals, if taken at all, could only be the act of the union to which they belonged, and the latter have very wisely never attempted to impugn the characters of members because of their political choice or affiliations. The A. F. of L. is very clear on this point also.

"Second—The resolution in question was not even fully concurred in, for it provided that the subject be submitted to a referendum vote of 'all' the organizations in affiliation with the congress, and should such a vote, that is, the vote of 'all' the organizations in affiliation with the congress, be in the affirmative, then proceed on the foregoing lines.

"Third—At the congress held at Ottawa in 1900 the committee on the president's address, etc., among other things reported as follows:

"With reference to the vote taken on independent political action, the committee does not feel justified in making any recommendation, in view of the fact that the vote polled does not indicate to a sufficient extent the actual position of the organized bodies of the dominion.

"And the fact which justifies the committee in so reporting was not altered by the amendment (which was carried) by Mr. Mortimer, seconded by Mr. Flett. That in the opinion of this congress the result of the referendum vote on independent political action is of sufficient strength to justify this congress in taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to further the progress of such action.

"As a matter of fact, the foregoing amendment was contrary to the terms of the resolution of the previous congress, which provided that the life of the whole resolution depended upon the affirmative vote of the referendum. The amendment itself implicitly admits

British Columbia want to know is the financial position of the province, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect everyone to remain content until it may please the government to make a statement of affairs. Had the present government acceded to office as a result of the mandate of the people it would have been an altogether different question. But they have not received any such mandate. They took office by fraud, by a trickster's coup, and they cannot marvel that there is little or no confidence reposed in them or their administration of affairs.

In view of the peculiar circumstances that attended their falling into pleasant places an earlier calling of the legislature after the elections would have been more in keeping with the mood of the people. It may be, however, that the present government realized that the elections would not result in a manner satisfactory to their hopes and ambitions and in the vain hope of hanging on to office as long as decency would permit they deferred the calling of the legislature until the time mentioned. In the meantime it is scarcely fair for the minister of finance to keep his predecessor in office in ignorance, in common with the rest of the province of course, of the manner in which he has arranged the broken threads left by Mr. Prentice. With its vast resources British Columbia should never have been so seriously handicapped, financially, as it has been, nor should it be a difficult task to rid the province of the burden incompetent administration has saddled it with.

ASHCROFT, B.C.

DR. SANSON FOR LILLOET.

To the list of candidates for the forthcoming election can be added the name of Dr. G. Sanson, Liberal candidate for Lilloet district.

At the convention of Liberals held at Clinton last Saturday, Dr. Sanson was the unanimous selection of the delegates present and by proxy. Mr. S. A. Gibbs, president of the Lilloet District Liberal Association was voted to the chair and after briefly reviewing the affairs of the association, asked for nominations. Mr. Harry Horne, of Clinton in a forcible and direct speech moved that Dr. Sanson be the choice of the convention. Mr. M. R. Eagleson of Lilloet was the seconder and there being no other nomination Dr. Sanson received the mandate of the Lilloet Liberals to go in and win.

Of course the Doctor made a speech accepting the nomination and we hear that it was a good one and gave complete satisfaction to the delegates.

From a Liberal in close touch with political matters in the town of Lilloet we are informed that Dr. Sanson will poll the almost entire vote of that place and this Liberal is bold enough to venture the assertion that other parts of the district will do the same.

News
Aug 5, 1903

NAME BELONGS.

Herald, conservative to the effect that had raised a campaign during his recent. The conservative province are reproth embellishments. has it that the libto certain rich corthe proceeds of the uch the electors of t October. As there registered voters next campaign, the be conducted upon ines. Nonsense of bly all the consero offer their readers important political sader, premier Mcd that his governined, so that there ry papers to do but air opponents when busing prominent n party. The Ross-marvellous ignorolities when it sugors will return the rith a good working hey are determined government."

been any dishonesty provincial adminis-must rest chiefly ive party. Anyone g of provincial poli- the past 15 years controlled the ad-porations have been blame rests with If public resources red or improperly rests with the con-as this province is rs have not the least for any peculiarly vernment from the

It may be, and we to believe so, that onditions of straight ervatives will adopt past experience has ong as conservatives this province their re directed towards the public assets for ivileged few.

FINANCES.

open to very serious decision of the Mc-to defer calling the until January next t. It is well known ondition of the provs we should wish it hat there was a large ink, that a loan was less cost to the peohat indebtedness to used for other pru-the overdraft was he loan was realized were in a transition or government went d the second edition t seized upon the

What the country is, is that overdraft we still paying in-the loan too, which id of both the prin- st it had been drawe of the proceeds of used and transferred offers? If so, what doing with it? If d again, if it is all government are not h it, is it sound fin- ying interest upon s not lying idle and disposition has been what authority? If been realized, is it to be paying interest s still in the hands and investors? In the people of British

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

THE SITUATION IN NORTHERN DISTRICT

Conservative Liberals Will Win the Election
With F. McB. Young as Their
Candidate.

Times Aug 8 1903

Chilliwack—Chas. W. Munro, Liberal; J. L. Atkinson, Conservative.
Comox—F. McB. Young, Liberal.
Grand Forks—John Riordan, Socialist.
Islands—T. W. Paterson, Liberal.
Nelson—S. S. Taylor, Liberal.
Okanagan—T. W. Sterling, Liberal.
Similkameen—W. J. Snodgrass, Liberal.
Skeena—P. Herman, Liberal; C. W. D. Clifford, Conservative.
Slocan—Wm. Davidson, Labor.
Greenwood—J. E. Brown, Liberal.
Kaslo—J. Metcalfe, Liberal.
Fernie—J. McPherson, Socialist.
Vancouver—F. Williams, Labor; A. G. Perry, Labor; E. Burns, Socialist.
Yale—Stuart Henderson, Liberal.
Kamloops—F. J. Deane, Liberal; F. J. Fulton, Conservative.

The above have been duly selected as candidates for the forthcoming elections.

"The Liberals of Comox are very confident of success in the coming campaign," said Mr. Lugin yesterday to a Times reporter. "They have chosen an excellent candidate, who is well known in the district and deservedly popular. Mr. Young's residence is in Nanaimo, but he has had very intimate professional relations with the people of the more northerly constituency for the last ten years. He is a gentleman of good address and produces a very favorable impression upon those with whom he comes in contact. There were some other candidates for the nomination, but it was a foregone conclusion before the convention met that Mr. Young would be chosen."

"You were a candidate yourself," said the reporter.

"I was not," said Mr. Lugin. "I declined to be a candidate. A few votes were for me at the convention, but they were complimentary votes only. I did not know that they had been given until the next morning, although I addressed the convention for an hour after Mr. Young had been chosen."

"Is registration pretty full?"
"About Comox and Cumberland it appears to be, but the general opinion seems to be that it will be short in the northern part of the constituency. I heard a great deal of praise for the work done by Mr. Sloane, who could doubtless have done very much more if funds had been available. Mr. Mounce told me that up to Thursday night 700 voters had registered. The general impression is that the total registration will not much exceed 800. There were over 1,200 names, I am told, on the list last year."

"Who will be the Conservative nominee?"

"That is not known yet. It is understood that Mr. Grant, partner of Mr. Mounce, is seeking the nomination, and Mr. Joseph Hunter, who formerly represented the district, is favorably mentioned. The Liberals with whom I talked did not think it made much difference who was chosen by the Conservatives."

"The question of leadership," added Mr. Lugin, "is not discussed. I did not hear it mentioned. Neither do they trouble themselves about a provincial platform, for they prepared one of their own, which deals with matters having special local application as well as others of a more general nature. It was proposed at one time to require the candidate to place his resignation in the hands of a committee, but wiser counsels prevailed. I do not think there will be a Socialist candidate. Among the planks of the platform are one declaring in

favor of a case being stated to test the right of the province to tax the E. & N. railway lands; another favors a new logging scale, the present scale being considered unfavorable to the loggers; there is also one favoring the furnishing of school books at cost.

"How about business conditions?"
"Necessarily the strike makes dull times. On Thursday the miners refused to sign a contract, and one of them stated at the convention that their reason for doing so was that they were required to agree to work exclusively for the Wellington Collieries Company for two years. I do not know anything more about it than that. The country looks well. Every one I talked with, nearly, asked if it was not possible to make closer business connections with Victoria."

"Did you hear anything about the Alberni constituency?"

"Only that Mr. McInnis would surely run against any man that could be put up."

Last night at the Oak Bay school house the Saanich district Liberal Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting. President Chandler occupied the chair. A feature of the meeting was the absence of long speeches, and the way everybody present got down to the earnest consideration of business augurs well for the successful outcome of their work.

The executive committee was enlarged and almost all present joined the association. Reports were received from the various parts of the district showing an unmistakable change of spirit of the electors in favor of the Liberals, who have every confidence of obtaining a bumper majority. The last public meeting of the preliminary series will take place at Boleskin school house on Tuesday evening, and every elector is invited to be present.

A political meeting in the Liberal interest will be held in the Boleskin road school house on Tuesday evening next, 11th inst. This will be the fifth in the series of meetings held for the purpose of enrolling all who wish to become members of the Liberal association in the Saanich electoral district. This enrollment has reference only to provincial politics. All who may be entitled to a vote in the Saanich electoral district and who have not yet made application for registration will have a first rate opportunity to fill in the requisite papers at this meeting.

Prominent Conservatives from the Mainland are not backward about expressing their disappointment at the manner in which the present government is shaping itself for the election. Without guidance they infer that the party is drifting to destruction. They point to the victory in Manitoba, where the party by a bold policy swept the province. They sadly point, on the other hand, to the lack of any rallying motive conveyed in the remarks of the British Columbia government, who have nothing to offer.

The Colonist is seeking consolation in reputed defections on the part of the Liberal candidates. First, Chas. Munro, of Chilliwack, was known to be ready to desert the Liberal party and accept Premier McBride as his leader. The nomination of a Conservative in opposition to Mr. Munro spoiled this theory, and now the Colonist acknowledges that Mr. Munro is faithful but that John Oliver is going to flop and support Premier McBride. Those who know Mr. Oliver's estimation of the Premier and who have followed the campaign which he wages against Mr. McBride cannot help feeling that the choice of the candidate for Delta, as the next flopper, was a most unfortunate one. In making the next choice greater care should be taken. Mr. Oliver will not only remain true to the Liberal cause, but, far from supporting Mr. McBride, will in all probability effect the defeat of the Premier in the latter's own constituency.

The Socialists of Vancouver have lost Mr. Ogilvie as a candidate owing to his name not being on the voters' list. R. P. Pettipiece, the next choice, declined, and E. Burns has been selected as the candidate.

James Edwards, one of the Labor candidates nominated in Vancouver, has declined accepting the nomination.

The Independent Labor party of Slocan riding have nominated Wm. Davidson of Sandon as candidate. The party

lays down as a first principle that nominees shall place their resignation in the hands of the party.

Ralph Smith In The Fight

Prepared To Debate Socialism On
The Campaign

Yesterday Mr. R. Smith, M. P., reviewed briefly the work of the present session of the Dominion parliament at the solicitation of a Herald representative. Legislation in the interests of the workingman, he said, had been passed by the house without any demur. He had at the request of the railway men introduced a measure in favor of safety appliances on cars. The bill was passed practically as introduced and was in every way satisfactory to the railway men. Another important piece of legislation was Sir Wm. Mulock's bill providing for compulsory investigation of labor disputes on railways. The former bill proposed was somewhat drastic, as it called for compulsory arbitration with a provision for the enforcement of the award. This feature was objectionable to the railwaymen's unions and it was accordingly modified to compulsory investigation, which provides for a public investigation into the causes of the dispute and an award which would have all the force of public opinion behind it but would not be enforceable by law. This proved acceptable to the labor unions and was accordingly placed on the statute books. Mr. Smith urged Sir William to extend the application of the bill to other industries as well but it was not thought wise at present. If it worked satisfactorily in railway disputes it could be easily extended he said at any time. At present it was experimental.

Another important piece of legislation to the laboring men of British Columbia was the increase of the Chinese immigration tax to \$500. In this also he had pressed for the law to be made operative at once, but the ministers contended that some notice should be given those who were relying on Chinese labor to operate their industries, so that the hardship would not be so serious. Mr. Smith said the action of the government in this matter completely fulfilled the pledge given to deal thoroughly with the question of Chinese immigration.

On other matters the important legislation was chiefly the new distribution bill, and the Grand Trunk Pacific bill. With regard to the former it had been adjusted in an eminently satisfactory manner. British Columbia received one new member, the new constituency being Comox-Atlin, extending across the north end of Vancouver island and the mainland of British Columbia.

In Ontario the redistribution would make numerous changes in the representation as the old gerrymander of Sir John A. McDonald's time would not be in force at this time. The government have not, however, taken advantage of their majority to impose the same disadvantage on the conservatives, but have it is acknowledged by all placed a fair redistribution measure on the statute books.

As for the Grand Trunk Pacific bill there is one feature about it that commends itself to everybody, and that is the absence of a land grant. It is objected that the cash subsidy is very large, but not half as large as the C. P. R. Grant, and there is no land attached to it. It is certain that the road would not be constructed without assistance at least for a great

many years. The whole Dominion and especially British Columbia feels the need of more railway facilities at once. The government has given us this and by holding the land there can be no doubt that they will make it pay in spite of the immense subsidy for the increased value of the land along this line of railway will more than compensate for the amount of the cash bonus. It is also a step in the direction of government ownership of railway roadbed which is the true solution of the transportation problem.

Asked his opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for a tariff zolverein for Great Britain and the colonies, Mr. Smith expressed himself as favorable to it for two reasons: It will cement the empire and at the same time be an extension of the free trade principle which is now confined to Great Britain to take in the colonies as well. Free trade within the empire, Mr. Smith went on to say, will strengthen it immensely, and will be especially advantageous to the colonies, which are at once Britain's best customers and best friends. Preferential trade with Great Britain is becoming more popular every day in Canada, and while the principle of reciprocity with the Americans is being lost in the dim background. While favoring the plan, however, Mr. Smith acknowledges that Chamberlain has a big contract on hand to bring the people of Great Britain to his way of thinking. They are free traders in Great Britain, bred in them for fifty years and it is no small undertaking to wean them from it.

Asked about provincial politics Mr. Smith said he had no intention of being a candidate. Dominion politics were very congenial to him, and while he was ever ready to listen to suggestions of his friends, his personal inclinations were toward the Dominion field. Those whom he had spoken to since his return had taken the same view and there was no chance now of him entering the provincial field at present.

He was prepared, however, to do a great deal of active campaigning, especially in Nanaimo, where the gage of battle had been thrown down by the socialists. "We are quite prepared to accept this challenge," said Mr. Smith "and during the campaign will endeavor to prove that the laboring men have no greater enemies than these blatant socialists, who are ready to destroy everything that has already been achieved in order to set up a system which is neither sensible nor practical. These are the men that Nanaimo citizens should unite against at the present time. I can understand especially why our conservative friends should want at the present time to have a straight conservative candidate on account of the position of the government in the provincial house, and also the liberal and labor men, but there can be no shirking the question for Nanaimo. Socialism has been forced on us by our present member and to split up in two or three factions is only playing into the hands of the socialists. A good candidate should be secured on whose integrity all can rely who has clear cut ideas with respect to what reforms are required in the interests of the workingmen, as well as an intelligent comprehension of the rights of business people and capitalists, and the fight should be straight on the question of socialism. In such a campaign you may say that I will be right in it and will welcome a chance to debate this question before the public.

Economist
Aug 8 1903.

The Rossland "Miner" V on John Houston

The Conservative party is too firmly and too closely wedded to the cause of good government not to require the ablest and most conscientious nominees at the forthcoming elections. The time has passed when men of the stamp of Prior and Martin and McInnes and Houston shall represent the people in the Provincial Legislature. There must be no mincing of matters in this important crisis through which British Columbia is now passing. The province has declared for party lines, and urgently demands a more responsible and capable representation in the administration of its affairs. There are in both the Conservative and the Liberal party men available to meet the ideals and ideas of the electors of every constituency. We are not bothering about the Liberals, particularly, because they cannot hope to carry the country next October. We are, however, greatly concerned as to the character of every Conservative that is to be nominated on or after next August 15—the day set for nominations by the executive of the Provincial Conservative Association.

In practically every riding, excepting Nelson, the Conservative party may be safely relied upon to nominate men who are able and willing to do their whole duty to the people. In Nelson, however, there is a far from satisfactory, not to say healthy, state of affairs. John Houston—a questionable Conservative at best, albeit he has been accepted, even honored, in the councils of the party—is making an unseemly and mendacious bluff for the Conservative nomination. Houston's political record stinks in the nostrils of every good Conservative and every man, irrespective of party, who has the cause of good government at heart. His party fealty and his general political principles are open to serious question. He is known far and wide as a "practical" politician—a type that has been the curse and damnation of British Columbia for the last fifteen years. He has used and abused his friends solely for his personal advancement in politics. He has succeeded in shocking the political morality of not only Nelson but the entire province. His adherence to the Prior-Dunsmuir regime was simply monstrous. His connection with the C. P. R. has scandalized the district. He has never, to our knowledge, displayed any principle that stood for the genuine welfare of the masses or for constructive statesmanship. For the sake of votes he has rendered to the passions of the illiterate and to the intemperate notions of the unthinking. He long ago outlived his political usefulness, and the Kootenays outgrew long ago any desire to act with him or for him in all matters of a public nature. Nelson has passed its Houstonesque stage. John Houston was a very considerable toad in Nelson's political puddle before it justly earned the title of Queen City of the Keotenays. At a period when Nelson was a scattered hamlet like Kuskknock and Cascade City are to-day, Houston might have been some pumpkins politically. Now, however, his environment has completely outgrown him, and in doing so is heartily sick of him in any political role that his chameleon-like nature may place him.

Houston may yet get the Conservative nomination in Nelson because of his bluffing and hoodwinking propensities; but the party should see to it that he is not so honored and that it is not so disgraced. The Miner is giving a conscientious support to the Conservative party and its leader, Hon. Richard McBride. It will continue to do so just as long as both are worthy of public confidence; but it strongly protests against the nomination or election of any man of Houston's stamp, and will continue in that course until the thirty-first day of next October.

We could, in this connection, give at this writing dozens of additional reasons why the Conservatives and the country do not need Houston's assistance in politics and statesmanship. We could refer to the parade that Houston has made of Dunsmuir's support through the editorial columns of the Colonist. We could show how Houston's attitude at the last session of the Legislature, when he might have done justice to the local smelting industry and scores of East Kootenay coal prospectors by forcing ex-Premier Prior to open the East Kootenay reserves in a statesmanlike manner, did the very opposite. We feel, however, that it is unnecessary to go to such lengths now, because we cannot imagine that Nelson Conservatives will be so indiscreet and so hopelessly lost to the welfare of the party and the country as to recognize Houston's political ambitions when the day of nomination arrives.

238
 Kootenay
 mail
 Aug 8 1903.

POLITICS.

Speaking at Vancouver, Joseph Martin said the labor party had stated all the members of the local Legislature were culled from the leisure and capitalistic classes. This he strenuously denied, and gave instances to show that half the legislature is made up of working men. Mr. Martin pointed out that the liberal party had given the laboring men more legislation in a few short years than the conservatives had during their extended tenure of office. Mr. Martin said if labor men would join the liberal association and control its actions by their votes, they could effect the nomination of their own men. It would be far better for the labor men to do that than to put forward for election a number of men who stood not the slightest chance of election.

Houston and McBride.

Editor KOOTENAY MAIL:
 "The hostility of adherents of the liberal party, men who aspire to seats in the legislative assembly, is most pronounced. At Revelstoke, J. M. Kellie, a prominent liberal, and an aspirant as a liberal for office, at a public meeting denounced the government for appropriating money for the new court house at Nelson. Were the liberals to gain control of the legislature at the coming elections the money appropriated for the new court house at Nelson would remain unspent if any number of men like J. M. Kellie are successful at the polls. Apart from the actual necessity of the building, the construction of a new court house means more to laboring men and mechanics than to any other class in Nelson. A conservative secured the appropriation. Is it wise to allow liberals like Kellie of Revelstoke to prevent the money appropriated being spent? Laboring men and mechanics think for yourselves, and do not allow a few paid boosters in candidate Taylor's committee room to influence you."—Nelson Tribune, Aug. 1st, 1903.

The above claptrap appeared in the Nelson Tribune, edited by John Houston, late member in barebones parliament (last legislature) and is a sample of the arguments advanced to swing the elections on party lines throughout the province. John Houston's parliamentary career has been a miserable failure, and the old man having lost his grip on the electorate is resorting to "H. M." methods to land a few blind voters into his side of the ballot box. When John Houston sat in the house the tax on the output of mines was doubled, and was the means of giving the mining industry a staggering blow. The fee for crown grants was raised 150 per cent, and other taxes were levied on the mining industry, and the Kootenay Kow was milked to the last drop by the political statesman who sat in barebones' parliament recently held at James Bay.

John Houston's career in Kootenay has been as changeable as the proverbial weathercock. Houston for years was a bitter opponent of the C. P. R. and all other corporations in which he was not a stockholder. This ferocious monopoly fighter's frantic appeal to the workingmen and mechanics of Nelson to vote for him for fear J. M. Kellie might be a candidate is a heart-rending exhibition of political collapse.

When John Houston edited Donald Truth he whaled the C. P. R. until old Van Horne quaked in his shoes and the C. P. R. magnate had to secure the services of a stalwart colored porter as a body guard while passing through the hot old town. John Houston has written more against the C. P. R.

monopoly than any other editor in British Columbia, and has even discarded the pen and taken pokers, rulers, etc. to clinch his arguments.

In his old age we find this consistent apostle of righteousness aspiring as a candidate under the auspices of the McBride government.

Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, was minister of mines in barebones government when the deal was arranged to hand over blocks 4593 and 4594 containing 600,000 acres of valuable coal lands in East Kootenay district to John Houston's old enemy, the C. P. R. John Houston has accepted Richard McBride as his leader. Ye Gods! How have the mighty fallen!

In reference to McBride's meeting at Revelstoke, referred to by John Houston, I may say the public were invited, irrespective of sex, to meet the native born premier of B. C. Large numbers turned out expecting the honorable premier would have shown the usual gallantry of his four predecessors in office who held meetings in Revelstoke in the last dozen years, and would have given the public a chance to discuss the questions affecting the province. This he had not the courtesy to do, preferring to hold a one-sided meeting and choke off discussion.

When the honorable premier made the assertion that Tom Taylor was a most painstaking member I objected, and said the first act of the McBride government was to give Nelson a \$40,000 court house while the whole of Revelstoke riding only received \$14,000. I simply stated facts. Is John Houston afraid of facts or what is he whining about?

It strikes me Houston fears the government is going to defeat, and wants to whip J. M. Kellie and thousands of others into the liberal ranks, hoping in this way to stampede the conservatives to support the McBride government. In my opinion the people of British Columbia are not such fools as to be whipped into party lines to please John Houston or any other political schemer. Richard McBride has got to face the music and he will be judged on his record while holding the position of minister of mines. Richard McBride, while minister of mines, did more to paralyze the mining industry than any predecessor in office.
 I am etc.,
 J. M. KELLIE.

CONSERVATIVE
Rossland **MEETING**
Miner
Party Has Two-Thirds of
Rossland Electors En-
rolled
Aug 8 1903
Resolution on Proper Sys-
tem of Taxation Side-
Tracked.

Local Conservatives held their regular weekly rally last night at the headquarters in the Grand Union hotel. There was a large attendance and the result of the proceedings was watched with close interest.

As a further step towards closer and more effective organization, an executive committee of fifty workers was appointed.

During the week a special committee met to report upon the merits of the much discussed resolution demanding a more equitable system of taxation and a sounder fiscal policy for the future salvation of the province. The resolution follows:

"Whereas the treasury of the province of British Columbia annually shows a deficit instead of a surplus;

"And whereas a government return was made at the last session of the provincial legislature which shows that the railways and the big dividend-paying corporations only pay taxes to the

extent of one-centa the proportion paid by the small holder, the struggling merchant and the miner and the masses generally;

"And whereas if the said railways and big dividend-paying corporations paid their fair share of taxation, the provincial treasury would be enriched to an additional extent of something more than a quarter of a million dollars;

"And whereas the inauguration of this practice would show a surplus instead of a deficit, and thus permit a reduction of the present amount of taxation paid by the poorer element of the population;

"Therefore be it resolved by the Rossland Conservative Association in regular meeting assembled that we protest against the present fiscal system that countenances these unjust and distressing conditions and pledge the association and its candidates at the forthcoming elections to lose no opportunity to introduce and secure remedial legislation along these lines."

The committee appointed to report on the foregoing held two meetings. The resolution was discussed pro and con. The mover, who was one of the committee, had pointed out the need of a revision of the present system which would not only remove the possibility of a deficit but reduce the burden of taxation on the masses and the infant industries. It was generally admitted that a change is imperative, if prosperity and good government is to be obtained, but there was a preponderance of sentiment in the committee against the resolution, although none of the committee were willing to offer a better or any solution than what was embodied in the idea advanced. A few were afraid of raising the ire of the railway companies, and several ignored the question of reduction of taxation on the working miner. No definite conclusion was arrived at, and the committee so reported.

mine, and President Goodeve, all of whom were members of the resolution committee, members of the resolution committee reported in opposition to the adoption of the resolution, but offered no substitute. Mr. Race, who fathered the resolution, was unavoidably prevented from being present. The resolution with all its bearings was then allowed to slide into temporary oblivion. There is, however, good reason for the belief that the question will be brought up again in the very near future, it being considered too important to be side-tracked by those who are not fully in sympathy with its aims.

The Miner will have more to say on this subject from time to time.

The secretary of the association reported a membership of 532 registered voters in the riding.

W. B. Townsend introduced a resolution which purports to pledge the association to a demand for a revision of the present system of taxing unworked crown granted mineral claims. The sound reason and pertinent nature of the resolution was thoroughly appreciated and it was referred to a special committee, which will report at the next meeting of the association.

PREACHING PEACE

Since publisher Deane of the Nelson Daily News has become a nominated candidate for the legislature, he has become real peaceful and his daily newspaper is preaching peace and goodwill to the politicians in Nelson who are striving to hive all the voters who are laboring men under nominated-candidate Sidney Stockton Taylor's wings. Deane and Taylor both profess to belong to the same political party. Deane has credentials to prove that he is of the party, for did not the party pay him \$6000 for acting as secretary of a Chinese commission? Taylor is not to the party born, for he was a Conservative when he landed in Kaslo a few years ago; but, no doubt, the party will take him in. His reward, however, will not be an election to the British Columbia legislature, with its paltry \$800 a year and mileage, but a judgeship at \$5000 and traveling expenses. This will be the balm that will heal the wounds received in his unsuccessful campaign in Nelson. Candidates Deane and Taylor both love the working man, but only when they want to use him for election purposes. That bold, bad man, John Houston, being a laboring man himself, knows a few of the tricks that are played on laboring men by politicians, hence the sermon in the Nelson Daily News on peace and harmony. If laboring men want to know how much the candidates of the Liberal party really think of them, all they need do is read "Alf" Parr's letter, which was printed in The Tribune yesterday. Parr gives the snap away. He is posturing as a candidate for Ymir riding. He claims to be a working man, through being an office-holder in the Ymir Miners' Union, but does not want to run as a Labor candidate. Instead, he wants to be classed as a silk stocking, and run as the candidate of the Liberal party. If laboring men have good sense they will chuck the Parrs and Taylors, and vote for men who do not posture as their friends only once in four years—that is during election campaigns.

What is the bond of affinity or affection or interest between the Liberal and the Independent Labor parties, that they should look on the Conservatives as their "common enemy"? Do the Liberals pay better wages than the Conservatives when they employ labor? When in control of legislative bodies, do the Liberals pass more labor legislation than the Conservatives do when they are in control? Is not "common enemy" a claptrap phrase used by laborers of the "Alf" Parr stripe, who are Liberals because they were born that way?

According to "Alf" Parr, the Conservatives are the "common enemy" of the Liberals and Independent Laborites. Yet, a few years ago, when the Miner's Unions were fighting for what they believed to be their rights, the only newspaper that stood by them was a Conservative newspaper, edited by a Conservative, and the government that refused to aid them by enforcing the laws of the land was one made up entirely of Liberals. Who was the "common enemy then?" Men like Parr are "common blather-skites."

Candidate Taylor's campaign committee put up a nice little "job" to get Taylor endorsed by the labor unions and the Independent Labor Party. The trouble with the jobbers is that they are not only new at the business, but are governed by spite more than by principle. There are many Independent Labor Party men in Nelson who, on principle, would vote for an Independent Labor Party candidate, were one to be nominated, but they will not vote for Sidney Stockton Taylor, the Liberal candidate, merely because two or three of his committeemen are members of labor unions. The man who is likely to receive the Conservative nomination has been a member of the typographical union for over a third of a century, and still works at his trade, six days a week. He may not be the same kind of a union man as those who hang out at candidate Taylor's committee rooms, but he is of the kind who believe that labor unions, as organizations, should keep out of politics.

The Liberal-Conservative Association of Nelson, through its executive officers, has rented and furnished the corner store in the Scott building at the southeast corner of Baker and Josephine streets. The nominating conventions of both Nelson City and Ymir ridings will be held in this room on the date fixed by the party's provincial executive—Saturday, August 15th. The party in these two ridings is prepared to win both, and do it on the square. The party has not entered into any entangling alliances, and the wishes of the majority will prevail. For a dozen years Nelson has been the political capital of Southeastern Kootenay, and through it being such a center, the southeastern portion of the province will be fairly represented in the next legislative assembly. It takes time to work changes in this province, even when the changes have every merit. Another change is slowly working, that is, the breaking up of what is known as Coast Domination. Every government the province has had has been a Coast government. It is about time the Upper Country had its innings.

There is said to be a hitch in the Liberal-Labor combination in Ymir riding. In 1900, "Alf" Parr, who postures as a representative of Labor, would not abide by the decision of a convention of Labor men, and since then Labor men look on him with suspicion. They now say, if he wants their support he must come out as a straight Independent Labor Party candidate, leaving an indorsement of the Liberals to follow. This does not suit the Liberal leaders in Nelson, who are playing for the Labor vote for Sidney Stockton Taylor, lawyer. They argue

that if Parr runs as an Independent Labor Party candidate in Ymir, the Independent Labor Party will put a candidate in the field in Nelson, and if they do Taylor's goose is cooked, as he is relying solely on the Labor vote to pull him through. The Liberal-Labor combination, being one in which the Labor men are to do the voting and the Liberals are to get the offices, will go to smash before election day.

The following letter explains itself:

YMR, B. C., June 22, 1903.
 DEAR SIR: Mr. Buckworth, whom you have met recently, has just informed me that you were one of the staunch supporters of our party, and I take the liberty of writing you to say that the members of our Liberal association here have urged upon me to accept the nomination for the Ymir riding. Pursuant to this request, I would be pleased to have your support in this direction. I might say that I have held the office of president of the Ymir Liberal association for the past two terms and still hold that office. I have also held the office of financial secretary of the Ymir Miners' union for five successive terms, ending March 31, 1902, and at the same time held the office of secretary-treasurer of the district association of miners' unions in B. C., which has given me an extensive acquaintance with the working classes throughout the Kootenays. The Ymir Miners' union, numbering three hundred and fifty members, tendered me the nomination to run as a straight labor candidate, which I promptly declined, as I would not run against a Liberal candidate, and I am satisfied that a three-cornered fight would only bring success to the common enemy. They have tendered me their support provided I received the nomination of the Liberal ticket as a straight Liberal. You will plainly see that this consolidation of Liberal and labor vote will insure a successful result at the polls. Personally myself I have always been a Liberal, and would refer you to the Hon. Joseph Martin, Smith Curtis, or locally to Mr. S. S. Taylor, Dr. Hall or any of the prominent local Liberals, and I heartily endorse the platform which was issued by our party. I am an advocate of the public ownership of public services and utilities, and believe that the public lands should be reserved for actual settlers and that a system of dyking should be conducted by the government and such lands sold to settlers at the cost of dyking. I am bitterly opposed to any further land grants to railroads, and favor the construction of roads and trails to further the agricultural and mining interests of the province. The conciliation of labor disputes is one of the most important questions absorbing our attention, and I believe all these subjects should be settled definitely, and I hope that when the Liberal party takes office that they will make a clean record, that will insure them a long lease of office. I hope to meet you soon and become acquainted with you personally, and also with our other Liberal friends. Hoping to hear from you, I am, yours truly,
 ALFRED PARR.

Daily News

A NEW NATIONAL POLICY.

No exception can be taken to the opinion expressed by the Montreal Herald that the liberal government's agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific company

marks a new development of Canadian policy toward railway enterprises.

That the government has safeguarded the country's interests in every particular where attack might be anticipated is abundantly manifest. The security for the bond guarantee is to be found in mortgages which may be foreclosed by the government in case of default. The company, in consenting to government control of rates has placed a tremendously powerful weapon in the hands of the administration—a weapon which can for all time be used to protect the people against extortion by this company or by its rivals. The running powers over the line reserved to other companies mean, for one thing, that the country will be protected against the demands of these companies for subscriptions to new roads. The G. T. P. is bound to provide shipping accommodation at Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports. It accepts the proposition of the government that the aid extended to it is given for the purpose of encouraging the development of Canadian trade.

and the transportation of goods through Canadian channels, and it binds itself to loyally live up to these conditions. It agrees to purchase all material possible in Canada, and to deposit five millions of dollars with the government as guarantee for the carrying out of its pledges.

Heretofore the railway promoter has gone to parliament with demands, too often granted, which meant that the country, or the country and the bondholders should build the proposed road. All that the government has attained in the past under the policy followed has been the opening up and development of the country. The G. T. F. proposes to open a new territory to settlement, and to give Canada a new national highway. It might not unreasonably ask that the policy followed toward less important enterprises be pursued in its case. But instead of doing so, the government strikes out on new lines, bolder, more patriotic, more businesslike. It says to the company, "Yes, we will assist your very worthy enterprise. We will build part of the road, and instead of giving it to you as our predecessors gave \$35,000,000 of government built road to the C. P. R., we will retain it ourselves. We will not give you an acre of land. We will not exempt you from a dollar of taxation. We will make you pay interest on the cost of the road we propose to lease to you. We will retain absolute control of your charges of freight carriage. We will compel you to give running powers over your whole line to any company we designate. We will insist that you carry your freight to Canadian ports, and there furnish shipping to carry it across the ocean. We will take mortgages on your road and rolling stock as security for the fulfillment of your obligations. We will insist that you deposit with us five millions of dollars as earnest of your good faith. And if you agree to do all these things we will guarantee your bonds to a sum equal to three-quarters of the money you invest—a guarantee which we are convinced will impose no liability on us—and we will give you a bonus which we estimate will approximate thirteen millions of dollars, or rather less than the surplus of dominion revenue over expenditure last year."

Here we have a new national policy in truth. A policy in its very essence Canadian, that makes for Canadian solidarity, Canadian development, Canadian commercial independence, Canadian nationality. A policy that, in the large, must commend itself to the Canadian people, for it proposes to ac-

complish these great things at a minimum of cost, and in a manner which will secure to ourselves and to succeeding generations, the advantages that must flow from the abandonment of the short sighted methods of the past, and the adoption of plans that will meet the needs of the present and safeguard the interests of the future.

Economist
Aug 8, 1903.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Within a few days the two parties before the people of British Columbia will have selected their candidates. As a matter of fact, in about half the constituencies Liberal candidates have already been put forward. It must be confessed that the Liberals have apparently grasped the significance of the situation and for the greater part have placed strong men in the field. It now remains with the Conservatives to go and do likewise. If ever men counted for anything in a political contest it should be in the forthcoming campaign. In giving particular attention

to this phase of the situation, Conservatives will be only preserving the best traditions of their party. The late lamented Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, strong party man though he was, always held to the contention that the principles of the party were after all only a secondary consideration, the primary thought should be to have men—true men—who could be depended upon to maintain their credit with their constituents at all times and carry out the principles of their party. Principles without men, like faith without works, are dead. Therefore, it is essential that Conservatives should exercise great care in the selection of their candidates. With good men they need have no fear for the principles. This brings us to the consideration of the question, what are the qualifications of an acceptable legislator? The first qualification, to our mind, is integrity, a man who is above being seduced from the path of honor by a bribe, a man who is ever ready to sink self-aggrandizement in the weal of the whole country. He must be a man of fine feelings, keen honor and self-respect, and consistent in all his actions. He should at all times exercise self-restraint and avoid excesses of every description. The man who is intemperate in his habits cannot be a desirable member of a Legislature. A man may be clever in many respects yet lacking in the essential qualifications. For instance, it would be fatuousness to contend that because a man is agile and can climb a telegraph pole, or walk a slack wire, that he would be a shining in the Legislature. Such feats only proclaim that man an athlete; they do not lead to the conclusion that he fulfills the popular idea of an acceptable legislator. In making selections, and remember these words are addressed to Conservatives particularly, great care should be taken that the mantle fall on the shoulders of men who will on all occasions behave themselves so as to reflect the highest degree of credit and honor on their constituents. For the representative is, after all, the type by which the public will judge his constituents, and the representative in order to fulfil the aspirations of the people, should be everything they are themselves in their dealings with their neighbors. Business capacity is also an important qualification. The man who can manage his own business successfully can be safely entrusted with the management of the business of the province; the man who cannot is not a safe man to send to the Legislature, and should not be selected. Of course, intelligence must be taken into consideration, but it can be truthfully said that the men in whom the foregoing qualities are combined is a person of at least average intelligence. Again, we repeat, Conservatives can not exercise too much caution in making their nominations. The people of British Columbia are more concerned in having the Ship of State manned by faithful, trustworthy seamen, than in the temporary success of either party.

Nelson is the centre of the mining industry and must profit by the revival in mining in every mining camp in the Kootenay.

HE KNEW IT ALL
Contemporary Times
Aug 8, 1903.

Once upon a time, long years ago,
A story tellers say,
A little man worked in a bank
For very little pay;
He labored at a little desk
Propped up against a wall,
And in his little heart content
He knew he knew it all.

All, all, all!
Absolutely all!
His wisdom well was never dry,
His knowledge aye on call;
He'd frame a law to run the earth,
Decide a strike or ball,
And never get a headache once—
This man that knew it all.

The junior clerks in awe would stand
To hear the words he spoke,
The seniors roared in ecstasy
Whenever he deigned to joke,
The porter trembled in his shoes
When he passed down the hall,
And all the waiters rushed to serve
The man that knew it all.

All, all, all!
Absolutely all!
Assistant superintendent he
Of this terrestrial ball,
'Twas strange that one so very great
Should draw a wage so small,
But no one thought of that who saw
The man that knew it all.

But, somehow, when that self-same
bank
Had lost a well-known face,
It always chose another man
To fill the vacant place:
The messenger moved up a peg
In slow promotion's crawl,
The junior's rose—but he sat still
The man that knew it all.

All, all, all!
Absolutely all!
It may be that his wisdom vast
Did lesser minds appal;
Perchance they were too modest such
A marvel to install
I know not, but I know he stuck
This man that knew it all.

That bank is doing business still,
The messenger's cashier;
The other clerks are filling now
High places there or near,
But, sitting at the same old desk
Beside the same old wall,
He's holding down the same old job—
The man that knew it all.

All, all, all!
Absolutely all!
His wisdom's still unlimited,
His pay's still just as small,
He talks of "pull" and "influence,"
With sneers like drops of gall,
But others think it didn't pay
To know he knew it all.

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SAURDAY.....AUGUST 8, 1903

ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE IN WHICH TO REGISTER YOUR VOTE

THE NEW NATIONAL POLICY

IN THIS issue of The World is presented, virtually in its entirety, the eloquent and statesmanlike speech with which the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, outlined what may be termed Canada's new and greater National Policy—the policy in transportation which makes for development of the Dominion from sea to sea, the conversion of what are now waste places into smiling fields or humming hives of industry, the expansion of the foreign trade of the Dominion, and, perhaps more important than aught else, the perfection of such facilities of transcontinental communication as will make Canada absolutely independent of her southern neighbor. Accompanying the First Minister's masterly enunciation of policy upon this vital matter, The World presents for the first time in this western province, the text of the agreement entered into between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, with the terms of which every citizen who is truly loyal to his responsibilities should make himself familiar. It has been said in time gone by—by political foemen chiefly—that Sir Wilfrid Laurier lacked business depth, that he was an inspired orator truly, but poetic rather than practical, a dreamer of magnificent dreams. His latest and greatest speech shows how entirely this estimate has been at fault. Canada's Premier does, it is true, behold the vision of the greater Canada to be; but he has also the practical, the progressive and the patriotic business quality to so build for Canada that his visions shall come to pass.

Hostile critics have assailed the Grand Trunk Pacific bargain chiefly on the grounds that it sets back the introduction of national ownership, and unnecessarily parallels the Intercolonial, while presenting a hybrid line—part government and part private property. Sir Wilfrid in his great speech shows clearly why the seemingly divided character of the projected line is not only defensible but highly necessary. The Eastern section, "every inch in Canada," and thus making an end forever of the power for harm to Canada now vested in the United States' bonding privilege, is designed as a public-owned road in order that all western carriers may have equal facilities for the delivery of their wheat shipments, to meet an existent, dependable and steadily growing carrying trade. As for the western section, it must necessarily make business for itself in such a diversity of ways as are familiar to all who have observed the methods of western railways—chartering, buying, building and operating tributary ocean carriers, encouraging by the investment of capital the opening and operation of mines, working up the immigration of agriculturists, building and conducting hotels, etc.—there is no limit to the field as the history of James J. Hill and his multitudinous undertakings attests. A government could not, nor would it be prudent for it if it could, become the speculative agency necessary to successfully inaugurate a new western line opening new territory while with its connections obtaining transcontinental importance. The field is necessarily and legitimately that of private enterprise of the highest order, and the government has done right therefore in recognizing this fact and securing the co-operation of a private company possessing the highest reputation for enterprise and for financial capability for the accomplishment of the great things that are demanded of it.

In another direction the business nature of the present administration is again displayed—the bargain does not give away the lands or money of Canada for the enrichment of private individuals, nor is the company so much as relieved of taxation upon its property. In comparison with other great railway bargains, not alone of this country but of the neighboring republic, the Grand Trunk Pacific contract stands out sharply as the best agreement of the character, from the national standpoint, that is as yet known to American history. It is not too much to say that no measure of equal importance has been submitted to parliament since it was proposed to grant a charter to the O. P. R. Company. Canada has advanced since that charter was granted, and far better terms are now to be made. The assistance given the C. P. R. was large in extent, including twenty-five million dollars in money and twenty-five million acres of fertile land, now of enormous value. Besides, the government built and gave to the railway company two sections of the road, and it gave them various important privileges. The railway company became sole owner of the property. The details of the new transcontinental railway scheme, which are published today, show that neither money nor land will be given the new company, and that when the road is completed Canada will be the owner of a large portion of it. No special privileges are conferred upon the new corporation. On the other hand the government will have something to say with regard to rates—a most important point for the future welfare of the West. What Canada does in the present instance is to guarantee the interest on the expenditure of the company—under reasonable conditions. The government will build from Moncton to Winnipeg and lease the road to the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years, free for the first seven years and at three per cent. annually for the remainder of the term. The company will build from Winnipeg to the Coast, the government guaranteeing seventy-five per cent. of the bonds up to \$18,000 a mile on what is called the prairie section, and up to \$30,000 a mile on the Coast section. The bonds will be for fifty years at three per cent., and to be a lien on the road. The Grand Trunk is to spend \$20,000,000 on the rolling stock, of which \$5,000,000 is to be placed with the government to secure operation of the eastern section, and \$5,000,000 in cash to be put up with the government as security for the performance of the whole contract. Sir Wilfrid intimates that the whole amount of cash which Canada will have to expend will be \$13,000,000, which is less than the surplus for the present year, and that the entire responsibility of the government will not be over \$30,000,000 to secure the undertaking from coast to coast. Unrouted export trade is to be carried in winter to its destination at rates no higher than would be arranged if sent by the Grand Trunk. The government portion of the road is to be built under a commission. In all its essential details the plan presented to parliament is the same as was made public a few weeks ago, but in minor matters there have been a few changes, and these all in the direction of improving the position of the Canadian public.

The aim of the administration has been to secure a transcontinental railway, which will first of all do for Canada the work such a railway, to be truly Canadian, must do; and next to get it on such terms as will bear least heavily on the public treasury. These are the first standards of measurement by which the government scheme should be tested. That it will well stand the test The World fully believes. The government could not absolutely dictate terms to those who are undertaking to do an important part of the work. It could make an arrangement, based upon reason, which would be just and fair to the company and to the country. The time which has been given to a consideration of all the points, and the terms as given prove how thoroughly this was done.

A SAD STORY AND ITS LESSON

THERE is a lesson for the boys of British Columbia—and the parents as well—in the case of Geo. Van Horst, now in the hands of the law at Seattle for burglary and robbery, for whom there is in anticipation a term of many years in the prison of the neighbor state. Van Horst is a British Columbia boy, which makes the lesson strike home. When a lad of tender years he preferred the streets and street companions to home or playground. He was a voracious reader of trashy books. He spent his evenings, as his days, largely upon the corners. He was a juvenile imitator and admirer of the saloon and variety theatre habitue. There is small wonder in the circumstance that when still a mere child he crossed the line which separates honest folk from criminals. He obtained notoriety, and his disposition, fed by the trashy dime novel, accepted it as incense. He was sent to the reformatory, and set the fashion of breaking from that institution. Thereby he obtained more notoriety and went a little faster on the downward road in consequence. After a time, having corrupted half a dozen other weaker-minded boys by his influence, he was apprehended in burglaries of a serious character, and was sent to the penitentiary for six years—and he at that time but 19! Obtaining his discharge a few months since, he at once returned to a life of crime. Now it is generally agreed that he will be sent to prison for so long a period that his mis-spent life may now be counted closed. And it all began with the parental carelessness that countenanced a street corner education, supplemented by pernicious trashy books, fostered also by governmental laxity in reformatory methods, bringing the security of that institution into contempt, and public indiscretion in affording undue notoriety to the perpetrator of evil deeds. The lesson is not complex by any means. The streets are no proper schools for growing boys in the receptive period of their lives. The nickel novel is not a useful text-book. The reformatory must preserve decent boys from the contaminating influence of criminally-inclined associates. The sterner justice is toward such boys as George Van Horst, and the less said about their nefarious escapades in a way that makes them aught but disgraceful and contemptible, the better for growing manhood and the state.

The model that is now on view in the window of the Tourist Association, designed to show what the newly-acquired civic property at English Bay can be made according to one plan of improvement suggested, is well calculated to accomplish the end the association has in view—inducing Vancouver citizens to think about their natural advantages and how best to cultivate them. It is not offered as a hard and fast proposal for the beach improvement. Chiefly it is designed to excite beneficial discussion of the improvement question, provoke suggestions, and out of multiplicity of counsels secure the best and most feasible scheme.

World
Aug 10 1903

Kamloops, Tuesday, August 11, 1903.

LIBERAL

Candidate of Cassiar Shows Unthought of Strength.

Makes Strong Charge Against Mr. Clifford in Presence of Premier and Attorney General—Tory Love Feast Becomes Liberal Triumph.

Port Essington, B. C., Aug. 7.—I beg to publicly protest against the action of the Attorney-General, Mr. McPhillips, when he, on the 5th inst., at Claxton, advised the electors of the wharves, from the bridge of the steamer Tees, in a loud voice, to be sure and only vote for their own countryman. I have good reason to believe that this will be the election cry of some of his Conservative followers. While not denying that I have not been born in Canada, I certainly claim the right of Canadian citizenship, having resided in Canada continuously for over twenty years, during several of which I have resided in British Columbia. My record for that length of time is well known in this district. Such expressions on a public platform by one of the leaders of the Conservative party are, to say the least, very ill-advised and will not fail to come back on them on Oct. 31, as a boomerang.

(Sgd.) PETER HERMAN,
Liberal candidate.

Port Essington, Aug. 7.—The political pot is now boiling merrily here. Yesterday the steamer Tees arrived from the south with the touring politicians on board, and last night a public meeting took place, and it was a meeting which will be memorable in the political annals of the town. Premier McBride, Attorney-General McPhillips and G. W. D. Clifford, the Conservative candidate in the riding, were present, and the meeting was held in the Conservative interests. Mr. Robert Cunningham occupied the chair, and Mr. Peter Herman, the Liberal candidate, was invited to a seat on the platform. The meeting was graced by the presence of numbers of the ladies of Essington, and although there was not as large an attendance as might be expected, that may be attributed to the thunder storm that was prevailing, a storm of most unusual violence.

Mr. Cunningham opened the meeting with a pleasant little speech introducing Mr. Clifford. The Conservative candidate made a speech of the "hollying" order. His friends, whom he said he was glad to see present, knew his record, and upon that record he was now again appealing for the support of the people in the approaching election. The district was on the eve of an enormous expansion. The railway which would connect the Skeena directly with Eastern Canada was about to be built. The government of Canada had concluded a bargain with the Grand Trunk railway which would ensure the construction of the road within the shortest possible time. He paid a high tribute to the greatness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal government of the Dominion, and concluded with an appeal to support the Conservative party in British Columbia, and himself as the standard-bearer of that party.

Mr. Peter Herman, the Liberal candidate, then called upon to address the meeting. It was the first occasion on which Mr. Herman had appeared on a public platform in a formal way, although for many years an ardent supporter of his party, and it was rather presumed and expected that his speech would be of the most formal nature. What then was the surprise and enthusiasm of the meeting when he began such a speech as has never been heard here before in the quality of thorough-going attack on the deficiencies of his opponent. It was a revelation of power even to his friends. He took up the political record of Mr. Clifford from the beginning up to the present time, and by the citation of instance after instance, declared that his career had been one of self-seeking. Mr. Clifford was challenged to defend his action, Mr. Herman said he was not there to impute corrupt motives to a fellow citizen of his country, but he would be lacking in the quality of citizenship if, perceiving evidences of corruption, he did not take the first opportunity of pointing them out. The clearness of the language that Mr. Herman used and the specific nature of the charges that he made against Mr. Clifford produced a sensation in the meeting that is indescribable. Impassioned cheering from time to time broke out. But consider it: here was a man of no public experience, who had been invited to speak at the meeting in order that he might show how poorly he would compare with the leaders of the Conservative party. Mr. Herman's triumph was so complete that the speeches that followed were an apology for rather than an assertion of the party doctrine of Conservatives.

Mr. Clifford was called upon at once, and Mr. Herman had taken his seat, to make a reply. He made a strong denial, and said that he had as much right as any other man to take advantage of the opportunities open to him of acquiring public lands.

Attorney General McPhillips followed, and although he made a short speech, he failed to suggest anything, except that there was something wanting.

Mr. McBride was then called upon to speak, and he was so harassed and disconcerted that he was unable to do more than to say that he had not expected Peter Herman to be there, and he was therefore unprepared to reply to him. He was utterly ignorant of the charges that had been made, and they were totally unexpected by him. What the people here were expecting from Mr. McBride was a statement of general policy, but his speech was diverted from that to a defence of the Conservative candidate.

There were questions asked, and unobscured answers given. Mr. Thomas Turnbull and others asked questions, but without result. Mr. Turnbull made a brief address, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cunningham, the chairman, who responded by a graceful acknowledgment.

As a general result it is a triumph for the Liberal party, and when the returns are heard from the polls, Mr. Herman will have achieved as nearly as any Liberal candidate in the district, as Mr. Macpherson did. The district is now Liberal, and in the judgment of the men, his friends seem to be surprised at the strength of the Liberal vote. Messrs. McPhillips, McBride, and Clifford left on the steamer Tees.

meeting for Port Simpson, and thence proceeded to Atlin.

According to advices brought by the Anson the Atlin miners have nominated John Kirkland as their candidate in Cassiar. This means a three-cornered contest, for the Liberals and Conservatives of Atlin are each expected to nominate a candidate. It has been wrongly stated by a morning paper that Atlin is entitled to two members and that the laboring men "will vote plumpers" for Mr. Kirkland. This is a misapprehension, as Atlin is will have only one member, Cassiar getting the other. In the latter district Herman, Liberal, and Clifford, Conservative, are the candidates.

Mr. McManman, whom part of the labor element of West Yale wishes to see nominated by the Conservatives, will come before the convention to be held at Kabroft on August 15. If the "Crown element" turns him down, says one correspondent, all the influence of the laboring men of Conservative persuasion will be thrown to aid Mr. Stuart Henderson.

Stanley Conservatives have organized with Mr. Field Yolland as president, Mr. N. F. Murray, secretary.

At the Liberal convention at Clinton Saturday, Dr. Sanson was the unanimous selection. Mr. S. A. Gibbs, president of the Lillooet District Liberal Association, was voted to the chair and Mr. Harvey Horne, of Clinton, moved that Dr. Sanson be the candidate. Mr. M. R. Eagleson, of Lillooet, seconded, and there being no other nomination, Dr. Sanson was unanimously chosen.

THE PREMIER'S BOAST.

The Premier is making a campaign tour of the province. Having the machinery at their disposal, he and his colleagues are now in a position to take these jaunts, on the plea of public business, at the public expense. It is marvellous how necessary some ministers find it to visit all manner of places "on public business" when an election is in sight.

Beyond making the boast that the Conservatives will sweep everything before them, the Premier has said nothing to inspire his followers with that supreme confidence he professes to feel himself in the result of the elections. To make so sweeping a statement is easy; it requires neither ability or veracity to give expression to what is a mere idle boast. So far the Premier has failed to do anything to justify his confidence or to justify the electorate placing any reliance upon him.

Owing his position as first minister to a trick; possessing neither the confidence of the country nor of the party he professes to lead, Mr. McBride has every cause to feel anything but elated at the prospect that confronts him. On the other hand, the Liberal party have every reason to regard with confidence the campaign and its results. With a sound policy, a policy that strikes at the root of the evils that have in the past sapped the life of the province, the Liberals enter the fight feeling that the people are with them and that victory will be theirs when the votes are polled.

The people now realize that they have nothing to hope for from the Conservatives, whose past record is not such as to begot confidence. They know that for nearly a score of years, with one brief interval, the province has been dominated by one and the same gang, whose cult is and has been graft, and they are fully aware that the McBride outfit is but another edition of the same old gang. The policy of these past administrations has been the benefit of the privileged few, at the expense of the unheeded many; the classes have been pampered and favored at the expense of the masses. Are instances demanded? Take the Kootenay Reclamation scheme; the Columbia & Western railway deal; the B. C. Southern scandal; the Canadian Northern agreement, and they afford all the proof necessary. Public lands have been alienated and public moneys squandered and the province impoverished by the Tory ministers for the benefit of a few specially privileged individuals.

It is the policy of the Liberal party to put a stop to this condition of affairs; to this indiscriminate alienation of lands; to this rash and uncalled-for gifts and expenditure of public funds. It is the policy of the Liberal party to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure; to remove the civil service beyond the influence of politics; to harmonize the interests of capital and labor; to encourage settlement of lands; to institute a system of surveys in order to facilitate settlement and to protect the rights and privileges of the general public. The policy of the Liberal party is destructive of the evil practices and methods of the past, methods and practices with which the Conservative party are intimately bound; it is constructive, in that it aims at the rebuilding of the country by the enactment of legislation and the administration of public affairs in a manner calculated to encourage settlement, promote the development of its resources, foster the building of railways and the opening up of new avenues of trade and industry.

Servile Party Hacks.

Asked for assistance to a new railway across the Northwest and British Columbia, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given about three million dollars for this purpose tacked on to an uncalled-for and profligate expenditure of eighty-seven millions for an Eastern connection which the government will build and give away. The whole ninety millions will be charged up against the West just as the whole C. P. R. expenditure has been charged against us, and for another generation every demand we make for justice in the matter of public works in this province will be answered with the total cost of this blind folly of Sir Wilfrid's.

British Columbia needs many public works more than Northern Quebec and Ontario need this new railway. There is the Fraser river, for example, which should be dredged so as to give access to ocean going vessels, that the advantages of a freshwater port would attract to New Westminster if the navigation at the mouth of the river were what any other government in civilization would make it. But this scheme is not large enough to benefit the party campaign funds for a general election, and all appeals on its behalf fail to move the government to action. The trade of this city must remain stunted for want of the expenditure of a few hundred thousands, while a hundred millions possibly is to be spent to create new cities and new ports.

It is natural that the party press of the Eastern localities to be favored by this new enterprise should go into raptures over the proposal for the great expenditure of money there; but that partyism should induce any newspapers in British Columbia to beslobber the wild proposal, was not to be expected. Such is the case, however. Sir Wilfrid may lead in the organs of his party out here that this indefensible transaction is precisely what was needed to complete the happiness of British Columbia; and his policy of neglect of the Fraser can be continued in serene confidence that the faithful will not reproach him for it. There are others, however. The party machine is far from absolute in British Columbia, and those in New Westminster who have petitioned in vain for serious work on the dredging of the river, and residents at other points throughout the province similarly disappointed with regard to their local requirements, are apt to have severe reckonings with the candidates who appear as sponsors for Sir Wilfrid's studied neglect.

PARTY LINES.

Ledger Anglin
The Vancouver Ledger has since its first issue nearly two years ago, it then being a weekly only, insisted that it would be far better for the province if party lines were introduced. On May 5th, 1903, the Ledger said, editorially:

Within the past week The Ledger has taken occasion to ask the opinion of many leading business men as to their views about the political condition and its effects on trade and prosperity, and whether well founded or not, a very large proportion of the men with whom we talked think that the present unsettled condition of the province politically has much to do with unsettled trade conditions. Whether this is true or not, it is having a very noticeable effect, and there is a desire for a straight party fight for control. It is the almost universal statement now of the business men that either the Liberals or the Conservatives must control the government or it will be in a continual state of unrest. Given party

lines, say nearly all, and a straight fight for supremacy, and the party that wins will be established firmly and need not look to the support of independent members. Let a party control and then hold them responsible.

Again, on February 24th, it was stated that, "The people of the province are, we think, to be congratulated on what looks now like an assurance that the great political parties will be lined up for the next election and that some party can be held responsible after the next election for all legislation. It has been too easy in the past for the responsibility of unfortunate acts passed by a majority that has been called a Provincial party, or one made up of personal followings of a popular ministry, to say, 'we are not to be blamed for this, a Conservative, a Liberal, and a Labor man, all belonging to the dominant so-called party, insisted on this law being passed, and against our better judgment this was done.' In other words, legislation that has had very much to do with conditions as they have existed in some parts of the province for the past two years was forced on the ministry by reason of the fact that two or three of the government's following insisted on its being done. No party was responsible, and could not be held so; it was simply forced by a few members, a section of whose supporters had required a promise that it should be done. Some very curious conditions are sometimes brought about by the independent politician. In the State of Illinois a few years ago a man by the name of Craft was elected as an independent member of the House of Assembly. The same day eighty republicans and eighty democrats were elected. The organization of the House meant patronage. Each party made overtures to Mr. Craft. He stood on his lofty independent principles and the results were, when the roll was called, the eighty republicans and the eighty democrats each voted for their caucus nominee. Mr. Craft held his own caucus, nominated himself, and voted for himself. After a week's futile efforts the eighty republicans all voted for Mr. Craft, and, with his own vote he was elected. It is needless to add that he rewarded his friends, but who will contend that he should by right have been the Speaker? Of course, this was an extreme case and of rare occurrence. With a clear majority of party men lined up behind a Premier he can do whatever the majority of his party dictates and no one, two or three men would cast off party allegiance in order to break up a government because they were outvoted.

"With a party in power then legislation that has been discussed and accepted by a majority will be passed. If it proves to be a mistake and the party does not correct it the independent voter and member will at the next election make his power felt. Meantime, legislation passed or promulgated by a party seeking election and promulgated in their platform will be carried out. It is the safe and only

way to have a reliable and a responsible government."

The expected has happened and the election soon to be held will be, as we have always held it should be, on party lines. The theory that a provincial party composed of Whigs, Tories and Independents can work together to the advantage of a country is exploded, and one or two men can no longer demand unfair measures for personal advancement, or defeat a government. The government now in power has two Vancouver men holding positions in it and it can't be said that the Terminal City is overshadowed by Victoria. Things now seem to be moving quietly along and the outlook for the province generally was never better. People will be loath to disturb such conditions. Vancouver people want Vancouver represented, and the gentlemen now holding positions in government are regarded by all as men of integrity and ability. There seems a general approval of measures that have been passed upon by the present government since it assumed charge, and it

Times Aug 10/1903.

WE NEED ONE.

Now the labor movement has taken a sensible twist. The agitators are becoming rational. We hope they will carry their propaganda to this side of the line. It has often appeared to us that labor leaders were narrow and illiberal in their views. But they are broadening out in a way which promises to achieve great things in the future. The time may come—it may even be very near at hand—when all workers will be included in the benefits of their beneficent propaganda. We learn from an authoritative source that State Labor Commissioner Johnson, of Kansas, has warned his fellow officials, from the governor down, that he will prosecute them in the courts if they do not stop violating the eight-hour law. It seems the governor and some of the other servants of the state have been doing unheard-of things. They have been working more than eight hours a day, and thereby setting an evil example to their fellow workers in the neighboring states where life is not so strenuous as it is in Kansas, and (if they will excuse the term) to the working classes generally. British Columbia is becoming fairly well organized. Mr. McBride is known to be well disposed to the workingmen. Show us a politician who would not be with an election pending and the shadow of defeat looming over him. Our Premier may be induced to appoint a provincial labor commission to look into the manner in which all classes in British Columbia, from the lordly civil servant down, are killing themselves by excessive devotion to duty. There is a tradition, founded many years ago on a misconception of the character of the typical Victorian, that we in this favored spot are prone to taking things easy. It is all a mistake. There is no place in the world where, relatively to the population, a larger amount of overtime is done. If any one doubts the necessity of a labor commission let him observe the consumption of midnight electric light in our parliament buildings many evenings in the week. The same reckless disregard for the human constitution is manifest in all establishments that are not "organized." In places where the rich and the poor, the independent and the downtrodden (again that is to say the organized and the unorganized) mingle together, the one class goes free as soon as the whistle blows, while the work of the others is practically going on all the time. We should not be surprised if we were told that although the ministers themselves appear to have a real good time they work considerably more than eight hours a day. We are sure there is too much for the present limited number of ministers to do, especially when

to are away in the north preparing for the fray. The Lieut-Governor might insist upon the completion of that cabinet, not only for the sake of the peace of mind of the many who hope to be called upon to place their shoulders under the burdens of state for any number of hours a day, but to relieve the Hon. the Minister of Education from ordinary administrative worries while he is wrestling with such complicated cases as the Esquimalt school controverted election case. We are sure if Hon. Mr. Green's brow had not been overheated by working overtime he would never have consented to overlook such outrageous irregularities as occurred in that election. We are terribly afraid that a large number of indignant suburbanites will be induced to vote against the candidate of the administration because of that malodorous transaction. The necessity for a labor commission is therefore quite apparent. We are sure no one in British Columbia would reply to the demands of such an official after the manner of the Governor of Kansas, who said:

"I was not raised on an eight-hour schedule and I don't intend to adopt it now. Why, I couldn't perform the duties of my office as I have sworn to do without working nights and often on Sundays, and I don't think Mr. Johnson will be able to find a court that will punish a man for doing his duty."

seems only fair to assume that there will be no changes by direction of the people, unless more cogent reasons are brought forward than now seems at all likely.

Daily World

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 12, 1903

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE IN WHICH TO REGISTER YOUR VOTE

CIVIL SERVICE INJUSTICE

ON SEVERAL occasions during the late session of the legislature and since the dissolution of that body, The World has, in the interest of the people of British Columbia, directed public attention to the urgent necessity of immediate and comprehensive reforms in the civil service. It is well known to all public men that appointments have been made to the service of the government at Victoria as political rewards, as evidences of personal friendship on the part of ministers enjoying for a time the opportunities of power, as a means of providing for impecunious relatives—for almost any and every reason other than special fitness and aptitude for the work to be performed. It is equally well known that in many cases in the service at Victoria, the high-salaried and chiefly ornamental officials are in fact dependent upon their poorly paid and over-worked subordinates for the practical direction of their departments, and the preparation of such reports as induce compliments in the press and legislature for the figureheads who do not do the work. It is as generally understood that corruption in several of the departments at Victoria is rampant, and the "shaking down" of contractors, mining men and others who seek ordinary business attention from the departmental officials, far from unknown, instances having presented themselves where sums of money running into four figures on certain occasions have been obtained dishonestly and to the prejudice of the country's reputation without so much as a pretence of investigation and punishment of the offenders. On the other hand, any one who has made a study, even superficial of conditions in the departments of the Crown in British Columbia, is well aware that honest and intelligent service, specialized capability, industry and devotion to the interests of the country are not by any manner of means a passport to advancement in the service or to salaries commensurate with the service rendered. There is with both political parties no disposition to deny the necessity for thorough reorganization and reform in the civil service. Political expediency is, however, again the stumbling block. It would not be safe for any government to undertake the task, it is pleaded, unless coming direct with warrant from the people, and a sufficient majority at its back to defy the plotting of the interested friends of those whose heads would fall. Given this majority of safety, the Liberals at least are committed by those who in the past have been recognized as leaders in the party councils, to initiate such reforms as present unsatisfactory conditions demand. The weeding out of the drones, the doing away with useless offices created for the especial purpose of providing an easy living for political or social favorites, and the provision—under such a Civil Service act as is upon the statute book of other provinces—for systematic promotion upon merit and length of efficient service, with superannuation and retirement funds, etc., is a plank of policy upon which at least the Liberals go to the people of British Columbia. The Conservatives are significantly silent as to their intentions. Inasmuch as the drones of the service at Victoria are chiefly of Conservative faith and appointment it would not be wise perhaps for them to say much. In practice, moreover, the existent government, of accidental birth not the people's choice, seem determined to perpetuate and endorse the glaring error of the policy of the past. An instance presents itself to-day which should make clear the situation to Vancouverites. Much to the surprise of officialdom and the public, Mr. Charles N. Haney, a young gentleman who was called to the bar about one year and a half ago from the offices of Messrs Davis, Marshall & MacNeill, has received official intimation that he will be forthwith gazetted as deputy registrar of titles in this city. Mr. Haney is personally known to but few Vancouverites. He is a promising and popular young man, but has had no experience whatever in the very specialized duties of the registry office. He is, however, a most active junior member of the Tory party—and the government, of which Hon. Charles Wilson and Hon. R. G. Tatlow are members, has seen fit to appoint him in consequence over the head of Mr. F. X. Martin, who for the past fourteen years has filled with the utmost acceptability the office of chief clerk, in fealty performing all the duties of a deputy registrar without the title or the emoluments. By every rule of business practice and honest justice, promotion should have been his, and the powers in whose hands is the appointment cannot but know this. "Political expediency" is still the fetish, however. For political expediency's sake, the principle which alone will produce an industrious and efficient civil service is slaughtered with a smile. For who can expect that members of the departmental staffs will give the same energy, industry and loyal devotion to their duties well knowing that they will not count when higher offices are in the government's gift—that these are the spoils of politics, not the reward of faithful service? The incident illustrates the capability for mischief of the present administration—also the necessity for the civil service reform plank that is part and parcel of the revised Liberal platform, and which rests not upon political expediency, but the surer foundation of sound business practice and simple justice.

CANADA IS PROUD OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CANADIANS are intensely proud of their "national highway," and the fact that the half-yearly dividend on the common stock of the Canadian Pacific railway has been increased from 2.12 to 3 per cent. is the subject of congratulatory editorials from sea to sea. It may almost be said that the condition of the Canadian Pacific reflects the condition of the country. When a few years ago the great company "passed" its dividend, no one was surprised because the country was under the influence of the world-wide despondency which following the Baring and other great failures. But just about the time the Klondike boom started, prosperity came again to Canada, and since then neither the Dominion nor the Canadian Pacific has looked back. Now, after the most remarkable year in its history, the Canadian Pacific is able to report gross earnings, \$4,067,573; wages, \$28,120,527; net earnings, \$15,

\$36,845. Deducting fixed charges the company has over \$9,000,000 available for dividends. It could easily have declared a higher one than it did, but always conservative, the directors decided to carry forward nearly \$4,000,000, and the rest is divided among the shareholders. The increase of a half per cent to the holders of the common stock is, however, significant, as it shows the confidence that the directors have in the future. They believe that the fat years are still for Canada; there is no sign of the lean years that President Hill, of the Great Northern, is preparing for.

A few days ago General Manager McNicoll, who has just been added to the directorate, claimed that the great flow of immigration that is now pouring into the Northwest was due to the work of the company. There is much that is true in the statement, for certainly without the railway the immigration would have been simply impossible. Of course the Federal government has ably assisted the company and to the combination of government and company Canada owes the most remarkable settlers' movement that any part of the Empire has seen. While paying attention to the settlers the company has seen to it that the line was placed in a condition of the best possible efficiency to enable it to handle the enormous traffic. The last year has seen easier grades put in, a better roadbed, heavier rails laid and enlarged terminals. The road in British Columbia has been much improved and a start was made during the fiscal year on the two million dollar programme which General Superintendent Marpole announced for this province some time ago. The section around the north shore of Lake Superior has been permanently built, and the road from Port Arthur to the Red River has likewise been greatly improved.

These facts are particularly interesting, not alone because of the annual report just out, but by reason also of the determined attack on the stock of the company that has been made by certain Wall Street parties. "Can Pacs," as they call them on the London stock exchange, are now quoted at between 124 and 125. A few years ago the stock was below 80. It advanced slowly to par, which was reached the year before last. Since then the quotation has never declined below 100, and the chances are that it never will.

In view of the remarkable showing that the Canadian Pacific makes among the railways of the world, there is every excuse for the pride Canadians have in the road and in its capable and cautious heads.

"NEWS-ADVERTISER,"

P.O. Box 512 Vancouver, B.C.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1903.

THE CHOICE OF CANDIDATES.

Within a short time it will become necessary to nominate the candidates for the seats in the next Legislature. In the peculiar circumstances under which the ensuing Provincial General Election will be held—of which we do not think there has been a counterpart in the past history of British Columbia—the selection of candidates will be a matter of far more than ordinary importance to the interests of the Province. This arises from the fact that the Government now in office owes its authority neither to a selection by the electorate, nor to a vote of the Legislature; but to the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. Not until the votes have been counted and the decision of the electorate has been made known through the ballot box, can it be ascertained that the Lieutenant-Governor's choice of his advisers has been endorsed and approved by the popular voice.

As to the result of the election we have little or any doubt. We believe that the Government will be sustained by a good working majority—perhaps, a very large majority. We do not base this view on the ground that the Government has a policy that will be approved by the electors in preference to that which may be advanced by the Opposition. Although each party—we suppose in accordance with the declaration that Federal lines are for the future to divide the people into two camps, we should say Conservative and Liberal—has promulgated its platform or programme of policy, it must be patent to everyone that the items in those programmes receive little attention by the electors or are regarded as of much importance by the leaders of the two parties. A new situation has been created since those platforms were constructed, bringing into existence new conditions, while the course of events has thrown into the arena matters and questions that are of more practical and urgent interest. So clearly is this recognised, that it has been a matter for consideration with the Liberals whether they should not call a convention for the express purpose of constructing a platform in consonance with present conditions and requirements.

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August 12, 1902.

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But putting aside any consideration of these formal and partially obsolete party professions of faith, we are confronted with a situation almost unique in political affairs. That is the undeniable fact that if we are to accept the statements made in the last session of the Legislature by the men who are now found among the leaders of the two opposing parties, their views on Provincial questions are identical.

We may take Messrs. McBride and Oliver as exponents of the policies of the two parties in the views they expressed up to the very day on which the former was called on to form an administration and we find entire harmony and agreement between them. Certainly tweedledum and tweedledee would accurately express the difference between them. Only the decision to conduct political affairs in British Columbia for the future on Federal party lines suddenly severed the union, and sent David and Jonathan into the two separate and hostile camps. But at present, in policy and action, there is only an artificial and nominal—not a real and actual—difference between the two parties and they will go before the electors with similar policies and really identical programmes. Time, no doubt, will create an actual and not a nominal cleavage as exists now and the course of events will bring about a gradual evolution in the programmes of the two parties, that will result in clear and distinct policies being submitted by them to the electorate.

But we have to deal now with things as they exist and it is because of the peculiar situation that we insist on the importance of the greatest efforts being made to get the best possible candidates. The party which in the next House has the strongest and best men in its ranks will be the party that will be likely to control Provincial affairs for a long period. As we have said, we have little doubt that at the polls next October, the Conservatives will be victorious. There are reasons for this belief which we will discuss on another occasion. It is sufficient for our present purpose to assume that view and proceed to consider the position which will then exist. The Government will have to enunciate a policy and look to its supporters to sustain both the administration and its policy. On the character and ability of the men in the Conservative ranks, much will then depend. They should be able to do something more than echo the Government's views. They should be able to give it such intelligent co-operation, and to represent so clearly the views of their constituencies, that the people of the Province will give the administration that general and hearty support which will ensure the permanency and stability of the present Government—a consummation devoutly to be desired for the progress and prosperity of British Columbia.

For these reasons it is essential that we should select the candidates with the greatest care and endeavor to get the best men to come forward in every constituency. The character and capacity of the Legislature as a whole, must be limited by the calibre of the men who compose it. If we send to Victoria little wire-pullers and ward politicians we can only get such legislation

and such policies as men of that stamp are capable of achieving. The Conservative Party is now on its trial in British Columbia. By an accident—orthodox Tories will, perhaps, say by the ordering of a wise Providence—the Conservative Party has the control of Provincial affairs under the new order of things. Let the Party show that it realises its responsibility and by its prudent and wise course prove to the people of British Columbia that their interests are safe in its hands. To secure this result a Legislature, capable and able, is as essential as a good government—in some aspects, even more important, since any administration is dependent on the support it receives from its adherents. All the circumstances call for the Conservatives putting the best men in the field; men of ability; men conversant with affairs; men of such repute that the people will have confidence in them. If the Conservatives are careful in their choice of candidates, the Province will progress under the guidance of the party and the party itself will prosper and continue long in power.

Colonist
Aug. 11
**THE AMENITIES
OF POLITICS**

**Premier and Party are Cordially
Welcomed at Port
Essington.**

Mr. T. McPherson, the well known Nanaimo banker who received the Liberal nomination for Comox last week, was in Victoria yesterday. In response to a request from the Colonist, Mr. Young said that the Liberal party in Comox and district were very well organized, and while he declined to indulge in any forecasts as to the result of the election, he did not fear the issue. Mr. Young would say much about the political conditions in Nanaimo, and only returned a few knowing smiles when asked if he would be sure to be re-elected in the Coal City. Mr. Young had no doubt that Mr. Smith would be elected leader of the British Columbia Liberal party when he got the unanimous nomination of the party, for which he is waiting.

Last evening's Times contained a statement dated from Port Essington, August 3, to the effect that a meeting there, which was attended by the Premier, Hon. Mr. McPherson and Mr. C. W. D. Clifford, Conservative candidate, and of which Mr. Robber, Cunningham was chairman, had gone entirely against Mr. Clifford and his friends. Strange to say, the Colonist has received advice, evidently by the same mail as the advice received by the Times, which declare most emphatically that the meeting was altogether in favor of Mr. Clifford, who, with the visiting ministers, got a most cordial welcome. In fact those advices record that everywhere the ministers and Mr. Clifford received unmistakable assurances of the people's approbation. There is no doubt at all that the alleged report in last evening's Times is another of those shameless and disgraceful concoctions which have too often issued from that office for the deception of the police. That report is an earnest of the kind of way in which the Times is going to conduct itself during the coming campaign, and the Colonist would caution the public to receive with the greatest hesitation reports which, to the initiated, show on their face the plain evidence of deliberate falsification. Unfortunately the Times enjoys a notoriety for its unscrupulous underhand fighting, which is rather to be deplored than to be envied.

Daily News
UNION LABEL
Aug 12 1902

A FRESH DEAL WANTED.

The province is fairly prosperous, good times are being experienced in almost every field of enterprise and industry, and the outlook is promising; that much all will concede. Taking into account the nature of our natural resources and their extent, the wonder is, however, not that we are prosperous, but rather that we are not, and have not been, infinitely more prosperous. There are several causes which may be looked to for explanation of this fact. The main cause lies however in the manner in which public affairs have been administered at Victoria. With but one short break there has been practically one government in power for over 20 years, and it has been the policy of that government to pander to the requirements and demands of the grafter, the company promoter—some of the ministers even being guinea pigs—and the subsidy hunter. It is but necessary to look up the public records and to inspect the maps to ascertain what enormous areas of the public domain have been given away for absolutely nothing to those who knew how to handle and did handle the government in the right way.

The record of some of the administrations is anything but creditable. We have seen ministers directors of questionable mining and other companies, other ministers have become wealthy at the expense of the province by the sale of their share of the spoil obtained as subsidies—unearned—for railway construction. We have seen the eagerness with which ministers have striven to force the legislature to grant large cash and land bonuses for the building of railways that are now to be built without cost to the province. All these things, and more, are matters within the cognizance of every one who has any knowledge of the history of the province during the past score of years. Can any one say they redound to the credit of those who have been entrusted with the direction of provincial affairs? We have seen the provincial finances mismanaged, deficit after deficit recorded year by year without any adequate attempt being made to stop leakages or to improve the revenue. Loans have been raised at great cost, the credit of the province has been pledged to its limit and faulty administration has led to shortages that have had to be met by overdrafts at the bank at a heavy cost to the country.

Who is to be held accountable for these wretched instances of incompetence and incapacity? The long stretched out serial government which in the course of its overlong existence has been headed by diverse men and most recently by Turner, Dunsmuir and Prior, and is now headed by McBride. There is no gainsaying the plain blunt truth, that the McBride element is neither more nor less than another edition of the same old gang whose maladministration of public affairs, and worse than maladministration, have brought discredit upon the province. The very manner in which the premier secured office was a sort of graft game and shows the stripe of public man he is. The country has nothing to hope for from him or his associates. They are bound by the conditions that surround them, and by which alone they can retain office, to refrain from any line of policy that will make for those reforms which the people of the province wish to see instituted.

In order to bring about a better condition of affairs in British Columbia, the province must be effectually rid of

the old tory element which has so long dominated it. The record of the past is sufficient evidence of the worthlessness of their pledges, nor can any reliance be placed upon their platform. On the other hand, the country now has the opportunity of getting rid of the old gang and substituting for them a government which shall be composed of men whose political faith may be summed up in a belief in government for

the people by the people. Men of that faith are being placed in the field at this juncture by the liberal party; strong men capable and desirous of bringing out a better condition of affairs in this province, and willing to carry out and to stand by the platform adopted by the party, a platform that stands for reform in the administration of finances, of the public lands, of the civil service; a platform that calls for the making of provincial surveys so that settlement of public lands may be facilitated, that aspires to bring about and maintain friendly relations between capital and labor; a platform that will promote the opening up of the province and the development of its resources, and that will give equal rights to all whether it be to a prospector seeking for a title to coal or petroleum or mineral lands, or to a capitalist who wishes to acquire timber or pulp or other privileges. But before such a platform can be carried into effect the old element dominating the departments at Victoria must be driven out of office.

*colonist
aug 12 1903*

MEETING TURNED IN LIBERAL'S FAVOR

MR. CLIFFORD FAILED TO MEET CHARGES

Strength Displayed by Mr. P. Herman
Caused Surprise and Disconcerted
the Ministers.

(Special to the Times.)

Port Eslington, Aug. 5.—The political pot is now boiling merrily here. Yesterday the steamer Tees arrived from the south with the touring politicians on board, and last night a public meeting took place, and it was a meeting which will be memorable in the political annals of the town. Premier McBride, Attorney-General McPhillips and C. W. D. Clifford, the Conservative candidate in the riding, were present, and the meeting was held in the Conservative interest. Robert Cunningham occupied the chair, and Peter Herman, the Liberal candidate, was invited to a seat on the platform. The meeting was graced by the presence of numbers of the ladies at Eslington, and although there was not as large an attendance as might have been expected, that fact may be attributed to the thunderstorm that was prevailing, a storm of most unusual violence.

Mr. Cunningham opened the meeting with a pleasant little speech introducing Mr. Clifford. The Conservative candidate made a speech of the "jolly" order. His friends, whom he said he was glad to see present, knew his record, and upon that record he was now again appealing for the support of the people in the approaching election. The district was on the eve of an enormous expansion. The railway which would connect the Skeena directly with Eastern Canada was about to be built. The government of Canada had concluded a bargain with the Grand Trunk railway which would ensure the construction of the road within the shortest possible time. He paid a high tribute to the greatness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal government of the Dominion, and concluded with an appeal on behalf of support to the Conservative party in British

Columbia, and himself the standard bearer of that party. Mr. Herman, the Liberal candidate, was then called upon to deliver the meeting. It was the first occasion on which Mr. Herman had appeared on a political platform in a formal way, although for many years a prominent supporter of his party, and it was rather presumed and expected that his speech would be of the most formal nature. What then was the surprise and enthusiasm of the meeting when he began such a speech as has never been heard here before in the quality of a thorough-going attack on the domination of power even to his friends. He took up the political record of Mr. Clifford from the beginning up to the present time, and by the citation of instance after instance, showed that his career had been one purely of self-seeking. Mr. Herman spared not the language that he used in denunciation of what he plainly called the "grafting" propensities of his opponent as shown in his political career. Mr. Clifford was challenged to defend his action regarding them. Mr. Herman said he was not there to impute corrupt motives to a fellow citizen of this country, but he would be lacking in the quality of citizenship if perceiving these evidences of corruption he did not take the first opportunity of pointing them out. The clearness of the language that Mr. Herman used and the specific nature of the charges that he made against Mr. Clifford produced a sensation in the meeting that is indescribable. Mr. Herman's triumph was complete, and so complete was it, that the speeches that followed were an apology for, rather than an assertion of the party doctrine of Conservatives.

Mr. Clifford was called upon at once, when Mr. Herman had taken his seat, to make a reply. He made a general denial, but he did not attempt to answer the specific charges that had been made, and sat down amidst a most oppressive silence.

Attorney-General McPhillips followed, and although he made a short speech, he failed to suggest anything, except that there was something wanting.

Hon. Mr. McBride was then called upon, and for an hour or so harangued the meeting. He was disconcerted, he apparently had not expected Peter Herman there, and he was, therefore, unprepared to reply to him. He was utterly ignorant of the charges that had been made, and they were totally unexpected by him. What the people here were expecting from Mr. McBride was a statement of general policy, but his speech was diverted from that to a defence, and an ignorant one, as of course it must have been, of the Conservative candidate. There were questions asked, and undecided answers given. Thomas Turnbull and others asked questions, but without result.

Mr. Turnbull was called upon, and made a brief address, but so disgusted had the meeting got by the facility of getting any satisfying reply, that they got up and filed out of the room. During this time, however, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cunningham, the chairman, to which he bowed his graceful acknowledgments.

As a general result it is a triumph for

the Liberal party and when the returns are heard from the polls, Mr. Herman will have achieved as nearly a universal vote from the district as Mr. McPherson did.

As to the general result, there is no possible question about it. The district is solidly Liberal, and in the candidate, Mr. Herman, his friends seem to be generally surprised at the strength he has brought to them.

Messrs. McBride, McPhillips and Clifford left on the Tees after the meeting for Port Simpson, and thence they will proceed to Atlin.

RALLY TO THE FLAG Free Press CONSERVATIVES PREPARE FOR THE COMING BATTLE

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the local Conservatives Association took place last night at which the members had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Mines. In the course of an interview given the Free Press before the formal proceedings commenced at the Eagles' Hall, Mr. Green emphatically denied the existence of the understanding between the Conservative leaders and Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the leader of the Socialist Party, which has been freely alleged in certain quarters.

"There is no deal of any kind," Mr. Green said. "In the nature of things there could not possibly be one. The Conservatives are in the field to win the coming election and not to make compromises or 'deals' before the fight is fairly on. Regarding the suggestion that here in Nanaimo a combination should be made between the Conservatives and the Liberals for the purpose of defeating the Socialist candidate, I am of the opinion that an arrangement which involved Conservative support for any but a straight Conservative candidate pledged to the party would be a mistake. Personally I would have a candidate nominated here if he only got ten votes."

Later Mr. Green elaborated these points in his address to the members of the party.

There was standing room only in the Eagles' Hall when, after routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Green, at the request of the president, Mr. E. Quennell, stepped on the platform. Mr. Green, who was warmly received and whose speech was punctuated throughout with the applause of his hearers, had, he said, met the party leaders at Ottawa very recently and had found them confident that the Conservatives would win the next general election. Great things were expected from British Columbia and he believed the great things would be accomplished. He could name constituency after constituency all over the province where the return of the Conservative candidate was assured. He had opposed party lines in the past, but he believed the time had now come when they were necessary in the best interests of the province. The Conservative Party was for the first time in the Provincial field as a Conservative Party, and it was going to win. He urged Nanaimo to get into the band wagon, to organize, to set a date for the nominating meeting, to choose the strongest possible candidate, and having chosen him, to loyally stand by him and carry him to victory.

Much was said about the spread of the Socialist movement. The Socialists, however, were drawn mainly from the Liberal ranks. They were men who if they did not vote Socialist would vote Liberal. They were a source of weakness to the opposition but they did not effect the position of the Conservatives except favorably as weakening their opponents. He would not dogmatize on the local situation, which his hearers doubtless understood better than he did, but he was by no means sure that a three cornered contest was the worst thing that could happen.

All over setting-st conservative als over Liberals, Joseph Ma Innes were this or an government The spe view the constituenc ming up w least tw would be (abilities tion. Passing Mr. Green bia needed but the go far. It w Grand Tru servative g templated. come to th to the coal much less on it by S Mr. Tarte, bec, with l ally in Ne toba and ti Ontario ri tive, there the party

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ONCE MORE.

Fourteen hundred names are now in the voters list, but there must still be over a hundred who have not enrolled. There is not much more time for delay. If you do not register by twelve o'clock tomorrow night, your chance is gone as far as this election is concerned.

THE GRIT MONEY-BAG.

The Revelstoke *Herald* says: When W. W. B. McInnes and H. B. Gilmour went east they took along the Grit machine's sack and brought it back loaded. Tribute was imposed on the leading corporations and "Wandering Willie" came back with a jubilant smile—and \$50,000. This sum, aided from local sources, will be used by the Liberals to debauch the electorate between now and October 31st. The opinion of the Grit machine is that the sweeping victory of Premier Roblin in Manitoba is the precursor of a Conservative revival all over the Dominion which must be stopped if it takes millions. As B. C. is next in line for a strong Conservative administration special efforts will be made here to beat the Mc-Bride government. Money will be spent like water.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Nearly everyone is willing to admit that a new transcontinental line is greatly needed by Canada, and all but the over-cautious recognize that now is the time to begin the great work. The scheme presented by the government however, is far from meeting with such unanimous support, and it will be difficult to persuade the people of Canada that the road cannot be built on better terms than those suggested.

The government agrees to pay the total cost of the construction of a line from Winnipeg to Moncton, at a probable outlay of \$50,000,000. They further promise to pay the interest on this amount for seven years, say \$10,500,000 and the interest on the bonds on the mountain section for seven years, about \$3,780,000, and guarantee bonds for the company to the value of about \$20,000,000, besides donating public lands for stations, yards, etc., etc., wherever these can be made available.

Then for a period of fifty years the road will be under private management, the government not even obtaining full control of the rates. If to this is added the consideration that Canada's investment of the huge sum of \$68,000,000 in the Intercolonial will forever be prevented from becoming profitable, that there is not a single binding safeguard in the whole agreement, and that no penalties are imposed, it will be apparent that the scheme will require considerable modification before it can be endorsed by the people as the

All over the country the tide was setting strongly in favor of the Conservative Party. Thoughtful Liberals everywhere admitted that the Liberals, headed as they were by Mr. Joseph Martin and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes were not in a position to give this or any other province a good government.

The speaker here proceeded to review the position, constituency by constituency, and concluded by summing up with the prediction that at least two thirds of the next house would be Conservative, while the probabilities favored a larger proportion.

Passing on to Dominion politics, Mr. Green said that British Columbia needed transportation facilities, but the government was going too far. It was proposing to give the Grand Trunk such terms as no Conservative government had ever contemplated. The Grand Trunk must come to the coast and would come to the coast, and it would come for much less than was being pressed up on it by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. With Mr. Tarte, an effective ally in Quebec, with Mr. Blair, another effective ally in New Brunswick, with Manitoba and the west Conservative, and Ontario rapidly turning Conservative, there was every prospect that the party would sweep the country

when the general election for the Dominion came on.

What had the Dominion government done for British Columbia? Take the silver lead question as an example. He, the speaker, came from a silver lead country, a country in which business had been dead for three years because the silver lead miners had not had the protection they needed. He would not belittle the lead bounty offered by the government, but it was not just what was needed which was a high duty on lead and lead products. They wanted all foreign lead kept out. It was true the Dominion could only take one-third of the present output but the stimulus to the industry would be great and manufacturers be encouraged to refine lead within the Dominion. The Liberal government would not give them a duty. They dare not touch the tariff as then other people would want a tariff revision—a good argument for protection and for a government which would give protection as opposed to one which dazed neither advance duties as required nor boldly carry out its own programme, but which left things practically where their predecessors had put them. The bonus would not stimulate anything beyond smelting, it would not encourage home refining, and while they were glad to get it for what it was worth it was not what was really required to meet the situation. British Columbia was entitled to protection for her industries. They had been paying for the protection of eastern manufacturers through the nose, they had been paying heavily for loyalty to Canada. The Liberal government should have protected those industries for which protection was asked.

Respecting the policy of the government which he represented, Mr. Green said that an elaboration of that was the prerogative of his chief, who at an early date would give the public his proposals. He could say, however, that the government would not be dominated by any section of the country. It would not be a Victoria government but a British Columbia government.

Regarding the employment of Chinese in mines, a matter which was rightly a live question, and which

came within his own department, he would say that the government was making every effort to enforce the law. Last year he had introduced a bill which Mr. McInnes had ruined. When, as was expected, this was disallowed, he the speaker, had again introduced it in its original form, and Mr. McInnes had taken it without changing a word, and had passed it as a government measure. One of the first acts of the present government upon taking office had been to issue instructions that the law was to be carried out and he thought by the time they got through with it his hearers would admit that they were not in any way trying to sidetrack the quest.

Mr. Green resumed his seat amid a round of applause and the general business of the meeting was resumed. It was decided out of hand to nominate a candidate at a meeting to be held as soon as possible, and after some discussion of dates, Saturday, Aug. 22 was selected for this purpose, the meeting to take place at the Eagles' Hall at 8.30 p.m. It was also decided to open committee rooms at once, the premises in the Johnston block, next to Mr. W. K. Leighton's office, being chosen.

Mr. Leighton, who has been appointed returning officer, resigned the secretaryship of the association, and Mr. A. E. Planta was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Hayloops Standard Aug 13 1903

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As several of our readers have expressed a certain amount of incredulosity as to the authenticity of the statements made in our issue of July 31st, concerning the scandalous boodling of Mr. F. J. Deane in connection with the Chinese Commission, we wish to say that they were taken from pages X. 7 to 11 of Volume II of the Auditor General's Report for 1902, a copy of which is in our office and open to inspection. The Report makes very instructive reading and contains in addition to the above scandal some other very astounding revelations regarding the misuse of the public moneys in this district, of which we will have something to say later on.

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true solution of the new line problem.

A FAMILY QUARREL

Disatisfied Conservatives in Open Meeting

Pass Resolutions Defining Their Attitude

Forty-five representative conservatives of Nelson met last night in the board of trade rooms for the purpose of considering the position of the conservative party in Nelson in the coming elections.

The meeting without a dissenting voice passed four resolutions severely condemning the action of Fred. Starkey, president of the local conservative association, in refusing to call a general meeting of the party; also John Houston's recent utterances in his paper and determining to ignore as irregular the convention called for tonight. The fourth resolution expressed loyalty to the conservative party as a whole.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the board of trade rooms being well filled with local conservatives, Mr. Carley moved that Dr. Stoddart take the chair, which he accordingly did and explained in a few words the object of the meeting. It was a meeting of the Nelson conservative association called by some of its members after repeated refusals on the part of the president to call such a meeting.

Barney Archibald was elected secretary, and then W. A. Macdonald took the floor.

He thought it only fair to make public the reasons for calling this meeting without authority. So far back as June last, when an election to be fought on party lines was known to be imminent, the conservatives of Nelson thought that a meeting should be held to cure, if possible, the friction known to be existing in the party. He, Mr. Macdonald, had been put on the executive in 1897, although Mr. Houston was not even then acceptable to him, and he used his position on the executive to have a meeting held. Mr. Starkey met his proposition to hold such a meeting with a counter proposition that the executive should meet four or five of those opposed to Mr. Houston and discuss the matter. While not abandoning his request for a public meeting, Mr. Macdonald agreed to this in the meantime. This was on June 27th, but although a day and hour was named, Mr. Starkey did not then attend nor has he since made any effort, in spite of numerous requests, by letter and otherwise, to hold this meeting.

An excellent opportunity for a consideration of these questions was presented when hon. Mr. McBride came to Nelson. Starkey then agreed to meet Mr. Macdonald and his associates, but although they waited until midnight at the Phoenix hotel, the place of meeting arranged, no member of the executive turned up. Mr. Macdonald then wrote the following letter to Mr. Starkey:

Dear Sir,—I regret that you have failed to keep your promise with me as to attending with the executive and having consultation with the hon. Mr. McBride as to the political situation in Nelson. Your breach of faith in this connection I regret not only personally but for the sake of the party, as I have no doubt if you had carried out your promise and been in attendance with the executive much might have been accomplished to smooth over our difficulties and an arrangement of some kind arrived at by which the conservative party united could hope to hold the city. As it is, it would appear as if you and those immediately associated with you are not desirous of doing anything in that direction. I am leaving in the morning for Manitoba, and all I can say is that the responsibility for the continuance of the friction existing amongst the conservatives will rest with those who created it and are making no effort towards its removal.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Even after this complete breach of faith Mr. Macdonald wrote a third letter to the president on his return from Manitoba on August 5th, asking again for a public meeting, but got no answer.

Last Monday a few members of the party signed the subjoined requisition, the names were obtained in a few minutes and many more could have been got, as this meeting showed:

Fred. Starkey, Esq., President Liberal-Conservative Assn., Nelson, B. C.

Dear Sir,—You have been repeatedly asked to call a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the city, but have failed to do so. No meeting has been held for months, though a general election is at hand. We now request you to call a general meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association for Wednesday evening at 8.30 in the board of trade rooms, such meeting being for the purpose of considering all matters pertaining to the welfare of the party and to endeavor to so unite the party as to ensure the election of a conservative candidate.

Signed by W. A. Macdonald, John Elliot, F. J. Bradley, Harry Bird, Frank Fletcher, T. F. Stoddart, P. Lamont, R. W. Hannington, H. E. T. Haultain.

The requisition was accompanied by this letter:

Fred. Starkey, President Liberal-Conservative Assn., City.

Dear Sir,—I am anxious to make one last effort towards harmony before it is

too late. I enclose a request signed by a few of the many who desire a meeting. The decision and responsibility rest with you. If you decide to call the meeting, I would suggest notice being inserted in the morning paper. Trusting that you will do so.

W. A. MACDONALD.
"And even to this no answer was received," exclaimed Mr. Macdonald; "nothing but insults and dirty epithets hurled at us on the streets" yesterday and today. And yet the names signed to this requisition show that the desire for the meeting did not originate with me alone.

"Is this the kind of treatment a man desiring to be fair should mete out to members of his own party? Unless their desire is to 'drive us out of the party or make us follow like a flock of sheep.'" Mr. Macdonald then moved the following resolution, seconded by Geo. Steel:

Whereas Mr. Fred Starkey, as president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, has neglected to call any meeting of the association of conservatives generally for the purpose of either preparing to heal the differences known to exist in the local conservative ranks, and has broken faith as to meetings arranged with him to be called for that purpose, and has also failed to comply with or even had the courtesy to reply to a request signed by acknowledged conservatives for a public meeting of the association:

Therefore this public meeting of conservatives approves of the calling of this meeting so that the members of the party as a whole may have an opportunity of being heard, and further, this meeting condemns the course pursued by the president of the association and declares his conduct betokens a lack of fairness and true appreciation of his position and an apparent desire to act solely in the interest of a portion only of the party.

Speaking to the resolution, Frank Fletcher said that Starkey was irresponsible, he took his orders from some one else. He remembered that when he ran as a conservative against Dr. Hall, liberal and Mr. Houston, provincial, his friends were called Turners and dirty conservatives by the man now calling himself a conservative. He did not consider Houston any more a conservative than a liberal.

Mr. Gordon said he had been told by Houston's friends when he deplored the existing split that Houston would carry Nelson without any support of this wing of the party, and that their support would not be asked.

Mr. Macdonald's motion carried unanimously by a standing vote.

John Elliot moved the following, seconded by P. Lamont:

That whereas until the year 1900 John Houston never allied himself with the conservatives of the city of Nelson, but on the contrary systematically belittled the party, and its local organization, and strove in every way to weaken our cause:

And whereas subsequent to his reluctant enrolment as a member of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the city, Mr. Houston, instead of trying to promote harmony in the conservative ranks has sought to create and perpetuate dissension and array one portion of the party against the other:

And whereas the seeds of dissension have been so well sown by Mr. Houston that dissension now prevails in the ranks:

And whereas the conduct of Mr. Houston as a member of the legislative assembly has not been such as to reflect credit upon the city of Nelson or tend towards obtaining support of self-respecting conservatives:

And whereas Mr. Houston, aside from his conduct towards local conservatives, and as a member, has through his newspaper showed his disloyalty and desire to injure the first conservative government of British Columbia by slurring remarks as to the premier and his cabinet, and publishing statements as to the likelihood of the defeat of all members of the government who might contest Victoria and Vancouver:

And whereas Mr. Houston has openly stated on the streets of Nelson that if unsuccessful at a convention he would run as an independent, thus giving further proof of his disloyalty and forfeiting any right to conservative confidence and support:

Therefore this public meeting of Liberal-Conservatives of Nelson, condemns the actions of John Houston through his newspaper in belittling the conservative government:

And further, this meeting declares that neither party loyalty nor a desire to hold Nelson for the conservative cause should compel a sacrifice of self-respect by supporting Mr. Houston as a candidate of the conservative party, and desires to repudiate him as a representative of the conservative party.

Mr. Elliot said Houston intended to use the conservative party so long as it was to him an advantage. Houston said in effect, "I am the man, the only fit and proper man to represent the conservatives of Nelson," and his friends, "You can support him or do the other thing; we don't care a damn." Mr. Houston was reaching the end of his tether; this was the meeting he declared would be attended by only four lawyers and a dentist. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Lennie charged that Houston had gone to Vancouver and knowing that he (Lennie) was a possible candidate, had that rule made making every voter at a convention pledge himself to support the choice of the convention, thus ensuring himself the nomination.

W. A. Macdonald said that so far as he could find out, only Houston and Russell, of Victoria, were present at that alleged meeting of the provincial executive, and therefore it was not a regular meeting.

John Elliot said he had telegraphed for the names of those present at the alleged meeting, but had received no answer from Mr. Russell.

Frank Fletcher then moved the fol-

lowing resolution, seconded by R. M. Macdonald, which was carried unanimously: Resolved that the election of delegates and convention called for the city of Nelson are irregular and not binding upon conservatives:

Further resolved that aside from such irregularity the election of delegates as outlined might aptly be termed a gold-brick proposition for John Houston's benefit as with a preponderance of conservative votes in the west ward a majority of delegates is granted to the east ward, where Mr. Houston's strength lies:

Further resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the election of delegates and convention so unfairly called should be ignored.

D. M. Carley said the English language was too limited to deal with the man they were condemning. Why should Mr. Houston—so recent a convert to conservatism—head the party? The Tribune had contained nothing but abuse of the hon. Mr. McBride, and was daily furnishing ammunition for the liberals in their campaign.

This concluded the real business of the meeting, but Mr. Bradley rose and said he desired to move one more resolution. Seconded by Mr. Lennie, he moved as follows:

That while resolutions passed this evening deal with difficulties in the local ranks of the conservative party, we desire to place on record our allegiance to the conservative party and our confidence in hon. Mr. Borden as leader of the federal house and the hon. Mr. McBride as the premier of the local government.

This was carried unanimously.

Before the meeting dispersed, cheers for Mr. Borden and hon. Mr. McBride were called for and given with such hearty goodwill by the 45 conservatives present that one man was moved to remark: "Good cheers those for four lawyers and a dentist."

The following is a partial list of those present: Dr. Stoddart, J. Elliot, W. A. Macdonald, G. G. Gordon, J. Hedley, W. W. Bradley, R. Macdonald, D. M. Carley, F. J. Bradley, A. Jeffs, R. H. Hannington, Geo. Steele, A. Macdonald, A. G. Gamble, G. P. Plaiser, G. Stead, P. Lamont, J. Templeton, R. S. Lennie, G. Clark, Leslie Hill, J. Jackson, W. Vol-lume, R. K. Stevens, C. Watta, C. J. Archibald, F. C. Green, H. E. T. Haultain, F. Fletcher, J. R. Dunlop, P. R. Boulbee, H. Bird, R. M. Bird, E. C. Wragge, J. Jesse, H. H. Stewart, H. Pollock, C. H. Cumming, G. R. McFarland, — Hansford, — Bayley, and others.

Daily news
Aug 14 1903

PRACTICAL POLITICIANS

Tories Appoint Nominating Tickets

Printed Lists are Formally Approved

A meeting of the conservatives of the east ward was held last evening in the committee rooms at the corner of Josephine and Baker streets. Between 70 and 80 were present, with mayor Ross as chairman, and the business of selecting delegates for the convention on Saturday evening was carried through in short order. To these printed slips were passed around which bore the names of 15 delegates and 15 alternates. These were unanimously appointed without a dissenting voice, none of the anti-Houstonites having put in an appearance. The list was as follows:

Delegates—G. W. Bartlett, G. Erickson, J. A. Gilker, J. A. Irving, F. Irvine, J. A. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Malone, W. E. McCandlish, W. R. McLean, Dr. W. O. Ross, T. Sprout, C. H. Sewall, F. Starkey, W. F. Teesdale, R. Weir.

Alternates—H. H. Avery, J. Blomberg, S. Boyd, J. Dover, J. Hepburn, J. W. Holmes, J. Houston, Dr. LaBau, A. J. Marks, D. McArthur, J. L. Porter, R. B. Reiley, A. Thomas, J. D. Wightman.

At the conclusion of the appointing of delegates, John Houston was called on for a speech. He stated that the present occasion was probably the first straight conservative meeting ever held in Nelson because it was only a short time since the people of the province had decided on introducing party lines. Now that party lines had been introduced, it was the duty of every man to declare for either one side or the other, or else keep out of party conventions, and vote as his conscience dictated. After touching briefly on the friction engendered in getting the party organized for provincial politics for the first time, he went on to say that at previous elections the fight had been between the people who were in the government and those who wanted to be. He had generally been with those who wanted to be, and although they had been successful here the other side had been too strong in other ridings with one exception. On that occasion, for some reason, the party failed to keep together after a year and a half, and since then the people have been given a kind of mixed-up government, with conservatives, liberals, independents and socialists on both sides of the fence. Now that party lines were declared for, however, it was the duty of every man who had any manhood in him to declare for one thing or the other. No party had ever been successful that was not led by practical politicians. Once or twice the experiment of putting an ornamental politician at the head of a political party had been tried, but it was never successful. This was pretty well understood in Nelson, where, he believed, there were more practical politicians than in any city of its size in Canada. The conservatives were going to win because they knew what they were about.

Other speakers were R. Craig, Fred. Irvine, alderman J. A. Irving, C. H. Sewall, J. Dover, A. J. Marks, F. Starkey and W. R. McLean.

In conclusion, the chairman announced that the convention to select delegates would be held on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the committee rooms.

Twenty-seven conservatives last night attended the meeting called by the executive of the conservative association for the west ward of the city and elected nine delegates and nine alternate delegates to the nominating convention which will be held in the conservative committee rooms tomorrow evening.

William Irvine was nominated chairman and George Hunter secretary, when the meeting assembled at the board of trade rooms at 8.30 last evening.

The chairman in a short address defended the legality of the meeting, which, he said, had been attacked. "We are here," he went on to say, "as conservatives with one object in view, that is the advantage of the conservative party as a whole and not of any faction."

Nine delegates were to be elected for the west ward. This number having been figured out by the executive as the proper number to allot to the west ward, having regard to the number of conservatives on the association's roll. Nominations were then called for and a printed ballot with the following names, was distributed:

Delegates—J. Bradshaw, J. R. Choate, W. Irvine, W. McNab, J. McAstocker, D. McBeath, D. McDonald, R. Peebles, G. Stanley.

Alternate Delegates—J. E. Annable, T. Bennet, R. J. Coleman, J. W. Grier, E. Harrop, A. Munro, A. W. Munroe, F. W. Pettit, H. H. Ward.

The nominations were confined to the names on the previously arranged and printed ballots with this one exception, George Hunter, the secretary, was also nominated.

The election resulted in the return of practically the men whose names appeared on the printed ballot, the only difference being that Hunter was elected a delegate in place of G. Stanley, who in turn replaced T. Bennett on the list of alternate delegates.

At the close of the balloting the chairman made announcement of the convention on Saturday, and said that although only delegates would be permitted to vote, all conservatives would be welcome.

The meeting then dispersed. There was no speaking other than the short opening and closing address of the chairman.

L. H. Avery, J. Blomberg, J. Hepburn, J. W. Houston, Dr. LaBau, A. J. Porter, J. L. Porter, R. B. Mas, J. D. Wightman.

... of the appointing John Houston was called. He stated that the first meeting ever held was only a short time ago and that the people of the province were introducing party lines. It was probably the first meeting ever held in the province. It was only a short time ago and that the people of the province were introducing party lines. It was probably the first meeting ever held in the province. It was only a short time ago and that the people of the province were introducing party lines.

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THE DAILY HERALD
Aug 13 1903
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CONSERVATIVES MEET.

Quite a large gathering of Conservatives assembled last evening to greet the Hon. Robert Green, who paid a flying visit to town yesterday. Mr. W. K. Leighton, secretary of the local Conservative Association, went down to Ladysmith in the morning and a meeting of the faithful was held there during the afternoon, and Mr. Green and Mr. Leighton came up to Nanaimo in the evening. The meeting last night was private, being confined to Conservatives, but it was learned afterwards that a very satisfactory meeting had been held. A letter was read from the secretary of the civic league, stating that the Liberals had signified their willingness to open negotiations with a view to uniting on a candidate and the labor party was expected to hold a meeting next week to consider the matter. This letter was received and filed and action deferred till the next meeting on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst. Secretary Leighton presented his resignation as secretary, owing to having been appointed returning officer. This was accepted, and Mr. A. F. Planta appointed in his place.

Mr. Green then addressed the meeting at considerable length, going carefully into the state of country, politically speaking. He predicted a sweeping victory for the government and took up the constituencies one by one, conceding the Liberals some seats, and showing that he was intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of each. His final estimate was that the next house would be one-third Liberal and two-thirds Conservative. Mr. Green returns to Victoria this morning.

*news advertiser
 Aug. 14 1903*

OPPOSITION PIN PRICKS.

The Provincial Opposition press appears to be in great straits to find any plausible ground for attacking the Government. A correspondent sends us a copy of the Kamloops "Sentinel," containing an article in which it is stated that Mr. McBride gives his position as Premier "to a trick." Beyond that bald statement there is nothing to indicate what the "trick" was to which Mr. McBride resorted in order to secure his elevation to office. This reticence is not singular, since there is not the least ground for the assertion. We have never pretended to claim that the fact of the Conservatives, and not the Liberals being in office was due to any action of the former, since both parties were united in the course that brought about the downfall of the Prior Government. As, however, Mr. McBride occupied the position of leader of the Opposition at that crisis, the Lieutenant-Governor sent for him. There was no "trick" on Mr. McBride's part, and it is silly to suggest such a thing.

Nanaimo Free Press
 The Commercial and Church Street
 NANAIMO, B. C.
 NORRIS BROS. PUBLISHERS
Aug 13 1903

THE CAMPAIGN.

With the introduction last evening of a minister of the Crown, the Hon. R. F. Green, to the members of the local Conservative Association, the campaign of that party in this electoral district may be said to have been fairly inaugurated and it now begins to look as if there would be something doing in politics in Nanaimo in the near future. The Liberals completed their organization many moons ago and have since been perfecting the weapons they have devised for offence and defence in the coming struggle, and the Socialists allege that their campaign is everlasting and that elections make little difference as regards increasing their activity. Although the last to enter the field, however, it looks as if the Conservatives would be the first to nominate formally their candidate. Neither the Liberals nor the Socialists have yet got so far as that, but now that the example has been set something will doubtless be heard pretty soon from their camps. And then the real excitement will commence.

At this time of writing there are 1150 names on the list of voters for Nanaimo. Less than thirty hours after the publication of this issue of the Free Press the list will be closed finally so far as the Provincial elections are concerned and those who have not entered their names then will take part in the coming campaign merely as spectators. We need not enlarge upon the duty of every eligible citizen in this matter. The fact that while there has been little organized effort to enroll the electors nearly twelve hundred names have been placed on the list in a constituency the population of which does not much exceed six thousand, demonstrates that public spirit obtains here to a very large extent. It is just possible, however, that in spite of the warnings issued through the press there are citizens who are under the impression that having registered in years gone by their names are on the list. Once again we state with the utmost emphasis that if such there be they will find themselves unable to vote when election day comes around. Unless an elector has filled out a form, signed it and sworn to it, he is not an elector his name is not on the list and if he does not hurry to the court house or to some notary public it will not be on the list at all and he will be disfranchised.

*Colonist
 Aug 14 1903 249*

**Portents Of
 Coming Victory**
 Conservative Meetings Clearly
 Show the Trend of Public
 Feeling.

**Hon. Mr. Green At Nanaimo
 Hon. Mr. Tatlow at Salt
 Spring Island.**

Hon. Capt. Tatlow, minister of finance, returned to Victoria yesterday from a flying trip to Salt Spring Island. He left Victoria on his bicycle on Wednesday afternoon, and proceeded to North Saanich; from that point he took a boat to Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring, where a team was in waiting to convey him to his destination, which was Ganges Harbor. On reaching that point about 9 o'clock, Mr. Tatlow found a very fine, representative gathering of the Conservatives waiting for him. The meeting numbered upwards of 40 persons. The meeting having been called to order, the Hon. Finance Minister made a few remarks upon the purposes of the meeting and the importance of thorough organization, and he then briefly outlined the policy of the government, and enumerated the principal items which they wished to carry into effect, and concluded by reviewing all that the government had done up to the present.

A roll was then drawn up, pledging the people who signed it to support the candidate who should be nominated by the Conservative party convention. Thirty persons then present signed the roll. Mr. R. L. Chapple, of Ganges Harbor, was then unanimously elected president of the association; Mr. Grimmer of Pender Island, vice-president, and Mr. Caldwell, secretary-treasurer. A committee was then formed who arranged for representatives from the various islands, and the roll was then held in Ganges Harbor on the 24th inst. The meeting, which lasted until long after midnight, was of the most harmonious character throughout.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow had then to face the long drive back to Fulford Harbor, the long boat-pull to Sidney, and after that the night ride on the wheel to Victoria, a trip which fairly illustrates the fact that His Majesty's ministers in British Columbia should not be weaklings, mentally or physically. Hon. Capt. Tatlow finished his arduous journey in excellent condition, and was delighted with the reception he had met with on the Island, and at the splendid prospects of the party in that extensive constituency.

Amongst those who attended the meeting from this side of the channel was Mr. Critchley, of Sidney, president of the Conservative Association in that district.

Hon. Capt. Tatlow assured a representative of the Colonist who saw him last night, that the prospects for the party on the Islands could not be better. The Conservatives were united and enthusiastic. There could be no doubt that the convention which was to be held on the 24th would show how strong the party was in that constituency.

At present there is a decided lull in political circles, but it is evidently only the calm before the storm.

During the last few days quite a large number of voters registered in Victoria and in Vancouver, owing to the special efforts made to bring the voters to the mark. Much improvement was noted in the lists before they closed yesterday. This is the last day on which electors can register, and the Conservative committee hopes that any person who has neglected to register will not fail to attend to this most important duty at once.

Victoria Liberals who were interrogated yesterday as to the handsome sum which it is freely alleged that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes brought back with him from Ottawa, replied only with smiles of varying humor. It is hardly necessary to remark that interest of the most intense kind is now felt in the health, welfare and happiness of Mr. McInnes, whose peregrinations are now followed with an eager anxiety.

ed in that paper, tells the story of the offense referred to:

"To the Editor.—I beg to publicly protest at the action of the Attorney-General, Mr. McPhillips, when he, on the 5th inst., at Claxton, advised the electorate on the wharf there, from the bridge of the steamer Tees, in a loud voice, "to be sure and only vote for their own countryman." I have good reason to believe that this will be the election cry of some of his Conservative followers. While not denying that I have not been born in Canada, I certainly claim the right of Canadian citizenship, residing in Canada continuously for over 20 years, during 16 of which I have resided in British Columbia. My record for that length of time is well known in this district. Such expressions on a public platform by one of the leaders of the Conservative party is, to say the least, very ill advised, and will not fail to come back on them on the 31st of October as a boomerang.

PETER HERMAN.
Liberal Candidate.

Port Essington, B.C., Aug. 7th, 1903.

The Inland Sentinel



Kamloops, Friday, August 14, 1903.

NATURALIZED SUBJECTS.

We have always been inclined to consider Attorney General McPhillips a fair minded man, but this opinion has been rudely shaken by the outrageous attitude assumed by him towards naturalized British subjects during his northern trip, in company with his colleague and leader, Premier McBride.

The Liberal candidate in the Skeena electoral district is Peter Herman, a naturalized British subject, a gentleman who has been a resident in Canada for twenty years, sixteen of which have been passed in this province. During all that time he has taken an active interest in the affairs of the country of his adoption, and in every sense, and in the eyes of the law and constitution of our country Mr. Herman is as much a subject of His Majesty the King as is Mr. McPhillips himself. As such he is entitled to all the privileges and is subject to all the amenities that go with full and loyal citizenship. But these privileges are denied him by the Attorney General.

During the course of their campaign tour, the Premier and his Attorney General visited Claxton, and there Mr. McPhillips, speaking in public, urged the electors "to be sure and only vote for their own countryman." There is only one construction to be placed upon such an utterance. It is very evident that Mr. McPhillips does not consider the naturalized British subject to be as good a citizen as the natural born Britisher. He denies to the naturalized subject that loyalty of purpose and sentiment which his oath of allegiance implies.

It is a strange attitude for a Minister of the Crown to take. If there is any one official, any one member of the government, who should be willing to accord every British subject, whether naturalized or natural born, equal rights and privileges, the Attorney General should be that one. But out of his own mouth he has shown that he does not consider the naturalized Britisher as good a subject as himself, for instance. For giving utterance to such a sentiment, even though he feels it, Mr. McPhillips is deserving of censure. As a Minister of the Crown he went out of his way to offer a gratuitous insult not only to Mr. Herman but to every naturalized British Columbian. The Conservative Attorney-General has been found guilty of a faux pas which will not be readily forgotten. Many of Canada's best subjects are of foreign birth but have become naturalized. They are to be found in every walk of life in this Province, and are in every way loyal, law abiding, and respected members of the community, and it is not meet that they should be the butt of innuendo at the hands of the Attorney-General of the Province.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Victoria Times and published

THE DEMAND FOR RAILWAYS.

It is to be feared that Mr. Blair either did not profit so much by his western trip as was hoped at the time, or he failed to grasp the sense of public sentiment in this Province respecting railway construction. The meagre reports furnished to the press of his speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific state that the ex-Minister of Railways declared there is no demand from British Columbia for a transcontinental railway. In view of the efforts that have been made in this Province during the past decade to obtain additional transcontinental railway transportation it is difficult to conceive how anyone, least of all Mr. Blair, could arrive at such a conclusion. The strenuous efforts on behalf of the British Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the V. V. & E., and like proposals are too well known to need more than mention and they amply suffice to show that the demand in this Province for another transcontinental railway is a very real and live one.

There is, however, a great difference between the schemes brought before the Provincial Legislature for the building of a line through the northern part of the Province and the proposal which is now made by the Federal Government for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Each of those other schemes was tied to large grants of money and land, and they were intended primarily, so far as the western portion was concerned, to benefit Victoria. This scheme is not, however, associated with any land or cash subsidy, and because of this feature alone it is entitled to the hearty endorsement of all good citizens. British Columbia is in need of railways; they are essential to the development of our resources and the settlement of our lands. British Columbia needs capital and population, and the new railway will bring both, even as the C. P. R. has brought them. Towns will spring up; new markets for all manner of produce will be created and in general all the benefits that come from an increased population will be experienced by British Columbia. Whatever there may be in the proposition that is not so satisfactory as some desire, from the British Columbian's point of view it cannot be well improved upon, since its construction will not directly cost the people of the Province a single dollar, and instead of there being a large annual interest charge on money borrowed to give away as a subsidy, the Province will put into its coffers the product of the sale of the Crown lands along the line of railway, lands that will not be alienated for the benefit of a corporation, but which will, under the G. T. R. scheme, remain the property of the Province, a valuable asset. For railways built on such terms there is a great demand in British Columbia.

*W. Daily News
Aug 14, 1903*

PARR FOR YMIR.

The Ymir liberal convention yesterday was a model of unanimity, and Alfred Parr, the choice of the delegates assembled, starts in the race with all the backing necessary to ensure his return at the head of the poll on the 31st of October next. Mr. Parr knows very well how important it is to have a thorough organization at work in election times and he doubtless appreciates the cordial and enthusiastic manner in which his nomination was made yesterday. His candidature will be well received all over the riding, and there is every indication that he will easily succeed in downing his opponent whoever the latter may be.

THE G. T. P. AND I. C. R.

The position assumed by some of the opponents of the administration at Ottawa in regard to the railway policy is somewhat amusing. Their criticisms of the Intercolonial railway have been caustic, they have declared over and over again that it was an abject failure, that it never had been and never would be of any commercial use, and that the best thing the government could do would be to dispose of it or to close it up. But now that it is proposed to construct a line one of whose great recommendations is that it will be gathering other than a commercial line, that it will fulfil those elements and requirements in which the I. C. R. was declared to be so sadly lacking, what do we find? That the very people who had so much to say about the uselessness of the I. C. R. are now loud-mouthed in their condemnation of the government for proposing to parallel that line and thus kill it. There is something incompatible about the position they take, but considering the source, there is, after all, little wonder that they should find no better argument against the government's policy than that. Although never projected as a commercial line, avowedly built as a political and military highway under judicious handling by the present administration, it has been plucked from the unhappy condition in which maladministration of its affairs had plunged it and brought it into disrepute, and it has been so improved in both equipment and service that its financial condition has correspondingly improved also. Its utility as a local railway will in no wise be interfered with by the line from Moncton to Quebec and it will still continue, under the judicious management it has received, to serve a useful purpose. The Halifax Chronicle, discussing the effect the new line will have upon the I. C. R., observes: "The point has already been raised against the new railway by a direct route that it will parallel the I. C. R., be a competitor with it, and will reduce the traffic and the earnings of the latter. Will not a short commercial line be rather a complement of the I. C. R. than a competitor; create its own or induce new rather than rob existing traffic; will it not cater to a through trade, that the I. C. R. from its circuitous route cannot possibly carry? Its distance from the I. C. R. precludes its diverting any local business. Those who object to it on the ground that it will injure the I. C. R., may recollect that two new routes west have been opened since the completion of the I. C. R., namely, the short line and the C. P. R. to Edmonton. These have created new business and have not injured the I. C. R., which has since gone on prospering year by year. A new direct commercial line to the seaboard will create new business and not destroy the old."

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Herald
Aug 14 1903.

Mr. Green And The Party

Cannot See Any Advantage Outside
Of Conservative Party

The Hon. Robert F. Green, representing the provincial government, is reported as follows in the Free Press, in an interview given specially for publication.

"There is no deal of any kind," said "In the matter of things there could not possibly be one. The conservatives are in the field to win the coming election and not to make compromises or deals, before the fight is fairly on. Regarding the suggestion that here in Nanaimo a combination should be made between the conservatives and the liberals for the purpose of defeating the socialist candidate, I am of the opinion that an arrangement that involved conservative support for any but a straight conservative candidate pledged to the party would be a mistake. Personally I would have a candidate nominated here if he only got ten votes."

That Mr. Green's visit to Nanaimo was intended to favor the election of a socialist in this constituency and put a quietus on any arrangement intelligent conservatives are prepared to make in order to prevent a division of the forces opposed to socialism is most apparent from the interview which was made public through the columns of the Free Press last evening and is republished in the Herald today.

Mr. Green stated that he would favor the nomination of a conservative candidate if he only got ten votes. Now why should Mr. Green favor the nomination of a candidate who would be sure of defeat?

Obviously there can be but one reason; and that is to draw votes from one or the other of the candidates between whom the election is being fought, which in this case would certainly favor the socialist, as the number of conservatives who would rather vote socialist than labor or even liberal is confined to the very few rabid kind-of which apparently Mr. Green is one-who prefer party before principle, who would rather wrap themselves up in the mantle of their conservative exclusiveness and say: "If the conservatives can't rule, then let the world go hang."

Such a stand does not argue for Mr. Green anything but blind party devotion, which may be a good thing in its way, but is twenty years behind the times in Nanaimo, and would not be countenanced for one moment by nine-tenths of the members of the conservative party here.

Can Mr. Green advance a single reason why conservatives should not unite with the liberals and labor men? Are they of superior intelligence? Are they made of different clay? Have they not the same foibles and frailties as other men? Are their hands not scarred by the same kind of work? Are they not in fact the same kind of individuals in every detail that comprise both the labor and liberal parties in this city and have they not in the present case got a common

ground to work on and a common object to secure?

Then why should the fetish of party be invoked to divide men who have a common purpose and who have been accustomed to working together in the political field with the most satisfactory results.

We notice with pleasure that the conservative party assembled did not endorse any such reactionary views, as those expressed by Mr. Green. The party had already appointed a committee of three to negotiate with the liberals and labor men in the endeavor to secure a common candidate, and at their meeting on Wednesday night an adjournment was purposely taken to allow the other parties plenty of time to consider their offer, and appoint similar committees. This must have been a rather unpleasant sequel to Mr. Green, but the conservatives here know local conditions better than he and if they are fully aware if they adopted any such fossilized programme as advised by Mr. Green they would certainly be left at the polls with no more than the ten votes which Mr. Green would favor sacrificing a conservative candidate to secure.

Boundary
Creek Jones
Aug 14

POLITICAL FORECAST

The List of Candidates
Up to Date

GRITS WILL HAVE MAJORITY

Are Certain of Carrying 24 Seats
Out of a House of 42

Next Saturday evening the majority of the Conservative candidates will be nominated by conventions in the several ridings of the province. In Greenwood and one or two other ridings where Conservatives are not sufficiently strong to stand the pace set them by John Houston, the president of the Provincial association, conventions will be held later on—provided the faithful attend in sufficient numbers. Tonight the Conservatives are holding preliminary meetings at Greenwood, Eholt and Midway for the purpose of electing delegates, and the convention will be held in Greenwood next Friday evening.

From all the information that can be obtained from reliable sources it looks as if the Liberals are going to have a good working majority in the next legislature. The bold and aggressive railway policy which Sir Wilfrid Laurier unfolded in the commons the other day will mean much to British Columbia and the people generally are determined that British Columbia is going to support and co-operate with Sir Wilfrid in that splendid policy of development the province needs so much. The Times does not wish any of its readers to wear any money on its forecast because of an old saying

that there is nothing so uncertain as an election or a horse race. Something unusual may happen in the two and a half months before the election to affect the result; but as has already been stated the Liberals from all indications are certain of a good working majority.

To begin at the beginning. Alberni on the west coast of Vancouver Island is certain to return a Liberal.

If the Liberals of Victoria would only get together and not let so many private interests influence the contest they could elect four Liberals. With a strong faction of the Conservative party determined to knife Hon. A. E. McPhillips, the attorney-general in the McBride cabinet, the Liberals are almost sure of electing two men.

Saanich is Hon. D. M. Eberts' camping ground. The exposures in the legislature must certainly have weakened him in that constituency and should he again be the candidate he is almost certain to meet defeat. In the 1900 election Charles Sangster, a good Liberal, was only a few votes short of victory, and with Eberts' bad record the Liberals should win this seat.

Esquimalt will go Tory. The Liberals will put up a hard fight there, but it will be a hopeless one. The majority of the electors of Esquimalt have been Tories since '59 and they will continue Tory until the great reaper gathers them in.

Cowichan is another district that is likely to return a Conservative for a similar reason. Of course newcomers may affect the result, but at this distance these two districts are conceded to the Conservatives.

T. F. Patterson, the Liberal candidate, is invincible in the Islands district. His election is certain.

Newcastle, a new electoral district on the outskirts of Nanaimo, is one of the puzzles in this election. It may return a Liberal, but is given to the Conservatives because it is within the principality of Dunsmuiria.

Nanaimo city will elect a Liberal. J. H. Hawthornthwaite will in all probability run there as a Socialist, but he cannot be elected, and the Conservatives have no show.

Comox will return a Liberal this time. The labor men have wisely de-

ecided not to put a candidate in the field and this makes the return of F. McB. Young, the Liberal candidate, a certainty.

John Oliver, the Liberal warhorse, cannot be defeated in Delta.

C. W. Munro, the Liberal candidate, will be re-elected in Chilliwack.

Dawdney will probably return the premier.

As Richmond's strong man, Thomas Kidd, has decided not to seek re-election the result in this constituency is problematical with the chances in favor of the Liberals.

In New Westminster city the situation is rather a complicated one. The Conservatives there could not return a straight Tory candidate, but Thomas Gifford is a strong personal friend of the premier's, and although always a Liberal, he is now running a supporter of McBride's. The Liberals hope to accomplish the defeat of this proselyte, but it is too early to determine the chances of their success.

In Vancouver city Liberals, Conservatives, Labor people and Socialists are all determined to place candidates in the field. With such a field it would be indeed a wise man who could pick the winners. Captain Tatlow, the minister of finance, will probably be elected; Wilson will again meet with defeat. The other four seats will be captured by the Liberals and Labor people who will work in harmony with the Liberal party.

In Skeena, C. W. D. Clifford, the member, will be defeated by Peter Herman, Liberal.

Atlin will return a Conservative. Cariboo may return two Conservatives.

Lillooet will probably return a Conservative.

Stuart Henderson, the Liberal candidate, is certain of election in Yale.

There will be a hot fight in Kamloops with the chances decidedly in favor of F. J. Deane, the Liberal candidate. Deane was defeated in a three cornered fight in 1900, but in a straight party fight there are sufficient Liberals in the district to give their candidate a handsome majority.

Price Ellison will meet his Waterloo in Okanagan district this time. His opponent is T. W. Sterling of Kelowna, one of the most popular farmers in the district. Mr. Sterling is putting up an aggressive campaign with splendid chances of success.

In Similkameen, W. J. Snodgrass should have a walkover. The district is overwhelmingly Liberal, but local jealousies among the towns may reduce the majority unless healed before election day. In any event Mr. Snodgrass is sure of election.

In Greenwood Mr. Brown's chances of election are excellent. After making allowances for absentees it is likely that 650 votes will be polled on election day. Of these over 300 are pledged Liberals, the Socialist candidate may get 200 votes and the balance will vote Conservative.

In Grand Forks, while the Socialist candidate is not likely to win he may affect the result in so far as the fight between the Liberal and Conservative is concerned. Should the Liberals nominate a strong candidate his chances of election are good.

Revelstoke will return a Liberal and in all probability J. M. Kellie will be the man. His opponent, Thomas Taylor, cannot win.

In Slocan, R. A. Bradshaw, the Liberal candidate, is an exceptionally strong man, endorsed by the labor men of Slocan City. The labor men of Sandon, however, have nominated William Davidson, but as the Slocan City men are determined to stay by Mr. Bradshaw his election is an assured fact. The Conservatives are not likely to put a candidate in the field.

Alfred Parr, the Liberal-Labor candidate, will be elected in Ymir.

S. S. Taylor is certain of election in Neison city.

J. A. Macdonald, should he accept the Liberal nomination, will carry Rossland.

Although the Conservatives are badly split, Hon. Robert Green may squeeze in in Kaslo.

Columbia is sure to go Liberal, and Cranbrook is equally safe.

A Socialist candidate in Fernie district complicates the result there. He may win, or he may elect a Conservative, and again, the Liberal may win. This is a decidedly doubtful riding.

The Liberals should carry 26 seats out of a house of 42. They are certain of carrying 24.

Daily News
Aug 14/1903

YMIR LIBERAL CONVENTION

Alfred Parr the Choice of the Delegates

Harmony and Enthusiasm Prevalled

The liberal delegates of the Ymir riding met yesterday at Fairview hall in convention and unanimously selected Alfred Parr as their candidate in the coming provincial election.

In the morning the delegates met at the liberal rooms on Vernon street for a short session, in order to make the initial arrangements. The nomination meeting was held at 1 o'clock.

The delegates present, with the places represented were:

Fairview—J. N. Gilchrist, R. H. Williams.

Ymir.—A. Parr, P. Daly, J. Philbert, A. B. Buckworth, member of the interior executive committee of the liberal association.

Trail.—Noble Binns, A. Dockinson, A. E. Campbell, F. Campbell.

Ymir Mine.—P. Corrigan.

Arlington Mine.—T. McMurray.

Salmo.—J. A. Paul.

Besides the delegates present, Creston,

Waneta, Erie, Patterson, Castlegar,

Poorman Mine and Genelle's Mill were represented by proxy.

Noble Binns was appointed chairman and A. B. Buckworth secretary of the meeting. After this Messrs. Paul, A. Campbell and Corrigan were elected a committee on credentials, and then an adjournment of ten minutes took place to allow the committee to examine the credentials of those present. When this had been completed, the chairman of the committee announced that there were twelve delegates present, and ten proxies.

A resolution was unanimously passed binding all the delegates to support the selection of the meeting to represent the Ymir riding in the liberal interest.

The chairman of the meeting then called for nominations. P. Corrigan proposed Alfred Parr, the motion being seconded by Pat Daly. F. Campbell, seconded by A. E. Campbell, proposed Noble Binns.

Mr. Binns rising, said that he must request the mover and seconder to allow him to withdraw his name. While deeply grateful for the honor, and fully appreciating the spirit in which it was offered, it was utterly impossible for him to accept the nomination. For himself, he would support Mr. Parr to the best of his ability, and he felt that all present would do the same. The choosing of a man to represent them by this convention was very important, as he felt convinced that whoever they selected would later be the member to represent them at Victoria. He was very glad that they had a man of Mr. Parr's stamp to put forward. It was on the greatest importance to Ymir to have a liberal representative, as with a liberal government at Ottawa, and a coming liberal government at Victoria, a liberal would have a standing in the house when he urged the interests of his constituency, that would be lacking with an opposition member.

A. E. Campbell said that he knew when he proposed Mr. Binns' name that there was no chance of his accepting. The delegates from Trail had not come with any strings tied to them, but they had invited Mr. Binns to run, feeling that he was well suited for the position, although they knew his feelings in regard to it beforehand. As it was now he had the greatest pleasure in supporting Mr. Parr, and would do so to the best of his ability, and he knew that the liberals of Trail would do likewise. He would therefore withdraw his original motion.

F. Campbell said that the Trail delegates had offered the nomination to Mr. Binns in deference to the feelings of some of the people of Trail who felt that one of their own citizens should be nominated. He honored Mr. Binns for his refusal of the nomination, and with him would join in the hearty support of Mr. Parr, who would receive not only

the support of the liberals of the district but also of a large number of the conservatives. He had heard that there was a prospect of John Houston opposing the liberal candidate in the Ymir riding, and hoped with all his heart that this would be done, as it would give them all a chance to show Houston in what esteem he was held there. He went on to pay his respects to Mr. Houston, scathingly denouncing him for his conduct in regard to certain labor legislation brought before the house last session.

Alfred Parr, the nominee, arising amid enthusiastic applause, said that he appreciated extremely the honor that had been paid to him. The coming election was in a way the most important ever held in the province, as it witnessed the introduction of party lines. It was of the greatest importance that the men sent to the house for the first liberal assembly should be the hardest workers and the liveliest hustlers available. At Ottawa there was now a strong liberal government under a chief who was one of the greatest statesmen Canada ever had. This had been strikingly illustrated by the announced railway policy of that government, and also its policy in regard to labor. Canada at present was providing an object lesson for even Britain in this direction. After touching on different matters laid down in

his platform he concluded by stating that he was prepared to devote all his time, energy and intelligence to securing the election on the 31st of October next. During the last three sessions of the house he had been in closer touch, probably, than any man in the province with Smith Curtis, and had gone over with him the labor legislation introduced at different times. He hoped when the election day arrived that the electors would be justified in the confidence they were now placing in him.

A. B. Buckworth said that it was most important that the candidate they were now appointing should be thoroughly identified with the liberal party and principles in every way. The liberals were really the party of labor. For some years there had been labor candidates as well as liberals put up in the province, with the result that both were defeated and the conservatives in many cases won. They had reached the end of this, however, and again the liberal was the working man's party. In the fight now opened there would probably be plenty of mud slinging, but it would be from the other side. All they had to do to have a glorious victory was to get together and work, leaving the mud slinging to the conservatives.

Pat Daly said that he had known Mr. Parr for a number of years, having been closely identified with him in labor organizations. He would have the support of the laboring men of Ymir and vicinity, this being strikingly illustrated when at the convention called by the liberals they turned out between 50 and 60 strong. At the conservative meeting there were only eight or nine men present, who had lived a long time conservative, and would probably die that way. There had been a report of hard feeling towards Mr. Parr in the Ymir camp, but the reports had been sent out by the conservatives mentioned, with whom the hard feeling originated and ended.

R. H. Williams predicted an easy victory for Mr. Parr. From the reports going around it did not seem likely that the conservatives would select any one whom it would be hard to beat, or who could compare with Mr. Parr in capability for the office of representative.

Short speeches were made by the other delegates present, all promising a hearty support to Mr. Parr, and then before the meeting broke up two more resolutions were unanimously passed. The first of these endorsed the platform of the liberal party as adopted at the main convention. The second resolution endorsed the liberal government at Ottawa and expressed the appreciation of the delegates in the manner in which W. A. Gallihier had represented the constituency and of his untiring efforts for the welfare of the Kootenays. The meeting then adjourned.

The Economist

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In dealing with the political situation in Nelson so far as it concerns the Conservative party, this paper has no desire to add fuel to the flames, but rather to place those interested in possession of the real facts as they exist. It is doubtful if at any time the matters in dispute could have been adjusted so as to meet the pleasure of both sides, but it is quite certain that the one man, who by virtue of his position as president of the Conservative Association should have been foremost in the effort to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem, has on the contrary, been most persistent in fomenting the trouble, and this all the time under the guise that he was of peace. In doing so, Mr. Starkey only deceived one man, and that was himself. Some may practice deception for months with a considerable degree of success, others may practice it for years, but Mr. Starkey's limit is about thirty seconds. However, it was thought wise that every effort at a settlement should be exhausted before going the length of the meeting of Conservatives at the Board of Trade rooms last Wednesday evening. All that the majority of Conservatives wanted was a meeting in which matters pertaining to the welfare of the party might be discussed, and with this desire in view, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, K. C., as far back as last June addressed a letter to the president of the local association suggesting the wisdom of an early meeting of the character referred to. Mr. Macdonald was a member of the executive, but the president under one pretense or another from time to time deferred the meeting. As a matter of fact, Mr. Houston did not court investigation, and Mr. Starkey refused to accede to the polite requests of Mr. Macdonald. When it was known that Mr. McBride was coming here Mr. Starkey was again approached, this time with the view of representatives of both sides to the dispute appearing before Mr. McBride to adjust their grievances, the premier to act as arbitrator. Mr. Starkey consented to this and named his men, but failed to keep faith with Mr. Macdonald and the gentlemen appointed from the other side. Some say Mr. Starkey, with all his fine promises, never intended to keep the appointment, others say that he was acting under instructions from "Boss" Houston, while a few profess the belief that the president had no stomach to meet the man against whom he had been using strong language for some months past. No matter what may have been the cause, Mr. Starkey ignored the premier and the meeting, although a greater man than the president risked the perils of a trip to Hobson to pay his homage to Mr. McBride. We refer to Mr. Houston. Mr. Macdonald, as a member of the executive, then wrote as follows to the president of the association:

Fred Starkey, Esq., President Liberal-Conservative Assn., Nelson, B. C.:

DEAR SIR,—I regret that you have failed to keep your promise with me as to attending with the executive and having consultation with the Hon. Mr. McBride as to the political situation in Nelson. Your breach of faith in this connection I regret not only personally but for the sake of the party, as I have no doubt if you had carried out your promise and been in attendance with the executive much might have been accomplished to smooth over our difficulties and an arrangement of some kind arrived at, by which the Conservative party united could hope to hold the city. As it is, it would appear as if you and those immediately associated with you are not desirous of doing anything in that direction. I am leaving in the morning for Manitoba, and all I can say is that the responsibility for

the continuance of the friction existing amongst the Conservatives will rest with those who created it and are making no effort towards its removal.

W. A. MACDONALD.

Other letters were written to Mr. Starkey, but brought forth no response, so last Monday the following requisition was forwarded to the president of the association:

Fred Starkey, Esq., President Liberal-Conservative Association, Nelson, B. C.:

DEAR SIR,—You have been repeatedly asked to call a meeting of the Liberal Association of the city, but have failed to do so. No meeting has been held for months, though a general election is at hand. We now request you to call a general meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association for Wednesday evening in the board of trade rooms, such meeting being for the purpose of considering all matters pertaining to the welfare of the party and to endeavor to so unite the party as to ensure the election of a Conservative candidate.

(Signed) W. A. MACDONALD,
JOHN ELLIOT,
F. J. BRADLEY,
HARRY BIRD,
FRANK FLETCHER,
T. F. STODDART,
P. LAMONT,
R. W. HANNINGTON,
H. E. T. HAULTAIN.

This was accompanied by the following personal letter from Mr. Macdonald:

Fred Starkey, President Liberal-Conservative Association, City:

DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to make one last effort towards harmony before it is too late. I enclose a request signed by a few of the many who desire a meeting. The decision and responsibility rest with you. If you decide to call the meeting, I would suggest notice being inserted in the morning paper. Trusting that you will do so,

W. A. MACDONALD.

This requisition was not treated with even the scant courtesy of a reply, which, everything considered, is perhaps not to be marvelled at. The only sign given that the president had ever received the letter, was the more prolific use of foul language by the "gang" on the streets to express their opinion of respectable Conservatives. When no answer to the requisition was received, thirty or forty members of the party came together and decided to call the public meeting of Conservatives which was held in the board of trade rooms Wednesday evening. The Houstonites refused to attend that meeting, although one or two of their number, it is said, as is their custom on occasions of this character, availed themselves of a convenient post to witness the proceedings. The attendance at that meeting was so large as to leave no doubt of the widespread feeling of resentment which prevails amongst Nelson Conservatives at the outrageous conduct of President Starkey. The chair was occupied by Dr. Stoddart and Mr. C. I. Archibald acted as secretary.

It was moved by W. A. Macdonald, seconded by Geo. Steel, and carried unanimously:

Whereas Mr. Fred Starkey, as president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, has neglected to call any meeting of the association of Conservatives generally for the purpose of either preparing to heal the differences known to exist in the local Conservative ranks, and has broken faith as to meetings arranged with him to be called for that purpose, and has also failed to comply with or even had the courtesy to reply to a request signed by acknowledged Conservatives for a public meeting of the association:

Therefore this public meeting of Conservatives approves of the calling of this meeting so that the members of the party as a whole may have an opportunity of being heard, and further this meeting condemns the course pursued by the president of the association and declares his conduct betokens lack of fairness and true appreciation of his position and an apparent desire to act solely in the interest of a portion only of the party.

The next resolution was moved by John Elliot, seconded by P. Lamont and carried unanimously:

That whereas until the year 1900 John Houston never allied himself with the Conservatives of the city of Nelson, but on the contrary systematically belittled the party, and its local organization, and strove in every way to weaken our cause:

And whereas subsequent to his reluctant enrolment as a member of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the city, Mr. Houston instead of trying to promote harmony in the Conservative ranks has sought to create and per-

petuate dissension and array one portion of the party against the other:

And whereas the seeds of dissension have been so well sown by Mr. Houston that dissension now prevails in the ranks:

And whereas the conduct of Mr. Houston as a member of the legislative assembly has not been such as to reflect credit upon the city of Nelson or tend towards obtaining the support of self-respecting Conservatives:

And whereas, Mr. Houston, aside from his conduct towards local Conservatives, and as a member, has through his newspaper showed his disloyalty and desire to injure the first Conservative government of British Columbia by slurring remarks as to the premier and his cabinet, and publishing statements as to the likelihood of the defeat of all members of the government who might contest Victoria and Vancouver:

And whereas Mr. Houston has openly stated on the streets of Nelson that if unsuccessful at a convention he would run as an independent, thus giving further proof of his disloyalty and forfeiting any right to Conservative confidence and support:

Therefore, this public meeting of Liberal-Conservatives of Nelson condemns the actions of John Houston through his newspaper in belittling the Conservative government:

And further, this meeting declares that neither party loyalty nor a desire to hold Nelson for the Conservatives should compel a sacrifice of self-respect by supporting Mr. Houston as a candidate of the Conservative party, and desires to repudiate him as a representative of the Conservative party.

The next resolution condemned the manner in which the gold-brick convention was called, and was moved by Frank Fletcher, seconded by R. M. Macdonald, and carried unanimously:

Resolved that the election of delegates and convention called for the city of Nelson are irregular and not binding upon Conservatives:

Further resolved that aside from such irregularity the election of delegates as outlined might aptly be termed a gold-brick proposition for John Houston's benefit, as with a preponderance of Conservative votes in the west ward a majority of delegates is granted to the east ward, where Mr. Houston's strength lies:

Further resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the election of delegates and convention so unfairly called should be ignored.

The meeting closed with the following resolution, moved by Mr. Bradley, seconded by Mr. Lennie, and carried unanimously:

That while resolutions passed this evening deal with difficulties in the local ranks of the Conservative party, we desire to place on record our allegiance to the Conservative party and our confidence in Hon. Mr. Borden as leader of the federal house and the Hon. Mr. McBride as the premier of the local government.

Lack of space prevents a report of the speeches delivered in support of these resolutions, but it is scarcely necessary to say every effort was to the point. The interest that was taken in the meeting may be best conveyed by the fact that the board of trade building was crowded, many having to stand outside, being unable to gain admission. Every resolution was carried by a standing vote and there were no dissenting voices. Three cheers for Hon. Mr. Borden and Hon. Mr. McBride terminated the most noteworthy Conservative gathering ever held in the city of Nelson.

Journal August 17 YALE CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservative delegates for Yale commenced to arrive in Ashcroft yesterday and the last of them came in last night.

This morning little groups of politicians could be seen "rall" over the town talking earnestly, but they talked quietly. The impression appeared to be that McManamon was the strong man. He has the backing of the railway vote which is a large one. Against him is the vote of the agricultural sections and Arthur Agassiz is spoken of this morning as their choice.

It will have to be shown that Agassiz is a much stronger man than the delegates who are not instructed believe him to be, before he can have their support, and without it he has no chance.

The Ashcroft delegates are not instructed and will use their own judgment who to support. It is more than likely that two of them will vote for McManamon. This with the declaration from Coutlee received in a telegram here last night to the effect that Coutlee and Nicola's Lake would abide by the decision of the convention, would appear to give abundant proof that McManamon will receive the nomination.

It has come out that Nicola has sent an invitation to Mr. D. Murphy, ex-M. P., requesting him to accept the Conservative nomination. He would be supported here and in other parts of the district and his chances for election would be excellent. Mr. Murphy has declined the honor, but there are good grounds for believing he will be a candidate in another district in support of the Liberal party.

Mr. C. A. Semlin is president of the local association and Mr. C. Patterson, secretary.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

- James Wardle, Hope.
- Arthur Agassiz, Agassiz.
- H. N. Evans, Lower Nicola.
- F. M. Stevenson, Lytton.
- T. McManamon, Ruby Creek.
- T. Carnow, Spences Bridge.
- Fred Kelley, North Bend.
- T. Nichols, Yale.
- O. N. Barclay, Ashcroft.
- J. C. Smith, Ashcroft.
- M. Dumond, Ashcroft.

K. M. ...

The fact that Premier McBride voted as a member of the Dunsmuir cabinet to give \$15,000,000 of coal and oil lands to the C. P. R. while under his control as minister of mines, and that he has refused to allow the locations of prospectors that the C. P. R. may yet have a chance to get these lands is having a most damnatory effect on the McBride government, which is rightly regarded by the electors generally as a continuation of the old regime which has done so much boodling at Victoria.

Colonist
Aug 15

Objection to Local Voters

Grits Protest Against the Registration of a Number of Names on List.

T. G. McManamon, of Ruby Creek, Conservative Candidate for Yale.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Ashcroft—Mr. Semlin Declines Nomination.

The following is a list of the voters' applications in Victoria district which have been objected to by the Liberals:

- Frank Abbott, 33 Johnson street, marine fireman.
- John Blair, 75 Douglas street, miner.
- Arthur England Bray, Occidental Hotel, laborer.
- Michael Callaghan 145 Johnson street, teamster.
- James Deans, Brunswick Hotel, miner.
- Robert Earle, Occidental Hotel, fireman.
- Norris Green, Osborne Hotel, engineer.
- George Thomas Emery, Brunswick Hotel, farmer.
- Joseph Hays, California Hotel, seaman.
- John Maley Jackson, Brunswick Hotel, pressman.
- Edward Lyman Jackson, Brunswick Hotel, pressman.
- William Johnson, California Hotel, fireman.
- Joseph Kelly, California Hotel, longshoreman.
- John Martin, rear 33 Chatham street, shoreman.
- Alexander McKinnon, California Hotel, fireman.
- Edward Nelson, Occidental Hotel, seaman.
- Daniel O'Shea, California Hotel, fireman.
- Joseph Ormond, California Hotel, fireman.
- Joseph Adolph Paul, 111 Victoria street, teamster.
- Arthur Richardson Walker, Brunswick Hotel, cook.
- James Sampier, 162 Government street, seaman.
- George Seiley, California Hotel, seaman.
- Francis Thomas, California Hotel, fireman.
- John Taylor, Harbor Cottages, longshoreman.
- George Sheldon Williams, journalist.

REASONS OF OBJECTION.

1. That the said (name) is an alien.
2. That the said (name) does not reside at (address given in application).
3. That the said (name) does not reside in Victoria city electoral district.
4. That the said (name) was not a resident of Victoria city electoral district at the time of applying for registration as a voter.
5. That the said (name) was not a resident within the province of British Columbia for six months, and within Victoria city electoral district for one month prior to the date of his said application.

Of the above names Morris Green is a native of this province, and he has been in Victoria for the last six or seven years at least, with the exception of a few weeks lately, he having been employed temporarily at Vancouver by Mr. McErmott, the storekeeper.

The objections are all made by William Laird, who has been taking an active part in the registration of voters on behalf of the Liberals.

THE ENSUING ELECTIONS.

In referring a few days ago to the ensuing Provincial elections we said that there were several grounds on which we had reached the opinion that the present Government will be sustained at the polls next October. Among these reasons one of the strongest in our view is the fact that, whatever a few politicians and their hangers-on may wish, the mass of the people desire a period of quietude and cessation from political turmoil. Particularly is this the case among the business community and those who are interested in enterprises for the development and carrying out of which the assistance of outside capital is necessary. Now both Liberals and Conservatives must alike admit that this consummation cannot be reached if the General Election should result in the defeat of the Government and the necessity of forming a new administration from the ranks of the Liberal Party. Such a result might or might not necessitate another appeal to the electorate—that would depend on the majority that the victorious party might have in the Legislature. But assuming that it had sufficient strength to carry its measures through the Legislature, there would still be an interval of uncertainty and administrative disturbance that would certainly be prejudicial to the general interests of the Province.

Now we think that a very large majority of the electors—Liberals as well as Conservatives—will look at the matter in this way and reach the conclusion that for every reason the present Government should be given a fair trial and an opportunity to show that it is sincere in its endeavors to reform the official machine, to get rid of the abuses which have grown up and to inaugurate a period of sane and prudent Provincial administration. It is unreasonable, not to say absurd, to attack the Government, as some of the Opposition speakers and newspapers are doing, for all sorts of sins of omission and commission that have an existence only in the partisan and biased views of these speakers and writers. As we have pointed out on more than one occasion, the Government's policy, as far as declared, is that on which both Liberals and Conservatives were agreed, when, in the last session of the Legislature, they were united in opposition to the Prior Government and brought about its downfall by their joint efforts. We hope the electors will keep these facts—the truth of which cannot be denied—in mind when they read or hear the Government attacked and all sorts of bad intentions attributed to it. It may be a relief to some of these perfervid orators to pour out these streams of political eloquence under which they

are staggering and the retention of which might cause them acute attacks of partisan bile or political dyspepsia. But with that reservation, everything requires that they should cease these unjustifiable denunciations of a government on account of something of which it has not as yet been guilty.

As we pointed out on Wednesday last, the choice of candidates is a most important matter. The wise selection of these will exercise a very potent influence on the minds of the electors. Party lines may be declared; every elector may be exhorted to label himself Grit or Tory, but every intelligent observer of the situation must realize very clearly that the personality of the candidates put in the field by either party will exert no small sway on the electors and largely direct the manner in which they mark their ballots. When people have to select agents in any business of private concern, they are careful in making their choice to pick those most likely to attend satisfactorily to the matter in hand. Surely in

matters political it is well to exercise the same prudence and deliberation, especially as in the case of members of a legislative assembly they have far greater power and much more freedom of initiative than is ever within the authority conferred on an agent in every day affairs. And the Conservatives have plenty of good material from which to select their candidates.

Nanaimo
Free Press
Aug 17

LOCAL POLITICS

Editor Free Press—

It is most amusing to read the articles which appear in the Herald from time to time, dealing with the local political situation in which the editor attempts to underrate the strength of the Conservatives in the district; for no one knows better than he that the people of the province generally and Nanaimo in particular, have not been satisfied for some time past with the Liberal administration and are determined to return supporters of the present Conservative government at the forthcoming election. It has been known for some time that the Liberal Party of Nanaimo have been making overtures to the Conservatives through the medium of the Civic League, an organization which has had no real existence ever since party lines were decided upon, to unite upon the selection of a candidate ostensibly for the purpose of defeating the Socialist candidate, but in reality to elect a Liberal with the assistance of the Conservatives.

Nanaimo is not singular in this respect as will be seen from the following extract clipped from the Vancouver Province:

"There was a rumor on the street today that negotiations were proceeding between the Martin interest of the Liberals and the Labor Party with a view to making an arrangement whereby a joint ticket may be made with Mr. Joseph Martin and G. F. Cane and three candidates of the Labor Party. The report was mentioned today by a man prominent in Labor circles, but could not be confirmed.

All of which goes to show that the Liberal leaders fully realize that their party is discredited throughout the Province and their only hope is in joining forces with some other party and thus save themselves from an ignominious defeat.

In conclusion I would like to say that next Saturday evening the Conservatives will nominate their candidate without the assistance of any other party, and if the Liberals are so anxious to defeat the Socialist candidate they had better vote the Conservative ticket.

CONSERVATIVE.

MR. MCINNES TALKS OF POLITICS

Messrs. W. W. B. McInnes and W. Sloan returned from a tour into Alberni on Saturday evening. They express themselves as highly satisfied with the prospects in that constituency from a Liberal standpoint. There is no talk, Mr. McInnes says, of a Conservative nominee.

Referring to the remark of the Colonist that the present government had been so good to Alberni that a government candidate would certainly be returned, Mr. McInnes asserted that it was the government of which he was a member that had made the proposals for which credit was now being taken and that only by strenuous efforts on his part and that of his friends had the present administration been persuaded to retain the appropriations on the estimates.

Mr. McInnes was very sceptical respecting Mr. Green's denial of an alliance between the Conservatives and Socialists. He professed to have found evidence of some compact while away last week, declaring that while good Liberal residents of the constituency could obtain no employment on the roads Socialists from Nanaimo were given work.

Discussing the situation at Cumberland Mr. McInnes said that now that the magistrate had given a decision against the Chinese the government should obtain an injunction to have them put out of the mines, pending the appeal. Failing that, they could bring test cases by the score, as the Turner government had done under similar circumstances and so embarrass the company by forcing them to deposit the fines in court, that they would be obliged to abandon the employment of Chinese underground until the Privy Council had been heard from.

The voters' list for Alberni, Mr. McInnes remarked, had been attended to pretty well. It consisted of 548 names and covered the ground from Cape Scott to Texada so completely that it was probable there were not a dozen omissions.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION.

Ashcroft, Aug. 17.—The Conservative convention held here Saturday afternoon unanimously nominated T. G. McManamon, of Ruby Creek, Conservative candidate for Yale.

Eleven delegates with three proxies were present. The convention lasted three hours and good speeches were made by Mr. McManamon in accepting the nomination, and J. T. Robinson, of Kamloops, organizer of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

Arthur Agazziz, of Agazziz, proposed Mr. C. A. Semlin, though not with Mr. Semlin's consent. Mr. Agazziz later moved that the selection of Mr. McManamon be made unanimous.

Horace T. Evans, of Lower Nicola was chairman, and G. N. Barclay, of Ashcroft, secretary of the meeting.

Telegrams were received from Coutlee and Nicola Lake saying the delegates from these points were unable to be present, but would abide by the decision of the convention.

ANOTHER NOMINEE.

A. Parr Is Liberal Candidate for Yale
—Interview With Mr. McInnes.

- Chilliwack—Chas. W. Munro, Liberal; J. L. Atkinson, Conservative.
- Comox—F. McB. Young, Liberal.
- Cowichan—E. M. Skinner, Conservative.
- Grand Forks—John Riordan, Socialist.
- Islands—T. W. Paterson, Liberal.
- Lillooet—Dr. G. Samson, Liberal.
- Nelson—S. S. Taylor, Liberal.
- Newcastle—D. W. Murray, Liberal.
- Okanagan—T. W. Sterling, Liberal.
- Stimilkameen—W. J. Snodgrass, Liberal.
- Skeena—P. Herman, Liberal; C. W. D. Clifford, Conservative.
- Slocan—Wm. Davidson, Labor.
- Greenwood—J. R. Brown, Liberal.
- Kaslo—J. Retallick, Liberal.
- Fernie—E. C. Smith, Liberal; J. McPherson, Socialist.
- Vancouver—F. Williams, Labor; A. G. Perry, Labor; E. Burns, Socialist.
- Yale—Stuart Henderson, Liberal; T. G. McManamon, Conservative.
- Ymir—A. Parr, Liberal.
- Kamloops—F. J. Deane, Liberal; F. J. Fulton, Conservative.

The above have been duly selected as candidates for the forthcoming elections.

The Liberals of Ymir electoral district have selected their candidate for the coming election. Alfred Parr, of Ymir, has been nominated by the convention held at Fairview. One other nomination was made, Noble Binns, of Trail. He, however, declined and his nominators stated that they had taken that step simply on behalf of some of the Liberals of Trail, who wished Mr. Binns to be the candidate. In accepting the nomination Mr. Parr is reported to have said that he appreciated extremely the honor that had been paid to him. The coming election was in his opinion the most important ever held in the province, as it witnessed the introduction of party lines. It was of the greatest importance that the men sent to the House for the first Liberal assembly should be the hardest workers and the liveliest fighters available. At Ottawa there was now a strong Liberal government under a chief who was one of the greatest statesmen Canada ever had. This had been strikingly illustrated by the announced railway policy of that government, and also its policy in regard to labor. Canada at present was producing an object lesson for even Britain in this direction. After touching on different matters laid down in the Liberal platform he concluded by stating that he was prepared to devote all his time, energy and intelligence to securing the election on the 31st of October next. During the last three sessions of the House he had been in closer touch, probably, than any man in the province with Smith Curtis, and had gone over with him the labor legislation introduced at different times. He hoped when the election day arrived that the electors would be justified in the confidence they were now placing in him.

A special from Nanaimo says: "W. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate for Alberni, and W. Sloan, the Liberal organizer for Vancouver Island, returned on Saturday from that centre. They state that the work of registration has been very thoroughly done, 548 names being on the voters' lists for the constituency, which has been so thoroughly covered from Cape Scott to Texada that it is doubtful if a dozen electors have been left off. They expressed themselves as confident of the success of the Liberal candidate, stating that the question as to who would be the Conservative nominee excited but the feeblest interest. Whatever Conservatives outside the constituency might be proposing there was not a breath within its boundaries to show that the question of putting up a government candidate was being considered by the voters themselves.

"Mr. McInnes went on to make some strong animadversions about the compact between the Conservatives and the Socialists, of which he had found evidence during his tour of the constituency. While it was impossible for a good Liberal to obtain work on the roads, Socialists imported from Nanaimo were given employment.

"It is all nonsense," said Mr. McInnes, "for Mr. Green to come to Nanaimo and tell the Conservatives that there is no such compact. The evidence of it is plain enough everywhere, and it has been distinctly acknowledged by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. The Conservatives that I have met are ashamed and disgusted over the matter, and there is quite likely to be a serious row here in Nanaimo before long."

Continuing, Mr. McInnes adverted to the statements made in the Colonist that the government had done so much for Alberni that the constituency would consider none but a government candidate. It was the government of which he, Mr. McInnes, was a member which had made the very proposals for which the administration was taking credit, and which would not have been made effective had it not been for the vigorous representations of the opposition after Mr. McBride assumed office.

Discussing the Chinese question, Mr. McInnes remarked that the government was not carrying out the law. They had brought up two test cases, but the Chinese were still in the Cumberland mines. They had won the test case before the magistrate, and why did they not obtain an injunction and have the Chinese stopped from working until the courts had decided the question? Even the old Turner government had done better than the present one for, they had brought cases by the score and compelled the company to deposit altogether \$30,000 as fines. There was no reason why by the same process the company should not be compelled to eliminate the Chinese while the matter was before the courts and while the act of last session, whatever it might be after a decision was reached, was still the law of the land. Mr. McInnes concluded by remarking that if the Conservatives received as little support on the Mainland as it was evident to him they were going to receive on the Island, he was afraid the country would be in the unfortunate position after the elections of having an opposition too weak to be effective.

The Conservatives of Yale have nominated T. G. McManamon, of Ruby Creek, as their standard bearer.

To-morrow evening John Oliver will address a meeting in St. George's hall at New Westminster. The meeting is under the auspices of the Liberal Association.

It is expected that Mr. Oliver's speech will be a strong one, and will have the effect of formally opening the campaign in that city.

The number of names enrolled on the different lists in the constituencies in the neighborhood of New Westminster, is as follows: New Westminster city, 1,604; Richmond, 1,062; Delta, 962; Dewdney, 824.

Colonist
July 19, 1913

A COMPACT INDEED!

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes declares that it is absurd to deny that a compact exists between the Conservatives and the Socialists. We agree with Mr. McInnes. It is absurd to deny such a thing, the only greater absurdity being to allege it. The appearance of so-called Socialism as a political force in British Columbia is due entirely to the treachery of the Liberal party to the working men whom it induced to vote for the wonderful hybrids called Labor-Liberals in previous elections. When a political party instead of appealing upon firmly held principles of policy to all classes of the people, makes an appeal for support to the members of a particular class on the ground of class privilege at the expense of the State, it must make that class dominant or lose its support. That is the a b c of politics. For generations in Great Britain, particularly in England, the Tory party made such an appeal to the class of landed proprietors. The consequence was that the interests of landed proprietors governed the policy and legislation of Great Britain. Every body acquainted with the political history of Great Britain must have heard of the political cry: "The masses against the classes!" In modern civilization there are, however, no "masses." We are all classified. We all have class interests, which, to a certain extent, overlap and infringe upon the equal rights of citizenship. The cry should have been, "The equal rights of all against the privilege of some!" and statesmen so interpreted it, even if demagogues did not. Personally we should have the strongest objection to being ruled by mine-owners, railway corporations, farmers, mechanics or laboring men as such. But as citizens of the country, with special knowledge of how the general good is affected by the interest and advantage

of their own... all in-
 adiligently participate in government. In
 our complex civilization, the attempt to
 differentiate any one class as the basis
 of all social activities is monstrous and
 absurd. It is what statesmen and good
 citizens have been fighting against since
 the beginning of time. The attempt to
 do so by means of the word "labor" is
 not so much monstrous and absurd as
 pitiful. Every human being who is
 born into the world is bound to the
 wheel of regenerative toll. Some reject
 their destiny and the wheel passes over
 them, body and soul, destroying both. It
 depends not upon what a man has, but
 upon what he is. It is true, we have
 an idle rich class, so have we an idle
 poor class. The end of them both is
 the same, and the one is destructive and
 detrimental not less than the other. No
 one can differentiate between the labor
 of a capitalist, a steamboat captain, a
 farmer, a mechanic, or a day laborer.
 These are specimens of mutually inter-
 dependent activities through which the
 economic fabric of society coheres. The
 misty notions held by Labor, with the
 capital L, now crystallizing in hardly
 less formless doctrines under the name
 of socialism, are in part a reaction
 against injustice, but far more due to
 a partial and one-sided interpretation of
 the functional activities of the body
 politic. There is no short cut to Utopia,
 and justice and equal dealing are the
 only statesmanship. Such statesman-
 ship every political party ought to strive
 after. It is precisely such statesman-
 ship that the Liberal party has not
 striven after. It made an alliance with
 an element who were in politics as a
 class, conscious of its own interests as
 such, to the exclusion of the interests
 of the country as a whole. By refus-
 ing to implement the terms of that
 agreement, the Liberal party is not
 absolved from its consequences as against
 itself. Its quondam allies, tricked by
 the party, propose as their immediate
 objective to rend the Liberal party in
 pieces. But what has the Conservative
 party to do with that? What is it to
 do with the Conservative party that the Lib-
 eral party has eaten sour grapes and that
 its teeth are set on edge? The Conserv-
 ative party possesses a coherent and
 self-consistent body of doctrine, which
 it preaches to all sections and classes of
 the people, to farmers, mechanics and
 laboring men, to manufacturers and cap-
 italists. It regards the activities of them
 all from the point of view of national
 efficiency and development, which are of
 course impossible of achievement with-
 out justice, liberty and equal dealing,
 regulating the relations of all classes
 and individuals. A party possessing
 such views as those goes before the
 people absolutely upon its own merits.
 Socialism is the reaction against treas-
 erous Liberalism. The Conservative
 party requires no alliance with the one
 any more than with the other. The
 country will entrust its affairs to the
 guidance of the Conservative party. Of
 that there is no doubt whatever, either
 as regards British Columbia, or as re-
 gards Canada as a whole. When it does
 so, if the Conservative party remains
 true to its own ideals and principles, the
 socialist propaganda for this country
 will disappear. There is always a cause
 for a soap suds that on the body politic.
 But if the blood is purified, and sound

principle and equal justice made the
 measure of government, such sores will
 disappear. They are the result of bad
 blood between classes, the reaction of
 compromise upon just principles. It is
 the mission of the Conservative party
 to bring about a healthier state. That
 mission it could never fulfill if it de-
 pended upon the same tactics of bar-
 gaining and hounding by which the Lib-
 eral party has first deceived and then in-
 jured the country.

THE TIMES' DEFENCE

There is always a certain amount of
 satisfaction in having people do exactly
 what it was designed and calculated that
 they should do. We anticipated that
 the Times would take exactly the line
 it has taken in defending the attack
 made upon the right to vote of twenty-
 five citizens of Victoria. The evil Con-
 servatives have of course been guilty
 of malpractices of all descriptions. They
 are guilty of these things because they
 are Conservatives. That is the first
 part of the defence. It is the usual
 frame of mind of the rudimentary bigot.
 Any person who differs from you in
 opinion must necessarily on that ac-
 count be guilty of immoral practices. To
 a certain kind of intelligence this is ax-
 iomatic. It does not require demonstra-
 tion. It breeds persecution. In this
 case, as the Liberal party cannot per-
 secute the Conservative party, it perse-
 cutes hapless individuals whom it im-
 agines must be guilty of perjury, be-
 cause perjury must have taken place
 where Conservative agents have been at
 work. The second part of the defence
 is that the persecuted individuals have
 no right to complain because informa-
 tion has been laid against them in the
 interests of political purity. There is
 no humiliation to them in having the
 truth of their solemn affidavit question-
 ed. Of course not. It is often neces-
 sary in the cause of social purity to lay
 criminal informations against individ-
 uals. But the consequences are rather
 serious if ample proof is not provided
 first. If, in the interests of law and or-
 der, I lay a criminal information against
 my neighbor, alleging him to have been
 guilty of burglary, if I am wise, I do
 not do so upon mere surmise. Because
 the excuse, if the charge against him is
 not proved, that I laid the information
 in the general interests of the commu-
 nity, is not one that will protect me
 against the consequences of its slanderous
 effect upon my neighbor's character.
 In one instance out of the twenty-five,
 the charge against the man who applied
 to vote has been withdrawn already. In-
 vestigation proved it to have been ab-
 solutely foundationless. It is hardly
 enough for a political party to dismiss
 such a thing as an airy way, saying,
 "You were charged with perjury in the
 interests of the community and of elec-
 toral purity." Certainly, if absolute
 proof existed of invalid applications
 made in bad faith, it would be the duty
 of both parties to purify the lists. But
 to make twenty-five random accusations
 of wrong-doing upon mere surmise is a
 different matter, and for the Liberal
 party organ to defend such an outrage
 by a libel upon the practices of Con-
 servative agents only makes it worse.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The reports, so far as received, from
 the outlying parts of the Province,
 seem to show that there is a number of
 constituencies that have not yet formal-
 ly selected their candidates for the Leg-
 islature. It was intended, as we un-
 derstand the arrangement by the Con-
 servative Provincial Executive, that
 with the exception of some of the city
 constituencies, all the nominations were
 to be made on Saturday last. In a con-
 siderable number of instances this was
 done, but the list is far from complete
 and it will probably be a week or ten
 days before the names of the Conserv-
 ative candidates for all the rural con-
 stituencies can be announced.

It is satisfactory to observe that the
 nominations already made include men
 of good standing and repute who will
 command the support of the electorate
 and also be useful and capable members
 of the Legislature, to some in which
 there is little doubt but that they will
 be elected.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

There seems to be all through the
 province a feeling among the business
 men that the earliest possible day
 for a settlement of political ques-
 tions will not arrive too soon. Pros-
 perity does not knock too often at
 the door, and it is in our midst to-
 day. No country under the sun has a
 better outlook at this time than has
 British Columbia. The vast lumber-
 ing resources are being drawn upon
 heavily, and while there may be
 temporarily a little trouble with the
 shingle and logging branches of the
 industry it will not be long until
 the conditions are again entirely fa-
 vorable. The lumbering industry
 alone is a great asset in this sec-
 tion. The mineral resources, among
 which may be mentioned the surpris-
 ingly rich discoveries of Poplar creek
 and other portions of the Kootenay,
 the establishment of works for the
 mines of the coast, and other large
 enterprises. The large investments in
 our own city in buildings, extending
 and improving the street car system
 and bringing in electric power at an
 estimated cost of a million and a
 quarter by this one company alone,
 and the general feeling that good
 times are at hand, should establish
 next season a record in trade and
 improvements. Conditions such as
 these are at hand. The business man
 does not want political affairs to in-
 terfere. The Conservative party is
 in power, and safe men are at the
 helm. An election will be held in a
 little more than two months, and if
 reports from various sections are to
 be relied upon, the verdict will be
 an emphatic one, to let well enough
 alone. A change of government
 means an experiment, and the people
 will be loth to experiment any fur-
 ther in this line. What we now re-
 quire is men of integrity and ability
 at the head of the government. The
 people generally believe that we have
 such men now guiding the ship of
 state. They are entitled to a fair
 trial, and it seems very safe to say
 the people will see that they get
 their chance. There are honorable
 and able men in the Liberal party.
 They will be represented in the next
 house and will watch with a jealous
 eye for any mistake the party in
 power may make. If, after a fair
 trial, the Conservative party in this
 province is found wanting, the peo-
 ple will bring about a change, but at
 present political rest is most in de-
 mand.

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Daily News
Aug 16 1903.

TORIES NAME CANDIDATE

No Opposition to Houston's Nomination.

Convention Was a Love- Feast all Through

At the conservative convention last evening in the committee rooms at the corner of Baker and Josephine streets, John Houston was unanimously nominated as the standard bearer for the coming election. The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock by Fred Starkey, and W. Irvine was appointed chairman and George Hunter secretary.

W. F. Teetzel, W. McLean and E. J. Annable were appointed a committee on credentials, and after a few minutes' consultation the following names of delegates were read out as entitled to take part in the proceedings: East ward: W. Bartlett, G. Erickson, J. A. Gilker, J. A. Irving, J. Dover, J. A. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Malone, W. G. McCandlish, W. R. McLean, Dr. W. O. Rose, T. Sproatt, C. E. Sewall, F. Starkey, and Robert Weir. West ward: J. Bradshaw, J. Choate, W. Irvine, W. Macdonald, G. A. Hunter, A. Munro, H. Ward, Gilbert Stanley and D. McBeath. W. O. Rose then proposed the name of John Houston, stating that as a life-long conservative and a man who had been mayor of the city three times, and represented Nelson in the legislature during the last three years, he knew of no one so well fitted to represent the conservative party of the city again in the elections in October. He was a man who had always discharged his duties and in doing so had made many warm friends and equally bitter enemies. The nomination was seconded by J. Choate.

W. McLean then moved that the nominations close, which was duly seconded. The chairman announced that John Houston was the unanimous choice of the conservative convention, and in a short complimentary speech tendered the nomination to Mr. Houston, who was present with a number of other spectators.

Mr. Houston in rising said: "I can only thank you for the nomination tendered me in as few words as possible. Were I to consult my own feelings I would decline the nomination, but were I to decline the nomination tonight I would be ungrateful to the men who have stood behind me—stood behind me when I have been vilified and traduced not because of any political actions but because of hatred engendered through the rancor of our local strife. I do not believe that there is a man in Nelson who can say that I have been untrue to Nelson or my friends. No man can accuse me of being a flopper, in business, politics, or friendship. I probably have more imperfections than any 50 men, woman and children in Nelson and every man, woman and child in Nelson knows it. I have never concealed it. Seeing that you have selected me to be your standard bearer, I will go into the fight to win. Not because of any personal feeling. I have been too long in politics not to know that an honest man does not better himself by being in political life. I have taken an active part in politics in Nelson for the past 14 years, and am poorer today than when I tramped from Sproatt's Landing to where this city now stands. Probably, however, Nelson's reputation of sending honest men to represent it has not hurt it at all."

He then went on to discuss the two political parties and their platforms, concluding by warning his hearers against over confidence, and saying, "While there are between 70 and 80 voters here, still there are 400 outside that we must get. My opponent is an able man, who has lived in Nelson for five or six years. He has no personal enemies such as I have, and if he has not my personal following he has a party behind him that has the prestige of being in power at Ottawa. We can not get out and abuse our opponent. He is capable without question, and his character is not assailed—certainly not by me. If I started throwing mud, good Lord, what a shower would light on myself. Judging from the talk heard

in our president's committee rooms and the comments I got from some conservative newspapers of this district, I have not a single attribute of a man. But I can walk the streets of Nelson with my head erect—at least when I am not thinking of something—and not feel afraid of the mudslinging. Your standard bearer when the necessity arises can give those mudballs back every one, and when his temper is aroused he is not afraid of throwing them straight and swift. A ratification meeting, say next week, will, I think, give me a better opportunity to express myself to the electors generally." The rest of his remarks dealt with the candidate nominated in the afternoon for the Ymir riding, Harry Wright, of whom he spoke very highly. Several of the delegates from Ymir to the afternoon convention also spoke, and the meeting then adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1903.

COLUMBIAN

Campaign Small Potatoes.

They are small potatoes and few to the heap—the men connected with the Liberal opposition campaign in this city who devised the trick of excluding a few fishermen from the voters' list.

These fishermen, whose names we have published, include very well known citizens, men of most exemplary character whom it is a distinct advantage from the standpoint of the public welfare, to have on any voters' list. They are not aliens or new comers, seeking to straiten the law to secure a privilege not yet earned. It is an outrage that their franchise should be put in jeopardy.

If the allegations of those lodging protest is that the scowhouses where the fishermen reside are not within the bounds of the city with which these men consider themselves as identified, there was a more manly way of putting the issue to the test. It was not necessary to wait until all the lists had been closed, when if the names were excluded from the list for which offered they could not go on for the adjoining constituency to which it might be argued that they belonged. If any question arising had been raised immediately it presented itself to the objectors, the persons affected could have verified or amended their claim.

But the Liberal campaigners chose to hold the club over the fishermen's head until the closing of the lists prevented their escape from the foul blow aimed at them. If the protest succeeds these men will be deprived of their right to vote not only at the provincial election but also at any Dominion election that may take place before the next revision. This notwithstanding that any geographical mistake in their applications would not affect the Dominion lists, as both city and suburbs are in the same constituency for federal purposes.

It is a significant confession of the Liberal weakness amongst the fishermen that electors of that calling have been singled out for this scurvy treatment. But the action taken is very poor politics, stamping those responsible for it as desirous to disfranchise a class of men known to be, for good cause, against their political party, and as building hope of success on foundations so poor as manipulation of the voters' lists. Politicians who feel that they represent public sentiment, do not seek to restrict the right to vote.

Rossland 257
Mimer
Aug 16 1903

CANDIDATES SELECTED

Harry Wright Nominated
by Conservatives of
Ymir.

John Houston the Choice
of the Nelson Con-
vention.

NELSON, Aug. 15.—The Ymir Conservative convention was held here this afternoon, with a large attendance from all over the riding. Harry Wright, mining recorder here, received the nomination after a hard fight with John Houston, who at the last moment allowed his name to go in. D. F. Jelly of Trail was proposed, but withdrew, leaving a straight fight between Wright and Houston. The former won out on the first ballot by 15 to 12. Houston's defeat is accounted for by his followers by the lateness of his announcement of his willingness to stand. The move is said to indicate Houston's desire to give up the Nelson fight and make room for an acceptable candidate here. Wright won't talk, but he is said to have firmly refused to make way, although urged to do so by Houston's friends. The nomination was made unanimous, and after the usual pledge of support the convention adjourned.

Many rumors are afloat tonight as to the outcome, and surprise is expressed at Houston's latest move. The Tribune states the result without comment.

There was a full attendance at the Nelson Conservative convention tonight. John Houston was the only nomination made. He accepted in a brief speech, taking a jocular view of the family fight and declaring that he would defeat Taylor. Only an indirect reference was made to the possibilities of another Conservative candidate running. Rumor described Houston as indignant at being turned down by Harry Wright for Ymir in the afternoon, but if that is correct Houston made no sign tonight. He has the full machine strength behind him, but the list of his Conservative opponents has increased since the nomination was announced, it being stated today that Houston was willing to retire and let a compromise man in. The hostility between the two factions is very bitter, and will grow more so. It is improbable that another Conservative will run. One end of the real Conservative vote will go to the Liberals under present indications.

ASHCROFT, Aug. 15.—The Conservative convention held here this afternoon unanimously nominated T. G. McManamon, of Ruby Creek, as Conservative candidate for Yale. Eleven delegates, with three proxies, were present. The convention lasted three hours and good speeches were made by McManamon, in accepting the nomination, and by J. T. Robinson, of Kamloops, organizer of the Conservative association. Arthur Agassix, of Agassix, proposed C. A. Semlin, though not with Mr. Semlin's consent. Agassix later moved that the selection of McManamon be unanimous. Horace T. Evans, of Lower Nicola, was chairman and G. N. Barclay, of Ashcroft, secretary of the meeting. Telegrams were received from Coutlee and Nicola Lakes saying the delegates from these points were unable to be present, but would abide by the decision of the convention.

Columbian Aug 17

Why They Are in Opposition

Let any elector think out the cause which have landed the provincial opposition in the places they now occupy and he will realize that they are precisely where they should be kept.

The men elected in 1900 to support the then Martin government were Messrs. Martin, Brown, Oliver, McInnes, Stables, L. C. Smith, Gilmour, Munro and Curtis. When the government resigned, Mr. Martin became the rightful leader of the opposition, and if he and his colleagues had acted in accordance with decency and constitutional practice they would have remained dominant in the opposition, even when it was doubted by desertions from the government ranks, and Mr. Martin would have continued in the post of leader. His would have been the right of succession upon the defeat of the government; and the Lieutenant-Governor being a constitutional administrator would not have thought of calling in anyone else. Either Mr. Martin would have formed a government, or he would have nominated some other Liberal, and the first party government of this province would have been Liberal.

But Mr. Martin could not await the seemingly slow march of events, anxious to ingratiate himself with the government instead of sticking to his honorable post as leader of the opposition. That was the opportunity of some of his colleagues to show that they were sterner and more uncompromising stuff. But they chose instead to join in a scramble for the leaves and fishes. Brown, Oliver, McInnes, Stables and Gilmour all

went over to the government. E. G. Smith, Munro and Curtis alone remained true to their colors, and joined with the members who had withdrawn from the government ranks in organizing the new opposition, electing Mr. McBride as the leader.

Thus the succession became Mr. McBride's by constitutional right, and the first party government is Conservative because the present Premier gave office for principle, at the moment when the men now opposing him were casting aside principle and profession in the scramble for office and other emoluments of power.

It is to the credit of British Columbia politics that the straightforward course has proven so unmistakably the winning one.

There is said to be irreconcilable differences in the rank and file of the Liberal-Conservative Party in Nelson. If there is any such feeling it is not the result of party line politics, but of municipal politics. The municipal politics of Nelson need not be injected into everything, from business to church attendance, and those who insist on airing their individual likes and dislikes on every occasion are not likely to have any great political influence either at home or abroad. The Liberals of Nelson have nominated a candidate, who, if elected, will be able to hold his own in the councils of the party. The Liberal-Conservatives, if they hope to either succeed in winning the election or to have influence in the party councils, must also nominate a strong man. If the Liberal-Conservatives wish to follow the lead of politicians who live at the Coast, then they should nominate for their candidate a man who has no enemies. Such a candidate might be elected, but what use would he be after he was elected?

Daily News Aug 17

HARRY WRIGHT IS CHOSEN

DEFEATS JOHN HOUSTON FOR YMIR NOMINATION.

TORIES HOLD THEIR MEETING IN NELSON.

The Ymir conservative convention to appoint a candidate in the party interest for the approaching elections, was held in this city yesterday afternoon. The meeting was a closed one, and the representative of The Daily News who sought admission was informed that only delegates were allowed to be present.

Harry Wright, mining recorder of this city, secured the nomination, defeating John Houston, the only other candidate, by 15 to 12. D. F. Jelly, of Trail, was put up, but he withdrew before the ballot was taken.

The following information was given out by a delegate in attendance:

The delegates present were J. Kelly, R. J. Long, J. F. Burne, L. A. Snyder, G. F. Weir, D. Macaulay, Joseph Chipman, Robert Shiels, D. F. Jelly, W. A. Hamilton, Mirton Lyons, John R. Riley, Thos. Livingstone, J. W. Gallup, G. M. Binney, F. G. Morin, E. R. Lowe, D. McArthur, M. Tait, P. Gleazer, D. Cameron and C. O. Woodside. F. G. Morin was elected chairman and R. R. Lowe secretary of the meeting.

Messrs. J. Kelly, R. J. Long, J. F. Burne, L. A. Snyder and G. F. Weir were elected a committee on credentials, and certificates and proxies were accepted from the above named delegates representing 27 meetings held in different parts of the constituency. In open meeting three candidates were nominated to carry the conservative standard, the names being brought before the meeting being D. F. Jelly, Harry Wright and John Houston. Immediately after nominations closed Mr. Jelly rose and declined the nomination, leaving Messrs. Wright and Houston in the field. A close ballot followed, Harry Wright winning by a narrow majority. The reason of Mr. Houston's defeat was unquestionably the fact that he was a candidate in two separate ridings, and that it was felt that his candidature would be thereby greatly weakened. After the decision was announced, a further resolution was immediately passed making the nomination unanimous, and all of the supporters of the opposing faction pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the convention and to actively support Mr. Wright. Altogether, the meeting was characterized by the harmony which prevailed, and the proceedings were absolutely without hitch or dissension.

newsadvert used Aug 19/1903

CRIT LEADERS IN CONCLAVE

Executive of the Provincial Liberal Association in Session in Vancouver.—Organisation Work Engages Attention.

The Provincial Liberal Executive is holding meetings in the O'Brien Hall for the purpose of completing organization and arranging details preparatory to the coming campaign. The members of the Executive in the City yesterday were: Messrs. W. Sloan and W. W. B. McInnes, of Nanaimo; John Oliver, Delta; John Jardine, Esquimalt; J. C. Brown, New Westminster; J. A. MacDonald, Rossland; F. J. Deane, Kamloops; W. J. McMillan, Joseph Martin and T. S. Baxter, of this City. The Executive was in session all yesterday afternoon and convenes again to-day. After yesterday's meeting Secretary Baxter stated that there was nothing of public interest to report, but intimated that when the Executive had completed its present sessions an announcement of general interest might be made through the press.

Whoolenarian Aug 13/1903

The Provisional Government of Victoria, and their friends, are trying their utmost to prove the assertion that they do not represent the same old Turner clique, and in continuing this course, they are attempting too much, for they have even demed doing things with which they have never been charged, and hence drawn attention to the course they are now adopting, which has aroused an amount of suspicion greater than ever existed before.

There is but small wonder that they should attempt to repudiate all connection with the same old conservative clique, tho' they supported Turner et al, tooth and nail when they were in power and had something to do out.

They supported that old party most of them were elected to oppose it, but that did not matter as they were free to sit on that particular side of the political fence which suited them best for the time being. The ex-member for the Sloan saw, and felt, that when party lines came, he would be shut off from these gymnastics and hence he fought party lines as long as he could and kept in the party.

McBride conservative supporters the Turner clique, to the aid of John Oliver and his best co-liberals, turned out the Prior conservative supporters of the Turner clique—each called the other all the pretty things possible in parliamentary language when the house was in session, but now they have joined forces together to the country, with the hope that they can prove the discredited, dis-trusted and dishonored sections to be now pure, and holy because they have been welded into one whole black mass, out of the disjointed, corrupt and putrid particles of the spiritless party, who accept their advent to power, for the time being, at the hands of the McBride coterie, and under circumstances which would have thrown discredit even on the old Provincial party.

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Inland Sentinel
Aug 18/1903

"NEWS-ADVERTISER,"
P.O. Box 512 Vancouver, B.C.
WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1903

A CONTEMPTIBLE CAMPAIGN SCHEME.

A most unjustifiable and contemptible attack is being made on the Provincial Government at the present time. The fact that it is being conducted insidiously makes it the more necessary to meet it and expose the cunning aim of those who are doubtless hoping to alienate from the Government the support of a not inconsiderable section of the electorate before the absurdity and falsity of the accusation brought against it can be exposed. "A lie travels a mile before truth can get its boots on," says the proverb, and evidently the designers of this scheme have had that idea in their minds.

The matter can be told in a few words. Mr. McPhillips, the Attorney-General, has been making a tour of the Northern Coast during the last few weeks in company with Mr. McBride. He addressed a meeting at Port Essington, advocating the election of Mr. Clifford as member for that district in Cassiar, in opposition to Mr. Herman, the Liberal candidate. At that meeting Mr. Herman made a violent attack on Mr. Clifford, to which, as an ordinary incident in a vigorous election campaign, probably no exception can be taken. But now Mr. Herman, apparently resenting Mr. McPhillips' support of Mr. Clifford, makes a charge against the Attorney-General which cannot be allowed to remain unnoticed. In a letter to the Victoria "Times" Mr. Herman asserts that Mr. McPhillips at Claxton "advised the electorate on the wharf there, from the bridge of the steamer Tees, in a loud voice, 'to be sure and only vote for their own countryman.'" Mr. Herman, being a naturalised and not a native Canadian, bases on this the charge that Mr. McPhillips intended by his remark to sneer at every elector who is not British born and discredit any candidate who, like Mr. Herman, might be of foreign descent. The incident has been seized on by the Opposition journals as suitable for campaign purposes, and we observe that already newspapers in the interior are re-publishing Mr. Herman's letter with a view of discrediting the Government in the eyes of a section of the electors. We are told that the Attorney-General has "assumed an outrageous attitude towards naturalised British subjects;" that he "denies to them the privileges and amenities that go with full and loyal citizenship," and that he "does not consider the naturalised British subject to be as good a citizen as the natural born Britisher." And it is attempted to cast a further slur on Mr. McPhillips by the suggestion that even if he holds such sentiments he need not have given utterance to them.

The object of circulating these things is plain enough. It is hoped to prejudice the minds of electors of foreign birth against the Government by the suggestion that its members do not regard them as they do their fellow citizens of British Columbia and that when there are representatives of the two classes in the field as candidates, the electors should vote for the British born candidate. It is an outrageous method of conducting an election campaign and one that will be condemned by every intelligent person, since it is calculated to raise animosities and ill-will among those who should live in amity and good neighborhood. Many of the best citizens of British Columbia, as of other parts of Canada, are of foreign origin. They are welcomed here, and under our institutions enjoy every privilege and right that British born people possess as soon as they become naturalised. No sane person would ever question that or think of suggesting that there was

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The number of candidates nominated is growing larger every day, and within a week or so the standard bearers in every district will be decided upon. It was announced some time ago that the Conservatives would hold nominating conventions simultaneously in each electoral district throughout the province. Last Saturday was the day appointed for this purpose, but comparatively few conventions were held that day, some having already taken place and others preferring to arrange the date to suit their own convenience. There is only, in this matter of holding conventions, further evidence of that divergence of opinion, that internal strife which is playing havoc with the Conservative party in British Columbia. They attempt to make a brave show of working in harmony and in the vain hope of hiding their own dissensions twit the Liberals with want of unity, but the true condition of affairs is too well known for that sort of thing to have any effect. The recent occurrences that have transpired at Nelson show how wide is the split in the party there. Victoria and Vancouver are in pretty much the same condition, and in several other districts there is additional evidence of a House being divided against itself. Petty local jealousies, the question of leadership and a divided allegiance to the aspirants to the leadership, are some of the causes of the difficulty. Altogether different is the picture presented by the Liberals, who are working harmoniously together in all parts of the Province, sinking all differences that victory may come to the party. This unity of purpose is having its effect and the roll of constituencies that will return Liberals is such as to assure a good working majority to that party in the next Legislature.

The News-Advertiser of Friday last says "The Provincial Opposition press appears to be in great straits to find any plausible ground for attacking the Government. A correspondent sends us a copy of the Kamloops SENTINEL, containing an article in which it is stated that Mr. McBride owes his position as Premier "to a trick." Beyond that bald statement there is nothing to indicate what the "trick" was to which Mr. McBride resorted in order to secure his elevation to office. This reticence is not singular, since there is not the least ground for the assertion. We have never pretended to claim that the fact of the Conservatives and not the Liberals being in office was due to any action of the former, since both parties were united in the course that brought about the downfall of the Prior Government. As, however, Mr. McBride occupied the position of leader of the Opposition at that crisis, the Lieutenant-Governor sent for him. There was no "trick" on Mr. McBride's part, and it is silly to suggest such a thing." The News-Advertiser has a short and convenient memory, and has apparently forgotten that while in opposition Mr. McBride gave his pledge that should he be called upon to form a government, certain Liberals—who were the real cause of Prior's downfall—would have a place in his cabinet. When the opportunity came for him to redeem his promise, he failed to keep it. He saw, as did every one else, that with the same support as he had in opposition, his government could not withstand one session of the House. What did he do? So anxious was he for office that he broke his pledge, threw over those of his associates who had brought about the condition of affairs that placed him in his station of Premier, and entered into a shameful alliance with the very men he had a few hours before condemned as unfit to participate in the administration of the affairs of the country. Only by such a trick, a mean, contemptible trick, has Premier McBride succeeded in hanging on to the office he strove so long to control, and it is "silly" of the News-Advertiser to suggest otherwise.

any difference between those in the two categories. Least of all can we believe that Mr. McPhillips would be guilty of the charge that is made against him. It is foreign to his disposition and character, and we feel perfectly confident that when he hears of it on his return he will promptly and categorically deny the statement. But meanwhile the story cannot be allowed to be circulated without its authenticity being challenged and the contemptible end which it is designed to accomplish being exposed and denounced.

Colonist
Aug 20 1903.

CONSERVATIVE TRANSPORTATION POLICY.

On the floor of the House of Commons Mr. R. L. Borden has indicated the attitude of the Conservative party to the national question of transcontinental transportation. The full text of his remarks will be eagerly awaited. Ever since the government's Grand Trunk Pacific scheme has been put forward Mr. Borden has been in close consultation with the leaders of Conservative opinion in Canada, and what he has said has been said with a due sense of the responsibility attaching to the leader of a great party in the face of a question of tremendous magnitude. Great importance, therefore, attaches to his declaration, nor is it one to be judged in its entirety by the summary flashed over the wires. From that summary, however, we are able to gather that Mr. Borden has not been content with criticism and denunciation of the Grand Trunk Pacific proposal, but has outlined an alternative policy for Canada to pursue. That policy has one merit which is conspicuous by its absence from the policy of the government. It is essentially sane and practical. It advocates railways which will meet practical necessities rather than railways which appeal only to sentimental ideas. The two great practical necessities in Canada today are improved transportation between the Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard, and between the plains and the Pacific seaboard, through the Northern portion of British Columbia. These two necessities the government policy purports to meet; the Conservative party would also meet them, but along the lines of least resistance. That is the salient point of Conservative policy. In practice it works out to the development of the Intercolonial to the Lakes, and if necessary in the future, the provision of a national highway along the North shore of Lake Superior. The government policy, on the other hand, involves the destruction of the Intercolonial and the provision of a highway making a pretence of nationality without the reality from Moncton to Winnipeg. The press despatch naively remarks that Mr. Borden expressed no hostility to the Grand Trunk Pacific. It was quite unnecessary to do so in laying down an alternative policy so much more suitable to the needs of Canada, and so much more practical, as to expose at once to every sensible mind the meretricious character of the government's proposal. If the Dominion of Canada ever gets an opportunity to decide between the two, we have no doubt as to its decision. The Conservative party in the House of Commons would certainly be justified in using every constitutional means to provide the country with that opportunity.

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TUESDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1903

THE SITUATION POLITICAL

THE News-Advertiser in its stereotype endorsement of the candidates whom Conservative conventions have seen fit to place in nomination at various places throughout the province, quite prudently does not see fit to go into any detailed presentation of the excellencies which these gentlemen should be expected to possess in order that their election to the legislature may be justified before the people. In many cases the task of doing this would be a difficult one, "political expediency" apparently having prevailed in many cases at the sacrifice of true Conservative principles. The evidence grows to support the charge that a secret alliance between the Conservative party and the Socialists would explain the abandonment of true Conservatism, notably in several of the Interior ridings and possibly in Nanaimo city.

So far as the campaign has progressed it is significant that while the Liberal press has been united in the putting forward of practical planks of policy, upon which the prospective candidates are in perfect accord, the Conservative newspapers with the single exception of the News-Advertiser has devoted its efforts to personal attack upon the individual champions of Liberalism, while at the same time giving indisputable evidence of utter lack of harmony as to its own leaders.

In the Kootenay the situation is peculiarly discreditable to the party and seemingly fatal to its chances, the spectacle being there presented of two strong and representative Conservative journals—the Rossland Miner and the Nelson Economist,—unqualifiedly antagonistic to the candidature of Mr. Houston. In this connection it cannot but be remembered that Mr. Houston is not a mere private in the party ranks, but represents the Conservative party of British Columbia as it is today, being the president of the provincial association. If such leaders of public opinion so close in touch with the federal leaders of the party as Messrs. Race and Carley, deny the right of the party president to election, as a man unfit in every way for the trust which he is seeking, what are the people to conclude as to the gross impropriety of trusting the party of which he is the president?

For it must be borne in mind that Premier McBride, although holding office by a self-evident fraud, is not by any means accepted as the party leader. Indeed it was only upon the distinct condition that the leadership should abide by a vote of the party after the election that the Conservatives of British Columbia could be induced to accept his pro tem elevation to the command.

And as for Mr. McBride's devotion to the party line definition, in the introduction of which he was an unwilling and helpless instrument, not a leader by choice, it must be clearly remembered that he is not like the Liberal leaders in every corner of the province—committed heartily to the party line plan, and preferring that they could be united in a Liberal opposition if need be rather than that the chaos of no-party divisions should any longer continue. As for Hon. Mr. McBride, he accepts party lines by virtue of necessity. His best friends, if they speak truly, would tell the public that he would quite as willingly preside over a mixed party and a divided cabinet, so long as he could retain the honors of the premiership.

POLITICAL

Compact Between Conservatives and Socialists.

Thorough Registration Notable in Alberni and Nanaimo City—Farr the Liberal Choice in Ymir.

Evidence is steadily accumulating to support the statement that a secret compact has been made between the Premier and a certain moderate wing of the Socialistic party by the terms of which the Conservatives will forego nominations in a number of constituencies, the Socialistic champions in return guaranteeing them independent support in the event of their election. In two or three of the Interior nominations already made by the Conservatives also, it will be noted that gentlemen with distinct Socialistic leanings have been selected, while it is stated to be a foregone conclusion that the government will allow Mr. Hawthornthwaite to have the field to himself and the Liberal nominee in Nanaimo City—Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, who in company with Organizer Sloan has just returned from a tour of the Island constituencies, found ample testimony of an agreement of some sort; in Alberni for example, while it is impossible for a Liberal to obtain any share of the road work, Socialists imported from Nanaimo are well provided for.

"It is all nonsense," Mr. McInnes is quoted as saying, "for Mr. Green to come to Nanaimo and tell the Conservatives that there is no such compact. The evidence of it is plain enough every-

where, and it has been distinctly acknowledged by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. The Conservatives that I have met are ashamed and disgusted over the matter, and there is quite likely to be a serious revolt in Nanaimo before very long.

Discussing the Chinese question, Mr. McInnes said that the government was not carrying out the law. It had brought up two test cases, but the Chinese were still in the Cumberland mines. The government had won its case before the magistrate, and he wanted to know why it did not obtain an injunction and have the Chinese stopped working until the courts had decided the question. Even the old Turner government had done better than the present government, for it had brought cases by the score and compelled the company to deposit altogether \$50,000 in fines. There was no reason, he said, why by the same process the company should not be compelled to eliminate the Chinese while the matter was before the courts, and while the act of last session, whatever it might be after a decision was reached, was still the law of the land.

Messrs. Sloan and McInnes found the work of registration to have been very thoroughly done in the West Coast districts, Alberni having no fewer than 584 names on its list, which scarcely misses a dozen qualified residents between Cape Scott and Texada. In Nanaimo City, too, the registration is shown to have been most thorough, the list containing 1,195 names—which is truly something phenomenal for a city of but six thousand population. It is very improbable that many other cities will show as large a percentage of the available vote as this. At Newcastle, the total is 850, while Nelson City—to make a long jump into the Interior—shows a total of 976.

It is said that Nelson will present a four-cornered fight, the malcontents of the Conservative party placing a representative in the field against John Houston, president of the party, and the Independent Labor Party also having a standard bearer. There seems no good reason why the Socialists should not also have a try with the multitude and make it a five-man fight for the seat.

The Conservatives of Barkerville are determined to force the choice of Messrs. Rogers and Adams in old Cariboo, while Mr. J. D. Prentice is slated for sacrifice by Dr. Eanson in Lillooet. In Ymir Mr. A. Parr will represent Liberalism against Mr. Harry Wright, and if reports speak truly, have little difficulty in defeating him.

With respect to the nomination of Mr. Thomas Taylor by the Conservatives of Revelstoke district last Saturday, a correspondent of The World writes: "The convention decided upon Mr. Taylor by a vote of 16 to 11. The Revelstoke town delegates voted for Johnson and fully expected to secure his nomination. To their surprise the outside vote proved too strong, and in consequence their candidate was unceremoniously turned down. Elections are often surprises, and the rule applies also to conventions. Many Conservatives are uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. Taylor, and his selection undoubtedly weakens the party's chance."

The convention of Conservative delegates to nominate the party candidate for Richmond is scheduled for the 29th inst. There will be some fourteen delegates from Steveston, Eburne, South Vancouver, North Vancouver, Howe Sound, Squamish, and Central Park. There will be meetings at all the places named on Aug. 25—one week from today—for the purposes of selecting delegates to attend the convention. Mr. F. J. Buttiner is seeking the nomination.

The Fernie Conservatives decide between Mr. Bentley and Mr. Ross on the 28th.

It is not probable that Vancouver or Victoria will place candidates in the field for the two big parties before mid-September.

Liberal July 4 1903

THE SITUATION.

For the first time in the history of British Columbia a Provincial general election campaign is about to be fought out on what is known as "party lines." By that, on its face, rather enigmatical term is meant, of course, that the two principal parties who will join issue in the struggle for supremacy at the polls and for control of the government of the country will line up under the party banners of Liberal and Conservative, respectively. In other words, Dominion party lines, Imperial party lines—one might almost add, universal or world wide party lines—has for the first time been introduced and been generally recognized as the line of political cleavage in British Columbia.

Liberal July 4

DEER QUERY ANSWERED

Man from the Country Led to Believe McBride's Candidate Wouldn't be Opposed.

City Liberal Has Good Laugh and Incidentally Enlightens His District Brother.

It's a Horse of a Different Color—City and Province Largely Liberal.

"Is it true that you are going to allow the McBride candidate in New Westminster to go in unopposed?" asked, in all seriousness and with bated breath, a guileless but intelligent rancher who was in town last market day, speaking to a city friend who was also a Liberal.

The peal of hilarious laughter which greeted the innocent query made the countryman think for a moment that his "hat was not on straight," or that he must have unwillingly transgressed some other article in the civic code of polite manners. He was considerably relieved, therefore, when the burst of irrepressible merriment having spent itself, the city man exclaimed with emphasis:

"My dear friend, we not only don't intend to allow the McBride candidate to go in unopposed; we don't intend to allow him to go in at all—not by a large majority. This election, as you know, is strictly on party lines throughout the Province, and New Westminster—like the rest of the Province—is Liberal by a heavy preponderance, as the last two Dominion general elections have plainly demonstrated, the Province as a whole going Liberal on both occasions, while the Liberal candidate's majority in New Westminster City in each election footed up roundly to 250 over his Conservative opponent. Discount that majority as much as you like, and still the Conservative McBride Government candidate can't get a 'look in,' in New Westminster. Oh, yes, we are going to allow the Conservative Government candidate to go in unopposed—I don't think!" and again the city Liberal went off into a hearty fit of laughter at the very idea.

"Well, that's what 'they' have been telling us," explained the country cousin with a slightly injured, misplaced confidence air.

"I can easily believe that," replied the city man. "Misrepresentation of that sort is just what might be expected of the McBride Government 'push' around here."

"What is Mr. Gifford, the McBride candidate, anyway?" asked the visitor from the district, pursuing the subject further, in his desire for more enlightenment. "I thought he was a Liberal. How does he come to be running as the supporter of a straight Conservative Government, whose leader went back on all the Liberals in the late Legislature who did the principal work in clearing the way for him to the Premiership?"

"That would be a pretty nice conundrum or string of conundrums to put in a question box for the Conservative Premier and his so-called Liberal (?) candidate to try their nut-crackers on, at their leisure. Mr. Gifford has certainly been elected as a Liberal in New Westminster, and ostentatiously took part as such in the Provincial Liberal convention, last year in Vancouver, which declared for straight party lines at the forthcoming general election. Now that party lines have been broken and fast, and it fell to Mr. McBride to do the 'drawing'

and to fire out all Liberals who otherwise would have been entitled to seats in his cabinet, it certainly would be most interesting to have an explanation from Mr. Gifford as to how he, a reputed Liberal, comes to be taking the job of Conservative standard-bearer. As to Mr. McBride, if he would give his honest reason for bringing out such a candidate, it would probably be that he knows a straight Conservative would have no chance of election in Liberal New Westminster, and he hopes to win by putting up a candidate who, he thinks, may be able to betray enough Liberal votes to make up the Conservative shortage. If that is the game, as it would appear to be, it won't work, however, for no Liberal worthy of the name will fall into an impudently transparent trap. I wonder how," said the city man, reflectively, in conclusion, "the great Conservative party will like the position it is in before the whole Province by this little deal—or not daring to put up a straight Conservative candidate in New Westminster, but striking indolently on all fours behind a decay labelled 'Liberal' on one side and 'straight McBride supporter' on the other?"

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Special Liberal Meeting

Saturday Evening in Athalmer Hall To Consider Letter From Mr. Wells, who Is Willing to Come Out as a Liberal Candidate.

Fairmont Springs, B.C., Aug. 27 1903.

Editor THE OUTCROP:

Dear Evans,—I have just received a letter from Mr. W. C. Wells, announcing his willingness to become the Liberal candidate of the Columbia riding for the Provincial House, and therefore have concluded to call a meeting of the Windermere District Liberal Association for Saturday evening, the 29th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in the Athalmer Hall, for the purpose of considering Mr. Wells' letter.

Would you kindly give it all the publicity you can.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL BREWER,

President W. D. Liberal Association.

VICIOUS ABUSE OF POWER

Premier McBride Visits His Wrath at
Oliver's Vigorous Opposition Upon
People of Delta.

As Chief Commissioner, He Instructs
Supt. Sprott Not to Expend
Voted Appropriation.

Only What is "Actually Necessary."—
Indignation Expressed at Rousing
Meeting in the Riding.

It has fallen to Mr. John Oliver to once more expose Premier McBride and hold him up to the gaze of the electorate in a most unenviable light. Surely Mr. McBride must be in a desperate state of mind and lost to all sense of the position he occupies, when he, Premier of the Province, accidentally and temporarily though it be, makes use of his high office to vent his chagrin and ill feeling, and show his contempt for the people's rights. It would look as if the reckless Premier had no hope at all of being returned at the elections (and he is right there), and had made up his mind, being responsible to no one, to carry things with a high hand. Still, the course he is pursuing will react woefully on himself, and result in his complete ruin politically. It is certainly well that Mr. McBride had his try at the Premiership when he could not stay there long.

Mr. Oliver called meetings in Delta Riding, last week, "to discuss matters of local public importance." The first meeting was at Hall's Prairie, last Thursday night, and was largely attended. Mr. Oliver, after a few preliminary remarks, soon got down to business. He told the electors he had called them together, not for party political purposes, but to take some action in regard to the manner in which the Government was treating their appropriations. Last session, the House had voted \$4,000 for Delta (outside of Lechner road appropriation), and the \$500 left from last year made \$1,500 available. But, last week, he (Oliver)

had received a letter from Road Superintendent Sprott, of New Westminster, saying he had received instructions from Government Engineer Gamble which make it necessary to revise the work proposed to be done in Delta, and, in consequence, he had to reduce the expenditure nearly one half. Mr. Sprott also enclosed a copy of his instructions from Victoria, which Mr. Oliver read, as follows:

John Sprott, Road Superintendent, New Westminster:

The amount of the appropriation available for expenditure during the current fiscal year in connection with maintenance and repairs to roads, trails and bridges in Delta Riding is \$10,000, as follows:

Maintenance and repairs.....	\$2,720
Road Superintendent and Clerk....	680
Reserve for spring work.....	600
Westminster-Ladner road (conditional.....	6,000
	\$10,000

The above amounts shall in no case be exceeded.

The proportion of the Road Superintendent's salary and travelling expenses, also salary of Clerk, amounting to approximately \$680, is to be charged against this appropriation. Upon receipt of this instruction, you will at once proceed to put all repair work under way, and send me as soon as possible a statement showing the distribution of the expenditure proposed by you. The Chief Commissioner directs that only such portions of this appropriation as may be actually necessary for the work shall be distributed or used, and that an amply sufficient portion of this vote shall be reserved for winter and spring repairs.

Yours obediently,
F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

It will be seen that no mention is made of the \$500 left from last year. It has disappeared; that \$600 is "reserved" for spring work, good-bye \$600; and that \$680 is to be subtracted for salary, leaving but \$2,720 of the \$4,500 expected, and necessary. And then the astonishing order of Mr. McBride to poor Mr. Sprott "that only such portions of this appropriation as may be actually necessary" shall be used; and again the Chief Commissioner emphasizes that an amply sufficient portion shall be reserved. What a cowardly and unjust responsibility to cast upon the unoffending Road Superintendent.

After the House adjourned, but a month or so ago, Mr. Oliver stated he had, at Mr. McBride's invitation, met him in Mr. Sprott's office, and had arranged what works were to be done in Delta with the appropriation granted. But now the Premier had changed all that, and had not only caused the proposed expenditure to be cut down by half, but had actually given instructions that no work was to be done except that which was absolutely necessary!

Following was the arrangement made between Mr. Oliver and the Premier for the expenditure of the appropriation, the first figures being the ones agreed on, and the second Mr. Sprott's revised figures as per instructions: Tamboline Road, north of Shortreed, to complete last year's work, \$200, \$100; Biggars Prairie, Glenwood, to complete last year's work, \$200, \$100; Hall's Prairie Road, \$500, \$300; Coast Meridian Road, \$300, \$100; Townline, Salmon River Flats, \$200, \$100; Townline, Fort Langley to Yale Road, \$200, \$100; McAdam Road, \$250, \$100; Spence's Road, \$500, \$200; Scott and Kirkland Road, \$200, \$100; Yale Road, \$2,000, \$1,500.

Mr. Oliver said he had written to Premier McBride, who is Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, requesting that the arrangement previously made be carried out in its entirety. The meeting approved entirely, and passed the following resolution: Resolved that this meeting, having heard the correspondence read, endorses the stand taken by Mr. Oliver in requesting that the arrangements made between Mr. Oliver, Mr. Sprott and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works be carried out in its entirety, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the parties concerned.

The meeting at Fort Langley Friday night was a record one. The Fort can be depended upon to be there and get there when anything of importance and public interest needs to be dealt with. The meeting was along the same lines as the Hall's Prairie one, and the same resolution was endorsed, as it was also at the Tynehead meeting, Saturday night.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Oliver had a conference with the Surrey Council, and they also endorsed the stand he had taken in demanding that Delta's rightful appropriation be restored to them.

Are the whole people of Delta alarmed and indignant at the shameful, rascally and unpatriotic treatment being handed out to them by Premier McBride? Let him go there and enquire! But he won't. No, he is reported to be going in quite a different direction—to Northern Atlin, where he is not known so well.

WORKER
AUGUST 1903

PREMIER LEAVES FOR ATLIN COUNTRY

CABINET MEMBERS TRAVEL

Hon. Mr. McBride and the Attorney-General Are To Sail On the Tees This Evening—Departmental Work in Northern British Columbia—Mr. McPhillips Taking a Vacation.

Hon. Richard McBride, Premier, and his colleague in the Cabinet, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., Attorney-General, arrived from Victoria this morning on their way to northern points in British Columbia. Both Mr. McBride and Mr. McPhillips were closeted with Mr. W. J. Bowser, in the latter's office for some time, and also met other Conservatives.

Neither member of the Cabinet had much news for publication. Mr. McBride stated that he would leave with Mr. McPhillips by the Tees this evening for Northern British Columbia. He himself would go in to Atlin on departmental matters, while Mr. McPhillips, who was making the trip more as a rest than anything else, would only make the round voyage on the steamer.

There were several large hydraulic concession matters in Atlin that have caused a lot of correspondence between the mining country and Victoria, and he thought he could judge better perhaps of the merits of the dispute by visiting the district personally. The Lands and Works Department has had much difficulty in deciding from the letters as to the course that should be taken. The matter will be straightened out after evidence is had in Atlin itself.

Mr. McBride was asked about the reports from Victoria that if Mr. McPhillips were not one of the nominees

of the Conservative party in that city he would be run independently, and would be supported by the Bodwell-Duff branch of the Liberals.

The Premier laughed, and said that he could not say what would be done until a convention was held. He was confident of carrying the country, and had been so long away on his tour through the interior that he hardly had time to watch every political rumor started in Victoria. So far he thought most of the talk was merely gossip.

Mr. L. P. Duff, whose name was mentioned in connection with the rumor, was in Vancouver to-day. He is engaged on a big lawsuit in the courts, and could not be induced to talk politics.

Mr. McBride went to New Westminster by the noon train and will be back this evening. Mr. McPhillips remained in the city.

Liberal
Aug 1 1903

CALLOW CONSERVATIVE CHICKS

Unique and Remarkable Plea by a Conservative Organ for a Government Seeking Suffrages.

McBride Ministry Must Not be Criticized for Past Sins of Members, Omitted or Committed.

May Shelter itself Behind Virtues of Late Liberal Allies, and Opposition Must Open Campaign!

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For instance, when the Chief Mainland Mentor of the Provincial Conservative Government and Party remarks sagely: "With a period of over three months before the day of polling, the Conservative organizers are acting judiciously in not forcing prematurely the turmoil and excitement of an active campaign on the electorate," one can not but applaud the obvious wisdom of the observation, as of its corollary, which follows: "The work that now calls for immediate attention is that of looking after the registration of voters, so that as large a number of those entitled to vote as can be obtained may have their names placed on the list." That is just what the Liberal has been emphasizing for the past month, while up to very lately the organs of the Government were noticeably mum on the question, especially in this part of the country, while strenuous efforts were being made privately to get all the voters possible of a certain stripe on the lists. It is only fair to hint here, also, that the Liberal organizers are no whit behind the Conservatives in "acting judiciously," etc., proceeding with all possible coolness and deliberation in the timely preliminary work of the forthcoming campaign, while the fact has not been lost upon them that the titular leader of the Conservative Party has been campaigning quite feverishly for the past fortnight, and is planning further political expeditions of the sort. Perhaps the News-Advertiser has overlooked this, or does not consider the Premier's little excursions and expositions of very much importance anyhow.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903

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The Liberal has been charting a lot of specific weak points in the head of the Conservative party the past three weeks, and its stands so far in every particular disputed. It is only proposed briefly here some weaknesses of general nature permeating the head, and we begin with the success for which we challenge succession, that Mr. McBride has admitted mastery of the petty arts of the mere politician narrowest sense of the term, in the whole course of his political career, betrayed any indications of appreciation of the serious politics and statesmanship, politics to him has evidently but the one idea—that of "electing" and playing the game solely as a game for personal advantage. And a second, which is a logical sequel corollary of the first, is the pusillanimity as to the means he resorts to play his petty politics of the game of politics. To know this to be a fact. We other striking example of the contemptible tactics of high-minded Premier cons mate politics, in the deplorable treatment (see where in this issue) of the matter of the voted appropriation or rather, the practical withdrawal of the appropriation motives of transparently. The masquerading of Mr. McBride, who have shown to be more plausible, cheap mental conception of the responsibilities of a statesman—the masquerade of such men as leaders

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The Liberal has been charting and nailing a lot of specific weak points in the head of the Conservative party for the past three weeks, and its diagnosis stands so far in every particular undisputed. It is only proposed to notice briefly here some weaknesses of a more general nature permeating the same head, and we begin with the statement, for which we challenge successful contradiction, that Mr. McBride, despite his admitted mastery of the low and petty arts of the mere politician, in the narrowest sense of the term, has never in the whole course of his public life, betrayed any indications of a proper appreciation of the serious duties of politics and statesmanship. The word politics to him has evidently conveyed but the one idea—that of "getting elected" and playing the game generally solely as a game for personal gain and advantage. And a second statement, which is a logical sequence and corollary of the first, is that Mr. McBride has never shown the least scrupulousness as to the means to which he resorts to play his petty conception of the game of politics. The electors of Dewdney, to go no further, well know this to be a fact. We have another striking example of one phase of the contemptible tactics which our high-minded Premier considers legitimate politics, in the despicable and outrageous treatment (exposed elsewhere in this issue) of the Delta riding, in the matter of the expenditure of the voted appropriation, this year—or rather, the practical, high-handed withdrawal of the appropriation, from motives of transparent political spite.

The masquerading of men like Mr. McBride, who have shown themselves to be more plausible, cheap-jack imitations of public men, without a fundamental conception of the serious duties and responsibilities of politicians and statesmen—the masquerading, we say, of such men as leaders of parties and

Governments, prating puerilly about "my Government" and "my policy," is a disgraceful burlesque and degradation of politics in the Province, which every sober minded elector should feel incumbent upon him, as a matter of personal honor and patriotism, to do his part in wiping out, at the earliest possible opportunity, which is now about to be afforded.

POOR THING! POOR THING!

In this issue of July 18, The Liberal suggested to the Premier's private Journalistic Apologist and Pocket Organ that it should hunt up some more "fateful" dates. The Pocket Organ meditated on the matter for nine days, and on the 27th it threw up the sponge. Of, course, it did not openly acknowledge that it was unable to face the music—an open acknowledgment would have been a straightforward and manly course, and such things the very soul of the Pocket Organ hates with a deadly hatred. But it did what was exactly equivalent. It printed as editorial matter a very ragged article, and in that article it made several deliberate false statements—statements which it knew to be false. This is, of course, tantamount to a backdown. The subject matter was the attempted grab of those valuable coal lands in Kootenay. The matter was investigated by a committee of the Legislature, and the Committee's report must be accepted as final. No one can go behind that record. When, therefore, a newspaper not only ignores that record, but prints statements directly at variance with it, it puts itself out of court.

That is the position of the Pocket Organ. It gives its own version of the transaction, and practically denies the truth of the official report of the committee. It may well be doubted whether it is worth while to follow up and expose such glaring mis-statement. No intelligent person is likely to be deceived by it, and the great majority of those who read The Liberal are intelligent persons. The small minority who would give to the statements of the Pocket Organ anything but contempt may well be left to their enjoyment of the pabulum provided for them by order of the Premier, in his Pocket Organ aforesaid.

But some one may say that The Liberal is taking refuge in generalities. Even a reference to former numbers in which this matter has been pretty thoroughly threshed out, might be cited as an evasion. Therefore, The Liberal will briefly re-state the case.

In September, 1900, Mr. McBride and his colleagues refused to grant these coal lands to the C. P. R., giving them instead certain other lands. In December of the same year, Mr. McBride and his colleagues took back that refusal, and gave the coal lands to the C. P. R. It appears to The Liberal that hardly enough emphasis has been laid on this transaction. It made little difference to the Province whether these coal lands were given to one or the other of the branch lines of the C. P. R., so long as they were given away, and lost to the Province. But it made a difference to the C. P. R., and accordingly, in August, 1901, Mr. McBride and his colleagues passed no less than three orders-in-council. The first took these coal lands away from the branch line to which they had been given in the previous December, the second gave to that line certain other lands in lieu of those taken away, and the third gave the coal lands to the other branch line, to which the C. P. R., for reasons of its own, wished them to be given. Let it not be forgotten that the order of August, 1901, simply transferred the title in these coal lands from one branch line, or subsidiary company, of the C. P. R., to another. The lands had been given to the C. P. R. more than seven months before. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. McBride continued to be

a member of the Government for some nine months after these coal lands had been given to the C. P. R. How absurd, in face of that fact, is the contention that this action of the Government had anything to do with his resignation! He himself has never pretended that it had. On the contrary, he has acknowledged his full responsibility, and appears to rely upon a sort of "didn't know it was loaded" plea.

The Pocket Organ harks back, of course, to its old "fateful" month of September story. Will it explain how it happened that the committee did not find out the "fateful" character of the proceedings of that month? How did it happen that the committee ignored those proceedings entirely—hardly thought it worth while to ask a question about them? Will it explain how such a staunch Conservative champion as the News-Advertiser came to say of the transaction for which Mr. McBride has acknowledged his full responsibility, "That was the original error and all the transactions subsequent to that are of little comparative importance; in fact, they were but giving effect to it, and were almost compulsory"?

Of course, the Pocket Organ makes an attack on Mr. Brown. The whole thing would be out of order if that were omitted. It also makes an attack on Mr. Oliver. The latter is especially characteristic. Everybody knows that the Premier owes his position largely to the work which Mr. Oliver did. Everybody knows also that the real cause of the breach between these two who were so lately working together was Mr. Oliver's discovery of the fact that the Premier was just as responsible as anyone else for the coal land scandal. Therefore, to the mind of the Pocket Organ it naturally seems good policy to abuse and misrepresent Mr. Oliver. The Premier has given the keynote in his "interview" at Victoria, and the organ takes up the tune. It actually declares that Mr. Oliver must be held to be politically defiled because he worked with Mr. McBride in the Legislature!

Mr. Brown, too, is told that he has nothing to say, since he consented to join a Cabinet of which Mr. McBride was a member. If the argument means anything, it means that Mr. McBride is politically so malodorous that no man who has the slightest association with him can be called politically clean—which is certainly a most extraordinary argument in the mouth of Mr. McBride's special, private Pocket Organ. The poor thing must have been seriously rattled before it printed such stuff.

The attack on Mr. Brown, aside from the general condemnation implied in the fact that he consented to join a Government of which Mr. McBride was a member, takes a form of a statement that he, while a member of the Government had a lot to do with "completing the details of the grant." The official record shows no transaction in which Mr. Brown could have had any part, and at Mission City, the other night, he stated plainly and publicly that he had never heard a whisper of the matter until Mr. Oliver brought it out in the House. The Pocket Organ, therefore, by printing this sort of stuff, not only without attempt at proof, but against the record, simply advertises itself as a boorish slanderer.

PREMIER'S POLITICAL PROPHECIES.

An interview with the Premier was published just to late for notice in the last issue of The Liberal. The honorable gentleman had returned to Victoria and took advantage of an interviewer to give the good folk of the Capital a first-class "story" of a distinctly yellow complexion. He told of his trip through the Kootenay country and foretold a sweeping victory for his party in that region. Local readers can judge of the value to be placed on his statements by reading the section of his

talk devoted to things and people in this part of the Province. Here it is:

"The situation on the Lower Mainland indicates the return of Mr. Gifford, the Government candidate. His election is conceded on all sides. The Liberals are making frantic efforts to try and stop his growing popularity, but without avail. At the present time they are trying to arrange for a convention, but with poor prospects of being successful. J. C. Brown is getting out one of his chronic pamphlets called The Liberal. I did not have a chance to visit the Delta, but from letters received from there I know that the Conservative Party throughout the riding is very strong. A great many of John Oliver's friends and supporters are disgusted with his fusion with J. C. Brown and other Martinites, in face of his strong denunciation of Martin last session."

Now, just study those statements about the "frantic" efforts of New Westminster Liberals, and the "disgust" of Oliver's friends in Delta, and you have the rule by which the predictions of victory in the Kootenay country may be measured. Everybody hereabouts knows that the local Liberals are taking things very easily indeed. They will have a good candidate in the field when the time comes, but they do not care to run a three-months' campaign. When they do start they will make it quite hot enough for Mr. Gifford—or, more probably, for his successor, in the position of Government candidate.

As for Mr. Oliver's friends in Delta, the fact that he has more than he ever had before is plain enough to anyone who reads and thinks. The man who runs against Oliver may save his deposit, but he will be a strong man if he does.

Now let us examine this "interview" a little. The Liberal has not space for all of it, but must be content with the quotation already given. Suppose we read it clause by clause in committee of the whole. "The situation on the Lower Mainland indicates the return of Mr. Gifford." How? What "situation"? "His election is conceded on all sides." Is it? At the last party election in New Westminster City the Liberal majority was 235. That is a big lot to concede to a back-bench member. As a matter of fact, the Liberals know that they can elect their man, and the general opinion seems to be that Mr. Gifford has been put up as a sort of warming-pan to keep the boys quiet until the Conservative machine is ready to nominate its man. The third city in the Province is not going to be put off with a back-bencher any longer, even to please "Our Dick."

"At the present time they are trying to arrange for a convention, but with poor prospects of being successful." As there is one, and only one, Liberal Association for New Westminster City, a convention has not even been thought of. One of these days, when the Association is ready, it will nominate a candidate; and The Liberal is really afraid that it will do so without even consulting Mr. McBride, but then we all deplore the decay of reverence in these latter days.

"J. C. Brown is getting out one of his chronic pamphlets called The Liberal." "Chronic pamphlets" is good—probably the interviewer supplied that. "Poor Richard" seems to be blaming a good deal of his troubles to Mr. Brown, but Mr. Brown had nothing to do with the launching of this paper.

"A great many of John Oliver's friends and supporters are disgusted with his fusion with J. C. Brown and other Martinites." Naturally, nothing is said about Richard McBride's fusion with Messrs. Eberts, Prior and other C. P. R. grabbers and Chimney-Creekers. That, as Kipling used to say, is another story. As for Mr. Oliver, he is just what he always was—a Liberal. He has not changed his platform or his policy. As for "disgust," the fact that he has already held meetings all over his constituency, and has received enthusiastic votes of confidence at all

of them, does not seem to blanch very well with Mr. McBride's statement.

We have gone into the matter thus at length because the man who made the statements criticised happens to be Premier. Most people will agree with the conclusion that, judging the calibre of the man by the statements he made and the manner in which he made them, British Columbia would indeed have fallen upon evil days if the verdict of the people should confirm the accident which made him First Minister.

There is another remark which seems pertinent. Mr. McBride not only assumed to know all about the state of public opinion in more than half the constituencies in the Province, but he even declares that he is informed as to the working of the New Westminster Liberal Association and the internal economy of The Liberal. And all this he had discovered in the course of a somewhat rapid run through the country. This would indicate an eagle glance to see—a mighty mind to grasp. Yet this same Mr. McBride, sitting in the Executive of the Province, as a Minister of the Crown, a sworn trustee of the rights and heritage of the people, proposed to make a free gift of some \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth of that heritage to a corporation, and, when put upon his oath and asked to tell why he did it, he declares, according to the investigating committee's summary of his evidence, that he was "unable to recollect anything about the matter except he understood it had been represented to him that the effect of the transaction would be a substantial gain of acreage to the Province." Where was the mighty mind then—where the eagle eye?

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Civil service reform is a very important plank in the Liberal platform, or, to put it more correctly, a very important feature of Liberal policy. That it is a policy very difficult to carry out in British Columbia may be at once admitted. Conditions here are not yet favorable to the proper carrying out of such a policy. But the attempt must be made, and will be made as soon as the Liberal Government takes office. The main points are: That no persons should be appointed who are not qualified to fill the office to which they are appointed; and that, of course, implies that there should be some fixed and defined manner of testing the qualifications of applicants. That properly qualified persons should not be rejected on account of their political opinions. That the higher offices should be filled by promotion from the junior ranks of the service, and that in this matter, length of service should govern the selection, other things being equal; where other things were not equal—that is, where special merit deserved special recognition, or the absence of any merit other than the minimum required to "hold down the job" invited censure—the ordinary routine would be varied. The great point would be to let every official feel that his continuance in the service and his promotion depended upon himself. Again, every position should carry a certain salary, except in the case of junior clerks, who should be paid on a rising scale for the first few years of their service. That is, the salary of a junior or ordinary clerk, holding no special position, should begin at a certain fixed figure and increase by a certain fixed percentage each year during such term of years as might be fixed. By the end of the term it would have reached its maximum, and there would be no further increase, except the clerk was promoted to a more responsible position. Men in responsible positions; permanent heads of departments and branches of the departments, and some others, should have fixed salaries. To summarize: Appointment should depend upon fitness; vacancies above the rank

of the Conservative party in that they would be run independently and would be supported by the Bodwell-Duff branch of the Liberals.

The Premier laughed, and said that he could not say what would be done until a convention was held. He was confident of carrying the country, and had been so long away on his tour through the interior that he hardly had time to watch every political rumor started in Victoria. So far he thought most of the talk was merely gossip.

Mr. L. P. Duff, whose name was mentioned in connection with the rumor, was in Vancouver to-day. He is engaged on a big lawsuit in the courts, and could not be induced to talk politics.

Mr. McBride went to New Westminster by the noon train and will be back this evening. Mr. McPhillips remained in the city.

Liberal Aug 1 1903

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The Liberal has been charting and naming a lot of specific weak points in the head of the Conservative party for the past three weeks, and its diagnosis stands so far in every particular undisputed. It is only proposed to notice briefly here some weaknesses of a more general nature permeating the same head, and we begin with the statement, for which we challenge successful contradiction, that Mr. McBride, despite his admitted mastery of the low and petty arts of the mere politician, in the narrowest sense of the term, has never in the whole course of his public life, betrayed any indications of a proper appreciation of the serious duties of politics and statesmanship. The word politics to him has evidently conveyed but the one idea—that of "getting elected" and playing the game generally solely as a game for personal gain and advantage. And a second statement, which is a logical sequence and corollary of the first, is that Mr. McBride has never shown the least scrupulousness as to the means to which he resorts to play his petty conception of the game of politics. The electors of Dewdney, to go no further, well know this to be a fact. We have another striking example of one phase of the contemptible tactics which our high-minded Premier considers legitimate politics, in the despicable and outrageous treatment (exposed elsewhere in this issue) of the Delta riding, in the matter of the expenditure of the voted appropriation, this year—or rather, the practical, high-handed withdrawal of the appropriation, from motives of transparent political spite.

The masquerading of men like Mr. McBride, who have shown themselves to be more plausible, cheap-jack imitations of public men, without a fundamental conception of the serious duties and responsibilities of politicians and statesmen—the masquerading, we say, of such men as leaders of parties and

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903

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The masquerading of men like Mr. McBride, who have shown themselves to be more plausible, cheap-jack imitations of public men, without a fundamental conception of the serious duties and responsibilities of politicians and statesmen—the masquerading, we say, of such men as leaders of parties and

Governments, prating puerilly about "my Government" and "my policy," is a disgraceful burlesque and degradation of politics in the Province, which every sober minded elector should feel it incumbent upon him, as a matter of personal honor and patriotism, to do his part in wiping out, at the earliest possible opportunity, which is now about to be afforded.

POOR THING! POOR THING!

In the issue of July 18, The Liberal suggested to the Premier's private Journalistic Apologist and Pocket Organ that it should hunt up some more "fateful" dates. The Pocket Organ meditated on the matter for nine days, and on the 27th it threw up the sponge. Of course, it did not openly acknowledge that it was unable to face the music—an open acknowledgment would have been a straightforward and manly course, and such things the very soul of the Pocket Organ hates with a deadly hatred. But it did what was exactly equivalent. It printed an editorial matter a very ragged article, and in that article it made several deliberate false statements—statements which it knew to be false. This is, of course, tantamount to a backdown. The subject matter was the attempted grab of those valuable coal lands in Kootenay. The matter was investigated by a committee of the Legislature, and the Committee's report must be accepted as final. No one can go behind that record. When, therefore, a newspaper not only ignores that record, but prints statements directly at variance with it, it puts itself out of court.

That is the position of the Pocket Organ. It gives its own version of the transaction, and practically denies the truth of the official report of the committee. It may well be doubted whether it is worth while to follow up and expose such glaring mis-statement. No intelligent person is likely to be deceived by it, and the great majority of those who read The Liberal are intelligent persons. The small minority who would give to the statements of the Pocket Organ anything but contempt may well be left to their enjoyment of the pabulum provided for them by order of the Premier, in his Pocket Organ aforesaid.

But some one may say that The Liberal is taking refuge in generalities. Even a reference to former numbers in which this matter has been pretty thoroughly threshed out, might be cited as an evasion. Therefore, The Liberal will briefly re-state the case.

In September, 1900, Mr. McBride and his colleagues refused to grant these coal lands to the C. P. R., giving them instead certain other lands. In December of the same year, Mr. McBride and his colleagues took lack that refusal, and gave the coal lands to the C. P. R. It appears to The Liberal, that hardly enough emphasis has been laid on this transaction. It made little difference to the Province whether these coal lands were given to one or the other of the branch lines of the C. P. R., so long as they were given away, and lost to the Province. But it made a difference to the C. P. R., and accordingly, in August, 1901, Mr. McBride and his colleagues passed no less than three orders-in-council. The first took these coal lands away from the branch line to which they had been given in the previous December, the second gave to that line certain other lands in lieu of those taken away, and the third gave the coal lands to the other branch line, to which the C. P. R., for reasons of its own, wished them to be given. Let it not be forgotten that the order of August, 1901, simply transferred the title in these coal lands from one branch line, or subsidiary company, of the C. P. R., to another. The lands had been given to the C. P. R. more than seven months before. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. McBride continued to be

a member of the Government for some nine months after these coal lands had been given to the C. P. R. How absurd, in face of that fact, is the contention that this action of the Government had anything to do with his resignation! He himself has never pretended that it had. On the contrary, he has acknowledged his full responsibility, and appears to rely upon a sort of "didn't know it was loaded" plea.

The Pocket Organ harks back, of course, to its old "fateful" month of September story. Will it explain how it happened that the committee did not find out the "fateful" character of the proceedings of that month? How did it happen that the committee ignored those proceedings entirely—hardly thought it worth while to ask a question about them? Will it explain how such a staunch Conservative champion as the News-Advertiser came to say of the transaction for which Mr. McBride has acknowledged his full responsibility, "That was the original error and all the transactions subsequent to that are of little comparative importance; in fact, they were but giving effect to it, and were almost compulsory?"

Of course, the Pocket Organ makes an attack on Mr. Brown. The whole thing would be out of order if that were omitted. It also makes an attack on Mr. Oliver. The latter is especially characteristic. Everybody knows that the Premier owes his position largely to the work which Mr. Oliver did. Everybody knows also that the real cause of the breach between these two who were so lately working together was Mr. Oliver's discovery of the fact that the Premier was just as responsible as anyone else for the coal land scandal. Therefore, to the mind of the Pocket Organ it naturally seems good policy to abuse and misrepresent Mr. Oliver. The Premier has given the keynote in his "interview" at Victoria, and the organ takes up the tune. It actually declares that Mr. Oliver must be held to be politically defiled because he worked with Mr. McBride in the Legislature!

Mr. Brown, too, is told that he has nothing to say, since he consented to join a Cabinet of which Mr. McBride was a member. If the argument means anything, it means that Mr. McBride is politically so malodorous that no man who has the slightest association with him can be called politically clean—which is certainly a most extraordinary argument in the mouth of Mr. McBride's special, private Pocket Organ. The poor thing must have been seriously rattled before it printed such stuff.

The attack on Mr. Brown, aside from the general condemnation implied in the fact that he consented to join a Government of which Mr. McBride was a member, takes a form of a statement that he, while a member of the Government had a lot to do with "completing the details of the grant." The official record shows no transaction in which Mr. Brown could have had any part, and at Mission City, the other night, he stated plainly and publicly that he had never heard a whisper of the matter until Mr. Oliver brought it out in the House. The Pocket Organ, therefore, by printing this sort of stuff, not only without attempt at proof, but against the record, simply advertises itself as a boorish slanderer.

PREMIER'S POLITICAL PROPHECIES.

An interview with the Premier was published just to late for notice in the last issue of The Liberal. The honorable gentleman had returned to Victoria and took advantage of an interviewer to give the good folk of the Capital a first-class "story" of a distinctly yellow complexion. He told of his trip through the Kootenay country and foretold a sweeping victory for his party in that region. Local readers can judge of the value to be placed on his statements by reading the section of his

talk devoted to things and people in this part of the Province. Here it is:

"The situation on the Lower Mainland indicates the return of Mr. Gifford, the Government candidate. His election is conceded on all sides. The Liberals are making frantic efforts to try and stop his growing popularity, but without avail. At the present time they are trying to arrange for a convention, but with poor prospects of being successful. J. C. Brown is getting out one of his chronic pamphlets called The Liberal. I did not have a chance to visit the Delta, but from letters received from there I know that the Conservative Party throughout the riding is very strong. A great many of John Oliver's friends and supporters are disgusted with his fusion with J. C. Brown and other Martinities, in face of his strong denunciation of Martin last session."

Now, just study those statements about the "frantic" efforts of New Westminster Liberals, and the "disgust" of Oliver's friends in Delta, and you have the rule by which the predictions of victory in the Kootenay country may be measured.

Everybody hereabouts knows that the local Liberals are taking things very easily indeed. They will have a good candidate in the field when the time comes, but they do not care to run a three-months' campaign. When they do start they will make it quite hot enough for Mr. Gifford—or, more probably, for his successor, in the position of Government candidate.

As for Mr. Oliver's friends in Delta, the fact that he has more than he ever had before is plain enough to anyone who reads and thinks. The man who runs against Oliver may save his deposit, but he will be a strong man if he does.

Now let us examine this "interview" a little. The Liberal has not space for all of it, but must be content with the quotation already given. Suppose we read it clause by clause in committee of the whole. "The situation on the Lower Mainland indicates the return of Mr. Gifford." How? What "situation"? "His election is conceded on all sides." Is it? At the last party election in New Westminster City the Liberal majority was 235. That is a big lot to concede to a back-bench member. As a matter of fact, the Liberals know that they can elect their man, and the general opinion seems to be that Mr. Gifford has been put up as a sort of warming-pan to keep the boys quiet until the Conservative machine is ready to nominate its man. The third city in the Province is not going to be put off with a back-bencher any longer, even to please "Our Dick."

"At the present time they are trying to arrange for a convention, but with poor prospects of being successful." As there is one, and only one, Liberal Association for New Westminster City, a convention has not even been thought of. One of these days, when the Association is ready, it will nominate a candidate; and The Liberal is really afraid that it will do so without even consulting Mr. McBride, but then we all deplore the decay of reverence in these latter days.

"J. C. Brown is getting out one of his chronic pamphlets called The Liberal." "Chronic pamphlets" is good—probably the interviewer supplied that. "Poor Richard" seems to be blaming a good deal of his troubles to Mr. Brown, but Mr. Brown had nothing to do with the launching of this paper.

"A great many of John Oliver's friends and supporters are disgusted with his fusion with J. C. Brown and other Martinities." Naturally, nothing is said about Richard McBride's fusion with Messrs. Eberts, Prior, and other C. P. R. grabbers and Chimney-Creekers. That, as Kipling used to say, is another story. As for Mr. Oliver, he is just what he always was—a Liberal. He has not changed his platform or his policy. As for "disgust," the fact that he has already held meetings all over his constituency, and has received enthusiastic votes of confidence at all

of them, does not seem to hitch very well with Mr. McBride's statement.

We have gone into the matter thus at length because the man who made the statements criticised happens to be Premier. Most people will agree with the conclusion that, judging the calibre of the man by the statements he made and the manner in which he made them, British Columbia would indeed have fallen upon evil days if the verdict of the people should confirm the accident which made him First Minister.

There is another remark which seems pertinent. Mr. McBride not only assumed to know all about the state of public opinion in more than half the constituencies in the Province, but he even declares that he is informed as to the working of the New Westminster Liberal Association and the internal economy of The Liberal. And all this he had discovered in the course of a somewhat rapid run through the country. This would indicate an eagle glance to see—a mighty mind to grasp. Yet this same Mr. McBride, sitting in the Executive of the Province, as a Minister of the Crown, a sworn trustee of the rights and heritage of the people, proposed to make a free gift of some \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth of that heritage to a corporation, and, when put upon his oath and asked to tell why he did it, he declares, according to the investigating committee's summary of his evidence, that he was "unable to recollect anything about the matter except he understood it had been represented to him that the effect of the transaction would be a substantial gain of acreage to the Province." Where was the mighty mind then—where the eagle eye?

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Civil service reform is a very important plank in the Liberal platform, or, to put it more correctly, a very important feature of Liberal policy. That it is a policy very difficult to carry out in British Columbia may be at once admitted. Conditions here are not yet favorable to the proper carrying out of such a policy. But the attempt must be made, and will be made as soon as the Liberal Government takes office. The main points are: That no persons should be appointed who are not qualified to fill the office to which they are appointed; and that, of course, implies that there should be some fixed and defined manner of testing the qualifications of applicants. That properly qualified persons should not be rejected on account of their political opinions. That the higher offices should be filled by promotion from the junior ranks of the service, and that in this matter, length of service should govern the selection, other things being equal; where other things were not equal—that is, where special merit deserved special recognition, or the absence of any merit other than the minimum required to "hold down the job" invited censure—the ordinary routine would be varied. The great point would be to let every official feel that his continuance in the service and his promotion depended upon himself. Again, every position should carry a certain salary, except in the case of junior clerks, who should be paid on a rising scale for the first few years of their service. That is, the salary of a junior or ordinary clerk, holding no special position, should begin at a certain fixed figure and increase by a certain fixed percentage each year during such term of years as might be fixed. By the end of the term it would have reached its maximum, and there would be no further increase, except the clerk was promoted to a more responsible position. Men in responsible positions; permanent heads of departments and branches of the departments, and some others, should have fixed salaries. To summarize: Appointment should depend upon fitness; vacancies above the rank

of junior clerks should, as far as possible, be filled by promotion; promotion should depend upon length of service and merit; salaries should be fixed, whether they remained at the same amount permanently, or were increased year by year.

No system, of course, can prevent favoritism in the matters of appointment and promotion; but a good system can mitigate the evil; and in the matter of the salary receivable, a proper system can prevent a good deal of corruption.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Government which puts a proper civil service system in force will turn against itself a good many votes. That is an aspect of the matter which may be dealt with separately at some other time; but, if the people of the Province wish to have more efficient service at less cost, they must sustain the Liberals in making this and other reforms. The percentage of increase in the cost of the civil service in this Province, for some time back, has been a good deal higher than the percentage of increase in the revenue. That means more taxes and it also means less public works.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903

THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Although two months and a half and more yet remain before polling day, and the great majority of the candidates have still to be put definitely in the field, it may fairly be said that the time has arrived, with the work of getting names on the voters' lists nearly over, for getting down to business in earnest at organizing the nominating conventions in those districts where, by reason of their extent and diversity, it is necessary to have delegates elected from different localities in the district, to meet at some central place on an appointed day and nominate their candidate. In all the rural districts, such a process is necessary. In a compact constituency like New Westminster City, the method decided upon—that every member of the local Liberal Association shall be a member of the nominating convention—is quite proper and practicable. The date fixed for nominating the Liberal candidate for this city, it may be mentioned again, is Wednesday, August 26th, three weeks from last Wednesday, and it is understood that most of the Conservative nominations throughout the Province will be made on August 15th.

The holding of the primaries for electing delegates is, of course, the first work in order throughout such rural districts as have not yet taken steps to choose their candidates, and there is no reason why the calling of these primary meetings should not be done at once. It is competent, as is generally known, for the primary meetings, which elect the delegates, to also instruct their delegates on any or all points that may come up, or to leave them uninstructed. Owing to the unusual and important character of this campaign—the first Provincial general election in the Province fought strictly on the line of cleavage of Liberal and Conservative—it seems fitting that the electors generally should take a hand in insuring that the country shall have the full benefit of this clear and approved line of cleavage, by insisting that candidates shall stand squarely and unequivocally as Liberals on the Liberal platform and principles, and shall bind themselves to abide loyally by the decision of the majority, after the elections, as to the leadership and other questions of party organization. The country has had fully enough, too much, of the personal faction business in the Legislature, with a consequent hold-up of useful legislation and an end of stable government, and the electors should exercise their prerogative in choosing and electing candidates to guard effectually against that sort of thing in the future.

RAILWAY POLICIES—AND GRABS.

The following excerpt from an editorial article which appeared in one of last week's issues of the News-Advertiser is doubly interesting. In the first place it is interesting as showing the difference in tone between a respectable partisan of Conservatism, like the News-Advertiser, and an unscrupulous journalistic "heeler" like the premier's pocket organ; and in the second place it is interesting as showing the real feeling of the News-Advertiser towards that government which it professes to support. The Vancouver paper believes that the McBride government will be sustained. It has solemnly assured us of that belief, and The Liberal is bound to accept the assurance. Of course, The Liberal is satisfied that it will be grievously disappointed in its expectation as to the result of the election; but that is not the point. The point is that, looking at the situation through its Conservative spectacles, it sees in that situation, reason to believe that the McBride government will be sustained.

Here is the excerpt:
"The ramifications and connections of the Grand Trunk Company make it the most desirable railway organization that could take such an enterprise as far as the interests of this section of the Dominion are concerned, and it is fortunate for British Columbia that this particular corporation should have put forth its proposition at the time it did. Otherwise there is no knowing to what a reckless government and an incapable legislature might have committed the Province."

The reference is to the bargain concluded between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Dominion Government for the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The terms of that agreement are so wisely drawn that the railway company will have no opportunity to hold up this Province for a big subsidy.

As has been remarked above, it is well to contrast the tone of this utterance with the fatuous bleatings of the Pocket Organ; but the more interesting part is the unconscious betrayal of the News-Advertiser's real opinion of the McBride Government. It expects and believes that that Government will be sustained and will therefore be in power for the next few years. And it sighs a sign of deep and grateful relief as it congratulates the country on the fact that the wise foresight of the Liberal Government at Ottawa has put it beyond the power of the "reckless Government" (according to its conviction, the McBride Government) of British Columbia to commit the Province to some insane bargain with the company.

We are entirely in accord with the News-Advertiser so far as congratulations to the country on the wise policy of the Ottawa Government is concerned; but we think there was really no danger to the Province. The people have had one sample of the ideas entertained about proper policy towards railways by the gentleman now at the head of the Government, and they do not want another. The electors will take very good care that "Columbia & Western Dick," as they call him in Kootenay, does not get another chance to present some \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 of the people's property as a free gift to a railway company.

"SIR WILFRID'S PRINCELY GIFT."

A local paper which seems to have as the reason of its existence a brief to heap unreasoning laudation upon everything and everybody labeled Conservative, and equally unreasoning abuse upon everything and everybody labeled Liberal, describes the bargain made between the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway as

"Sir Wilfrid's princely gift" to the latter. Now, Sir Wilfrid is generally credited with the possession of some princely endowments, conferred upon him by Mother Nature and improved by cultivation, but we are afraid that the term "princely" is not quite properly applied in this instance. If the paper in question intended to express by its use of the term the fact that the Government of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the head had shown a truly princely trait of caring zeal for the interest of the people on whom it rules, the term would be employed rightly enough; but that is exactly what it does not mean. The whole article amounts to an accusation that the Government has been blind and false to the interests of the people.

Well, we have a standard of comparison. Let us compare. As long ago as 1898, a book was published by an American authority on railroads, in which a page or two is devoted to Canadian railway policy. So far as The Liberal knows, the statements made therein have never been contradicted; indeed, articles which appeared in the Canadian Magazine quite recently, confirm what the American (unprejudiced) authority says. Taking his statements from official tables, he estimates the par value of the grants and other aids by the Parliament of Canada to the Canadian Pacific Railway at \$48,000,000 more than the total cost of the railway. That was what the Conservative Government did for the first Canadian transcontinental railway. Now, that was princely, if you like. The Conservative Government paid for the building of the whole line, chipped in a little luck penny of \$48,000,000, and handed over the whole thing to the company. One would suppose that, as the people paid for the line, they ought to own it; but they don't. Indeed, it has sometimes been hinted that the boot is on the other foot.

The Liberal Government is going to build about half the G. T. P. line, but, instead of handing it over to the company, they will hold it for the people, and they will make the company pay interest on its cost. They will lend the credit of Canada to help in the construction of the rest, and will take a first mortgage as security.

Take a few details. Conservatives—\$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land as a straight out gift to the C. P. R.—and this, remember, on top of a straight gift of about a quarter of the total length of the line, built by the Government at a cost of some \$30,000,000 and handed over. Liberals—Not a dollar as a gift; not an acre of land to take into the market. Conservatives—No workable condition for control of rates in the interest of the people (the C. P. R. to-day cannot be brought under the Railway Commission). Liberals—Full control of rates. Conservatives—Attempted to give the C. P. R. an absolute monopoly of railroad business west of the great lakes. Liberals—No such monopoly is granted to the G. T. R. It must take its chance in fair competition with other lines.

These are a few of the items. The time would fail us to tell of the "princely" manner in which the C. P. R. was loaded up with franchises and privileges in all conceivable ways. The Liberals, on the other hand, have made their bargain from the point of view of the interests of the people. Any praise for "princely" giving to railways belongs, therefore, to the Conservatives. Did not our own Conservative Premier, Mr. McBride, with some Conservative chums, propose, a little while back, to make a gift of some \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to this same C. P. R.? The Conservative laudation sheet must look at home for truly "princely" gifts.

ANOTHER SUNDAY SERMON

Big Vancouver Tory Bow-wow has Lots of Fun Shaking Tatters of Its Own Creation.

Having Exposed Pitiable Position of Conservative Party, Tries to Show Liberals in Bad Fix

Raises Question of Leadership, Which Calls Attention to Crowning Weakness of Party in Power.

Sunday before last, the News-Advertiser, instead of going to church, wrestled with the problem of fixing up the fences of the defenceless McBride Conservative Government and making as soft a place as possible for that "make-shift" combination to fall upon. We were told, in effect, as noted in The Liberal of last week, that the McBride Government (including, of course, all or any of its members) must not be criticized for any of their sins of omission or commission; that they must be allowed to take shelter behind the virtues of their late Liberal associates; that they have "promulgated no programme that can be picked to pieces," and that they are waiting for "the Opposition to open the game"—a reversal of the ordinary process, of course, but then the McBride Government, as the Vancouver Conservative organ plainly showed, is an extraordinary and unique thing in governments, calling for the most tender and considerate treatment to prevent it falling and hurting itself.

Last Sunday again, the News-Advertiser fell into a contemplative and confidential mood, and this time it prophesied about the Provincial Liberal party. Having exposed most successfully and completely, though unintentionally, of course, all the peculiar and fatal weaknesses of the Provincial Conservative party and Government, which call so loudly for the considerate compassion of the electorate, the News-Advertiser evidently felt that it ought to even up matters by trying to perform a similar office for the Liberal party. Having no text upon which to start in this pious endeavor to show up its opponents in as bad a plight as it had exhibited its own party, nothing simpler than for the Conservative Sunday sermonizer to invent a text, which it forthwith proceeded to do by putting into the mouth of the chairman of a meeting of the Vancouver Liberal Association a silly remark which, on its face, could only have originated in the mind of some desperately hard up Conservative detractor and antagonist of the Liberal party, to the effect that a certain proposed course "would give it away to the public that they (the Liberals) were trying to set their sails to catch every wind that blew which might land them in the dollars' without any wind whatever."

With this as its text, which it falsely and stupidly attributes to the chairman of the Liberal Association meeting, the News-Advertiser proceeds to ring the changes upon "the dollars," and other alleged remarks of Liberals, in a manner reminding one of an aged and toothless canine making a great show of zeal worrying to death an old hat or cast off clout it had unearthed, as who should say: "See what a fine dog I am, what a fine big rat I've caught!" The ponderous Tory bow-wow shakes away frantically and ecstatically at these tatters of its own invention until it works itself up into quite a merry and facetious mood, after a heavy sort, and exhausts all its stock of stale metaphors and cheap

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THE LIBERAL

A Journal and Review of Politics and all Matters of Public Interest.
Published each Saturday morning, in the City of New Westminster, B. C., by
JOHN KENNEDY.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903

PETTY AND NARROW.

Characteristically petty and narrow are the comments of the local Conservative mouthpiece on the Dominion Government's Grand Trunk Pacific policy. The *L. C. M.*, by the way, avoids Provincial politics now like poison. Having been beaten out of that field, having no defence that it dare now urge for its indefensible and discredited local Conservative patrons, it tries to commute for this local bankruptcy by recklessly slandering the Liberal Ottawa Government, and, in pursuance of this object, it is saying these times all the mean and nasty things it can think of against that Government's recently announced railway policy in the matter of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Here is a proposal of a magnitude no less than another transcontinental railway for Canada, universally admitted to be necessary, and urgently necessary, in the present stage of the country's progress and development—an all Canadian railway running from the extreme East to the farthest West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and opening up, developing, and giving traffic and communication facilities to a vast new northern belt of country, rich in resources and part of which is being rapidly settled, right across the continent. Surely, here is a proposal a question, that ought to be honestly and fairly discussed on its merits—a question on which there is probably no honest, competent difference of opinion generally speaking—that is as to the necessity, the "national and commercial necessity," to quote from Premier Laurier's masterly speech in introducing the measure, of such an undertaking—but on which there is any amount of legitimate ground for honest difference of opinion as to the particular means by which it should be worked out, as to the details of the scheme—decidedly not a question for mere petty carping and snarling or sweeping misrepresentation and denunciation.

Was any one foolish enough to imagine, however, that the local Conservative calumniator could rise to the occasion and forget its innate meanness and pettiness in the face of a great national question calling for adequate consideration and discussion? If so, that foolish person was doomed to grievous disappointment. Here are some sample arguments: "The whole ninety millions will be charged up against the West. . . . and for another generation every demand we make for justice in the matter of public works in this Province will be answered with the total cost of this blind

folly of Sir Wilfrid." "British Columbia needs many public works more than Northern Quebec and Ontario need this new railway. There is the Fraser River, for example, which should be dredged." Certainly. But what has a local requirement got to do with a discussion of a transcontinental railway. The claims of this river—which were notoriously unfairly treated by the late Ottawa Government—are no greater and no less on account of the entirely different, and, it must be admitted, considerably larger, proposal to construct another transcontinental railway.

Continuing in its wild career of reckless and irrelevant slang-whanging, the local Conservative calumniator, having in mind, doubtless, the ruling motives and passions of its own party, proceeds to charge, by implication, that this great transcontinental railway project is simply a scheme "to benefit the party campaign funds for a general election," and further opines that it is natural that the party press of the East should favor the new enterprise; "but, that partyism should induce any newspapers in British Columbia to bestow the wild proposal, was not to be expected." It would be interesting to have the local Conservative slanderer—which altogether overreaches and discredits itself by the very recklessness and extravagance of its slang-whanging—explain, in this connection, what sort of "partyism" it is that has "induced" that really respectable and able Conservative paper, the *Vancouver News-Advertiser*, to warmly approve, from the first, not only of the general features, but practically of every detail, of the Dominion Liberal Government's Grand Trunk Pacific railway policy!

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Financial administration, like most things, has two sides, and in criticising the financial administration of a government, one needs to look at both sides. An increase in expenditure does not always mean extravagance, nor does an increase in revenue necessarily mean that the government is wisely administering the affairs of the country.

When we have, however, as in this Province, a constant excess of expenditure over revenue, and a revenue which, to an appreciable extent, is derived from undesirable and oppressive taxation, we have a condition in which anything in the way of increased expenditure must have a very strong reason behind it if it is not to be condemned as extravagant. The action of recent governments in giving away huge blocks of land—some of it of great value to corporations, which are allowed to hold it, in most cases, free of taxation, so long as they choose to hold it for speculation, was a course eminently adapted to keep the revenue of the country from showing that large and rapid expansion which a more sensible and business-like—not to say, an honest—policy would have brought about; and, when it is found that the governments which did this were also noted for large and constantly increasing expenditure, one feels amazed at the recklessness of their conduct.

It has over and over again been prophesied by the Minister of Finance for the time being that the day of equalization between revenue and expenditure was approaching, but the Finance Minister of the Semlin-Cotton Government was the only one in recent years who, having the opportunity, appears to have made any effort to fulfill the prediction. The Martin Government, of course, had no opportunity, having failed to retain power for a sufficient length of time to make its influence felt, and all the others have been either unable or unwilling to stem the tide of extravagance.

During the last five years covered by

the available figures, the net expenditure exceeded the net revenue by nearly three millions of dollars, and, if we add sinking fund and debt redemption, for which the people have, of course, to find the money, the total will run to nearly three and a half millions. This gives, on the net expenditure, an average deficit of over \$570,000 a year, and a glance at the figures show that, omitting the year in which the expenditure was controlled by the partly Liberal Government led by Mr. Semlin, the rate of increase has been greater on the side of expenditure than on the side of revenue. During two of the five years also, it should be noted, the showing is more favorable by some \$85,000 a year than it otherwise would have been owing to the amount produced by the policy of making "the coal barons" pay something towards the revenue.

When that day of "equalization" to which our late Conservative Finance Ministers were, they said, so hopefully looking forward, was supposed to dawn, it would puzzle an ordinary man to guess. True, the revenue was increasing, but every dollar of increase was more than mortgaged in advance by increased expenditure.

It goes without saying that the growth of the population necessitates certain increases of expenditure. But, if that were true of all the increases which go to swell the grand total of Conservative extravagance in this Province, it would be high time to go in for much more rigid measures of "exclusion" than anyone has as yet ventured to propose. We used to be told, and naturally enough we believed it, that, with increasing population, and consequent increase of revenue, the problem of making ends meet in our Provincial financing would become easier. It was, as we have said, natural to believe this, as it ought to cost less in proportion to administer a large revenue than a small one. But the rule appears to have worked the other way under the Conservative administration with which this country has been, and for a few months more, will be, afflicted.

Shortly after Confederation, a "people's" Government came into power and proceeded to cut down the controllable expenditure. During the reign of that Administration the increase was regular and not marked by any excessive over-expenditure which would justify a charge of extravagance. To it suc-

ceeded a Conservative Administration, and immediately we have the expenditure showing a rapid growth, a good deal of which is accounted for by items which are controllable. This went steadily on until another popular—or partly Liberal—Government came into power, and we have again the tendency to economise where economy is possible. That Administration, however, came speedily to grief from causes not connected with the commendable side of its policy, and at once, under Conservative control, the tendency to swell the controllable expenditure becomes manifest.

It is true of all past Administrations, however, that their efforts—when they appear to have made any—in the direction of reducing the yawning gulf between revenue and expenditure, have been largely negative, that is to say, confined to cutting off expenditure. Where any Government has risen to an attempt to do something positive—something, that is, to increase the revenue—it has either imposed a new tax, generally a more or less unscientific and vexatious one, or else it has given away large blocks of the country to promoters, in the professed hope that the promoters would introduce "capital" and thus attract population, which could be taxed to increase the revenue.

That, indeed, seems to be the kernel of the Conservative idea—get people into the country and tax them. The idea that the resources of this Province are great enough and varied enough to provide a revenue more than sufficient for the meeting of every proper charge upon the Government, including a liberal expenditure for works of development, does not seem to find any lodgment in their minds.

Certain details as to the manner in which controllable expenditure has been allowed to run into extravagance are postponed till a future issue.

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Aug 18 1903
 Dr. Wilson Retires in Favor of Late Mem-
 ber. District Association Formed.

The Liberal convention held last evening was a decided success. Mr. E. C. Smith received the unanimous support of the meeting and the greatest harmony prevailed. The following delegates were present.

FERNIE—F. Stork, D. V. Mott, H. H. Trites, W. W. Tuttle and F. J. Watson.
MORRISSEY—Dr. Willson, T. R. Morton, J. F. Carter, W. Dick and McDonald.

MICHEL—P. Anderson, and Jas. Johnson.

COAL CREEK MINES—R. Randall and W. W. Thomson.

ELKO—I. C. Slater and John Mott.

ELKMOUTH—R. M. Fullerton.

JAFFRAY—Geo. H. Chapman.

Dr. Willson was elected to the chair and F. J. Watson was appointed secretary. The business of selecting a candidate was proceeded with at once. Two nominations were put before the meeting Dr. Willson was nominated by J. F. Carter and E. C. Smith by H. H. Trites. Dr. Willson in a neat speech asked that his name be withdrawn in favor of the late member. D. V. Mott closed a forceable address by moving that the nomination of Mr. Smith be made unanimous and J. F. Carter seconded the motion, which was supported by all present. F. Stork and others gave short congratulatory addresses after which the meeting proceeded to organize a district association. The officers elected were as follows.

President—Dr. Willson.

Vice President—D. V. Mott.

Sec. Treas.—F. J. Watson.

Executive Committee—F. Stork, P. W. Anderson, J. F. Carter, T. R. Morton, T. Keith, H. H. Trites, I. C. Slater and Geo. H. Chapman.

The executive of this association will draw up certain resolutions and a meeting has been arranged for August 31st at which Mr. Smith will be present.

CONSERVATIVES IN LINE.

Officers Elected. Convention Arranged for August 23th.

The Fernie Conservative Association held a meeting last evening for the purpose of reorganization. The meeting was largely attended. The following officers were elected.

President—A. Joyce.

Vice-President—J. A. Macdonell.

Sec. Treas.—John Hutchison.

Executive Committee—F. M. McLeod, H. A. Kanouse, D. R. McDonald, J. A. Rennie, S. Bonnell, A. H. Cree and F. W. Burn.

It was decided to hold the nominating convention for the district in Fernie on August 23th. A meeting is to be held on the 21st to select delegates for this convention. Representation will be given to each polling place on the basis of one delegate for every 50 names or fraction thereof on the voters list. Small places with less than 50 names will be allowed one representative.

The executive committee meets tonight at the office of Cree and Hutchison. Mr. Hutchison has resigned the appointment of returning officer for the Cranbrook district to take the position of secretary of the association.

*Kootenay
 mail
 Aug 15 1903*

ROADS AND TRAILS.

Premier McBride is chief commissioner of lands and works, and there has probably never been a chief commissioner whose administration has been more negligent and discreditable. We have travelled over most of the trails in the Revelstoke riding and have never seen the roads and trails in a worse condition than this year. To enable the interior to be developed it is necessary roads and trails should be kept in good condition, and it is most necessary that they should be repaired and opened up first thing each spring so that miners and prospectors can get access over them. It is now the middle of August, and many trails are blocked with fallen timber and have not even been cleaned out yet this season. Of course we recognise that Hon. Richard McBride can reply winter will be here soon again, and the trails can stand over till next year. That is no answer or excuse for his neglecting his duty to the country. He could put on large supplementary estimates for his own constituency of Dewdney to enable him to purchase the electorate at the public expense, but he confined the Revelstoke district to the smallest grant allowed this district for some years. The provincial government derives a large revenue from this riding. The rental of the timber locations alone must be considerable, in addition to the ordinary taxes and mining revenues. The Revelstoke riding should not therefore be treated as some back-woods block, but should have as fair a chance as Premier McBride's own constituency. The people are showing much enterprise, making a big effort to open up the country, and their efforts should be reasonably facilitated, instead of being blocked as

they are by the McBride government.

Here are some notes of the condition of things in the district. The road along the south fork of the Lardeau was in a disgraceful state at the time of our visit, and the English companies under the management of Mr. Forbes who are showing so much enterprise in that section have been heavily handicapped in their operations. The Beaton-Camborne road has been in such a bad state that teamsters and mining companies operating at Camborne have had to contend with a frightful condition of things. The road from Comaplix was also badly neglected. At Hall's Landing the settlers have been seriously handicapped by the state of their roads and bridges. In the Big Bend the main trail is so overgrown it is almost impassable in some parts. The trail up Downie creek is badly blocked. The trail between Goldstream and Smith creek is impassable, though owing to the amount of work and packing there it is most necessary. The portion of the main Big Bend trail between the forks and Goldstream is well-nigh impassable. The Five-Mile trail is impassable. At Illecilliwaot a packer had a horse destroyed owing to the bad state of the trail. Such a condition of things has created wide-spread dissatisfaction with Premier McBride's administration as chief commissioner of lands and works, and rightly so. Is it any wonder this part of Kootenay does not progress more rapidly, when the public interests are so grossly neglected at Victoria?

*Daily News 273
 Aug 18 1903*

LIBERAL MASS MEETING

TO BE HELD IN OPERA HOUSE ON THURSDAY.

TORY CANDIDATE IS INVITED TO SPEAK.

In last evening's issue of the Tribune was printed a copy of the letter delivered yesterday to the liberal candidate about two hours after he had invited the conservative candidate to take part in Thursday's meeting in the opera house. Printed below is this letter, also the reply to the same, which the Tribune omitted to publish, in order that all the facts may be made known. The letters explain themselves, and are as follows:
 Nelson, August 17th, 1903.

S. S. Taylor, K. C., Candidate of the Liberal Party, Nelson City Riding:
 Dear Sir.—The liberal-conservative party of Nelson city riding have nominated a candidate to contest the riding at the coming general election. On behalf of our candidate, I would be pleased to arrange a date that would be mutually satisfactory, for a joint meeting in the opera house.

WM. IRVINE,
 Chairman Liberal-Conservative Campaign Committee.

Reply.
 Nelson, August 17th, 1903
 William Irvine Esq., Chairman Conservative Campaign Committee:

Dear Sir,—I have just received your letter of today from a messenger boy, who stated that Mr. Houston requested him to deliver it to me.

This morning, two hours before receiving your letter, I met Mr. Houston and stated that we were having a meeting in the opera house on next Thursday evening, and I wanted him to be present and speak; I assured him that he would be allowed all the time he wished, and that if he desired it I would speak first. He stated that as he was going to have a meeting of the party next week to confirm his nomination of Saturday, he could not speak at the Thursday meeting in the opera house. If this is the view he takes of his nomination I cannot quarrel with his decision to refuse to speak on Thursday; although it does seem strange that he, as distinguished from all other conservative nominees in British Columbia, deems it necessary to call a meeting of the party to confirm the choice of a convention before he should consider himself at liberty to address a public meeting as such conservative candidate; and I may say that I was all the more puzzled with Mr. Houston's reply when I read the first three lines of your letter just received, which are as follows: "The liberal-conservative party of Nelson city riding have nominated a candidate to contest the riding at the coming general election."

Our Thursday meeting will be held; and the invitation is still open for Mr. Houston to speak; should he consent, which I trust he will. He will be allowed all the time he requires, and can at his option speak before or after me. With regard to your suggestion that a joint meeting be arranged, I will say that you can name any date after Thursday next that you wish, and it will be acceptable to me; I assure you that I will be present, unless prevented by sickness or other unforeseen accident; all I ask is a fair allowance of time within which to deliver my address, and this I leave Mr. Houston to decide.
 S. S. TAYLOR.

Ms. Daily News
Aug 18 1903

Northland
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Aug 18

THURSDAY'S MEETING.

Candidates S. S. Taylor, K. C., and Alfred Parr will address the electors of this city in the opera house on Thursday evening next, and an invitation to be present and speak has been given to the conservative candidate nominated by the party convention last Saturday night.

From the correspondence published in another column of this issue it will be seen that Mr. Taylor's offer to his political opponent is an eminently fair one.

As the meeting is the first one with the two candidates fairly in the field, it is to be expected that there will be a full attendance of the electors, who will naturally desire to hear what the two parties have to say in support of their respective contentions for the suffrages of the people.

The full details for Thursday's meeting will be published in The Daily News tomorrow.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Now that the voters' lists are practically completed so far as they will be used for the coming provincial election, the several parties will be able to devote a larger share of their time and attention to campaign work proper. So far, the efforts of the campaign committees have been in the direction of perfecting organization and the enrolment of voters. From now on, however, work of another kind will be more vigorously taken in hand. Candidates representing both parties to the contest have been placed in the field in a large number of electoral districts, and already the electorate is being canvassed for support and votes. The electors, or such of them as have not had opportunity to keep as fully informed upon matters at issue as some others, are beginning to take a keener interest in the questions that will form the basis of campaign operations. They look to the candidates for a lucid interpretation of the claims made by each party for the suffrages of the electorate, and whatever may be the position of the conservative party it is assured that in looking to the liberals for a fair exposition of the principles that they advance as grounds for asking and expecting the support of the general public they will not look in vain.

The bulk of the people of this, and all other countries is composed of those whose very existence depends upon the result of their own individual efforts to earn their daily bread. Another portion of the community consists of a privileged class, who profit at the expense of the great mass of their fellows. It is the desire of every man possessing a home of his own, or who aspires to do so, who has a family growing up beside him, to feel assured that his children will have a better opportunity, a better chance of getting on in this world, of sharing in the good things that this world and this life can give. He knows that he has toiled and struggled for the wage that buys food and clothing for himself and those dependent upon him, and he knows that while he has toiled and earned his daily bread by the sweat of his brow others have been more favored than he and have grown rich while he has remained poor. He knows, too, that those more privileged beings have not any more right to enjoy special privileges than he has, but that they are accorded them there is no room for question. He sees that those in whose care the affairs and laws of the country are left lies the power to better his condition, to make it more possible for him to enjoy the just fruit of his honest labor, and he is not slow to perceive that some of these managers of public affairs give special favors to others while they are denied to him. He learns that the political factions differ in their methods and that while some are inclined to give heed to the demand for equal rights, others favor

more than the bulk of the people.

Working and thinking for himself, in part and for his children and their children, too, he strives to decide which faction is more likely to further the ideals he has in view, and naturally he turns to the past record of the political parties for assistance. Turning to the conservatives he finds that the aim of that party is the benefit of the manufacturers' association, who demand the imposition of a high protective tariff, so that they may make the consumer pay a higher price, and then keep the added profit for their own enrichment. He finds, too, that the larger and more influential a corporation may be, the more eager are the conservatives to pander to their desires and requirements. Can he look to that party for the things he needs in order to give himself, and family the advantages and opportunities he seeks to obtain from them? What has he to hope for from that party? What relief can he expect to get at their hands? To what extent will they strive to ameliorate the conditions under which he has striven for years to keep his head above water and to lead a clean, honest life? None; their record says that for them.

In British Columbia he sees the country exploited with the connivance of a complaisant administration for the benefit of large and soulless corporations and the dominating influence at work is the control exercised by strong conservative partisans; enormous tracts of land given away, undue favoritism shown in the matter of timber leases and the disposal of coal and petroleum licenses and the bestowal of other privileges that too plainly show that their motive was less the profit of the country than that of the company promoter, subsidy hunter and general grafter. Under the peculiar conditions that had crept into the political situation, personal predilections serving in the place of party principles, it was but the natural outcome of an unnatural state of affairs that there should come a time when a clear cut line of division would be demanded. That demand has been made and the first election under new conditions is about to be made.

Which of the two political parties will receive the confidence of the people? The work of the active campaigners who have kept in touch, close touch, with the popular pulse, shows that it is to the liberal party that the masses of the people, the merchants, the artisans, the farmers, the wage earners, look to for deliverance from the maladministration and favoritism that have been the curse of the province, and an insuperable detriment to its proper development and settlement.

They look to the liberal party, for in that party they recognize those who have persistently and consistently fought for those principles that make for the betterment of the many, the abolition of undue privileges for the favored few. They look to that party because in no other way can they hope to achieve the cleaning of the Augean stable at Victoria. They look to that party because it has kept its pledges and because it is pledged to the inauguration of those reforms which popular sentiment and sound principles of political and social economy demand shall be instituted.

These are some of the motives that will influence thinking men to vote and work for the placing in power in British Columbia of the liberal party. That the liberals will be returned is as nearly assured as anything that has not transpired can possibly be. On every hand the party presents a firm united front in the interests of good sound government, and from every section of the province there come assurances and even stronger evidences of strength, evidences that give heart and confidence to the liberal party throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia.

TROUBLE IN NELSON

JOHN HOUSTON'S NOMINATION
DISPLEASES MANY CONSERVATIVES.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE ELECTION UNLESS NEW DEAL IS MADE.

NELSON, Aug. 17.—The selection of John Houston as the Conservative candidate for this district in the provincial election in a distinct misfortune for the party here and at large. The whole matter was cut and dried, the convention being, in this instance, a merely formal matter got up for the sake of appearances. Houston has been working hard for months to secure the nomination, and he left no stone unturned to better his position with every section of the community in ways that are peculiarly his own.

It was hoped by a strong element in the party that knowing as he must that his nomination would wreck the party locally, Houston would seek election elsewhere, and strong efforts are said to have been made to bring out a candidate who would be acceptable to the party in and out of the constituency. But the "practical politician" had no idea of abandoning his position for the sake of the party, and he long ago manipulated ward matters in this city so as to secure his nomination. Were he to drop out of sight it would be easy to organize the party upon entirely different lines to those upon which it is now being conducted, and the election of a Conservative in October next could very readily be accomplished, as Nelson is admittedly a Conservative stronghold which under ordinary circumstances the Liberals could not hope to win. With Houston as the old man of the sea on its shoulders the Conservative party here is very much in the same position as the Liberals are in with Joseph Martin as their incubus. There is an honest desire on the part of many Conservatives here for a new deal and a complete break with the former member, but apparently this can only be accomplished at the cost of the seat to the party. The dissatisfied Conservatives, however, have little option in the matter short of rallying to the support of the Liberal nominee, but by so doing they can rid the party and the province of a man, who, rightly or wrongly, is looked upon by many as objectionable that the sacrifice will probably be made.

In the past the former member has crept into place by setting class against class and playing upon the prejudices of the electors, who in the smoke of a political battle have had their better judgment blinded. He is now likely to attempt the same tactics and so drag the party in the mire.

The element who are fighting for the true Conservative cause, and who were heard from on Wednesday night, have repudiated both Houston and his convention. They declare that under no circumstances will they vote or work for him, and that in the event of their being unable to defeat him in any other way they will support the Liberal candidate. Those who talk and act openly are backed by a number of others who do not dare to oppose Houston for obvious reasons, but who would gladly see a true Conservative in the field. Notwithstanding the nomination on Saturday night, there is yet a possibility that some of those who are supporting Houston may withdraw their allegiance and insist on another candidate. There are a number of voters quite strong enough to refuse the election who, if they were certain that Houston would be defeated, would insist on his retirement sooner than sacrifice the constituency and hand it over to the Liberals. This section of the party seems to think that the anti-Houston men will eventually come round and support the party candidate, but there is no evidence that there is the slightest hope of this state of affairs obtaining between this and October 31st.

With every appearance of plausibility Mr. Houston on Saturday night accepted the nomination tendered him by a convention of practically his own

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choice. On the printed lists which were handed out at the nomination of delegates meeting on Thursday, John Houston's name appeared as No. 7 in the alternates' list, which shows that the Practical Politician has still a strong sense of humor, and this was still more evident on Saturday night when he finally consented to accept the nomination tendered him.

The Liberals are naturally overjoyed at the state of affairs, as they are confident of electing S. S. Taylor provided Houston runs. They made no secret of their joy when the choice of the Conservative "convention" was announced and look upon the battle as already half won. That Houston would

be beaten by a straight Conservative with a Liberal in the field is improbable, but there is a possibility of the Liberals swinging over if a compromise candidate could be agreed upon. Many things may happen in the next two and a half months which must elapse before election day, but if no change takes place Nelson will most likely pass over to the Liberal side of politics in the next house. This will perhaps be the best method of ridding the Conservative party of one who never at any time was a true part of it, and whose connection has done so much harm in the past.

*Cumberland
Aug 18, 1903*

Our friend of high ideals, D.M.H., the Socialist leader (?) and agitator of Cumberland, has, we are informed, written a letter to Seattle Socialists asking for aid to make up the \$200 deposit money necessary before a candidate can be nominated for legislative honors. While it is true that many strong points of advantage have been gained through the wisdom of trusting to the judgment of one man, yet experience teaches that it is impolitic for the individual to trust to his judgment at all times without consulting the judgment of others. In a few weeks time the electors of Comox will be called upon to select a candidate to represent their district in the forth coming Provincial election. It is a matter of great importance and should monopolize the attention of every man who has the welfare of the district at heart. The most skeptical must surely be convinced of the crying need of more repressive measures in dealing with such individuals who are dissatisfied with the station in life wherein it has pleased Providence to place them. There should be no compromise with this specimen of the genus homo which boldly advocates the usurpation of political power by the workers, urging them to strike at the ballot box to accomplish their ends, assuring them that by so doing they would be enabled to claim "the full product of their toil," and utterly ignore the rights of superior ability to justly claim a commensurate reward, and would also deny to invested capital its legitimate returns, thus favoring confiscation. It is imperative that the electors of this district stand firmly shoulder to shoulder in selecting suitable candidates for office, who can be depended upon to assist in giving our district an honest administration.

*Rossland
Aug 18, 1903*

KOOTENAY POLITICS.

"Practical" politics and corruption influences succeeded in nominating John Houston in the Nelson riding.

The Miner is Conservative and because it is Conservative it vehemently protests against Houston's nomination and hopes and believes that he will be defeated.

The election of John Houston to the provincial legislature would be as much a crime as the election of Col. Prior or Joe Martin or W. C. Wells or D. M. Eberts. The Conservative party had better go down to defeat than elect any such political monstrosities.

The people are going to elect next October men of round ideas and honest opinion. They are heartily sick of freaks, fakirs and corporation hesters. The electorate will not be fooled this time. No candidate can hope for election if he is not willing to prove in an absolutely unqualified manner that he is ready and able to do the right thing all the time that he may sit as a member of the legislative assembly. Smugness, "hot air" and glittering generalities are no longer factors worth considering in a Kootenay election campaign.

WEDNESDAY, AUG 19.

Ymir Mirror
NOW that both political parties in the Ymir electoral district have selected their candidates, it may be assumed that the contest has started. As this is the first occasion upon which this district has the opportunity of returning a representative peculiarly its own to the provincial legislature, it is important that a wise selection be made and a wholesome precedent established. It will be a very decided advantage gained for this district and the province generally if the Liberal-Conservative party are returned to power, as such would be a guarantee of steady progress and stability. There are two candidates in the field, so that a very lively contest may be expected. As the result, however, little doubt is entertained. Al. Parr, with characteristic push, was the first to intrude himself upon the public; the man sought the office, not the office the man. At a carefully selected meeting of the local miners' union his nomination was railroaded through. But Al. Parr well knows that if he had to depend on the labor vote he would be turned down ignominiously as of yore, so he cunningly arranges for a meeting of the faithful few, calls it a gathering of Liberals, and has himself declared duly nominated the candidate of the party. It was an easy matter to name delegates to the convention to support him, and thus fortified this modest man forced himself into politics, and now unblushingly tries to pose as the choice of the people! We shall see how it works when the proper time comes, and possibly may have to revert to the subject.

The other candidate for parliamentary honors is Harry Wright, mining recorder at Nelson. Mr. Wright is the unanimous choice of the Liberal Conservatives of the district in convention assembled. There was considerable pressure brought to bear upon Mr. Wright before he consented to contest the seat; therefore he can rely on the hearty support of the entire Liberal Conservative party, which unquestionably will poll much the larger vote. In the Liberal and Labor ranks there is considerable dissension, many of both parties making no secret of the fact that they will oppose Al. Parr.

*Columbian
Aug 19, 1903*

INCONSISTENCIES OF MR. OLIVER

Why He Supported the Dunsmuir Government and Turned Down The Opposition.

His Affection for Former Premier And Hatred of the Acts of His Administration.

Mr. John Oliver, opposition candidate for the Delta Riding, addressed a meeting of the local Liberal Association in St. George's Hall last night. Mr. J. C. Brown presiding.

Mr. Oliver's speech mainly consisted of a repetition of the campaign material which he has been scattering abroad for some time, the new features being an increased bitterness against Hon. Mr. McBride and a greater conviction than ever that Mr. John Oliver has been and is the only hope and stay of an afflicted province. In the course of his attack upon Premier McBride, whom he described as a

DEAD RAT.

Mr. Oliver's speech mainly consisted of the report of the Columbia and Western inquiry, carefully selecting these so as to give an impression that Mr. McBride's statements corroborated those made by the speaker. He also made a violent attack upon the Dunsmuir government, which he helped to keep in power. Chairman Brown was observed listening with deep satisfaction to this denunciation of his former colleagues—the cabinet he joined with so much enthusiasm, after Mr. McBride had withdrawn, on the 3rd of September, 1901.

Mr. Oliver opened his address with a series of excuses for his action in supporting the Dunsmuir government. At that time, he had not considered the public interest so much as the matter of choosing between Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. McBride, then leader of the opposition. The defeat of the Dunsmuir government would have led to a general election—at least so Mr. Dunsmuir had assured him. One reason he was opposed to a general election was that he wanted a redistribution bill passed, and another reason was that he feared the Fraser River Bridge would develop into a campaign club in the hands of Mr. Dunsmuir. At this stage Mr. Oliver's mind reverted to the election cry that echoed along the Fraser Valley of

"NO BROWN NO BRIDGE"

"There were two or three of us in the House," said Mr. Oliver, "who held the balance of power. I said to Mr. Dunsmuir: 'If I have to choose between you and Mr. McBride, I see no reason why we should put you out and put him in.'"

Mr. Oliver then took up the question of civil service reform. It was a plain fact, he said, that the civil service had been made a political dumping ground for the reward of friends at the expense of the country. The departments were overloaded with officials, but the work was not done. He also attacked the administration of justice in the Province on the ground that men were often deterred by the fear of financial ruin from seeking justice in the courts. Although party lines had only just been introduced, Mr. Oliver was of the opinion that the previous governments of B. C. had been mainly of Conservatives and argued that the Conservative party was largely responsible for all the sins of commission and omission in the administration of the province in the past. He alluded to the expensive nature of the dykes and the policy of giving large grants of money and land to railway companies. He believed the main object of the Conservatives was to get rid of the resources of the Province. He instanced the Canadian Northern deal, which the Dunsmuir and Prior governments had tried to put through, (which was blocked by the determined opposition of the party led by Mr. McBride) and remarked that British Columbia would now get a transcontinental railway from the Dominion government which would not cost the province one cent. Mr. Oliver did not, however, explain how the Dominion government would find the vast sums to be paid to Grand Trunk Pacific without touching the people's pockets. He touched upon the Coast-Kootenay railway, the contract for which he said, ought not to have been given to McLean Brothers. The Okla. Company would have been better. In his favorite reel as a

RAILWAY DEAL EXPERT

Mr. Oliver, with the aid of a somewhat tattered map on which the spots marked red did not indicate British possessions, launched into a long dissertation on Ancient History and arrived after three quarters of an hour in his favorite port—The Columbia and Western land grant. On the map, the famous South East Kootenay land blocks were marked black to indicate the coal which they are said to contain. He described three orders-in-council passed by the late government, one assigning other lands to the C. P. R., the next substituting the black blocks therefore, and the third taking these valuable strips of territory away again. For these orders-in-council Mr. Oliver said, "the men who supported the government at that time are responsible, and these men are now in power." "It had been said that in making public the transactions in regard to the C. & W. land grant Mr. McBride had supplied the brains and Mr. Oliver the mouth-piece, but he wished it to be understood that this was a calumny and that he had

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*Columbian
Aug 19 1905*

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN YALE

Nomination of Mr. McManamon At Ashcroft.

A STUDENT OF LABOR PROBLEMS

In Sympathy With the Premier's Attitude — Prospects of the Liberal-Conservatives.

From Our Correspondent.)

Ashcroft, Aug. 17.—At the call of District Organizer Robinson a Liberal-Conservative convention was held here on Saturday the 15th inst., the preliminary meetings having been set for a week previous, and called by the local Conservative Association of which Charles A. Semlin is president. Other factors active in arranging for these gatherings had been Messrs. McManamon, of Ruby Creek, and Evans, of Lower Nicola.

It was known for some time that a very considerable number of Liberal-Conservatives and other electors along the line of railway were working hard to secure the nomination of Thomas G. McManamon, who besides being a staunch Conservative, is a warm personal friend and supporter of Hon. Richard McBride and is very popular with the labor classes. Mr. McManamon is a self-made man of the type who seek to reconcile the interests of labor with those of the capitalist, essential to secure satisfactory employment, and his friends believed him well capable of maintaining any political position in which favorable circumstances might place him. It was realized that Premier McBride is not unmindful of the necessity of paying attention to modern labor problems, and of seeking the cooperation of men well versed in these subjects, and therefore the friends of Mr. McManamon had high hopes for the success of their nominee before the convention.

On Saturday the delegates met in convention and proceeded to business without delay. Those present were James Wardle, Hope; Arthur Agassiz, Agassiz; F. M. Stevenson, Lytton; T. McManamon, Ruby Creek; Frederick Kelly, North Bend; Thomas Nicola, Yale; H. F. Evans, Lower Nicola; Thomas Curnow, Spence's Bridge; Mark Dumond, Ashcroft; J. C. Smith, Ashcroft; and G. W. Barclay, Ashcroft. Three proxies were held by Messrs. Stevenson, Nicola and Kelly, making the total vote 14 on a unit basis of 1 vote to 50 electors.

The convention proceeded with the order of business by electing Mr. Evans Chairman and Mr. Barclay Secretary. At the request of the chair Mr. Robinson, District Organizer, addressed the convention, offering many useful suggestions and making certain explanations and then withdrew.

It was decided to admit duly accredited proxies and a special committee to examine and report upon credentials was appointed. This comprised Messrs. Wardle, Agassiz, Stevens and Nicola. A recess was declared in order to give the committee an opportunity to examine the credentials.

After recess Mr. Wardle on behalf of the credentials committee reported all the credentials regular together with three proxies. The report was adopted.

On the order of the day being called, Thomas G. McManamon was proposed by delegate Stevenson seconded by delegate Curnow as a fit and proper candidate to represent Yale in the Legislature.

Delegate Agassiz proposed Charles A. Semlin and delegate Wardle seconded Mr. Semlin's nomination. An interesting discussion followed by many explanations offered and finally Mr. Wardle suggested that it would be best to withdraw Mr. Semlin's name and make McManamon's nomination unanimous. After some further remarks Mr. Agassiz withdrew Mr. Semlin's name and Mr. McManamon's nomination was carried by a standing vote and then it was on motion of W. Agassiz made unanimous.

Mr. McManamon in a brief speech thanked the electors for the honor conferred and promised to do his utmost if elected to carry out the well understood wishes of the electorate.

The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. Ashcroft was appointed the central point for the campaign and the Ashcroft

local committee of the Conservative Association accepted as the central committee for campaign purposes. Mr. Patterson the Secretary of the committee was recognized as Secretary of the central committee for campaign purposes, and Mr. McManamon was asked to confer with the committee in regard to additions to the committee. The matter of the appointment of local committees was left with Mr. McManamon to arrange.

Mr. Robinson further addressed the convention on organization and after some other routine business the convention adjourned sine die.

THE FIELD REVIEWED.

Ashcroft, Aug. 17.—Although Yale Liberal Conservatives have not been so prompt in organizing as their friends in other portions of the province, yet they have not been entirely inactive. In Nicola valley the opponents of the Liberal Conservative government began some months ago to combine for the purpose of electing Mr. Stewart Henderson of Ashcroft a gentleman who has aspirations for legislative honors, though like many others he is without legislative experience. For some weeks District Organizer J. T. Robinson of Kamloops has been keeping his eye on the "move for Liberal party in this Province. Mr. Ward in force" order which has come from Joseph Martin the leader of the Robinson has been assisted by several gentlemen who are Liberal Conservatives and others more or less in line with the cause of responsible constitutional government. In the matter of taking the lead to secure a

RETURN TO MARTINISM

The Liberals held a convention at Spence's Bridge on July 22nd. That convention was attended by eight delegates from Nicola Valley and only three from the outside polling subdivision, although Mr. Henderson himself was present to stiffen up his supporters and to inspire the wavering by a display of that self-assurance of which he possesses more than a sufficiency.

Under the new redistribution bill the small settlement at Nicola Lake is cut off from North Yale (now Kamloops Electoral Division) and has been annexed to West Yale (now Yale Electoral Division). It is conceded that there are more Liberals than Liberal-Conservatives at Nicola Lake, and the leader in this Tuckersmith hive is Mr. A. R.

...the leading man of the village, who in politics, however, generally leads his forces into holes, quagmires and sloughs of despond. With Mr. Arthur H. Carrington as second in command the Liberal forces at Nicola Lake have moved on Coutlee and Lower Nicola, and are endeavoring to show those who differ from them that Liberalism means intolerance to opponents—bigotry and political demoralization generally.

STUFFING THE LISTS.

Dark hints have been thrown out that to secure government by Joseph Martin a number of aliens have been put on the voters' lists and that applications for registration have been signed in blank and otherwise cooked for the occasion. However this may be, a few Liberal-Conservatives at least have been taking measures to counteract and confound these operations.

The Nicola Valley is an important portion of Yale Division, but its inhabitants have suffered from the effects of isolation. There are however, some stalwart Liberal-Conservatives there who will give a good account of themselves on October 31. An attempt was made to divide the Liberal-Conservatives in the valley by the suggestion that the candidate should be Denis Murphy, although he has all through maintained that he is a Liberal, though

NOT A MARTIN LIBERAL.

Unlike some others, he does not consider that a Martin Liberal, a Curtis Liberal, an Oliver Liberal, a Templeman Liberal and a Henderson Liberal are identical.

One finds that the effect of party lines has been to round up in the opposition the men who are for party before principle or country. There are notable exceptions, however, of men nominally Liberals who refuse to declare for a return to Martinism, personal government and stagnation.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

It is sometimes well for our own good that we should heed the criticisms of others upon matters which concern us most, and though those criticisms need not necessarily influence our opinions they cannot but have at least some effect. It would be well therefore for some of the opponents of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway scheme to read what outsiders think of the project. Unfortunately the political partisanship enters so largely into every question that even the greatest good of the country at large is not sufficient inducement to the average politician to sink the little petty nothings that lead him to oppose a scheme or measure simply because it emanates from the "other side."

No such pettiness, however, troubles the Brooklyn Eagle, which discusses the scheme with an impartial frankness that should be the emulation of many members of the opposition. After sketching the origin and progress of the C. P. R., the Eagle says:

"A great wilderness has been opened up to settlement, hamlets became villages, villages grew into towns, and towns developed into cities. What the first transcontinental road did for the lower sections of western Ontario, Assinibola, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia the Grand Trunk line should do for the northern portions of these territories and for the fertile prairies of Saskatchewan. What the engineering difficulties may be we do not know, but they cannot certainly be greater than those that confronted the engineers who pushed the Canadian Pacific so rapidly to completion. The Canadian government has profited largely from its investment in the Canadian Pacific, although that investment was upwards of \$100,000,000. It will doubtless secure as great a return from the money that is to be given to help the Grand Trunk people carry out their heavy undertaking. If we take population as a basis of comparison, Canada has of late years gone ahead of this country in the matter of railroad development."

The Eagle, continuing, estimates the results of this line as so great that the states commercially will not only be a matter of indifference to Canada, and infers that she will not only never be a suppliant for trade favors, but that the reverse may be witnessed as the domin-

Daily News Aug 19 1905

ion "has that to which should profit."

"It is not twenty R. was completed, the territory served, which was described as a fertile, platable desert, producing bushels of wheat, oats and 35,000,000 It is the home of contented farmers the empire. The felt and to which freely given were able, but in the light it is not too much Brooklyn Eagle's of the new line is a reasonable one.

Kootenay Aug

ENTHUSIASM

John L. Retalla Kaslo Lib

Mr. John L. Retalla largely attended members of the Kootenay Association last evening first opportunity, from Ottawa, to meet Kaslo, the time was with his remarks action of the Dominion in granting the bond the probable effect industry and business district. Mr. Retalla and straightforward his position as opposition immigration, etc., should appeal to electors when put platform address campaign. The meeting was adjourned Wednesday.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION

Ellison, Conservative for Okanagan

BULGARIA KEYS

The Bulgarian prepares a Report of Consul on the

The Conservative Tuesday afternoon the large representation of the community with including Mr. Price Delegates from were there in force with which the for East Yale was testimony to the he is regarded as sent but by the they stand for.

ion "has that to give in compensation which should desire for our own profit."

It is not twenty years since the C. P. R. was completed, and yet only last year the territory served by it, a territory which was described as a vast inhospitable desert, produced some 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, 157,000,000 bushels of oats and 35,000,000 bushels of barley. It is the home of thousands of happy, contented farmers; it is the granary of the empire. The misgivings that were felt and to which expression was then freely given were then not unreasonable, but in the light of that experience it is not too much to say that the Brooklyn Eagle's estimate of the value of the new line is a correct and reasonable one.

Kootenain

*Aug 20
1903*

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

John L. Retallack Meets the Kaslo Liberals.

Mr. John L. Retallack addressed a largely attended meeting of the members of the Kaslo Liberal Association last evening, and as it was his first opportunity, since his arrival from Ottawa, to meet the Liberals of Kaslo, the time was largely taken up with his remarks relative to the action of the Dominion government in granting the bounty on lead, and the probable effect on the mining industry and business interests of the district. Mr. Retallack in a manly and straightforward way, explained his position as opposed to Oriental immigration, etc., in a manner that should appeal to all fair-minded electors when put before them at the platform addresses in the coming campaign. The rest of the business was of an informal order and the meeting was adjourned till next Wednesday.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION

Ellison, Conservative Candidate
for Okanagan Riding.

BULGARIA KEENLY AROUSED

The Bulgarian Government Prepares a Note to the Powers—
Report of the British Vice-
Consul on the Kischeneff Riots.

The Conservative Convention on Tuesday afternoon was remarkable for the large representation from every section of the riding and for the unanimity with which the motion nominating Mr. Price Ellison was carried. Delegates from every part of the valley were there in force, and the applause, with which the name of the ex-member for East Yale was greeted was a striking testimony to the feelings with which he is regarded not only by those present but by the constituency which they stand for.

The business of the afternoon began with a report on the election of Mr. Ellison as candidate for the riding of Okanagan.

W. J. McLaughlin

A CHANGE WANTED

One of the most fatal mistakes made by the governments of this province in the past, was that of granting freedom from taxation to so many of those individuals and concerns, which, it appears to have been the policy of the majority of British Columbia administrations, to specially favor. They were not content with giving away enormous tracts of land, some of which have proved of incalculable value to their new owners, but they must needs grant the additional privilege of exemption from taxation, thus cutting off from the public revenues a source of income which should have accompanied and marked the natural expansion of the province. This was a short sighted policy and suffices to show how little fitted for their duties have been the majority of the men to whose hands the administration of public affairs of this province have been unfortunately entrusted.

Had this curtailing of the revenue been accompanied with a corresponding retrenchment in expenditures, there would have been less ground for complaint though even that would have failed to exonerate them from the accusation of incompetence, but such has been the case and we have suffered the double evil of a reduced revenue and an increased expenditure. There has long been too great a difference between income and revenue and there has not been any real statesmanlike effort made to establish a nearer approach to equilibrium. From time to time some attempt has been made by the minister of finance for the time being to increase the revenue, but this has either been in the direction of raising the rate of taxation, or devising some new tax, or of stimulating the tax collectors to greater efforts to collect from the small taxpayer without any equal attempt to make the big man, the corporation, pay an equal ratio. It is within the memory of everyone who has been in the province for two or three years how a recent holder of the portfolio of finance could see no other way of lessening the yawning chasm that lay between revenue and expenditure than to increase the revenue tax from three to five dollars. That is a sample of the kind of thing the conservative ministers of finance have dished out to us in British Columbia, and judging from past experience there is not much to be hoped for in the way of improvement from that party in the future. They seem incapable of thinking of any other means of raising the wind than by taxing the people who come into the province. They fail to realize that in its natural resources British Columbia possesses assets enough to wipe off every cent of public debt and to keep the mill going without taxing the people for everything and at the same time to carry on an active policy of development.

The conservatives are too much bound to past methods, and it must be to the liberals that the people must turn if they wish to see inaugurated a new system, a new policy that will make for the desired condition of affairs.

Columbian

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903.

ELECTORS WILL DECIDE.

What British Columbia demands at the present time is undoubtedly political rest. The political unrest that has prevailed here for the last eight or ten years has done the province incalculable harm, and if we hope to prosper must be put a stop to at once. What we must have is a stable government and political rest. How are we to attain this? This is the one great question every elector must put to himself during the approaching campaign. That we can never again trust to any hotch-potch personal government, but must have a strong, stable government with a strong party behind it, is now admitted by everyone.

Which party then gives the most promise of being able to give us that which we so urgently require? Can the Liberals do it? Let us look the matter squarely in the face from an independent, unbiased point of view. Half the Liberals in the province declare they will not support that party so long as Mr. Joseph Martin is in control. These Liberals, like every one else, know that Mr. Martin's recent resignation as leader of the Provincial Liberal party was nothing more or less than a big bluff, and that as soon as the elections are over Mr. Martin will be found once more merrily fighting his own friends to become their master, and they also well know that they are powerless to prevent him from becoming the acknowledged head of the Liberal party in this province. It is also well known that the "wise men in the East" in the Liberal party have flatly refused to have anything to do with the contest in this province so long as Mr. Martin remains a factor in it. An attempt has therefore been made to boom Mr. Ralph Smith as the provincial leader in opposition to Mr. Martin. Both of these gentlemen have very recently expressed themselves in print as to their ideas of each other, and the sight of either one supporting the other would indeed be an edifying sight. Still Mr. Martin remains the dominant figure in the Liberal party, and that party is utterly unable to get rid of him, do what they may. Mr. Martin once before, by a trick, was premier of this province till he met the electors at the polls, and the country will not soon forget the insult he offered to the people in the make-up of his cabinet, or the well-merited rebuke he received at the polls on that occasion. In the face of all this, no one in his sober senses will contend that the Liberals have any chance of offering us the political peace for which we so much yearn, but the best they could offer us, if, by any fluke they should secure a majority in the next house, would be another election. On the other hand, it cannot be denied, the Conservatives have a government composed of men, universally respected by the people at

Kootenay land blocks were... back to indicate the coal which they are said to contain. He described three orders-in-council passed by the late government, one assigning other lands to the U. P. R., the next substituting the black blocks therefor, and the third taking these valuable strips of territory away again. For these orders-in-council Mr. Oliver said, "the men who supported the government at that time are responsible, and these men are now in power."

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It was decided to admit duly accredited proxies and a special committee to examine and report upon credentials was appointed. This comprised Messrs. Wardle, Agassiz, Stevens and Nicols. A recess was declared in order to give the committee an opportunity to examine the credentials.

After recess Mr. Wardle on behalf of the credentials committee reported all the credentials regular together with three proxies. The report was adopted.

On the order of the day being called, Thomas G. McManamon was proposed by delegate Stevenson seconded by delegate Curnow as a fit and proper candidate to represent Yale in the Legislature.

Delegate Agassiz proposed Charles A. Semlin and delegate Wardle seconded Mr. Semlin's nomination. An interesting discussion followed by many explanations ensued and finally Mr. Wardle suggested that it would be best to withdraw Mr. Semlin's name and make McManamon's nomination unanimous. After some further remarks Mr. Agassiz withdrew Mr. Semlin's name and Mr. McManamon's nomination was carried by a standing vote and then it was on motion of W. Agassiz made unanimous.

Mr. McManamon in a brief speech thanked the electors for the honor conferred and promised to do his utmost if elected to carry out the well understood wishes of the electorate.

The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout.

Ashcroft was appointed the central point for the campaign and the Ashcroft

local committee of the Conservative Association accepted as the central committee for campaign purposes. Mr. Patterson the Secretary of the committee was recognized as Secretary of the central committee for campaign purposes, and Mr. McManamon was asked to confer with the committee in regard to additions to the committee. The matter of the appointment of local committees was left with Mr. McManamon to arrange.

Mr. Robinson further addressed the convention on organization and after some other routine business the convention adjourned sine die.

THE FIELD REVIEWED.

Ashcroft, Aug. 17.—Although Yale Liberal Conservatives have not been so prompt in organizing as their friends in other portions of the province, yet they have not been entirely inactive. In Nicola valley the opponents of the Liberal Conservative government began some months ago to combine for the purpose of electing Mr. Stewart Henderson of Ashcroft a gentleman who has aspirations for legislative honors, though like many others he is without legislative experience. For some weeks District Organizer J. T. Robinson of Kamloops has been keeping his eye on the "move for Liberal party in this Province. Mr. Ward in force" order which has come from Joseph Martin the leader of the Robinson has been assisted by several gentlemen who are Liberal Conservatives and others more or less in line with the cause of responsible constitutional government. In the matter of taking the lead to secure a

RETURN TO MARTINISM

The Liberals held a convention at Spence's Bridge on July 22nd. That convention was attended by eight delegates from Nicola Valley and only three from the outside polling subdivision, although Mr. Henderson himself was present to stiffen up his supporters and to inspire the wavering by a display of that self-assurance of which he possesses more than a sufficiency.

Under the new redistribution bill the small settlement at Nicola Lake is cut off from North Yale (now Kamloops Electoral Division) and has been annexed to West Yale (now Yale Electoral Division). It is conceded that there are more Liberals than Liberal-Conservatives at Nicola Lake, and the leader in this Tucker-Smith hive is Mr. A. S.

to secure government by Joseph Martin a number of aliens have been put on the voters' lists and that applications for registration have been signed in blank and otherwise cooked for the occasion. However this may be, a few Liberal-Conservatives at least have been taking measures to counteract and confound these operations.

The Nicola Valley is an important portion of Yale Division, but its inhabitants have suffered from the effects of isolation. There are however, some stalwart Liberal-Conservatives there who will give a good account of themselves on October 31. An attempt was made to divide the Liberal-Conservatives in the valley by the suggestion that the candidate should be Denis Murphy, although he has all through maintained that he is a Liberal, though

NOT A MARTIN LIBERAL.

Unlike some others, he does not consider that a Martin Liberal, a Curtis Liberal, an Oliver Liberal, a Templeman Liberal and a Henderson Liberal are identical.

One finds that the effect of party lines has been to round up in the opposition the men who are for party before principle or country. There are notable exceptions, however, of men nominally Liberals who refuse to declare for a return to Martinism, personal government and stagnation.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

It is sometimes well for our own good that we should heed the criticisms of others upon matters which concern us most, and though those criticisms need not necessarily influence our opinions they cannot but have at least some effect. It would be well therefore for some of the opponents of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway scheme to read what outsiders think of the project. Unfortunately the political partisanship enters so largely into every question that even the greatest good of the country at large is not sufficient inducement to the average politician to sink the little petty notions that lead him to oppose a scheme or measure simply because it emanates from the "other side."

No such pettiness, however, troubles the Brooklyn Eagle, which discusses the scheme with an impartial frankness that should be the emulation of many members of the opposition. After sketching the origin and progress of the U. P. R., the Eagle says:

"A great wilderness has been opened up to settlement, hamlets became villages, villages grew into towns, and towns developed into cities. What the first transcontinental road did for the lower sections of western Ontario, Assiniboa, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia the Grand Trunk line should do for the northern portions of these territories and for the fertile prairies of Saskatchewan. What the engineering difficulties may be we do not know, but they cannot certainly be greater than those that confronted the engineers who pushed the Canadian Pacific so rapidly to completion. The Canadian government has profited largely from its investment in the Canadian Pacific, although that investment was upwards of \$100,000,000. It will doubtless secure as great a return from the money that is to be given to help the Grand Trunk people carry out their heavy undertaking. If we take population as a basis of comparison, Canada has of late years gone ahead of this country in the matter of railroad development."

The Eagle, continuing, estimates the results of this line as so great that the states commercially will not only be a matter of indifference to Canada, and infers that she will not only never be a suppliant for trade favors, but that the reverse may be witnessed as the domin-

Daily News Aug 19 1905

It is the home contented farmer the empire. The felt and to which freely given, able, but in the it is not too Brooklyn Eagle of the new line reasonable one.

Kootenay

ENTHUSIASM

John L. Retal Kaslo

Mr. John L. a largely attended members of the ciation last even first opportunity from Ottawa, to Kaslo, the time with his rema action of the I in granting the the probable e industry and bu district. Mr. I and straightfor his position as immigration, et should appeal electors when platform addr campaign. Th was of an inf meeting was Wednesday.

UNANIMOUS

Ellison, Cor for O

BULGARIA

The Bulgapares a Report Consul

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It is the home of thousands of happy, contented farmers; it is the granary of the empire. The misgivings that were felt and to which expression was then freely given were then not unreasonable, but in the light of that experience it is not too much to say that the Brooklyn Eagle's estimate of the value of the new line is a correct and reasonable one.

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ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

John L. Retallack Meets the Kaslo Liberals.

Mr. John L. Retallack addressed a largely attended meeting of the members of the Kaslo Liberal Association last evening, and as it was his first opportunity, since his arrival from Ottawa, to meet the Liberals of Kaslo, the time was largely taken up with his remarks relative to the action of the Dominion government in granting the bounty on lead, and the probable effect on the mining industry and business interests of the district. Mr. Retallack in a manly and straightforward way, explained his position as opposed to Oriental immigration, etc., in a manner that should appeal to all fair-minded electors when put before them at the platform addresses in the coming campaign. The rest of the business was of an informal order and the meeting was adjourned till next Wednesday.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION

Ellison, Conservative Candidate for Okanagan Riding.

BULGARIA KEENLY AROUSED

The Bulgarian Government Prepares a Note to the Powers—Report of the British Vice-Consul on the Kischeneff Riots.

The Conservative Convention on Tuesday afternoon was remarkable for the large representation from every section of the riding and for the unanimity with which the motion nominating Mr. Price Ellison was carried. Delegates from every part of the valley were there in force, and the applause with which the name of the ex-member for East Yale was greeted was a striking testimony to the feelings with which he is regarded not only by those present but by the constituencies which they stand for.

The business of the afternoon began with a few opening remarks by Mr. Jan Stodders, in which he expressed his confidence in the prospects for the Conservatives in this district and his pleasure at seeing the party so well represented on this occasion. After the credentials of the delegates had been received by a committee appointed for the purpose, Mr. J. Dilworth, in a brief speech in which he spoke of the excellent record that Mr. Ellison had behind him, and of the many qualities which especially fit him for the office of member, moved his nomination as the Conservative standard-bearer for the riding. Mr. A. Hill, of Armstrong, seconded the nomination which was carried with such unanimous spontaneity as left little doubt of the candidate's position with the country. The delegates were as follows:

Salmon Arm and Canoe Creek, P. Owen, S. Corry; Glenenna, R. E. Morgan; Mara, C. Little; Deep Creek, B. Gardom; Hallcar, Lee Patton Sr.; Armstrong, A. Hill, Isaac Heard, Frank Hassard, Sr.; Okanagan, C. O'Keefe; Vernon, W. T. Shatford, T. E. Crowell, S. A. Shatford, Dr. Morris, F. B. Jacques, H. F. Denton; Lumby, Cleophas Quesnelle, T. Norris; Trinity Valley and Mabel Lake, V. L. E. Miller; Cherry Creek, F. Williamson; Comonage, J. H. Dayton, Kenneth Sweet; Benroulin, J. Dilworth; Kelowna, E. Weddell, H. W. Raymer; Westbank, N. B. Marston; Bruce's Landing, J. Bruce; Peachland, W. A. Lang; Sun.erland, J. M. Robinson; Penticton, A. H. Wade.

In the evening the visiting delegates and other Conservatives were entertained at a smoking concert in the Oddfellows' Hall. After a few opening remarks by W. T. Shatford, president of the Vernon Central Conservative Association, Mr. Stodders tendered the nomination to Mr. Ellison, who replied in a speech, in which he expressed his appreciation of the honor paid to him, and made plain his position as a Conservative, who in the event of his election, could be depended upon to do his best for the interests of the district and to continue to stand for the principles which he professed at the beginning of the campaign. He also pointed out how ridiculous it was for Liberal canvassers to attempt to put upon the Conservative party the responsibility for matters which had been mismanaged by previous administrations, and expressed the strongest confidence in the ability of Mr. McBride and his ministers to give the province a good clean government that would result in increased prosperity.

An interesting programme, songs, recitations and speeches followed, concluding with hearty cheers and such expressions of good will as the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," etc. Among the speakers might be mentioned, Messrs. J. E. Robinson, J. Dilworth, A. Hill, N. B. Marston and T. J.

One of the most fatal mistakes made by the governments of this province in the past, was that of granting freedom from taxation to so many of those individuals and concerns, which, it appears to have been the policy of the majority of British Columbia administrations, to specially favor. They were not content with giving away enormous tracts of land, some of which have proved of incalculable value to their new owners, but they must needs grant the additional privilege of exemption from taxation, thus cutting off from the public revenues a source of income which should have accompanied and marked the natural expansion of the province. This was a short sighted policy and suffices to show how little fitted for their duties have been the majority of the men to whose hands the administration of public affairs of this province have been unfortunately entrusted.

Had this curtailing of the revenue been accompanied with a corresponding retrenchment in expenditures, there would have been less ground for complaint though even that would have failed to exonerate them from the accusation of incompetence, but such has been the case and we have suffered the double evil of a reduced revenue and an increased expenditure. There has long been too great a difference between income and revenue and there has not been any real statesmanlike effort made to establish a nearer approach to equilibrium. From time to time some attempt has been made by the minister of finance for the time being to increase the revenue, but this has either been in the direction of raising the rate of taxation, or devising some new tax, or of stimulating the tax collectors to greater efforts to collect from the small taxpayer without any equal attempt to make the big man, the corporation, pay an equal ratio. It is within the memory of everyone who has been in the province for two or three years how a recent holder of the portfolio of finance could see no other way of lessening the yawning chasm that lay between revenue and expenditure than to increase the revenue tax from three to five dollars. That is a sample of the kind of thing the conservative ministers of finance have dished out to us in British Columbia, and judging from past experience there is not much to be hoped for in the way of improvement from that party in the future. They seem incapable of thinking of any other means of raising the wind than by taxing the people who come into the province. They fail to realize that in its natural resources British Columbia possesses assets enough to wipe off every cent of public debt and to keep the mill going without taxing the people for everything and at the same time to carry on an active policy of development.

The conservatives are too much bound to past methods, and it must be to the liberals that the people must turn if they wish to see inaugurated a new system, a new policy that will make for the desired condition of affairs.

the present time is undoubtedly political rest. The political unrest that has prevailed here for the last eight or ten years has done the province incalculable harm, and if we hope to prosper must be put a stop to at once. What we must have is a stable government and political rest. How are we to attain this? This is the one great question every elector must put to himself during the approaching campaign. That we can never again trust to any hotch-potch personal government, but must have a strong, stable government with a strong party behind it, is now admitted by everyone.

Which party then gives the most promise of being able to give us that which we so urgently require? Can the Liberals do it? Let us look the matter squarely in the face from an independent, unbiased point of view. Half the Liberals in the province declare they will not support that party so long as Mr. Joseph Martin is in control. These Liberals, like every one else, know that Mr. Martin's recent resignation as leader of the Provincial Liberal party was nothing more or less than a big bluff, and that as soon as the elections are over Mr. Martin will be found once more merrily fighting his own friends to become their master, and they also well know that they are powerless to prevent him from becoming the acknowledged head of the Liberal party in this province. It is also well known that the "wise men in the East" in the Liberal party have flatly refused to have anything to do with the contest in this province so long as Mr. Martin remains a factor in it. An attempt has therefore been made to boom Mr. Ralph Smith as the provincial leader in opposition to Mr. Martin. Both of these gentlemen have very recently expressed themselves in print as to their ideas of each other, and the sight of either one supporting the other would indeed be an edifying sight. Still Mr. Martin remains the dominant figure in the Liberal party, and that party is utterly unable to get rid of him, do what they may. Mr. Martin once before, by a trick, was premier of this province till he met the electors at the polls, and the country will not soon forget the insult he offered to the people in the make-up of his cabinet, or the well-merited rebuke he received at the polls on that occasion. In the face of all this, no one in his sober senses will contend that the Liberals have any chance of offering us the political peace for which we so much yearn, but the best they could offer us, if, by any fluke they should secure a majority in the next house, would be another election.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied, the Conservatives have a government composed of men, universally respected by the people at

*Vernon
news
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large, be they Liberals or Conservatives, and acknowledged by every one to be men of sterling worth and ability, Mr. McBride as premier, having at his right hand Mr. Charles Wilson, the acknowledged leader of the Conservatives in this province. A strong government with a united party behind it, as against a chaotic rabble headed, against its will, by the one man who has done more than any other three men in the province to stir up political discord and confusion, and who glories in it. Which will the honest electors choose on election day?

Revelstoke Herald and Railway Men's Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903.

THE WINNER.

The good old adage, "It's better not to swap horses when crossing a stream," was taken to heart by the Conservative convention on Saturday when Thomas Taylor was nominated to succeed himself as member for the Revelstoke electoral district. The party is not worrying about the result. Mr. Taylor is now in the field and will win. His long residence in the Kootenays and his acquaintance with the requirements of this riding, in particular, render him a most eminently suitable man to again represent us in the legislature. That he was, while a member, devoted to the rights of the people, was proved on many occasions. In the long and arduous fight against the Canadian Northern land grant he was always at his post and proved of no small assistance to Mr. McBride in securing the withdrawal of that abominable steal. He has no apologies to make regarding his previous course in the Legislature, for none are required, and Mr. Taylor again submits himself to the people with a record of which any man might be proud. We heartily congratulate him on his selection and have absolute confidence that on October 31st he will be elected by a handsome majority. There are no factions in the Conservative party. It was committed to party lines and throughout the Province every nominee will receive undivided support. We shall take frequent occasion to give to our readers the details of Mr. Taylor's record, the principles upon which he again solicits support and feel satisfied that the electors will rally around him as a supporter of the Government which, for the first time in the history of the Province, presents an united front to the people, each minister and candidate prepared to accept the actions of the party as a whole as the criterion by which they shall be judged. The death knell of personal legislation has been sounded and, party liability being now assured, the electors will, we are confident, in this and a large majority of other ridings issue such a mandate to the Government of Hon. Richard McBride as will warrant the passage of much needed and important legislation in the interests of the people at large.

PUBLIC RAILWAYS

The attitude of the Conservative party in British Columbia is, on this important matter, clear and distinct. The platform adopted at the first Provincial convention, held at New Westminster in October, 1890, contained the following declaration of principle:

"To adopt the principle of government ownership of railways in so far as the circumstances of the province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the government of the Province control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase."

That Conservatives have not altered their views was conclusively shown by the re-affirmation of the same principle at the last convention held in this city on September 13th, 1902.

The question will be reasonably asked, why is such declaration limited to "in so far as the circumstances of the Province will admit"? The answer shows clearly the fact that the Conservative party does not promise what it cannot perform. The reason of such limitation is found in the B. N. A. Act, under Section 92, of which the provinces are expressly prohibited from building railways "connecting the Province with any other or others of the Province or extending beyond the limits of the Province." It will thus be seen that the power given to British Columbia for the prosecution of railways is extremely small and, at least until such time as the B. N. A. Act is amended, the Provincial authorities could not build other than branch railways covering merely local traffic. The section mentioned also debar the building by B. C. of any short lines that might give connection with our neighbours

to the south and it therefore remains within the powers of the Dominion alone to take up the construction of any railway in British Columbia having either extra-provincial or international connections.

This being the case, is not the total unworkability of the B. C. Socialist platform shown when its very first plank reads:

"1. The transformation as rapidly as possible of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (railways etc.) into the collective property of the working class."

We have heard many Socialist speakers tell of what they would do if in control of the Provincial Legislature. Among other things they promised to acquire the C.P.R. in B.C. and operate it as a public work. Such a proposal can only be made either by a knave or an ignoramus. We have pointed out on several occasions the total failure of Socialist aspirations when their airy clouds of theory run against the mountain of solid fact and this is only another instance of the absence of knowledge of existing legislation which has characterized the Socialist party from its inception in the Province.

And the Liberal platform, in dealing with this matter, is also noticeable for the same fault. The convention of February 7th, 1902, (where by the bye the Martin and anti-Martin factions had a free fight) dealt with the subject in the following manner:

"2. Government ownership, Dominion, Provincial and municipal, of public services and utilities is sound and should be carried out in British Columbia."

The Socialist party might be excused on the ground of ignorance, but the Liberals can not. The latter knew very well of the limitations imposed by the B. N. A. Act, but attempted to delude the electors by promising what the Province has not power to perform. This sort of thing has been done too often by the Liberal party and we are sure the people are at last alive to the buncombe set out as the Grit platform.

The honest position of affairs is shortly this. The Province cannot undertake the construction or acquisition of any important railway as a public work, that power resting solely with the Dominion. The Socialists and Liberals have promised impossibilities. In doing so they either make absolute misstatements or show gross ignorance. The people will see to it that neither liars nor fools, and their platform makers must be one or the other, shall be entrusted to conduct the Government of British Columbia.

THOS. TAYLOR NOMINATED

to Succeed Himself as Member for Revelstoke — Unanimous Choice — Other Conservative Nominations.

Credentials were presented at the Conservative convention on Saturday evening on behalf of 27 of the 32 delegates entitled to seats and the credentials committee had an easy task before it. Mr. W. M. Brown was elected chairman and stated briefly the business for which the meeting was called. Only one ballot was taken, all present pledging themselves in support and work for the party nominee. Mr. Taylor should be an easy winner. The following Conservative candidates, besides Mr. Taylor, are now in the field:

- Cowichan—E. M. Skinner.
- Fernie—T. Cavin.
- Grand Forks—G. A. Fraser.
- Kamloops—F. J. Fulton.
- Nelson—J. Houston.
- New Westminster—T. Gifford.
- Okanagan—Price Ellison.
- Richmond—P. Venables.
- Similkameen—T. W. Shatford.
- Skeena—C. W. D. Clifford.
- Yale—T. G. McManamon.
- Ymir—H. Wright.

The HERALD is preparing a chart giving names of all candidates which will be inserted next week and corrected to date in each issue until the election.

The Liberals of Revelstoke riding will hold a convention in this city on Aug. 20th, to nominate a candidate to contest the riding in their interests.

Rossland Miner
Aug 20 1903

EAST KOOTENAY SMITH.

E. C. Smith, ex-member for South-east Kootenay, is spoken of by the *Frederic Free Press* as the probable standard bearer of the Liberal party in that district at the forthcoming provincial elections.

It is nothing short of astonishing that this man Smith should have the temerity to face his constituents, much less be a candidate for re-election after his conduct at the last session of the legislature. Smith's constituency is one of the richest districts in the Dominion of Canada. Its development, however, was distressingly retarded by the failure of past governments to open the large reserved areas in the district to development and settlement. Instead of opening the district, the Prior government did the very opposite. Members of the administration, all but succeeded in granting over 600,000 acres of the richest crown lands to the C. P. R. Yet Smith supported the Prior government to the very last—until Prior and his gang were ignominiously kicked out of power by the lieutenant-governor. Had Prior and Smith done the right thing by East Kootenay, that district would now be booming from one end to the other. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would now be expended in developing coal measures and sinking petroleum wells; new towns would have been started, local ranchers and farmers would be getting fancy prices for all the produce they could raise, the provincial gov-

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ernment would have faked in many thousands of dollars in loss, there would be an adequate and economical supply of fuel for West Kootenay smelters, and great prosperity would obtain at every hand.

It is an abominable outrage that men of Smith's stripe should persist in their shameless attempts to sit as members of the provincial legislature. Such men as he must be sent into political oblivion without the slightest unnecessary delay if this province is to regain its self respect and enjoy the confidence and esteem of the outside world. Smith may not be as dangerous as Martin or Houston, because he is not possessed of the same marked ability for political deviltry. He is, nevertheless, a very dangerous man in party politics where a conscienceless attitude is often considered a valuable asset.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903

PRICE ELLISON

In attempting the usual complimentary and congratulatory remarks on the nomination of a candidate, we feel ourselves very much at a loss, from the fact that Mr. Price Ellison is so generally known and appreciated throughout the riding, that nothing can be said in favor of his candidature that has not already been said over and over again. In fact we find ourselves very much in the same position as the former editor of the NEWS, who in a note on the qualifications of the rival candidates at the last election could find nothing more strongly expressive of the popularity of Mr. Ellison and of the hold he seems to have upon the district than the remark: "Ellison—well, you know him!" Nothing further is needed, nothing could be said more in his favor. He is known, well and widely, both as a genial, kindly rancher, on good terms with everybody, and as a representative who in a parliamentary career in which he has had to meet the innumerable difficulties, incident to coalition administrators and has not only come out with a perfectly clean record but with a reputation for good sense, consistent conduct, and general capacity, second to no private member in the assembly.

He is known as one who has always dealt with his electors in a perfectly straight forward manner, who has never sought to gain support by underhand means, and who has always actively exerted himself to forward the best interests of the district.

With this impression of the man and his principles, widely spread and universally admitted, success seems assured. It will be well, however, to bear in mind the timely cautions of several speakers at Tuesday night's gathering, and realize that there may still be room for systematic and well organized effort. There will be no harm in a large majority.

Cowichan

Liberals

Mr. J. Evans Nominated As Liberal Standard Bearer

Duncans, Aug. 19.—(Special).—At a meeting of Liberals held here to-day Mr. John Evans was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate for Cowichan in the approaching provincial election. Delegates were present from Duncans, Somers, Maple Bay, Koksilah, Cowichan, Lake Shawnigan, Cobblehill, Crofton, Chemainus and Mount Sicker. Forty-two delegates in all were present which is the largest political convention ever held in Duncans and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

Ralph Smith, M.Z., who was visiting Duncans on matters affecting the Indians, was invited to attend the convention and preside, as all the delegates were anxious to have a fair and impartial presiding officer.

Competition for the honor of being Liberal candidate was keen and when nominations were called the following gentlemen were named: John Evans, Lewis Hall, Victoria; J. Campbell, Walter Ford, J. Norcross, W. Herd, John Watson, and W. C. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Herd and Mr. Watson withdrew their names, which left five men in the field for the ballot. Messrs. H. O. Council and J. Norcross were appointed scrutineers.

After a series of balloting in which the candidates receiving the lowest number of votes were dropped out, the contest was between Messrs. Evans and Campbell. The result of this ballot was 31 to 17 in favor of Mr. Evans and immediately on the announcement of the vote Mr. Campbell moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done amid great enthusiasm.

The candidate then took the platform and addressed the convention, saying that he was in the fight to stay and would put up a clean, and straight contest.

Certain questions were put to the candidate, one of which was if he approved of employing Chinese clearing land. Mr. Evans replied that although he had hewn out for himself a home in the woods he could say that he never had once employed a Chinaman or Jap but always white men. This reply was received with applause. Mr. Evans has been reeve of Duncans for many years and has the confidence and respect of the people of both sides of politics. The party here are confident of his election.

ANOTHER LIBERAL HAS BEEN NAMED

J. N. EVANS TO RUN IN COWICHAN RIDING

The Northern Districts of Vancouver Island Are Keenly Alike to the Coming Contest.

The Liberals of Cowichan have nominated a strong candidate in the person of John N. Evans. At the convention held yesterday he was selected as the standard bearer. The gathering was well attended from all parts of the riding. Ralph Smith, M. P., was present, and presided at the meeting. Mr. Campbell was also nominated, but the choice was decidedly in favor of J. N. Evans.

The candidate selected is considered the strongest who could be put up, and his election is almost certain. He has resided in this province about forty years, thirty of which have been spent in Cowichan. He has been in public life for many years, having served as reeve of his municipality for three terms.

With such a strong candidate out for Cowichan the prospects are excellent for the Liberals sweeping the north end of the Island, according to a correspondent from that part, who expresses the hope that the south end may do as well.

A Times correspondent at Wellington states that a rousing organization meeting of the Liberals of that part of Alberni district was held at Wellington last evening. The following were the elected officers: President, James Haggart, Wellington; first vice-president, J. Lowery, Parksville; second vice-president, Thos. J. Wilson, Wellington. The executive committee consists of A. Hirst, Parksville; J. Tippet, jr., Nanoose; J. D. Dixon, Samuel Jones, R. Malpass, J. Treivar, and Thomas Zaccarelli, Wellington. Theo. Bryant, Wellington, is secretary, and A. Barnes, also of Wellington, treasurer. The organization is to be known as the North Nanaimo Liberal Association, and to comprise that part of Alberni district, including Wellington, Nanoose Bay, Englishman's River, Essington and French Creek.

Addresses were delivered by the organizer, Wm. Sloan, W. W. B. McInnes, Thos. O'Connell and others. A large number enrolled as members and everything looks like a walk over for the Liberals.

Last night the Conservatives met at Ladysmith. Addresses were made by Hon. Chas. Wilson, Hon. R. Green and D. Bogle. The nomination takes place on August 29th. A. C. Thompson, late of the Herald, will start a Conservative paper at Ladysmith.

A Vancouver dispatch says: "The Liberal manifesto was completed to-day, but it will not be issued for publication until shown to the absent members of the executive. It contains four new planks, favoring civil service reform, the opening of roads and trails in outlying sections, the irrigation of interior lands and a short line to Kootenay. A long discussion took place on the logging business, but no plank was inserted regarding that. It was felt that the McBride government had made a big mistake regarding the question and the meeting favored putting a heavy tax on the output with a rebate on timber manufactured in the province. There is nothing about the leadership in the manifesto. After the election members of the House will be called together by Stuart Henderson, T. S. Baxter, W. Sloan and J. A. MacDonald to choose a provincial leader."

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Aug 21 1903

FALLING TO PIECES.

It seems inconsiderate, coarse-faced Liberals all over the province have been protesting against the inclusion of names of alleged unqualified persons on the voters' lists. We do not know what they can mean by their acts; they give such unnecessary pain to the operators of the Conservative organization. We suppose the Conservatives have an organization, although its existence has been doubted by people who have been watching the course of political events. It will be remembered it was announced some time ago with a fanfare of trumpets that all the Conservative nominations would be held on the same date. The brigade was to be lined up from one end of the province to the other on the 15th of August. We suspect that this programme was adopted on the suggestion of the president of the Conservative Association because his opponents on the same side in the city of Nelson had forestalled his claim to preferment by placing a Conservative candidate in nomination. The announcement was intended to convey the fact to all and sundry that nothing official could be done without the sanction of the official head of the party in the province. The stratagem worked well as far as Nelson is concerned. Mr. Houston carried the day, and is in the field as the Conservative candidate. What the fifty odd gentlemen are going to do who assembled a week or so ago and solemnly declared that they would vote for a Liberal in preference to their "official head" has not yet been revealed. What has become of Mr. Lennie has not been made public. More will be heard from Nelson. It was expected that more would be heard from other constituencies in the province, but the representatives of the McBride government seem to have been stricken with ennui. They did not do any nominating to speak of, and the Vancouver News-Advertiser is anxious to obtain information about the meaning of it all. It notes the fact that in the majority of constituencies Liberals have been placed in nomination and are working in the most effectual way to secure their election. There is not a whisper from any section to indicate lack of harmony in the ranks or absence of determination to achieve success. We are afraid the case looks bad for the McBride government. Nelson is not the only place in which factions are warring. The Rossland Miner, one of the most enthusiastic of the journalistic supporters of the Premier, is apparently alarmed at the prospects of its party. It evidently believes that a state of complete demoralization exists. It says: "According to this morning's dispatches some curious Conservative nominations have been made in Kootenay districts in the neighborhood of Rossland. Machine politics works out satisfactorily sometimes. If machine—which means corporation—politics succeeds in Rossland, then good-bye to the true ideals of the Conservative party." The confidence of the Liberals of the interior is evidently well founded. The "old gang" are not in favor with the elements which have been demanding reform, and are determined to have it now that the opportunity offers. The reformers on the Island are quite as determined. It is becoming more apparent every day that the McBride government is only an accident, and has no permanent abiding-place in British Columbia.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1903.

TIMED DANAOS.

Just at the moment when we hear that the Conservative party is rent in pieces, is without enthusiasm or energy, we also hear that the Liberals of Nanaimo are carrying propositions of various kinds to the Conservatives of Nanaimo. It is supposed to be an ungenerous thing to look a gift horse in the mouth, but when the horse is that kind of animal which the Greeks contrived to foist upon the Trojans, it is as well to examine not only its mouth, but its whole interior. It may be taken for granted that the Liberals of Nanaimo or elsewhere have not the advantage of the Conservative party at heart. It is their own advantage they are seeking. In what way would they serve the interests of the Liberal party by seeking recognition and alliance as a party with the Conservatives in a particular constituency? In one way and in one set of circumstances only, namely, where they know that they are absolutely dead themselves as an effective factor in politics. It is perfectly clear to our minds that the Liberals of Nanaimo know perfectly well that they are out of existence on their record and standing as a political party in the city of Nanaimo, and that they are making a last desperate effort to maintain their identity as a political party and still obtain recognition in the affairs of government. The matter may as well be put bluntly. The Labor-Liberals of British Columbia with Mr. Ralph Smith at their head, used their Labor allies to beat the Conservatives. By their double dealing and treachery towards those allies they have manufactured every Socialist in Canada today. Socialism is the Frankenstein monster that dogs the footsteps of Liberal political chicanery. Now they want to use the Conservatives to defeat this monster of their own creation, their object being not the welfare of the Conservative party any more than it previously was the welfare of organized labor, but simply and solely to keep Mr. Ralph Smith in a position of political prominence in his particular sphere. That is Mr. Smith's politics in the matter. Now what can the Conservatives of Nanaimo hope to gain either in the interests of the country or those of the party or those of their own constituency? It is as well to take the interests of the country first. They are more important than those of the party or of a single constituency. It is the mission of the Conservative party to destroy Socialism not by defeating it at the polls, but by eradicating it from the body politic. That can only be done by the application of just principles of government to the mutual relations of all the classes in the community. If the Conservative party possesses no such principles, then a bargain with a party which has proved itself to possess none, would be most fitting and proper. But we beg to point out that the conditions which give the growth of Socialism as a reaction, would not thereby be altered in the slightest degree. They would be intensified by the making of politics still more a war of classes than the Liberal party has already attempted to make it. That is as the proposition affects the general welfare of the country. Now let us consider how it would affect the Conservative party. Everywhere throughout the province it would be said that the Conservative party had such rudimentary distinctive principles that it had entered into an alliance with Mr. Ralph Smith. Would that weaken the party or strengthen it? In our opinion, it would destroy not only its usefulness, but its very fabric. Against Mr. Smith as an individual we have nothing to say. But of the influence he represents, the methods he pursues, and the objects he attains, we have the utmost horror and detestation. He has achieved power in politics by the disintegration of national purpose and that loyalty of citizenship which puts a working man, man to man, upon exactly the same level as a millionaire, in the crucible of class

prejudice, class selfishness and hate. While now that he is himself confronted with, and threatened by, his own proper handiwork in the dread phenomenon of Socialism, he would fain prop the tottering edifice of his position with the sound timbers of the Conservative party. That is where the Liberals would gain an advantage, and where Mr. Ralph Smith would gain an advantage, but it is also where the Conservative party would lose in prestige, reputation and all possibility of usefulness. The effect upon the constituency of Nanaimo belongs to a rather more narrow kind of considerations. The Conservative party would be quite incapable of making any appeal to the voters there in any election, Dominion of Provincial, for a long time to come, if it tied itself now to the dead body of Liberalism, Labor-Liberalism. Electors are not irrational. The Conservative party, they would say, has no principles in which it believes. Any fight between it and the Liberal party would be looked upon as a fight between one man stuffed with straw, against another man stuffed with hay. Politics instead of being, as it should be, one party or the other, leading the people and expressing popular views, would be reduced to a fight between the politicians and the people, in which the politicians would most indubitably get the worst of it. These are the ways in which the deals, propositions and proposals that are in the air appeal to us. We believe they must so appeal to Conservative opinion generally, and we venture to express the hope that no Conservatives will be led by any considerations of apparent immediate advantage to jeopardize at once the welfare of the country and the interests of the party. Of course there is nothing to prevent Liberals, either as individuals or in droves, whose patriotism exceeds their party prejudice, from voting for Conservative candidates. But the plain duty of the Conservative party is to give them ample opportunity to do so by nominating straight party candidates in every constituency.

A PAMPHLET.

The Liberal party has so many explanations to make to the people of British Columbia that a pamphlet will be required to contain them. The editors of this pamphlet are reported to be Messrs. W. Sloan, W. W. B. McInnes, John Oliver, John Jardine, J. O. Brown, J. A. Macdonald, F. J. Deane, W. J. McMillan, T. S. Baxter and Joseph Martin. One man will write the pamphlet and ten men will edit it for edge of the pen. The one man who will write it is Mr. Joseph Martin. This Vancouver conclave has to us the appearance of being a reunion of the Martinite party. We have a lively mental picture of Mr. John Oliver falling upon the neck of Mr. Joseph Martin and weeping salt tears of repentance, likewise of Mr. Deane, the great authority in the Liberal party on Sabbatarian finance, making due submission to the magnanimous Joseph. These gentlemen require the space limits of a pamphlet to explain that they are all united in the bonds of amity and concord, the one with the other. If they would only add Mr. Ralph Smith, the Rev. E. S. Rowe and Senator Templeman to the editorial staff, it would not be a pamphlet, but an encyclopaedia that would be required. The Liberals have discovered that it is a difficult proposition to conduct a campaign without a leader, and impossible to conduct one without a platform. How have they escaped from the difficulty? Mr. Joseph Martin has gathered his friends together in Vancouver, and such of those who are not his friends as cared to attend, to edit an explanatory pamphlet. The idea is not without ingenuity. For, while the contents of this pamphlet will contain an explanation and lay down a policy, the fact of its publication will indicate a leader. In fact, Mr. Joseph Martin has gathered the Liberal party in when the time arrived, as we always imagined he would. His followers have never made any disguise of the fact that in their opinion any Liberal who would not follow Joseph Martin is not a Liberal. Their test of Liberal

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THE LIBERAL MASS MEETING

Candidate Taylor Scored a Genuine Success

Easily Got the Best of His Opponent

That public interest in the present campaign has been already awakened was well proved last night by the large crowd that filled the Nelson opera house to the doors to hear the opening guns of the campaign fired.

John Houston, conservative candidate for Nelson; S. S. Taylor, K. C., the liberal candidate for Nelson, and Alfred Parr, liberal candidate for Ymir, were the speakers of the evening. William Ebbs was also to have spoken, but owing to the length of time occupied by the first three he decided not to deliver his speech until a later day.

Mr. Houston confined himself mainly to a discussion and explanation of the conservative platform, but Mr. Taylor went further afield, and discussed many points left uncovered by Mr. Houston. Mr. Parr devoted most of his time to the question of railway taxation, which he declared was, in this province, scandalously inadequate. During Mr. Taylor's speech many passages at arms between the speaker and Mr. Houston took place, challenges, denials and counter-charges flying across the platform in quick succession.

Those on the platform were S. S. Taylor, K. C., Alfred Parr, Dr. E. C. Arthur, F. Smith, John Houston, and F. M. Black, chairman.

John Houston was the first speaker. He spoke for the full term allotted to him, lacking a few minutes. His speech dealt almost entirely with the conservative platform adopted at the convention last September. In opening he expressed his belief in the necessity of party government in this province as the only means of obtaining a stable legislature, and stated that he had been largely the means of bringing the present trial of it about. Before the holding of the convention at Revelstoke there had been a local convention at Nelson to select delegates. This had been the best and also the stormiest convention ever held in Nelson. When the twenty delegates from Nelson appeared at Revelstoke, although they had done some lively rowing between themselves at home, they dropped all dissensions and voted as a unit on all matters that came up. He went on to say that at the election in October the conservatives would do the same, and vote for the nominee of the party despite any little disagreements that had occurred in the past. In reviewing the conservative platform his most important utterances were on the clause relating to mineral taxes. He said that he did not think the two per cent tax had done the harm that so many people made out. The reason for repealing it lay in the fact that such a strong agitation had been raised against it by interested parties that many outside capitalists had been frightened from coming in. He would go further even than the conservative platform went, and would allow every ton of ore mined and smelted in Canada to go without paying a cent of taxes, but would double the two per cent tax on ore shipped out of the province. The country only got half the benefit it should out of ore sent abroad for treatment. He blamed the government at Ottawa for following the advice of Smith Curtis in the matter of giving a bonus instead of protection. It was the duty of all in the province to look after the building up of British Columbia first, the rest of Canada next, leaving the United States to look after itself. "True, British Columbia has only a population of 170,000, of which over 30,000 are Indians, Chinese and Japanese, and the remainder whites, but the day may come when this province will be so numerically strong that the dominion government will have to give it fair play. If we had a fair and stable government, I will go so far as to say that the population of this province would be such that the Chinese and Japanese left would not be noticed."

On the coal and oil lands of east Kootenay question, Mr. Houston said that he was strongly opposed to giving away the wealth of the province, and believed in the government ownership of this as well as other forms of natural wealth. The trouble that had arisen over the sequestration of the lands mentioned should never have come up. Still he would not have one portion of the province discriminated against as compared with the other portions, and the prospectors who had staked lands there in the past were just as much entitled to their rights in the matter as those who were now staking claims in the Lardeau. The question as to whether the lands should be as open as other crown lands, or whether they should be held as a reserve should be settled at once, and the laws on the subject should be clear and explicit.

Regarding the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese from the province he charged that the dominion government had not done their duty in this respect. The province had passed laws excluding them four sessions in succession,

and all but the last had been turned down at Ottawa. Both liberals and conservatives in the province had voted for such laws. Till the present session all that the dominion government had done had been to appoint a commission to enquire into the question.

On the question of compulsory arbitration, he was strongly in favor of some such legislation being passed at an early date. It was ridiculous that while there was elaborate machinery of law to settle even the most trivial dispute between individuals, there was nothing to settle a dispute between two bodies when not only the rights, but often the lives of hundreds were involved. Coming back to the question of taxes again, he said that he would impose a royalty of 50 cents on every ton of coal going south to the states. "Why does Jim Hill own three-fourths of the stock in the Crow's Nest Coal company? Simply because the mines of the Crow's Nest pass contain a better quality of coal for his purposes than any other within reach of his railways. Yet we allow him to take away all he wants of one of our natural resources on the payment of a paltry ten cents a ton royalty. By raising it to fifty cents a ton I would bring in the money to run the government with rather than by taxing the poor farmers, claim owners or merchants of the province. Till we have the courage to stop spending two million dollars while our income is only one and a quarter million, our credit will never be good. There is no reason why the credit of British Columbia should not be just as good as that of Canada. There is no portion of the dominion in which there are more natural resources. If we had a provincial government that would declare that they intended to keep within the income of the province I believe that the credit of British Columbia in London would be as good as that of Canada."

At the conclusion of Mr. Houston's speech the chairman wasted no time in calling upon Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor said he thought the great audience he saw assembled was sufficient proof that the people of Nelson were anxious to hear, and at once, both sides of the campaign now on, in spite of Mr. Houston's statement to the contrary. He hoped that this campaign would be conducted along clean lines, and that there would be no mud-slinging. The example of Nelson in this respect would be of great value in determining the nature of the campaign in other places. "I expect and I invite," said he, "the severest criticisms of myself and of the party I represent. If I cannot stand it, both must go."

Mr. Taylor could not agree that, as had been stated by Mr. Houston, the liberal party had stolen the policy of the conservatives, but granted they had stolen it they had used it to such advantage as to change a deficit to a surplus in the dominion. "This being the case, whom do you want to represent you?" asked the speaker. Mr. Taylor referred to the causes which had led up to the introduction of party lines into British Columbia politics, the scandals, deals, grafts and investigations which had resulted, not in the clearing of the ministers implicated, but in their dismissal. The right and left bowers of Mr. McBride's party, his chief supporters, had brought this state of affairs about. Would the people of British Columbia support by their votes the people who had caused this wreckage, or would they get rid of them? A vote for Mr. Houston did not mean a vote for the conservative party, but a vote for the McBride government, with which he had seen fit to ally himself and for whose acts in this election he must accept responsibility. If we want to remedy the shameful state of affairs that now exists, we must have a clean sweep of the whole outfit.

Premier McBride, Charles Wilson, R. F. Green, had all been through the province, but they had not told one word of the policy they would adopt, what they would do or undo. "Why have they not done so?" asked Mr. Taylor; "are they afraid, or too weak, or are they waiting for the liberals to say something they can criticize or adopt?" One of these explanations must be the true one, and whichever was true, was this a party worthy of confidence?"

Mr. Taylor read editorials from the Tribune giving Mr. Houston's opinion of his own leader, a not very satisfactory one, and read also an interview with Colonel Prior in the News-Advertiser, in which that gentleman had said in effect, "I won't speak in favor of Mr. McBride, but I will also refrain from saying anything of what I know about him."

Mr. Houston had voted to give the C. P. R. coal lands in east Kootenay in such manner as would cheat the Crow's Nest Coal Co. out of their contractual rights. Mr. Taylor did not believe that either the C. P. R., the Columbia & Western or the British Columbia Southern railway was entitled to the coal lands, but the deal entered into by the government to grant the lands to the Columbia & Western in fraud of the Crow's Nest Coal Co. was a piece of rank dishonesty which had been subsequently set aside by the legislature and the lands declared to be wild lands of the crown. But even yet the present premier was hedging and would not come out flat footed and promise fair treatment to prospectors and lumbermen going in there. As reported in a conservative paper, the premier had said that "if sustained, he would then take steps to deal with the matter on its merits, without fear or favor."

"Now," asked Mr. Taylor, "are you all convinced that prospectors will get fair treatment from the McBride government, or do you believe the C. P. R. will get the lands?"

Passing on to a consideration of the party platform, Mr. Taylor reminded the audience that the liberal party had adopted its platform in February, 1902, but the conservatives not till nine

months later. He compared the government ownership planks of the two platforms. The liberals' plank called for straight government ownership, "dominion, provincial and municipal." The conservatives touched it very gingerly, and suggested adopting government ownership of railways alone, "so far as the circumstances of the province would permit." "And," exclaimed the speaker, "they might never, in the opinion of the conservatives, permit."

The records of the two parties showed where they stood on this question. In 18 years of power at Ottawa the conservatives had done nothing for government ownership, but the liberals believed in it and were applying it in practice. Compare the Canadian Pacific contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. Thirty millions of dollars' worth of road, twenty-five millions in cash and one hundred and twenty millions of dollars' worth of land given to the C. P. R. Not an acre, not a dollar, not an inch of road given to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and one-half the road government owned.

"That's what we do," said Mr. Taylor; "will you take our record or a promise?"

Turning to the Chinese question, Mr. Taylor said it should not be in politics, all were agreed as to what should be done, but the first speaker had failed to treat the dominion government fairly in his statement of what had been done. Within a year after the liberals came into power they doubled the \$50 tax on Chinese imposed by the conservatives and had appointed a commission to enquire into the question, on the return of the report from which a tax of \$500, ten times the conservative tax, had been imposed.

The labor question next came up for treatment, and during the minutes devoted to it there was some hot cross-firing between Mr. Houston and Mr. Taylor. "I appeal," said the latter, "for the support of labor men. I deny the claims of Mr. Houston to that support, and I challenge him to name anything the conservative party has ever done in the special interests of labor."

"I'll do it now," shouted Mr. Houston, and springing to his feet he referred to a piece of legislation passed by Sir John A. Macdonald protecting union men from arrest for conspiracy.

"That was introduced and passed by liberals on the floor of the house," was Mr. Taylor's retort, which the conservative candidate did not deny.

The liberals had done much for labor. They had constituted a labor commission with a voice in the cabinet, and a labor bureau; labor statistics were compiled and reforms resulted therefrom. The Alien Labor law was passed, and in every contract a fair wage clause was inserted. The Union Label bill was introduced and defeated by conservatives in the senate. Finally, the lead bonus was granted, and as a result Nelson was brighter today than it was a month and a half ago. What had Mr. Houston personally ever done for labor?

"If I never did anything for it, I never did anything against it," interrupted Mr. Houston.

"He did very much against it," went on the liberal speaker. "When on the discussion of the Smith Curtis act for the protection of labor unions from vexatious suits, he moved an amendment forcing all unions to register within 60 days after the passage of the act or pay a fine of \$250. This would wreck those who did not register, and throw those which did open to lawsuits which would rob them of their funds in time of need. No unions had ever asked Mr. Houston to introduce this amendment. Then, had he been asked by capitalists?"

Mr. Houston got very much excited at this and explained that the amendment he moved was unconstitutional and could not be passed. For all he had done for labor he had never received a cent and here was this paid lawyer of the miners' union challenging him. What was all this blood and thunder about, he wanted to know.

"I expected this charge," said Mr. Taylor. "If Mr. Houston thinks I have ever been paid for any work I have ever done for any labor union, I appeal to any union man here to enlighten him. For any work I have done I have never received a dollar, and there are men here tonight who have refused to give me business because of the stand I have taken for union labor."

Mr. Taylor went on to lay bare his opponent's record as given by the Tribune. He had condemned the eight-hour law, he called the clerks' union liars, and the cooks and waiters hoboes; he had given no support to the trackmen in their strike. He had told a deputation of trackmen who called on him to "get out" in language which could not be repeated.

"I deny that, and you can't prove it," shouted Mr. Houston.

Mr. Taylor said he could prove any statement he had made, and promised proof of this.

"If elected," concluded Mr. Taylor, "I will stand for equal rights and justice for all classes and special privileges to none."

As Mr. Taylor took his seat the applause was deafening.

Alfred Parr, of Ymir, was the last speaker. He dealt with the inadequate taxation of the railways in the province and quoted figures to show that while in many of the states, railways, even the Grand Trunk and C. P. R., on their American branches were taxed up to \$500 a mile annually, roads in British Columbia, under a statute recently passed, could not be made to pay more than \$18 a mile.

William Ebbs was also on the programme, but declined to speak at that late hour, and reserved his speech to be delivered at a later day.

The meeting throughout was very orderly, and accorded both of the principal speakers a quiet, attentive hearing, applauding vigorously at times, but never boisterously.

principles has always been a man's willingness to follow his lead. We do not in the least degree blame them for this. Mr. Martin is a man of great ability and of pronounced and definite opinions. It is possible to admire his ability without agreeing with his opinions, and therefore to oppose him. But for those who agree with his opinions, his conspicuous ability makes no other leader possible, and he is quite obviously in more complete control of the Liberal party today than he was when he resigned the leadership. We confess to be on the tiptoe of expectation as to what this pamphlet will contain in the way of a platform. It is one thing to explain that a political party is united, and another thing to show that it is united by the enunciation of some common principles of action. Where two sections of a political party differ as widely as the two sections of the Liberal party in British Columbia do, the search for some common ground to stand upon must be laborious and difficult. We should imagine the only way out of it would be to make the platform so narrow that if the leading spirits of the party begin to fight on it, they will all fall off, and we recommend this to the consideration of the Vancouver clique as the best means of avoiding an open display of their differences of opinion and personal disagreements.

Slocan Drill
Aug 21 1903

In keeping with the major portion of the province, the Conservatives of the Slocan riding got together at New Denver on Saturday last and did there nominate a standard bearer to uphold their cause at the election to be held on October 31. Their choice fell on Wm. Hunter, of Silverton, one of the earliest pioneers of the camp, and a man who is known to every person in the camp, either personally or by reputation. And it speaks well for Conservatism in the riding that the reputation of their candidate is of high business principles and strict integrity, and a man whose election will do honor to the constituency. A feeling of genuine satisfaction and confidence has been imparted by Mr. Hunter's selection and much strength has been given the Conservative party thereby. A three-cornered fight has developed in the constituency and each of the candidates can boast of a strong personal following. The fight consequently resolves itself into one of more than ordinary interest, but if confidence, determination and a good cause count for anything, then surely will the Conservatives laud their man. They have much in their favor—government prestige, a winning platform, and a first-class candidate. It now remains for the rank and file to do their part and rally to a man in support of their leader. Perfect organization and a strong canvass will tell more than all the flossy speech-making that can be introduced into the campaign. Let every Conservative step into the fight and do his duty, and the result will be success. The New Denver convention acted with judgment and discretion and brought honor to the party by their choice, and it now behooves every supporter of the cause to see that that honor is made the brighter by the election of Mr. Hunter.

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DUNCAN ROSS, MANAGING EDITOR

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1903.

NEIL McCALLUM.

Neil McCallum, the candidate selected by the Liberals of Grand Forks electoral district, will make a capable member. He has had a long and successful business experience. He is thoroughly imbued with sound Liberal principles, and while not a great orator, has a straightforward common sense way of putting things that appeals to the intelligent electors. By returning Mr. McCallum no part need fear the result. He is not a blatant demagogue, but his sympathies are with the masses and he will always be found advocating measures that will tend to develop the resources of this great province and will be for the betterment of all classes.

With such a candidate the Liberals of Grand Forks district should enthusiastically enter the fight. By electing Mr. McCallum they not only help the great cause of Liberalism but they elect a good man to a legislature that is sadly wanting a good man.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

The resolutions passed by the Grand Forks Liberal association in reference to taxation of railways will be endorsed by Liberals throughout the province. The leniency with which railway corporations are treated, in respect to taxation, is one of the legacies left us by Conservatives who were always slow in doing anything that might antagonize the big corporations. As a result the hard working farmers and the artisans have been forced to pay heavy tributes to the government. For the purpose of issuing bonds and for the purpose of arriving at a valuation upon which the road is expected to pay dividends, a railway company generally places a high valuation on its property. It should pay taxes on a similar valuation, and municipalities are justly entitled to a fair share of such taxation.

Rossland
Aug 21 1903

IN THE SIMILKAMEEN

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION NOMINATES L. W. SHATFORD.

LITTLE DOUBT AS TO HIS BEING ELECTED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

FAIRVIEW, Aug. 15.—The Conservatives of the Similkameen electoral district met in convention here today for the purpose of choosing a candidate to contest the riding in the Conservative interest in the forthcoming election.

There was a large and representative gathering of delegates from all points of the riding, from Granite Creek in the extreme northwest to Rock Mountain and the west fork of Kettle river in the east.

Mr. Coulthard was elected chairman of the convention, and after tersely stating the object of the meeting and touching upon the political situation called for nominations.

Thomas H. Murphy of Granite Creek in a forceful and eloquent speech nominated L. W. Shatford of Fairview as standard bearer of the Conservative party in the riding, and the nomination was seconded by Frank Richter of Keremeos.

Mr. Murphy announced to the convention the receipt of a letter from Henry Nicholson of Camp McKinney withdrawing his name as a candidate and expressing his hearty endorsement of the Conservative platform and his best wishes for the candidature of Mr. Shatford, whom he would be pleased to support if he, Mr. Shatford, should receive the nomination of the convention.

There being no other nominations made in behalf of any other aspirant for the honor, the chairman stated that no committee on credentials would be required and the business of the convention could be expedited in consequence. The nomination of Mr. Shatford was put to the convention and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Shatford was sent for, and on entering the hall was given a rousing reception, the applause being loud and prolonged.

Mr. Shatford addressed the meeting in a rousing speech, in which he expressed his indorsement of the Conservative platform and his pleasure at knowing that the present contest was to be on straight party lines, which he believed would give the province more stable and better government, and he had no doubt that the progressive and business-like platform of the Conservative party would so commend itself to the electors of British Columbia that the victory of the Conservatives in Manitoba would be followed by a like triumph in this province on the 21st of October. He would give his best effort to furthering the cause of transportation and carrying out the pledges made by the Conservative party to the people of this province. While he knew that a certain amount of neglect of his own business would result from his entry into the political arena, yet he felt that individual interests had to be sacrificed at times in the broader interests of the country's welfare. He accepted the full responsibilities devolving upon the standard bearer and would enter the contest with the determination to carry the riding of Similkameen by all honorable means for McBride and good government, all Conservatives in the riding to work with him to that end.

Mr. Murphy further discussed the transportation question as being of the most vital importance to the riding and spoke in praise of the eight-hour law and the favorable attitude of the Conservative party for the working man. He asked that the meeting pledge themselves severally and as a body to work hand in hand for the election of Mr. Shatford. He moved to this effect, seconded by Mr. Cudworth, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The chairman asked the delegates from the various localities to give the meeting some idea of the political outlook in their respective precincts.

Mr. McDougall, delegate for Ollalla, assured the meeting of a walkover for the Conservative candidate in his locality, and the delegates for Granite Creek, Princeton and Tulameen reported similarly for theirs.

Mr. Letts of Anarchist Mountain spoke very hopefully of the progress made there and the delegates for Camp McKinney and Kettle River were well satisfied with the outlook with them.

A reliable estimate shows the candidate to be an unusually strong man, and while all are confident of his carrying the riding by a big majority, they do not intend to relax a whit of vigilance, and will not allow themselves to be caught napping through over-confidence. A strong executive committee was appointed, and the meeting before adjourning passed unanimously the following resolution:

We, the Conservative convention, met together at Fairview for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the Similkameen riding in the forthcoming election, beg leave to submit the following resolution: "That we, as a convention, endorse the present premier of the province, Mr. McBride, and the platform of the Conservative party."

The Inland Sentinel

Kamloops, Friday, August 21, 1903.

RAILWAY POLICIES.

The Conservative leader Mr. Borden has announced what he is pleased to term his railway policy. In view of the criticisms that have been levelled at the Liberal Government by the Conservatives, it is worth while analysing this newly formulated policy and endeavor to discover wherein it differs from the policy of the Laurier Government.

So many of the "planks," if the summarized divisions of the policy may be so designated, are of a general nature, embracing opinions that are held by every Canadian irrespective of party affiliations and long since removed from the zone of party politics, that they need no special comment. These are:

To secure to lowest possible rate for transportation, in order that our people may obtain a portion as large as possible of the price at which their products are sold in our domestic and foreign markets.

To secure the transportation of certain products through connecting channels.

To promote the development of our country—the East with its great industrial future, its vast resources of the field, of the forest, of the mine, of the ocean; and the Great West, with its vast plains, capable of supplying the food, not only of the Empire, but the world, and beyond the Province of British Columbia, with its great mineral and other resources.

To take immediate steps for the relief of any congestion of traffic on connecting lines of transportation.

To promote the development of our country by encouraging colonization and settlement in districts suitable for that purpose.

To formally insist that any assistance given for the construction of railways shall be amply compensated for by equivalent advantages secured to the people of the country.

To act in concert with and not to restrain and discourage individual enterprise, but at the same time to prevent monopolies and to maintain effective control over great corporations.

It is gratifying to learn that the Conservative leader expresses himself as opposed to monopolies and in favor of effective control over corporations. This has not been characteristic of Conservatism in the past but it is open to very grave doubt whether Mr. Borden's views on these points would prevail with his party did they have the opportunity of giving some practical demonstrations on them. But as these are the views of the Liberal party, the very matters for which the people have been clamouring, it is satisfactory to note that the leader of the Conservative party is becoming infected with the good leaven of reform.

The most no pronouncement summed towards This line again

tive Jeremiah h his been scoff has been belitt way, is now ref "our great nati cates the straig its extension purchase of Superior by th of all railway powers to the P. R. from Fo He would aid t monton, and fr have running Pacific coast. he would mak way.

It is difficult items of this r attitude of th of Mr. Borden proposal to gra railways over t of the Grand lared by Con and by the being utterly i Borden would ning rights a this it would a Government p approval of which goes to sideration he flaws in the as he at first i

It is not qui given to the p ing out the l. away entirely or whether be run by railway. If is a bad on prive a large transportation the I. C. R. difference is line under the straight line u has been argu T. Pacific sche the eastern se destroy the Inte has been stre Conservatives, apparently sh wants to strai this he means stretch of rail actly what th pose to do. I difference.

From Mr. B of policy the main features ment's policy, there is a grea policy and th that the latt operation of t ly meant it is the former p has even been C. R. to priva views do not great exposi and Empire, a recent leas the G. T. Pac subsidize rail ated by priv and Empire a construction advocate sta advocate rep the Conserva and Empire larger portio concile these if they can.

The most noteworthy feature of the pronouncement is the attitude now assumed towards the Intercolonial railway. This line against which many a Conserva-

tive Jeremiad has been launched, which has been scoffed at and whose utility has been belittled in every conceivable way, is now referred to by Mr. Borden as "our great national highway." He advocates the straightening out of the I. C. R., its extension to Georgian Bay, and the purchase of the C. P. R. north of Lake Superior by the Government for the use of all railways and giving of running powers to the Intercolonial over the C. P. R. from Fort William to Winnipeg. He would aid the G. T. R. as far as Edmonton, and from there all roads should have running rights over one road to the Pacific coast. From Quebec to Winnipeg he would make it a colonization railway.

It is difficult to reconcile some of the items of this rather large order with the attitude of the Conservative party, and of Mr. Borden himself, in the past. The proposal to grant running powers to other railways over the state owned section of the Grand Trunk Pacific was declared by Conservatives in the House and by the Conservative press as being utterly impracticable, and yet Mr. Borden would make the granting of running rights a part of his policy. From this it would appear that that item of the Government policy now meets with the approval of the Conservative leader, which goes to show that after mature consideration he finds there are not so many flaws in the Government railway policy as he at first imagined and hoped.

It is not quite clear from the summary given to the press whether in straightening out the I. C. R. Mr. Borden would do away entirely with the existing line, or whether the straight line would be run by building an additional railway. If the former, his scheme is a bad one in that it would deprive a large section of country of the transportation facilities now afforded by the I. C. R. If the latter, what great difference is there in building a direct line under the name intercolonial, or a straight line under any other name? It has been argued in the house that the G. T. Pacific scheme is objectionable because the eastern section would parallel and destroy the Intercolonial. That contention has been strenuously advanced by the Conservatives, but their leader does not apparently share their view, since he wants to straighten out the line and if by this he means the building of a separate stretch of railway, he will be doing exactly what the Liberal government propose to do. It is a distinction without a difference.

From Mr. Borden's own announcement of policy then it is evident that in its main features he approves of the Government's policy. It may be contended that there is a great difference in the Liberal policy and that of the Conservatives in that the latter insist upon government operation of the road. If that is sincerely meant it is a marked departure from the former policy of that party, which has even been willing to turn over the I. C. R. to private ownership. Mr. Borden's views do not coincide with those of that great exponent of Conservatism, the Mail and Empire, which openly advocated, in a recent issue, the diverting of the money the G. T. Pacific is estimated to cost to subsidize railways built, owned and operated by private enterprise. The Mail and Empire advocates state aided railway construction and Mr. Borden proposes to advocate state owned railways. Each advocate represents a certain portion of the Conservative party; probably the Mail and Empire voices the opinions of the larger portion of that party; let them reconcile these totally divergent principles if they can.

Nanaimo Free Press

aug 21 1903

FIRST IN THE FIELD

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE J. H. HAWTHORNTHWAITTE.

The Socialists met last night and unanimously elected Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite as their candidate for the general election. It was announced that candidates would be run in the Socialist interest in both Cowichan and Alberni. Word was received that Mr. S. Shannon had been nominated in Kaslo to oppose the Hon. R. F. Green.

The Northfield local of the Socialist Party have tendered Mr. Parker Williams, who ran in North Nanaimo last fall against Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, their nomination of Newcastle. It is practically certain the Ladysmith Socialists will follow suit and that Mr. Williams will again mount the hustings.

The local Conservatives meet at the Eagle's Hall tomorrow, Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate. The Labor Party holds a meeting in the Free Press Hall an hour earlier.

Boundary Creek Times
aug 21 1903

TAXATION OF RAILWAYS

Sensible Resolution passed by Grand Forks Liberals.

MAKE THE RAILWAYS PAY

A Equitable Rate of Taxation On Fair Valuation.

At a meeting of the Grand Forks Liberal Association the following resolution, moved by L. P. Eckstein and seconded by P. T. McCallum, was passed:

"Whereas the system of taxation within British Columbia under existing laws and methods is inequitable, inasmuch as discrimination is made by statute and otherwise in favor of railway and other rich corporations and individuals; and whereas it is enacted by section 4 of the "Railway Assessment Act," passed in the year 1894, as follows:

"The land occupied and claimed as "the right of way for railroads by "railway companies, and other lands "occupied by the railway company "for stations or engine houses, or "freight sheds, or other buildings "connected with the actual operation "of the railway, including the rolling "stock, shall be assessed as a whole "at the sum of three thousand dollars "per mile of track, including sidings "of the railway company situate "within the Province and without "the limits of any incorporated "municipality."

And whereas it is further enacted by statute: "that no municipality incorporated after the 21st February, 1895, shall assess any land "occupied and claimed by a railway "company as the railroad right of "way, or occupied for railroad stations, engine houses, freight sheds, "railroad buildings, sidings, or any "of the personality, property of the "company, including stock for equipment, and the same shall not be "subject to municipal taxation."

And whereas this total exemption from taxation of railway property within municipalities as aforesaid and the almost practical exemption from taxation without municipalities is unfair and unjust, more especially in those cases where liberal aid by subsidy, always exceeding the limit of assessment so fixed by statute, has been granted:

And whereas the financial straits of the province are in great measure due to exception from proper taxation of railroads and other rich corporate and individual interests which are well capable of bearing and which ought to bear a fair and equitable assessment and taxation. Be it therefore

Resolved by the Grand Forks Liberal Association that an early repeal is demanded of the "Railway Assessment Act" and Municipal Clauses Act" in so far as these acts either limit or wholly exempt railway companies from taxation: And we call for an early readjustment of the assessmen laws of the province upon a basis that will ensure fair and equitable taxation of all persons and corporations.

Aug 21 SLOCAN, B. C.,
Borde

W. HUNTER NOMINATED

CONSERVATIVES HAVE SELECTED THEIR CANDIDATE.

Unanimous Choice of the Convention at New Denver on Saturday—Good Attendance of Delegates—Campaign is Opened Favorably.

The Conservatives of the Slocan riding held their nominating convention at New Denver on Saturday, and they brought honor to themselves by selecting Wm. Hunter, of Silverton, as their standard bearer in the approaching election. The convention assembled in the Bosun Hall about 11 a.m. and quickly got down to business. Thos. Abriel, of Nakusp, was elected chairman, and C. E. Smitheringale, Slocan, secretary.

Messrs. Dewar, Shatford and McNeish were appointed a committee on credentials, and they recommended the seating of: Thos. Abriel, Frank A. Dewar, Nakusp; W. S. Johnson, T. D. Woodcock, Thos. McNeish and H. R. Jorand, Slocan; B. A. Shatford, Winlaw; C. E. Smitheringale, Enterprise; with Wm. Hunter, delegate at large from Silverton; Byron Cliffe, Sandon; and S. T. Walker, New Denver. A motion was then passed heartily endorsing the platform of the party adopted at the Revelstoke convention in September, 1902.

Considerable discussion followed upon the question of selecting a candidate, ending in a resolution that the meeting be now open for nominations. Immediately, Wm. Hunter's name was placed in nomination and unanimously endorsed, no other man being suggested. Mr. Hunter accepted the nomination in a brief speech, in which he expressed his willingness and intention to devote his time and talents from now on till polling day to prosecuting a vigorous and successful campaign. His speech was roundly applauded and the delegates pledged their heartiest support and endeavors in the cause of the party.

After luncheon the delegates re-assembled to continue the organization of the party for the campaign, when every arrangement to that end was duly carried out. A number of the local Conservatives were admitted to the hall and several stirring speeches were made, all promising hearty support and predicting success. The convention closed with three ringing cheers and a tiger for the newly nom-

ated candidates. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings, which were also marked with business-like dispatch and conduct, culminating in much enthusiasm and warmth.

Assurances of tangible assistance were received from a number of unexpected quarters, many old-time Liberals and Labor men, expressing their intention of voting for Mr. Hunter, of whose election there can be no doubt. The latter stated he would at once commence an active canvass, visiting every portion of the riding and getting acquainted with the electors. Steps were taken to at once organize the towns of Silverton, New Denver and Saddle, each place promising a healthy vote.

By the time the delegates left New Denver, they had infused new life into the Conservatives of that place, and it was a cheering sight to see the way they began rallying to the support of the party nominee. Miners, prospectors, businessmen and mineowners all have their representatives among the Conservatives and all are determined to do their duty by their candidate, Wm. Hunter, and land him at the head of the poll on October 31.

*News advertiser
Aug 21 1903*

PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN.

Ald. McCallum Selected at the Liberal Convention at Grand Forks to Oppose Mr. George A. Fraser. —Active Campaign Started.

The Liberals of Grand Forks held a convention there on Monday last for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the approaching Provincial Elections for that district. There were 37 delegates in attendance, representing Grand Forks, Phoenix, Cascade and Gladstone. Ald. Neill McCallum was unanimously chosen as candidate, and after the selection had been made, delivered a short speech, in which he accepted the nomination.

Ald. McCallum is well known in the Boundary District, having taken an active part in municipal affairs since his arrival from Manitoba. Prior to the amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia, he was Mayor of the latter town, and is now an Alderman of Grand Forks. The Liberals intend to inaugurate an active campaign at once and Mr. McCallum will start on a tour of the constituency in a few days.

Mr. George A. Fraser, druggist of Grand Forks, who is the Conservative candidate, has already commenced his campaign and has a strong committee at work, completing the party's organization.

The vote in this district promises to be heavy. At Phoenix the Socialists claim to have a large number of supporters.

The members of the Executive of the Provincial Liberal Association, who had been in session for the past couple of days, returned home yesterday. Their "manifesto" will be issued broadcast in about a fortnight's time.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Special to the "News-Advertiser." Nanaimo, Aug. 20.—Mr. Hawthornthwaite was formally nominated at the Socialist Convention to-night. Mr. Parker Williams, who ran against Mr. McInnes last Fall, will almost certainly be the Socialist candidate at Newcastle. It is announced that Socialists will be run in Cowichan and Alberni, making three-cornered fights.

Word has been received that Mr. E. Shannon is the Socialist candidate for Kaslo.

MR. OLIVER AGAIN.

In a speech—that can only be properly described as ferocious—at New Westminster on Tuesday last, Mr. Oliver again repeated his attack on Mr. McBride. We gave some attention to Mr. Oliver's first speech of a similar character, which he delivered at Ladner some weeks ago, and a perusal of this last effort of the Delta dialectician does not discover anything that demands or deserves much attention.

As we pointed out on the former occasion, Mr. McBride, on Sunday, May 31st, was an altogether worthy gentleman and a politician with whom and under whom Mr. Oliver was both willing and anxious to serve as the custodian of a portfolio with a salary attachment adequate to his deserts. On Monday, June 1st Mr. McBride was quite a different character—one with whom Mr. Oliver would on no account be associated politically. It devolves on Mr. Oliver to explain this sudden change in his attitude to Mr. McBride. So far he has entirely failed to do this.

B. C., AUGUST 22, 1903

SOME REGISTRATION WORK

Systematic Campaign by Government Hirelings to Put Names of Outsiders on City List.

Modus Operandi of Crooked Work—Some Particularly Scandalous Instances by Way of Illustration.

Liberal Committee Makes Many Corrections Gratuitously, and Protests 25 Flagrant Cases.

The voters' lists closed last Friday, Aug. 14th, as before stated. Collector of Voters Fletcher was at his office, Court House building, till 9.30, after which time no more applications were receivable. The lists closed with 1,602 for New Westminster city. Mr. Fletcher is also collector for the district ridings, which had voters on the lists as follows when time was up: Richmond, 1,142; Delta, 974; Dewdney, 836.

The lists closed, as stated, at 9.30 Friday evening, and only till 1 o'clock the following day was given for entering objections to names improperly on the register of voters. This time is too short, as it is in the interest of good government that ample opportunity should be given to make the lists in accordance with the law. Mr. Briggs, solicitor for the Liberal committee, handed in, at noon last Saturday, objections to the following names that were thought to be wrongfully placed: Gust. Anderson, fisherman; James Burgess, fisherman; George Benson, fisherman; Alfred Benoit, fisherman; John C. Reid, draughtsman; Constantine Carpet, fisherman; John Grandholm, fisherman; John Cane, miner; Nels. B. Grant, fisherman; Andrew Halcrow, fisherman; Louis Henrickson, fisherman; Henry Huston, fisherman; John McGregor, fisherman; Alfred Neilson, fisherman; W. C. McDonald, engineer; Andrew Robertson, fisherman; Robert Reid, fisherman; William Towlan, fisherman; Colin J. Marshall, factory foreman; Harry Wright, fisherman; Thos. Moen, fisherman; Harry Dalley, fisherman; George H. Woods, planerman; George Mallahrino, fisherman; Edward Grandholm, fisherman.

The Government committee did not enter objections to any names, for the very good reason that they or their hirelings were responsible for all or

nearly all of the names that were improperly on the list. It would almost seem that some of the applications could not have been signed by the real persons at all. Take, for instance, Colin J. Marshall, factory foreman. Mr. Marshall is well known in town, where he once resided, but he has been a resident of Vancouver for nearly two years, factory foreman there for Wm. Ralph. It is hardly likely that he is the sort of a man to willfully commit perjury. Yet, on the face of it, that is what it amounts to. Again take the name of W. C. McDonald, engineer. It might be interesting to publish who is responsible for Mr. McDonald being placed on the lists for New Westminster City. It is more than probable that Mr. McDonald was deceived and misled before making a false declaration. Mr. McDonald has for a year or so been engineer at St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Springs, 75 miles away! Now as to some of the other names wrongfully on the lists. How were they secured? This way: Mr. Premier McBride's special brand of political help went around, say Saturday night, at certain hotels, where fishermen principally congregate in town. The men would be approached, asked if they had registered yet; on answering to the contrary, the "agent" would forthwith produce application forms. And in many cases, although the persons approached were aware they were not eligible to register in this city on account of non-residence, they were induced to believe it did not matter. These men, perhaps, were not to blame, as they naturally supposed that men appointed to collect votes should know their business, and they did in a way, but it was the wrong way. In many cases, it might be mentioned, members of the Liberal committee pointed out to Collector Fletcher names that technical objection might be taken to, on account of no address, or insufficient address being given. It mattered not whether they were Liberal or Conservative.

It has been insinuated by the local McBride apologist that the Liberals singled out the fishermen for attack; but, of course, that is false, as a look at the list will show. Why should the fishermen be considered supporters of Mr. McBride. They hardly could be. Look up the records, and see whether Premier McBride is interested in those trap sites. Why he indirectly made a scoop and left nothing in sight for the poor fishermen! But that is only a trifle.

Another point that is interesting to note, and is very significant, is the fact that most of the names wrongfully placed on the city lists should have been registered in Delta riding. Of course, the reason of this is obvious. Premier McBride has not the least hope of successfully contesting Delta, and, knowing that this city is another almost hopeless case for him, the attempt has been made to "fix" things.

*Liberal
Aug 22 1903*

PORT ESSINGTON POLITICS

Premier, Attorney-General, and Local Candidate Clifford Strike a Surprise Party in Skeena.

Peter Herman, Probable Liberal Standard-Bearer, Rakes Government Trio Fore and Aft.

Other Liberals Take a Hand and Give the Illustrious Vote Seekers an Uncomfortable Hour.

[Special Correspondence of Liberal.]

Port Essington, Aug. 6.—A public meeting was held here last evening, when Hon. Mr. McBride and Hon. Mr. McPhillips addressed a large and representative audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Robt. Cunningham, who, after a few introductory remarks, called on Mr. C. W. Clifford, late member and present Conservative candidate, to address the meeting.

Mr. Clifford began by telling the audience how pleased he was to meet them and state his position on the burning questions of the day. He told them that he was an old pioneer of this district, and that he was proud of the Province of British Columbia and that Cassiar was bound to be the most important district in the Province in the near future. He pictured Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the greatest statesman in Canada, and said that his policy of building the Grand Trunk Pacific was of the greatest importance to this district. He expected to be elected, and he promised that he would do his duty in the future the same as he had done in the past.

The next speaker was Mr. Peter Herman, the probable Liberal candidate for the new riding of Skeena. Mr. Herman plunged into his subject in a way that showed he had a good grasp of the political situation. He said Mr. Clifford had worked so strenuously in securing grants for himself and his friends that he had had no time to devote to the interests of the constituency. There were only four schools in the whole district, but that seemed to be far too many, as the late member had never paid the least attention to them, although the one at Port Essington has been reported by the health officer as being in an unsanitary condition. Mr. Herman showed how the jail was a disgrace to the Province, being a shack, 14x20, into which Japs, Chinamen, Indians, and whites were thrown together. Mr. Clifford had got \$4,900 spent building a road for a rich mining company, and it was built by Japanese labor. The speaker showed how industriously Mr. Clifford had been grabbing whole islands and probable townsites, and then using his position in the Legislature to bonus railways to boom their value. In conclusion, Mr. Herman asked for the suffrages of the electors, and promised them that he would represent the interests of the whole constituency, and not of a few grafters, as Mr. Clifford had done.

Lord cries of Clifford brought that gentleman to his feet, but he excused himself by saying that he didn't wish to take up the time of the meeting in answering Mr. Herman, but admitted he was interested in the townsite of Kilmant.

Attorney-General McPhillips was the next speaker. He said it was outrageous for Mr. Herman to attack Mr. Clifford in the way he had done, as Mr. Clifford was an old friend of the district, and he had a perfect right to take advantage of opportunities when he saw they would be of some value in the future. The Conservative party would

sweep the Province, according to Mr. McPhillips, and the attack on that party by the Liberals was merely a species of blackmail and didn't amount to anything. In closing, he asked the electors to vote for Mr. Clifford, as being the proper man. There were several interruptions during the Attorney-General's remarks.

Premier McBride then took the platform, and after the usual platitudes, referring to the people and the district, he tried to criticize Mr. Herman, but showed how little he was acquainted with the subject.

One of the audience asked him about his connection with the C. & W. grant. He said that he was a member of the Government when it was put through, that he thought the Government was making a good bargain, as they were saving 300,000 acres of land. He didn't know anything about its resources, but he said the real reason that Mr. Oliver brought up the charge was because he refused to have Mr. Oliver in his Cabinet. These charges, he also said, were merely blackmail.

One of the audience asked Mr. McBride if he considered that, if we didn't accept all his conclusions, we would be open to the charge of being blackmailers? At this time he wanted to talk about something else, and he wandered off into a history of the strenuous efforts that he and his colleague had made in the anti-Jap and Chinese legislation. He further said the Liberals were disorganized and they had no leader (although he named over the three ablest politicians in the Province as being aspirants for the position), and the Conservatives were going to sweep the country, and they were sure to hold their jobs after the election.

A gentleman in the audience drew the attention of the meeting to Mr. McBride's position on the C. & W. deal, that Mr. McBride seemed to think that his guilt or innocence depended on his ability to prove that Mr. Oliver was disgruntled, owing to Mr. McBride not taking him into his Cabinet, and by proving that he proved his innocence in the C. & W. deal. He also drew the

attention of the audience to the pro-Jap and Chinese record of Mr. McPhillips, owing to the tender regard and solicitude he has for the British Constitution.

Mr. McPhillips replied to the previous speaker by saying that he was opposed to the Natal Act because he thought the Province should take no action. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

The Ashcroft Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

Mr. Thomas G. McMannamon of Ruby Creek, received the unanimous nomination for Yale electoral division.

The convention at the town hall on Saturday the 15th inst. in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative association was attended by 11 delegates, representing 14 votes. The delegates were:

James Wardle, Hope.
Arthur Agassiz, Agassiz.
H. N. Evans, Lower Nicola.
F. M. Stevenson, Lytton.
T. McMannamon, Ruby Creek.
T. Curnow, Spences Bridge.
Fred Kelley, North Bend.
T. Nichols, Yale.
G. N. Barclay, Ashcroft.
J. C. Smith, Ashcroft.
M. Diamond, Ashcroft.

The convention was organized by the election of Mr. Horace F. Evans of Lower Nicola as chairman and Mr. Geo. N. Barclay of Ashcroft as secretary.

Mr. J. T. Robinson of Kamloops, a member of the district executive and district organizer was present and at the request of the chairman addressed the convention on matters of organization and gave some excellent advice and assistance to the convention.

The following were appointed a committee on credentials: Messrs. Wardle, of Hope, Diamond and Smith of Ashcroft, and F. M. Stevenson of Lytton.

It was decided to accept duly appointed proxies and the chairman declared a recess in order to give the credential committee an opportunity to examine the credentials of the delegates.

After recess Mr. Wardle of Hope, submitted the report of the credentials committee, stating that there eleven delegates together with three proxies, fourteen votes in all.

On the chairman calling for the order of the day.—

Thomas G. McMannamon, Ruby Creek, was proposed by Delegate Stevenson of Lytton, seconded by Delegate Curnow of Spences Bridge.

Delegate Agassiz of Agassiz, seconded by Delegate Wardle of Hope, nominated Charles A. Semlin of Cochee Creek.

An interesting discussion took place on the nomination in which Messrs. Wardle, Agassiz, Smith, Curnow, Diamond, Kelly, Stevenson and others took part. Delegates Agassiz and Wardle raised some objection to Mr. McMannamon on the ground that he was formerly a labor man and not entitled to the nomination as a Liberal-Conservative candidate.

Mr. McMannamon made a vigorous and robust explanation of his position which was received with much favor and applause.

Delegates Nichol, Kelly and others made loyal speeches in support of Mr. McMannamon, the speech of Mr. Nichol having been very logical and unanswerable. After a number of explanations had been made on behalf of Mr. McMannamon by himself and others, Mr. Wardle said he thought it would be the best plan to withdraw Mr. Semlin's name, and he suggested this to the mover, also intimating that it would be advisable to make Mr. McMannamon's nomination unanimous after the explanation given.

In a graceful speech Mr. Agassiz withdrew the nomination of Mr. Semlin and moved that Mr. McMannamon's nomination be made unanimous.

The chairman put McMannamon's nomination to a standing vote and it was declared carried, the motion that it be made unanimous being carried amid much enthusiasm.

Mr. McMannamon then made an eloquent speech thanking the convention for the nomination and promising if elected to do his utmost to carry out the wishes of the electorate and do justice as far as he was concerned, to all the interests represented.

Mr. J. T. Robinson, district organizer and member of the district executive, then addressed the convention making an interesting speech and offering very valuable suggestions. He considered from all that he had heard that the selection was a good one.

By resolution it was decided to recognize Ashcroft as the point for the central committee and Mr. McMannamon was requested to confer with the committee in the matter of the coming election and campaign.

The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings. Votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. Robinson, the chairman and the secretary and suitable replies made.

The various local committees throughout the electoral division will be appointed at once and the work entered into in a vigorous manner.

Attention having been called to a beautiful silken banner hung up in honor of the convention on the stage, the chairman explained that the banner had a most interesting history, that although it was not a political flag, it governed the present occasion, because that occasion symbolized the restoration of responsible constitutional government, an event worthy of the banner and what it represents.

After three cheers had been given for the King, three for the premier and three for the candidate, the convention adjourned sine die.

CARIBOO AND LILLOET POLITICS

CARIBOO.

According to advices received from Stanley, that place will back up Mr. S. A. Rogers for Conservative candidate, and at a late meeting of Conservatives instructed its delegate Mr. N. F. Murray to vote at the Conservative convention at Soda Creek next week for Mr. Field Yolland as a running mate for Mr. Rogers. Mr. Yolland is a clergyman of the Church of England, but at present has no charge. He has been in the upper country for six or seven years and in the northern part of the district is well known.

A petition to Judge Walkem to accept nomination has, we are informed, received nearly 100 signatures. It is said the judge will not accept. Mr. C. R. Wilson of Chilooten, is mentioned as a possible nominee. Evidently there will be no lack of names to come before the convention, and it is likely to be the most spirited political convention held in Cariboo for many a day. The voters list is closed with 545 names. The old list contained 490 but was about of the same voting strength as the present list.

LILLOET.

We are creditably informed, though not by Mr. Prentice, that Mr. Prentice has advised his friends that he cannot be a candidate, giving as his reason that his business demands his personal attention.

The interests of Lilloet district have been well and carefully looked after by Mr. Prentice during the time he has represented the district and should this be his final decision he has many friends who will regret it.

Mr. A. W. Smith of Lilloet has given his official "no" to inviting to run and will quit politics. A prominent Conservative of the district informs the Journal that a candidate has not yet been decided upon, but that a strong man is in view who they expect will carry the district by a majority. We are not aware who this strong man is but it may be Mr. Donald, road superintendent for the district. If so he would poll a large vote, as he is well known and well

Aug 22, 1903

A Liberal Party Royal Commission Declares That the Western Federation of Miners Should be Declared an Illegal Organization.

The Liberal Party, through its government at Ottawa, in April last, appointed a royal commission to make inquiry as to the reasons why there were so many labor disputes in British Columbia. The members of the royal commission are both Liberals. One is chief justice of the supreme court, and was appointed to that position by the Laurier government; the other is a prominent minister of the gospel in Victoria and a pronounced Liberal in politics. These two Liberals, sitting as a royal commission, heard evidence at Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, and Cumberland. They did not hold a single sitting anywhere in Kootenay or in Yale. Their findings were reported to the Laurier government and they have been published.

THEY DECLARE, IN THEIR OPINION AS ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, SWORN TO DO THEIR DUTY, THAT THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OUGHT TO BE DECLARED ILLEGAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Western Federation of Miners, as an organization, ought to be declared illegal, is the verdict rendered by two the most prominent Liberals in British Columbia, sworn to make a true report of their findings to the Liberal government at Ottawa.

Through some, if not all, of the officers of its branch unions at Nelson and Ymir, the Western Federation of Miners is doing everything it possibly can do to advance the political interests of Sydney Stockton Taylor, K.C., and Alfred Parr, both of whom are candidates of the Liberal Party.

Is this not a trifle inconsistent?

JOHN HOUSTON vs S. S. TAYLOR

The Liberal mass meeting comfortably filled the opera house last night, and judging from the applause given the two speakers, there were as many Conservatives as Liberals present. F. M. Black, chairman, and Fred Smith and Dr. Arthur were the only Liberals on the platform besides candidates Taylor and Parr. As arranged, John Houston, the candidate of the Liberal-Conservative Party, opened the meeting, and in his speech of an hour and a quarter confined himself entirely to explaining the platform of the Liberal-Conservative Party, adopted at Revelstoke last September. He made no reference to local issues and treated his opponent with every consideration. He did not appeal to the prejudices of class or faction, and made plain, straightforward declarations on questions that must be dealt with by the government and the legislature. His speech was strongly in contrast with that delivered by his opponent. Mr. Taylor spoke as if he were a candidate for the Dominion house, and not a candidate for the provincial legislature, and he devoted most of his hour and a half in showing how great a friend he has been to laboring men, as compared with John Houston. He was most reckless in statements and wholly without scruple in his assertions. Last night Sydney Stockton Taylor, K.C., out of his own mouth convinced his hearers that he would not be over-scrupulous in conducting his campaign, and that if his opponent could be injured by misrepresentations and downright falsehoods, the misrepresentations would be made without hesitation and the falsehoods would be circulated where they would do the most good.

NEED OF STABLE GOVERNMENT.

In opening his speech, Mr. Houston expressed his belief that a party-line election would result in giving the province a stable government, and that he had been instrumental in bringing the coming election on. During the last session of the legislature, he had refused to support the Prior government further than the introduction and passage of non-contentious legislation and the estimates, giving as a reason that the electors of the province should be allowed to pass on the issues that had been raised by the two political parties. Before the holding of the Liberal-Conservative convention at Revelstoke last September, there was a public meeting of the supporters of the party in Nelson, at which delegates were elected. The meeting was one of the largest and stormiest party meetings ever held in Nelson, but when the twenty delegates elected met in the convention at Revelstoke, although they had done some lively rowing between themselves at home, they voted as a unit on all questions on which a vote was taken. He predicted that at the coming election, which would take place in October, the Liberal-Conservatives of Nelson would be found supporting the nominee of the party, despite any little disagreements that had occurred in the past.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

Mr. Houston then took up the platform of the party adopted at Revelstoke, and reviewed it clause by clause. He said there could be little difference of opinion over the party's declaration on roads and trails. All would admit that the mining districts must be generously treated, for it was largely through the building by the government of trails and roads that claims could be worked. It was true that roads and trails had been built that were seldom used, but the money they cost remained in the country and was spent in other ways that brought direct benefits. The railway planks, the speaker explained, stood for two distinct pledges. One, that men who had money to build railways with should be permitted to do so as freely as men with money are now permitted to build sawmills or other industrial works; that it should not be a first requisite to obtain the consent of the members of the legislature; that railways should be allowed to be built under a general act, just as tramways are built in Kootenay. The second was, that NOT ONE DOLLAR IN MONEY OR ONE ACRE OF LAND SHOULD BE GRANTED BY THE PROVINCE IN AID OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT THE PROVINCE RECEIVING IN RETURN A CORRESPONDING VALUE IN OWNERSHIP IN THE RAILWAY SO AIDED.

IRRIGATION FAVORED.

The third plank reviewed was the one dealing with the development of the agricultural resources of the province. Mr. Houston said that while Nelson was being twitted for its pretentiousness in

starting an agricultural society, yet the country of which Nelson was the center was very much interested in developing the agricultural resources of the province. The men employed in and about the mines and smelters all have well-developed appetites, and if their appetites were fed on food products grown in British Columbia there would be dozens of prosperous farmers where there are none today. The province had provided money to build dykes to reclaim land along the lower Fraser, but the cost of these dykes would probably never be repaid, for it was most difficult to raise money by direct taxation. If land in the interior of the province could be cultivated by means of irrigation—and there are many acres of such land within a hundred miles of Nelson—the cost of constructing the irrigation ditches could be repaid by water rents, for the owner of a 20-acre tract of irrigated land would not deem it a hardship were he required to pay 50 cents an acre a year for the right to use water from a government built and owned irrigation canal. Were the people to produce what they consumed they would not need to look to Ottawa for assistance. **WHEN THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA KEEP FOR THEMSELVES THE MONEY THEY NOW PAY FOR FOREIGN FARM PRODUCE AND THE DUTIES THEREON, THEY WILL NOT NEED TO GO TO OTTAWA BEGGING FOR BETTER TERMS.**

MINE TAXATION.

In reviewing the plank on mine taxation, Mr. Houston said he did not believe the 2 per cent tax on the output of metal mines was a great hardship on the mine-owners, and the framers of the Liberal-Conservative platform took the same view. He and they believed that the agitation for the repeal of the tax was commenced not by the owners of producing mines, but by men who hoped to discredit the government in order to cover up some of their own shortcomings. He believed the agitation had had the effect of frightening outside capital, and the declaration of the Liberal-Conservative party was more in the direction of removing cause for alarm than for redressing any real grievance. He would even go further than the platform declaration. He would favor remitting all taxation on ore that was smelted or otherwise made a commercial commodity of in the province, but would double the present tax on ore that was sent out of the province for treatment. British Columbia would only get half what was coming to her people, were the ores from its mines smelted and refined in the United States. The speaker then referred to the unfairness with which the mining districts of British Columbia were treated by the Liberal government at Ottawa. The people of the province, through their legislative assembly, boards of trade, political associations, and other organized bodies, had asked for the levying of protective duties on lead and lead products on a parity with the protective duties levied on other Canadian products. They were unanimous, all except one man, in asking for this fair treatment; but the government at Ottawa saw fit to ignore the request of the people, and, instead, to adopt the views of the one man (Smith Curtis of Rossland). The time was coming when the people of British Columbia would have their wishes respected at Ottawa, but that time would not come were men sent to Ottawa who refused to stand to their guns when the rights of their constituents were in jeopardy.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEPHONES.

The speaker next reviewed the plank that declared for government ownership of telephones. He said such ownership might be classed as in the direction of socialism, but it was practical socialism, not the socialism of the dreamer. It was not mistaken, the telephone systems of the old country were largely owned by the Imperial government, and many of the large cities of the world had adopted ownership of this utility. It was entirely feasible for the province to own the telephone systems for it was within the means of the province. Were the telephones owned by the province, lines could be extended to connect towns and districts that are now isolated, and this certainly would be an advantage. Were the province to own and operate the telephone systems, the girl operators who work for \$20 to \$30 a month would, if they were paid as generously as are the girl stenographers in the departments at Victoria, receive much higher wages than they now get; and he was sure that if the telephone girls had

votes, every one of them supporting the Liberal-Conservative Party.

COAL AND OIL.

The plank respecting next reviewed. Mr. Houston planked had, he believed, the platform of the Provisional Party; that when adopted the thracite strike in Pennsylvania and there was more or less coal mines in the Crow's Nest on Vancouver Island. The province already counts whereby the province gets of any land preempted or afterwards platted for town. A similar provision could be made whereby the province could acquire for speculative purposes lands in southeast Kootenay. The legislature had by an ominous vote declared that the crown, should be to location the same as oil lands in other sections. **THE PROSPECTOR HAD MADE APPLICATIONS FOR COAL AND OIL BLOCKS 4500 AND 4 HAVE THEIR AJ DEALT WITH ON TH AND DEALT WITH AT** speaker claimed that nearly that has been aired in the last fifteen years was the result of special legislation of individuals or big business wording of laws ten interpreted by the liquor by orders-in-council. **HE DECLARED THAT ALL LAWS GENERAL NOT SPECIFIC SHOULD BE STRUCK DOWN THAT THEY COULD BE UNDERSTOOD CALLING ON THE LEGISLATOR FOR ORDER CIL INTERPRETING T** the ablest premiers the province was the late Theodore Dav weakness was allowing special passed giving benefits to those who were his friends, and laws were in the interests of a whole.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

The timber resources of the province and how they could best be dealt with next. The speaker said that in its timber the province its greatest sources of revenue. The laws so framed as to give the maximum, not the minimum. Ontario, by wise legislation, has been able to keep out of handling her timber lands in like way. The speaker asked men like Jim Hill be permitted, if not controlling, in timber and coal resources, tributing an adequate return to the treasury in the way Mr. Hill had acquired a third interest in the Crow's Nest Plateau because of any desire to develop a Canadian industry. The coal of these mines was to any coal he could get within a distance of his railway making money by using Crow's Nest coal. It was the duty of the British Columbia to see to it that the back part of what he was selling her coal, into the province. The royalties on coal should be readjusted. The royalties on lumber in the province, and the royalties increased on what was a royalty on the coal used by ways should be increased from fifty cents a ton, and the be that the yearly deficits of \$500,000 to \$750,000 would be greatly reduced.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

The speaker next referred to the question of the prospective of party affiliation in demanding that Chinese and the immigration of Japanese be restricted. There were in the province who were pro-Chinese, and there were none more pro-Chinese than the member of the Chinese than Donald Mann, the New Wagoner man, was as strong pro-Chinese as any Conservative in the province. Mr. Houston claimed that the legislature did everything

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VS S. S. TAYLOR

al society, yet the son was the center of the province, and about the mines well-developed appetites were fed on a British Columbia of prosperous farmers today. The province to build a road the lower Fraser, ykes would protest or it was most difficult taxation. If the province could of irrigation—and of such land within Nelson—the cost of ditches could not be required to year for the right government bulldozed. Were the people consumed they k to Ottawa for as THE PEOPLE OF IA KEEP FOR E MONEY THEY FOREIGN FARM THE DUTIES WILL NOT NEED A BEGGING FOR

votes, every one of them would be found supporting the Liberal-Conservative party.

COAL AND OIL LANDS.

The plank respecting coal areas was next reviewed. Mr. Houston said the plank had, he believed, been taken from the platform of the Provincial Progressive Party; that when adopted the great anthracite strike in Pennsylvania was on, and there was more or less unrest at the coal mines in the Crow's Nest district and on Vancouver Island. The land laws of the province already contained a provision whereby the province retained one-fourth of any land preempted or purchased and afterwards platted for townsite purposes. A similar provision could be enforced were large areas of coal lands were acquired for speculative purposes. The speaker declared that the coal and oil lands in southeast Kootenay, seeing that the legislature had by an almost unanimous vote declared them vested in the crown, should be thrown open to location the same as are coal and oil lands in other sections of the province. THE PROSPECTORS WHO HAD MADE APPLICATIONS TO PROSPECT FOR COAL AND OIL ON BLOCKS 4593 AND 4594 SHOULD HAVE THEIR APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH ON THEIR MERITS, AND DEALT WITH AT ONCE. The speaker claimed that nearly every scandal that has been aired in the province for the last fifteen years was either directly the result of special legislation in the interest of individuals or because of the ambiguous wording of laws that were too often interpreted by the lieutenant-governor by orders-in-council. Mr. Houston declared that ALL LAWS SHOULD BE GENERAL NOT SPECIAL; AND THEY SHOULD BE SO CLEARLY WORDED THAT THEIR MEANING COULD BE UNDERSTOOD WITHOUT CALLING ON THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL INTERPRETING THEM. One of the ablest premiers the province ever had was the late Theodore Davie, but his one weakness was allowing special laws to be passed giving benefits to men who professed to be his friends, and none of these laws were in the interests of the people as a whole.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

The timber resources of the province and how they could best be conserved was dealt with next. The speaker claimed that in its timber the province had one of its greatest sources of revenue, were only the laws so framed as to give the people the maximum, not the minimum, of benefit. Ontario, by wise legislation, had been able to keep out of debt through handling her timber lands in a business-like way. The speaker asked, why should men like Jim Hill be permitted to acquire large, if not controlling, interests in our timber and coal resources without contributing an adequate return to the provincial treasury in the way of royalties. Mr. Hill had acquired a three-tenths interest in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines, not because of any desire he had to develop a Canadian industry, but because the coal of these mines was far superior to any coal he could get within a reasonable distance of his railways. He was making money by using Crow's Nest coal, and it was the duty of the government of British Columbia to see to it that he paid back part of what he was saving, through using her coal, into the provincial treasury. The royalties on both timber and coal should be readjusted. There should be no royalties on lumber and coal used in the province, and the royalty should be increased on what was exported. The royalty on the coal used by the Hill railways should be increased from ten cents to fifty cents a ton, and the result would be that the yearly deficits that range from \$500,000 to \$750,000 would be wiped out or greatly reduced.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

The speaker next referred to the Chinese question. He said that the people, irrespective of party affiliations, were united in demanding that Chinese be excluded and the immigration of Japanese be restricted. There were individual Conservatives who were pro-Chinese, but there were none such more pronounced in favor of the Chinese than the Liberal who was a member of the Chinese commission. Donald Mann, the New Westminster canny man, was as strongly in favor of Chinese as any Conservative in the province. Mr. Houston claimed that the last legislature did everything in its power to

(Continued on Fourth Page)

The Western Federation of Miners, thro' Some of its High Officials, is Attempting to Vote its Members Solid for Taylor and Parr, both Liberals.

Sydney Stockton Taylor, K.C., the only paid lawyer in British Columbia of the Western Federation of Miners, whose charges for his services, if street gossip is true (and Sydney Stockton Taylor, K.C., does not hesitate to use street and bar-room gossip as FACTS when on a public platform), were so exorbitant that the officers of the Federation seriously considered the question of "firing" him, says he never charged union men a cent for advising them. The chief justice of British Columbia, who is a Liberal and who was appointed to his position by the Liberal government, says, in effect, that Sydney Stockton Taylor, K.C., has been receiving fees from an organization that should be declared illegal by statute law.

And some of the high officials of the Nelson branch of the organization are trying to whip its members into voting solid for the Liberal Party candidate for Nelson City riding.

During the four sessions of the last legislature, and John Houston, the candidate of the Liberal-Conservative Party was a member of that legislature, NOT ONE LAW WAS PASSED THAT CAN BE CONSTRUED AS HOSTILE TO LABORING MEN. Surely laboring men must have had some friends among the members who supported the Dunsmuir and Prior governments. Who were these friends? John Houston was not a "flopper" in the house; he did not support the Government one session and the Opposition the next session. His votes in the house are on record in the journals and proceedings of the house, which are published; his votes and speeches in the Government caucuses are not.

The above is a statement of fact, not street gossip.

Independent Labor Party Refuses to Indorse the Liberal Party Candidate in Nelson

Supporters of the Independent Labor Party held a meeting last night in Miners' Union hall. President J. H. Matheson was in the chair. The party decided not to put a candidate in the field this year, and that as a party it would not be wise to endorse either the Liberal or the Liberal-Conservative candidates. This last action was not to the liking of Charles A. Mackay, who urged the claims of the Liberal Party for recognition. He was so persistent and made so many speeches that he was finally requested to take his seat by the chairman. He appealed from the chairman's decision, and the meeting sustained the chair by an almost unanimous vote. This will probably be the last effort of Sidney Stockton Taylor, K.C., to get an indorsement from laboring men's parties or organizations; although, it is said, an attempt will be made to get the members of the Nelson Mines' Union to endorse Taylor tonight after the regular business of the union is finished.

Candidate Sydney Stockton Taylor, K.C., has shown his hand. He expects laboring men to boost him into office. In appealing to their prejudices, he hopes to arouse latent hatreds. Such tactics are unworthy a candidate of a great party in so important a place as Nelson, which aspires to be the political capital of southeastern British Columbia. The candidate of the Liberal-Conservative party discussed the issues that must be dealt with by the incoming legislature. Candidate Taylor discussed his opponent's record as a friend of laboring men. The one reviewed the

platform of principles adopted by his party; the other attempted to show that laboring men in Nelson had only one staunch and disinterested friend—himself. The Tribune is of the opinion that the electors of Nelson expect their member in the legislature to represent all classes, not one class; and The Tribune believes that the working men of Nelson do not need to be instructed as to who has been, and who is now, a loyal friend.

W. R. Will of New Denver is at the Madden. He is in Nelson selling a carload of Capello ore to the Hall Mines smelter. Capello ore may not be as rich as ore from Poplar Creek, but a carload of it is worth pretty near as much as would be the yield of a 50-acre Manitoba wheat field.

Murdock McLean of New Denver, after spending a day in Nelson, left for home on the morning train. He reports business good in his town, and that politics are getting stirred up now that "Old Bill" Hunter is in the field as the candidate of the Liberal-Conservative Party.

The market gardeners on the north shore of the outlet are bringing in green corn and squash. That is the kind of "better times" that will bring prosperity to Kootenay. If our gardeners can raise what is consumed at home, the money will stay at home.

There was some talk of running J. A. Harvey, the Fort Steele lawyer, as the Liberal-Conservative candidate in Columbia riding; but from advices received from Golden today, Mr. Harvey has positively declined to make the race.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM. Our Vancouver correspondent said yesterday morning that six new planks had been added to the Liberal platform. But we notice that some of the six new planks appear to be substitutions for planks in the original platform. For instance, the original platform contained as section four, the following somewhat grandiose but rather impracticable declaration:

Immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway; the Cariboo railway; the extension of the Island railway; a railway from Alberni to a point on the East coast of the Island; a road in the Northern part of the province from the coast to the Eastern boundary, with an extension to the Northern boundary, the railway from Vernon to Midway by north fork of Kettle River, with necessary branch lines, ferries and connections.

Such a plank in the platform of any provincial political party is, of course, absolutely disingenuous. No indication is given of how a provincial government could bring about the "immediate" construction of such a vast system of railways. Their "immediate" construction is simply decreed with a fine assumption to the government of a power it does not possess. Certainly they are all desirable. So are many other things. Babies cry for the moon, but grown men have to be contented with a slice of cheese. A plank like that treats the electors of the country like a creche of guardianless infants. Apparently it has been modified by the Vancouver clause. There is one clause, however, of the Liberal platform which we notice has not been touched. It reads as follows:

As the province can only advance by the settlement within its borders of thrifty and prosperous citizens, and as Orientals never become citizens in any proper sense of the word, we declare it to be the duty of the government to discourage Oriental immigration, and employment by every means within its power, and we appeal to our fellow-Liberals throughout the Dominion to aid us in our efforts to protect ourselves against the ruinous competition of men having a standard of decency and comfort numesely below that of civilized peoples, and who shirk every duty and obligation of citizenship which the law will allow them to escape.

Excellent sentiments, excellently expressed, but surely the Vancouver clause should have dealt with this plank in some way. It is understood by one section of the Liberal party in one way, and by another section of the Liberal party in precisely the opposite way. One section of the Liberal party interprets this plank to mean the active prosecution of the provincial policy in reference to the question, the other section the substitution of the pro-Japanese Laurier policy. It is an odd way, but a typically Liberal way of reconciling differences, to produce a platform with a double meaning, so as to enable a candidate in one part of the country to defend the Ottawa policy, and a candidate in another part of the country to attack it, and advocate the provincial policy. This is not compromise, but double dealing. Because no elector has any means of finding out which interpretation will determine the action of the party in the legislature. Yet this subject has apparently not been touched by the Vancouver clause. It is the same at all points of impact between provincial and Dominion policy. These are carefully ignored. We are aware that the provincial Liberal party is in a difficult position. A Dominion election is coming on. It would be rather awkward if the Conservatives could go to the provincial Liberal platform for material against the Laurier government. But the only alternative for the provincial Liberal party, is to defend the Laurier government, and share in its general and growing unpopularity in the province of British Columbia. We wish the party joy of its dilemma, and particularly we extend condolences and commiseration to its leader, Mr. Martin. To ignore the difficulty and attempt to deceive the electorate as to its existence, until after the election, is not the way of meeting the situation we should choose ourselves. We should hope that, under no circumstances would the Conservative party palter with the rights of the province in the sphere of provincial politics, no matter what party happened to be in power at Ottawa. But perhaps the Liberal party can find no other way of dealing with the irreconcilably antagonistic elements in its own ranks.

Nelson Tribune
Aug 22, 1913

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The Evening Tribune

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display advertisements will be inserted in The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune (six insertions a week) at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per inch per week, payable on Monday of each week. Single insertions, 10 cents an inch on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and 20 cents an inch on Saturdays.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune will be delivered by carrier in Nelson for FIFTEEN CENTS a week, or FIFTY CENTS a month, payable in advance.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1913

The election campaign may be said to be commenced. While the nominations have not all been made, enough have been made to start the ball rolling. It is significant that the Kootenay and Boundary ridings are the first in the field, and this, too, without the assistance of paid professional organizers. The people of the eleven ridings in the southeastern portion of the province are paddling their own canoes, and that they are interested is evidenced by the way in which they have organized to do the work of their respective parties. This is a good omen. It means that the people, as a whole, and not a would-be ruling class, are interested in giving the province a government that should be conducted in the interest of all the people. Of the eleven ridings in the Kootenays and Boundary section of Yale, the Conservatives nominated candidates on Saturday in Revelstoke, Cranbrook, Ymir, Nelson City, Slocan, and Grand Forks, and within two weeks nominations will be made in Fernie, Greenwood and Columbia. Rossland is not ready. Kaslo will not hold a convention. The Liberals have nominated candidates in Greenwood, Slocan, Ymir, Fernie, Nelson City, and Kaslo ridings, and are preparing to nominate in the other ridings. The Socialists have candidates in Revelstoke, Fernie, and Grand Forks, and the Independent Labor Party has a candidate in the Slocan. The Conservative candidates nominated are all of the "common" folk; none of them are of the "aristocracy," which refutes one of the stock arguments of their opponents. As a matter of fact, the Liberal-Conservative party, as a whole, is made up of the "common" people, and the "common" people have made Canada what it is today—the freest country on earth.

Judging from repeated editorial expressions of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, that paper is trimming for a continuation of the hybrid governments that have so long held office in this province. If the News-Advertiser imagines the people want a continuation of such governments, it knows little of public opinion. There is a small element in both political parties who would rather have a hybrid government than a straight party government if they are not to be the "big pollywogs in the puddle." The people care little for these "big pollywogs," but they do care

people than squandering it on press dispatches from the old country colored to suit the wishes of a few people in Eastern Canada. The postal service of the country, in which all the people are interested, can use any surplus the Laurier government has at its disposal.

The lack of enterprise of the Coast newspapers is shown by the fact that neither the Vancouver News-Advertiser nor the Victoria Colonist, both morning papers, had a word of news regarding the nominating conventions held on Saturday for Nelson, Ymir, Slocan, Revelstoke, Cranbrook, and Grand Forks ridings, six of the most important constituencies in the southeastern portion of the province. The Associated Press could send reports of unimportant discussions in the Liberal-Conservative party, but not a word of the regular conventions of the party.

"Were Poplar Creek on the other side of the boundary line, there wouldn't be hotel accommodations in the whole of Kootenay for the people who would be rushing to it," is a remark frequently heard on the streets of Nelson. Well, it must be admitted we are a trifle slow on this side, but we last. We have the goods and they don't get shelf-worn or moth-eaten. There is more good virgin mining ground in East and West Kootenay districts than in the same area anywhere else in America, and prospectors are beginning to realize it.

The reports coming from the great farming districts in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba as to the condition of crops are most encouraging. Thousands of settlers have gone into Manitoba and the Territories within the past twelve months, and if their hardships—and all pioneers have them—are offset by good crops the first year, they will not be discouraged if in the second year the crops are not up to their expectations. There is a great future for the immense country north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific.

If half the money that will be spent on politics in Kootenay in the next two months were spent in advertising Poplar Creek and other promising mining districts, Kootenay would be better off. But the people must have politics, and what they must have they must pay for.

The Rossland Miner used a column of its space today in denouncing the Liberal-Conservative Party in Nelson. As no one recognizes the Miner as a Liberal-Conservative newspaper, its denunciation of Liberal-Conservatives is not likely to have any material effect on the party, either in Nelson or anywhere else. The Miner is a dirty bird.

The Kamloops Sentinel, of which F. J. Deane of the Nelson Daily News is owner, devotes over a column to explaining what the "Wandering Willies" of the Liberal-Conservative party in Nelson will do to John Houston on election day, a question the people of Kamloops are not interested in. The Sentinel had better explain what

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The Economist

Published every Saturday afternoon at
VERNON STREET, NELSON, B. C.
\$1.00 Per Year in Advance

Advertising rates made known on application.

All changes in advertisements to insure insertion should reach this office no later than Thursday at 12 o'clock.

When change of address is required, it is desirable that both the old address and the new be given.

Address all communications, "Publisher of THE NELSON ECONOMIST, Nelson, B. C."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Conservatives of Nelson are divided into two factions—the Houstonites and the anti-Houstonites. In the Houstonite camp there are many Conservatives who are acting according to their lights, and with these this paper has no fight. The anti-Houstonite camp is composed of Conservatives who do not regard Mr. Houston as of their political faith, and will not vote for him believing that he is too heavy a load for the party to carry.

The conduct of Fred Starkey, through whose blundering and incapacity the breach between the Conservatives of this city has been widened, supplies an instance of the damage that may be done by pitchforking men of his calibre into positions of prominence. If Starkey had appreciated the duties of his office, the probabilities are the Conservatives would have been working most harmoniously in Nelson today with every prospect of winning in the forthcoming election. The injury wrought by this man is not confined to Nelson only; the Conservative cause in other parts of the province is suffering also through his indiscretion.

The ability of the man who succeeded in dividing the Conservatives of Nelson into two hostile camps is not to be lightly overlooked. Mr. Starkey is a very smart man.

Mr. Houston's campaign, as far as it has progressed, does not differ materially from his former contests. Already the man who was wanting to bet against Houston and was called at once has made his appearance, this time in a barber shop. Mythical men who are accused of taking unfair advantage of that paragon of purity, John Houston, are presuming to dispose of votes which rightly belong to the Houstonite candidate. And so the fight goes on, and will continue until the election. Houston knows only one way to fight a political battle, but his system is too well known to trap any one.

One Houstonite is reported to have told a prominent Conservative that his candidate did not want any Conservative votes. Blessed is he that expecteth little, for he will not be disappointed, or words to that effect.

Mr. Houston received the Houstonite nomination in about the spirit displayed by a culprit when the judge asks him if there is anything he has to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him.

After getting a knock-out blow from Harry Wright for the Ymir nomination, Mr. Houston refused to accept the nomination of the Houstonites. However, his delegates succeeded in lassoing him, and he consented in a half-hearted way to take a chance on Nelson.

Winnipeg people are anxious to have Lord Strathcona visit the Prairie City during his present sojourn in Canada. If he does so the thrifty Winnipeggers can be depended upon to work the confidence game on the High Commissioner for \$25,000 or \$50,000 for some public institution.

It is to be hoped that the recent hail storm in the Northwest will prove not to have been so disastrous as at first believed.

Dr. Rose credits Mr. Houston with being a lifelong Conservative. This leads to the suspicion that Dr. Rose is not a subscriber to the Tribune and has not read the "lifelong" Conservative's frequent references to Mr. McBride.

Mr. Houston says an honest man does not better himself by being in political life. How in the world did "Honest" John find that out?

In accepting the nomination tendered him by the Houstonites, Mr. Houston remarked: "There are between 70 and 80 votes here, still there are 400 outside that we must get." How to get even a small proportion of those 400 votes is a problem that neither Mr. Houston nor his followers will ever be able to solve.

Mr. Houston's speech of acceptance of the Houstonite nomination was so affecting that several of his supporters dropped into tears, and between sobs indulged in some very strong language to express their opinions of the men who were opposing "Honest" John.

The Houstonite candidate says he has more imperfections than any 50 men, women and children in Nelson. An open confession is good for the soul, but Mr. Houston should be more careful in dealing with figures. He should have said more imperfections than any 1000 men, women and children in Nelson. The sentiment was all right; it was merely a case of juggling with figures.

The Houstonite candidate says that when the occasion arises the standard-bearer of that party can throw mud-balls, "and when his temper is aroused he is not afraid of throwing them swift and straight." No one has ever questioned Mr. Houston's capacity as a manufacturer and disseminator of mud-balls.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Our Vancouver correspondent said yesterday morning that six new planks had been added to the Liberal platform. But we notice that some of the six new planks appear to be substitutions for planks in the original platform. For instance, the original platform contained as section four, the following somewhat grandiose but rather impracticable declaration:

Immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway; the Cariboo railway; the extension of the Island railway; a railway from Alberni to a point on the East coast of the Island; a road in the Northern part of the province from the coast to the Eastern boundary, with an extension to the Northern boundary, the railway from Vernon to Midway by north fork of Kettle River, with necessary branch lines, ferries and connections.

Such a plank in the platform of any provincial political party is, of course, absolutely disingenuous. No indication is given of how a provincial government could bring about the "immediate" construction of such a vast system of railways. Their "immediate" construction is simply decreed with a fine assumption to the government of a power it does not possess. Certainly they are all desirable. So are many other things. Babies cry for the moon, but grown men have to be contented with a slice of cheese. A plank like that treats the electors of the country like a creche of guardianless infants. Apparently it has been modified by the Vancouver conclave. There is one clause, however, of the Liberal platform which we notice has not been touched. It reads as follows:

As the province can only advance by the settlement within its borders of thrifty and prosperous citizens, and as Orientals never become citizens in any proper sense of the word, we declare it to be the duty of the government to discourage Oriental immigration, and employment by every means within its power, and we appeal to our fellow-Liberals throughout the Dominion to aid us in our efforts to protect ourselves against the ruinous competition of men having a standard of decency and comfort immensely below that of civilized peoples, and who shirk every duty and obligation of citizenship which the law will allow them to escape.

Excellent sentiments, excellently expressed, but surely the Vancouver conclave should have dealt with this plank in some way. It is understood by one section of the Liberal party in one way, and by another section of the Liberal party in precisely the opposite way. One section of the Liberal party interprets this plank to mean the active prosecution of the provincial policy in reference to the question, the other section the substitution of the pro-Japanese Laurier policy. It is an odd way, but a typically Liberal way of reconciling differences, to produce a platform with a double meaning, so as to enable a candidate in one part of the country to defend the Ottawa policy, and a candidate in another part of the country to attack it, and advocate the provincial policy. This is not compromise, but double dealing. Because no elector has any means of finding out which interpretation will determine the action of the party in the legislature. Yet this subject has apparently not been touched by the Vancouver conclave. It is the same at all points of impact between provincial and Dominion policy. These are carefully ignored. We are aware that the provincial Liberal party is in a difficult position. A Dominion election is coming on. It would be rather awkward if the Conservatives could go to the provincial Liberal platform for material against the Laurier government. But the only alternative for the provincial Liberal party, is to defend the Laurier government, and share in its general and growing unpopularity in the province of British Columbia. We wish the party joy of its dilemma, and particularly we extend condolences and commiseration to its leader, Mr. Martin. To ignore the difficulty and attempt to deceive the electorate as to its existence, until after the election, is not the way of meeting the situation we should choose ourselves. We should hope that under no circumstances would the Conservative party palter with the rights of the province in the sphere of provincial politics, no matter what party happened to be in power at Ottawa. But perhaps the Liberal party can find no other way of dealing with the irreconcilably antagonistic elements in its own ranks.

Nelson Tribune
Aug 22, 1903

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Head Office, Montreal
RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., President.
HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

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The Bank of British Columbia

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RESERVE FUND 2,000,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER 78,000,000
Head Office: Toronto, Ontario

HON. GEO. A. COX, President B. E. WALKER, General Manager

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received and interest allowed

NELSON BRANCH BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager

The Nelson Tribune

Founded in 1892.
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PROPRIETORS.
McDonald Block, Baker Street. Telephone 120.

The Evening Tribune

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display advertisements will be inserted in The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune (six insertions a week) at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per inch per week, payable on Monday of each week. Single insertions, 10 cents an inch on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and 20 cents an inch on Saturdays.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune will be delivered by carrier in Nelson for FIFTEEN CENTS a week, or FIFTY CENTS a month, payable in advance.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903

The election campaign may be said to be commenced. While the nominations have not all been made, enough have been made to start the ball rolling. It is significant that the Kootenay and Boundary ridings are the first in the field, and this, too, without the assistance of paid professional organizers. The people of the eleven ridings in the southeastern portion of the province are paddling their own canoes, and that they are interested is evidenced by the way in which they have organized to do the work of their respective parties. This is a good omen. It means that the people, as a whole, and not a would-be ruling class, are interested in giving the province a government that should be conducted in the interest of all the people. Of the eleven ridings in the Kootenays and Boundary section of Yale, the Conservatives nominated candidates on Saturday in Revelstoke, Cranbrook, Ymir, Nelson City, Slocan, and Grand Forks, and within two weeks nominations will be made in Fernie, Greenwood and Columbia. Rossland is not ready. Kaslo will not hold a convention. The Liberals have nominated candidates in Greenwood, Slocan, Ymir, Fernie, Nelson City, and Kaslo ridings, and are preparing to nominate in the other ridings. The Socialists have candidates in Revelstoke, Fernie, and Grand Forks, and the Independent Labor Party has a candidate in the Slocan. The Conservative candidates nominated are all of the "common" folk; none of them are of the "aristocracy," which refutes one of the stock arguments of their opponents. As a matter of fact, the Liberal-Conservative party, as a whole, is made up of the "common" people, and the "common" people have made Canada what it is today—the freest country on earth.

Judging from repeated editorial expressions of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, that paper is trimming for a continuation of the hybrid governments that have so long held office in this province. If the News-Advertiser imagines the people want a continuation of such governments, it knows little of public opinion. There is a small element in both political parties who would rather have a hybrid government than a straight party government if they are not to be the "big pollywogs" in the middle. The people care little for these "big pollywogs," but they do care

people than squandering it on press dispatches from the old country colored to suit the wishes of a few people in Eastern Canada. The postal service of the country, in which all the people are interested, can use any surplus the Laurier government has at its disposal.

The lack of enterprise of the Coast newspapers is shown by the fact that neither the Vancouver News-Advertiser nor the Victoria Colonist, both morning papers, had a word of news regarding the nominating conventions held on Saturday for Nelson, Ymir, Slocan, Revelstoke, Cranbrook, and Grand Forks ridings, six of the most important constituencies in the southeastern portion of the province. The Associated Press could send out reports of unimportant dissensions in the Liberal-Conservative party, but not a word of the regular conventions of the party.

"Were Poplar Creek on the other side of the boundary line, there wouldn't be hotel accommodations in the whole of Kootenay for the people who would be rushing to it," is a remark frequently heard on the streets of Nelson. Well, it must be admitted we are a trifle slow on this side, but we last. We have the goods and they don't get shelf-worn or moth-eaten. There is more good virgin mining ground in East and West Kootenay districts than in the same area anywhere else in America, and prospectors are beginning to realize it.

The reports coming from the great farming districts in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba as to the condition of crops are most encouraging. Thousands of settlers have gone into Manitoba and the Territories within the past twelve months, and if their hardships—and all pioneers have them—are offset by good crops the first year, they will not be discouraged if in the second year the crops are not up to their expectations. There is a great future for the immense country north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific.

If half the money that will be spent on politics in Kootenay in the next two months were spent in advertising Poplar Creek and other promising mining districts, Kootenay would be better off. But the people must have politics, and what they must have they must pay for.

The Rossland Miner used a column of its space today in denouncing the Liberal-Conservative Party in Nelson. As no one recognizes the Miner as a Liberal-Conservative newspaper, its denunciation of Liberal-Conservatives is not likely to have any material effect on the party, either in Nelson or anywhere else. The Miner is a dirty bird.

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made both Chinese and Japanese. At the session it had passed a bill that was essentially the Natal Act, but the Liberal government at Ottawa disallowed it. At another session the bill was reintroduced and passed, and was again disallowed by the Liberal government at Ottawa. For the third time, if he was not mistaken, the same action was taken at Victoria, with the same result at Ottawa. At the last session, the bill was again introduced and passed, and it is said the Ottawa government will allow it to become a law. The speaker maintained that if every Chinese and Japanese now in the province were suddenly removed to the south of the international boundary line, no important industry in the province would be materially injured. One white man or woman or boy or girl is worth more to the province than a hundred Chinese.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Industrial disputes was next taken up. The speaker contended that strikes invariably resulted in injury to both parties immediately interested as well as to the general public. Even when strikes were won by the one side or lockouts by the other, the advantages gained did not compensate the general public for their losses. Elaborate and expensive machinery was provided for settling disputes between individuals, and it seemed ridiculous that machinery could not be provided to adjust the greater disputes so frequently arising between bodies of men and those who employ them. While he might not go as far as favoring the settlement of such disputes by compulsory arbitration, he would certainly support legislation that would provide for the compulsory investigation of such disputes, leaving to public opinion the right to render the final verdict.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURING.

The last plank of the party's platform deals with "Home Manufactures." It, the speaker claimed, was a plank that was one of the fundamental principles of the Liberal-Conservative party. The party when in power at Ottawa adopted Protection as its policy, and it had carried out that policy by legislation that had made Canada independent. Canada was now one of the manufacturing countries of the world, and its manufactures ranked high. British Columbia, through its legislature, should do everything possible to build up manufactures in the province, for no section of Canada had such vast and so varied resources in the way of raw material.

PROVINCIAL CREDIT.

Mr. Houston said he had a plank or two of his own that he intended to explain. Candidates generally took that much freedom with the party. One of his planks was that the credit of the province could not be made good as it should be until the annual expenditures were kept within the annual revenue. He could see no good reason why a British Columbia 3 per cent debenture should not sell at as high a price as a 3 per cent debenture of the Dominion of Canada. British Columbia had as valuable assets, according to its area, as had the Dominion. Then what was the reason the credit of the province was so low? The reason was that the expenditures, year after year, exceeded the revenue, and apparently no government had the courage to undertake retrenchments that would bring about effective results. Large savings could be made annually in the civil service alone, without in the slightest degree impairing the service. Why should a dozen men be employed to do work that could be done by half that number? Civil servants should be paid good salaries, but they should earn their salaries.

PROSPERITY AND GOOD TIMES.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Houston said he had during the week received a letter from a former resident of Nelson who was now living in the county of Bruce, Ontario. He wrote saying that times were good, and crops were good, and the weather was good, but he wished he was back in British Columbia. So with the people of Canada. The finance minister of the Laurier government took good credit for having a surplus of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, but that surplus was not the result of the Liberal party's policy of Free Trade, but directly the result of the Liberal-Conservative party's policy of Protection, and that if times were good, and the crops good, and the weather good, the Conservatives had more right to claim it as a result of their wisdom than the result of the wisdom of their opponents, and that if British Columbia went Conservative in October good times and stable government would surely follow.

Mr. Houston spoke for an hour and a quarter, and received generous applause at times, and when he took his seat the applause was much the same as if the meeting had been a mass meeting of the Liberal-Conservative party. Sidney Stockton Taylor, K.C. followed and spoke for over an hour. He skipped over provincial issues as if they were not important. He pronounced the Grand Trunk deal as one of the grandest of modern times, and then devoted all his time to showing how great and how disinterested a friend he has been to laboring men. He attempted to mislead the audience several times by making statements that he could not prove, and in each instance was promptly called down by Mr. Houston. While he did not throw "mud," he did what is considered worse. He made statements that he knew were not true. Before he had concluded his speech, fully one-third of the audience had left, and by the time that Alfred Parr, the Liberal candidate for Ymir riding, had spoken ten minutes, the audience had dwindled down to less than thirty.

It was announced that William Ebbs, the well-known Socialist, would be one of the speakers. Mr. Ebbs was present, but he said the announcement placed him in a false position; that it made him appear as if he was supporting candidate Taylor. He was not supporting that gentleman, but was supporting the Independent Labor Party, and he refused to appear on the platform unless given the privilege of making a statement at the opening of the meeting. Mr. Houston was willing that Mr. Ebbs be allowed the privilege, but the Liberal managers of the meeting could not see their way clear to do so, and Mr. Ebbs took a seat in the audience.

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After getting a knock-out blow from Harry Wright for the Ymir nomination, Mr. Houston refused to accept the nomination of the Houstonites. However, his delegates succeeded in lassoing him, and he consented in a half-hearted way to take a chance on Nelson.

Winnipeg people are anxious to have Lord Strathcona visit the Prairie City during his present sojourn in Canada. If he does so the thrifty Winnipeggers can be depended upon to work the confidence game on the High Commissioner for \$25,000 or \$50,000 for some public institution.

It is to be hoped that the recent hail storm in the Northwest will prove not to have been so disastrous as at first believed.

Dr. Rose credits Mr. Houston with being a lifelong Conservative. This leads to the suspicion that Dr. Rose is not a subscriber to the Tribune and has not read the "lifelong" Conservative's frequent references to Mr. McBride.

Mr. Houston says an honest man does not better himself by being in political life. How in the world did "Honest" John find that out?

In accepting the nomination tendered him by the Houstonites, Mr. Houston remarked: "There are between 70 and 80 votes here, still there are 400 outside that we must get." How to get even a small proportion of those 400 votes is a problem that neither Mr. Houston nor his followers will ever be able to solve.

Mr. Houston's speech of acceptance of the Houstonite nomination was so affecting that several of his supporters dropped into tears, and between sobs indulged in some very strong language to express their opinions of the men who were opposing "Honest" John.

The Houstonite candidate says he has more imperfections than any 50 men, women and children in Nelson. An open confession is good for the soul, but Mr. Houston should be more careful in dealing with figures. He should have said more imperfections than any 1000 men, women and children in Nelson. The sentiment was all right; it was merely a case of juggling with figures.

The Houstonite candidate says that when the occasion arises the standard-bearer of that party can throw mud-balls, "and when his temper is aroused he is not afraid of throwing them swift and straight." No one has ever questioned Mr. Houston's capacity as a manufacturer and disseminator of mud-balls.

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THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Our Vancouver correspondent said yesterday morning that six new planks had been added to the Liberal platform. But we notice that some of the six new planks appear to be substitutions for planks in the original platform. For instance, the original platform contained as section four, the following somewhat grandiose but rather impracticable declaration:

Immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway; the Cariboo railway; the extension of the Island railway; a railway from Alberni to a point on the East coast of the Island; a road in the Northern part of the province from the coast to the Eastern boundary, with an extension to the Northern boundary, the railway from Vernon to Midway by north fork of Kettle River, with necessary branch lines, ferries and connections.

Such a plank in the platform of any provincial political party is, of course, absolutely disingenuous. No indication is given of how a provincial government could bring about the "immediate" construction of such a vast system of railways. Their "immediate" construction is simply decreed with a fine assumption to the government of a power it does not possess. Certainly they are all desirable. So are many other things. Babies cry for the moon, but grown men have to be contented with a slice of cheese. A plank like that treats the electors of the country like a croche of guardianless infants. Apparently it has been modified by the Vancouver conclave. There is one clause, however, of the Liberal platform which we notice has not been touched. It reads as follows:

As the province can only advance by the settlement within its borders of thrifty and prosperous citizens, and as Orientals never become citizens in any proper sense of the word, we declare it to be the duty of the government to discourage Oriental immigration, and employment by every means within its power, and we appeal to our fellow-Liberals throughout the Dominion to aid us in our efforts to protect ourselves against the ruinous competition of men having a standard of decency and comfort immensely below that of civilized peoples, and who shirk every duty and obligation of citizenship which the law will allow them to escape.

Excellent sentiments, excellently expressed, but surely the Vancouver conclave should have dealt with this plank in some way. It is understood by one section of the Liberal party in one way, and by another section of the Liberal party in precisely the opposite way. One section of the Liberal party interprets this plank to mean the active prosecution of the provincial policy in reference to the question, the other section the substitution of the pro-Japanese Laurier policy. It is an odd way, but a typically Liberal way of reconciling differences, to produce a platform with a double meaning, so as to enable a candidate in one part of the country to defend the Ottawa policy, and a candidate in another part of the country to attack it, and advocate the provincial policy. This is not compromise, but double dealing. Because no elector has any means of finding out which interpretation will determine the action of the party in the legislature. Yet this subject has apparently not been touched by the Vancouver conclave. It is the same at all points of impact between provincial and Dominion policy. These are carefully ignored. We are aware that the provincial Liberal party is in a difficult position. A Dominion election is coming on. It would be rather awkward if the Conservatives could go to the provincial Liberal platform for material against the Laurier government. But the only alternative for the provincial Liberal party, is to defend the Laurier government, and share in its general and growing unpopularity in the province of British Columbia. We wish the party joy of its dilemma, and particularly we extend condolences and commiseration to its leader, Mr. Martin. To ignore the difficulty and attempt to deceive the electorate as to its existence, until after the election, is not the way of meeting the situation we should choose ourselves. We should hope that under no circumstances would the Conservative party palter with the rights of the province in the sphere of provincial politics, no matter what party happened to be in power at Ottawa. But perhaps the Liberal party can find no other way of dealing with the irreconcilably antagonistic elements in its own ranks.

VOICE OF CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Liberal-Conservative nominating convention for Ymir riding met in Nelson last Saturday afternoon. Nearly every point entitled to representation was represented, which shows that the supporters of the party are not confined to one locality or one section of the riding.

There was rivalry for the nomination, the partisans of each candidate claiming exceptional strength for their individual favorites.

The Trail delegates were solid for their candidate, M. D. F. Jelly, claiming for him, many years of legislative experience in the Northwest.

The Ymir delegates had a candidate, who they claimed had exceptional popularity in that particular section of the riding.

Other delegates claimed that neither the Trail man nor the man favored by the Ymir contingent could make the best fight against the nominee of the Liberal party.

The meeting was called to order shortly after two o'clock, and G. F. Morin, one of our Trail delegates, was voted to the chair, and R. R. Lowe, of Willow Point, made secretary. After consulting with his friends, Mr. Jelly decided not to allow his name to be placed in nomination.

John J. Burne, of Ymir, nominated Harry Wright and was seconded by C. A. Snyder, of Erie.

John Houston was then nominated by John R. Leslie of the Silver King mine, and J. A. Kelly, Fairview.

A ballot was then taken and resulted in 15 for Wright and 12 for Houston. The following delegates voted:

Trail—D. F. Jelly, Geo. F. Weir, M. Lyons, Mayor Scofield and G. F. Morin.

Castlegar—Wm. H. Gages
Fire Valley—Robert Shiel.

Slocan Junction—Wm. Lambert.
Silver King Mine—J. R. Reille.

Fairview—J. A. Kelly.
Willow Point—B. R. Lowe.

Proctor—J. W. Gallop.
Waneta—A. E. Churches.

Erie—L. A. Snyder.
Second Relief Mine—J. McLaughlan.

Arlington Mine—Joseph Durham.
Salmo—D. W. McArthur.

Ymir—M. Tait, and J. E. Burne.
Porto Rico—John G. Dewar.

Hall—T. Livingstone.
Venus Mine—W. F. Hamilton.

Poorman Mine—Joseph Chipman.
Sirdar—G. M. Bennet.

Creston—Robert J. Long.
Kitchener—G. A. Hunt.

The nominee, Harry Wright, is mining recorder of the Nelson mining division and assessor and collector of the Nelson assessment district. He is a young man and is very popular throughout the riding east of the Columbia river.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.
Columbia

They Throw Up the Sponges

While from each constituency the provincial opposition send out the same brazen announcement of "sweeping the field" with some hitherto unheard of candidate, or perhaps a candidate in the even worse plight of being too well known, the rival leaders sitting in convention at Vancouver have inadvertently given away their realization that the opposition cause is absolutely hopeless.

They are to make no attempt to nominate a leader before the elections, but instead they will carry on guerrilla warfare, each man on his own hook, but against the government, no matter what the ministers may say or do. Each one will be at liberty to repudiate any or all of the rest, and the electors are trusted to simplify the situation by a weeding out process in the marking of the ballots. This trust at least ought to be well founded.

Then a quartette are to issue a call for a convention of the oppositionists who secure election, to meet "before the opening of the session of the House," to choose a leader. The elections take place on the 31st October; the house meets on the 21st of January. It is quite plain that the gentlemen directing the opposition realize that it will not matter much who is their leader in the interval between the elections and the opening of parliament; and having so confessed they should be challenged as common prevaricators whenever they attempt to turn a vote in any close constituency by false pretence of expectation of the success of their party throughout the province.

Of the promised opposition pamphlet the Victoria Colonist remarks that the editors are reported to be Messrs. W. Sloan, W. W. B. McInnes, John Oliver, John Jardine, J. O. Brown, J. A. Macdonald, F. J. Deane, W. J. McMillan, T. S. Batyer and Joseph Martin. One man will write the pamphlet and ten men will edit it for slips of the pen. The one man who will write it is Mr. Joseph Martin. These gentlemen require the space limits of a pamphlet to explain that they are all united in the bonds of amity and concord, the one with the other. If they would only add Mr. Ralph Smith, the Rev. E. S. Rowe and Senator Templeman to the editorial staff, it would not be a pamphlet, but an encyclopedia that would be required.

SCADAM
209 22 1903

CONSERVATIVES IN LINE.

William Hunter, of Silverton, is Unanimously Chosen the Candidate.

An enthusiastic gathering of Conservatives met in the Boson hall, New Denver, last Saturday. Delegates were present from Nakusp, Winlaw, Slocan, Enterprise, Silverton, New Denver and Sandon. A number of speeches were made on the political situation, and all present favored the nominating of a candidate. A resolution to that effect was introduced and passed, and the party platform as adopted at Revelstoke was endorsed. Thos. Abriel of Nakusp, was appointed to the chair, and C. E. Smitheringale, of the Slocan Drill, acted as secretary. All the delegates strongly approved the candidature of William

Hunter, of Silverton, and nominations being asked for his selection was unanimous. Amid great cheering Mr. Hunter was called upon for a speech. He made a pleasing speech of acceptance and announced his willingness to devote time and energy to support the party standard. A campaign committee was organized and steps taken to canvass the riding at once. Enthusiasm prevailed throughout and the meeting closed with ringing cheers for Mr. Hunter. The decision of the Tories to enter the contest is received with satisfaction by the adherents of the party. From the names on the list they are confident of victory. The sticker to certain success is Sandon, they claim if the party can secure forty votes here the Conservative candidate will carry the riding with a substantial majority.

Colonist
Aug 22 1903

Politics Begin To Simmer

Jardine Liberal Nominee in Esquimalt-Hawthornthwaite Socialist in Nanaimo.

Ladysmith Conservatives Organize--Shatford For Similkameen.

At Esquimalt yesterday a meeting for the purpose of electing a Liberal candidate was held, with ten delegates present, representing the different districts in the riding. Mr. Jardine was proposed, Mr. C. ... and Mr. John Jardine. ... six votes at ... Mr. Jardine being ... nominated as the ... which is another victory for ...

On Wednesday an organization was held in Ladysmith. It was very well attended and a good deal of practical organization work was done. Mr. Andrew Bryden, manager of the Extension Colonies, was elected president; Mr. Cairns, of Cedar, vice-president, and Mr. P. H. Marshall secretary-treasurer. A convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate will be held on Saturday, the 30th instant. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Charles Wilson, president of the council, who drew attention to the salient features of the Conservative party and the necessity of organization, also loyalty to the candidate who should be nominated. Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Mines, also addressed the meeting, offering a few practical suggestions as to the advisability of organizing for the campaign. Mr. D. B. Bogle conveyed to the meeting the good wishes of the executive of the party in Victoria.

Mr. Andrew Bryden's name is persistently mentioned in connection with the nomination in the Conservative interest in the Neweastle district.

Mr. Clive Phillips Wolley emphatically contradicts the rumor which has gained circulation that he had accepted the Conservative nomination in Alberni, which had been offered him.

Referring to the letter of Mr. Herman, the Liberal candidate at Port Esquimalt, attacking Hon. A. E. McPhillips for his alleged statement that electors should vote only for men of their own race, the News-Advertiser of Vancouver says, editorially:

"The incident has been seized on by Opposition journals as suitable for campaign purposes, and we observe that already newspapers in the interior are republishing Mr. Herman's letter with a view of discrediting the government in the eyes of a section of the electors. We are told that the Attorney-General has assumed an outrageous attitude towards naturalized British subjects, that he 'denies to them the privileges and amenities that go with full and loyal citizenship,' and that he 'does not consider the naturalized British subject to be as good a citizen as the natural born Britisher.' And it is attempted to cast a further slur on Mr. McPhillips by the suggestion that even if he holds such sentiments he need not have given utterance to them.

"The object of circulating these things is plain enough. It is hoped to prejudice the minds of electors of foreign birth against the government by the suggestion that its members do not regard them as they do their fellow-citizens of British Columbia and that when there are representatives of the two

classes in the electors should candidate. It of conducting one that will intelligent persons raise animosity those who should neighborhood. parts of Can. They are well institutions are right that B as soon as th

same person or think of any difference categories. I believe that M guilty of the against him. position and d tely confide it on his ret categorically meanwhile th to be circulated being challenged which it being exposed. Mr. Hawt nominated at Parker Will W. B. Mcfain to be S castle. It is will be run making a th Word has b is the Social The Liberec men Meeter at Fairview pose of choos riding in the forthcoming and represent from all part Creek in the in the cas chairman of terely statin and touching called for no Mr. Thos. in a foregu ed Mr. L. W. standag bear party in the was seconded Keremeos. Mr. Murph the receipt Nicholson, of ing his name his hearty e platform and clature of be please to should recd convention.

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classes in the field as candidates, the electors should vote for the British-born candidate. It is an outrageous method of conducting an election campaign, and one that will be condemned by every intelligent person, since it is calculated to raise animosities and ill-will among those who should live in amity and good neighborhood. Many of the best citizens of British Columbia, as of other parts of Canada, are of foreign origin. They are welcomed here, and under our institutions enjoy every privilege and right that British-born people possess as soon as they become naturalized. No

same person would ever question that or think of suggesting that there was any difference between those in the two categories. Least of all can we believe that Mr. McPhillips would be guilty of the charge that is made against him. It is foreign to his disposition and character, and we feel perfectly confident that when he hears of it on his return he will promptly and categorically deny the statement. But meanwhile the story cannot be allowed to be circulated without its authenticity being challenged and the contemptible end which it is designed to accomplish being exposed and denounced.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite was formally nominated at Socialist convention tonight. Parker Williams, who ran against W. W. B. McInnes last fall, is almost certain to be Socialist candidate in Newcastle. It is announced that Socialists will be run in Cowichan and Alberni, making a three-cornered fight in each. Word has been received that Sharnot is the Socialist nominee for Kaslo.

The Liberal-Conservatives of Strathcona-Metropolitan district met in convention at Fairview on August 15th, for the purpose of choosing a candidate to contest the riding in the Conservative interest in the forthcoming election. There was a large and representative gathering of delegates from all parts of the riding, from Granite Creek in the extreme northwest, to Rock

Mr. Thos. H. Murphy of Granite Creek, in a forceful and eloquent speech, nominated Mr. L. W. Shatford, of Fairview, as the standard-bearer of the Liberal-Conservative party in the riding, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Frank Hunter of Keremeos.

Mr. Murphy announced to the convention the receipt of a letter from Mr. Henry Nicholson, of Camp McKinney, withdrawing his name as a candidate, and expressing his hearty endorsement of the Conservative platform and his confidence in the candidature of Mr. Shatford. He would be pleased to see Mr. Shatford should receive the nomination.

There being no other nominations made in behalf of any other candidate for the honor, the chairman announced that no committee nor credentials were required and the business of the convention would be expedited to a conclusion.

The nomination of Mr. Shatford was put to the convention and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Shatford was sent for, and on entering the hall, was given a rousing reception, the applause being loud and prolonged.

Mr. Shatford addressed the meeting in a rousing speech in which he expressed his endorsement of the Conservative platform and his pleasure at knowing that the present contest was to be on straight party lines, which he believed would give the province more stable and better government and he had no doubt that the progressive and business-like platform of the Conservative party would commend itself to the electors of British Columbia that the victory of the Conservatives in Manitoba would be followed by a like triumph in this province on the 31st of October. He would give his best effort to furthering the cause of transportation and carrying out the pledges made by the Conservative party to the people of this province. While he knew that a certain amount of neglect of his own business would result from his entry into the political arena, yet he felt that individual interests had to be sacrificed at times in the broader interests of the country's welfare. He accepted the full responsibilities devolving upon the standard-bearer and would enter the contest with the determination to carry the riding of Strathcona-Metropolitan by all honorable means for McBride and good government, all Conservatives in the riding to work with him to that end.

Mr. Murphy further discussed the transportation question as being of the most vital importance to the riding and spoke in praise of the eight-hour law and the favorable attitude of the Conservative party for the working man. He asked that the meeting pledge themselves severally, and as a body, to work hand in hand for the election of Mr. Shatford. He moved to the effect, seconded by Mr. Cudworth, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The chairman asked the delegates from the various localities to give the meeting some idea of the political outlook in their respective precincts.

Mr. McDougall, delegate for Orlala, assured the meeting of a walk-over for the Conservative candidate in their locality, and the delegates for Granite Creek, Princeton and Tsumeen reported similarly for theirs. Mr. Letts, of Anarchist Mountain, spoke very hopefully of the progress made there and the delegates for Camp McKinney and Kettle River, were well satisfied with the outlook with them.

A reliable estimate shows the candidate to be an unusually strong man, and while all are confident of him carrying the riding by a big majority, they do not intend to relax a whit their vigilance, and will not allow themselves to be caught napping by over-confidence. A strong executive committee was appointed, and the meeting before adjourning, passed unanimously the following resolution:

We, the Conservative convention met together at Fairview for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the Strathcona-Metropolitan riding in the forthcoming election, beg leave to submit the following resolution: That we, as a convention, endorse the present Premier of the province, Mr. McBride, and the platform of the Conservative party.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes arrived from Nanaimo yesterday and is spending a day or two in the city. In reply to a question from a Colonist reporter, Mr. McInnes said that everything was looking as well as one could wish. He was quite confident, and well pleased with the appearance of matters political. He said that the Socialists had definitely decided to put a man in the field in Alberni. Mr. McInnes was welcomed by a number of the local Liberals, with whom he was in consultation last evening.

Mr. David Murray, who has just been nominated by the Liberals of Newcastle district as the candidate, is well known throughout the district, and is very popular in Ladysmith. Mr. Murray runs a prosperous blacksmithing business at Ladysmith.

Conservative organization in the city goes quietly on, and nothing is being left undone to insure the best results when the time comes for the test of strength.

A. C. Thompson, formerly of the Nanaimo Herald, it is said, intends to start a Conservative paper at Ladysmith with the Herald plant.

Local Liberals seem to be quite satisfied that Mr. John Jardine will carry Esquimalt. Mr. Jardine is already at work on behalf of the Liberal candidate.

Friends of Mr. Hawthornthwaite say that if both the old parties run a man in Nanaimo, Hawthornthwaite is certain to get in. With only one opponent he would stand far less chance.

Victoria Socialists will meet at an early date to select a full ticket to contest this city.

Supporters of Mr. Joseph Martin declare their confidence that he will be Liberal leader again, and that very soon.

*ledger
aug 22 1903*

MR. HOUSTON'S NOMINATION.

In Vancouver we have heard many reports of the trouble John Houston was having in Nelson, and of the large section of Conservatives that would not support him. Now that full details of the Conservative convention held at Nelson for the Ymir district, followed immediately by the Nelson convention, it looks as though Mr. Houston came very near being the choice of the Ymir conservatives, and could have had the nomination had he wished it, and was the unanimous choice of the Nelson men for the city riding. The following notes are taken from the Nelson News, a Liberal paper that would not be expected to make the report too favorable to Mr. Houston:

"The Ymir Conservative convention to appoint a candidate in the party interest for the approaching elections, was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Harry Wright, mining recorder of this city, secured the nomination, defeating John Houston, the only other candidate, by 15 to 12. D. F. Jelly, of Trail, was put up, but he withdrew before the ballot was taken.

"The following information was given out by a delegate in attendance: The delegates present were J. Kelly, R. J. Long, F. J. Burne, L. A. Snyder, G. F. Weir, D. Macaulay, Joseph Chipman, Robert Shields, D. F. Jelly, W. A. Hamilton, Mirton Lyons, John R. Riley, Thos. Livingstone, J. W. Gallup, G. M. Binney, F. G. Morin, R. R. Lowe, D. McArthur, M. Tait, P. Gleazer, D. Cameron and C. O. Woodside. F. G. Morin was elected chairman and R. R. Lowe secretary of the meeting.

"Messrs. J. Kelly, R. J. Long, J. F. Burne, L. A. Snyder and G. F. Weir were elected a committee on credentials, representing 27 meetings held in different parts of the constituency. In open meeting three candidates were nominated to carry the conservative standard, the names being brought before the meeting being

D. F. Jelly, Harry Wright, and John Houston. Immediately after nominations closed Mr. Jelly rose and declined nomination, leaving Messrs. Wright and Houston in the running. A close ballot followed, Mr. Wright winning by a narrow margin. The reason of Mr. Houston's defeat was unquestionably the fact that he was a candidate in two separate ridings, and that it was felt that his candidature would be thereby greatly weakened. After the decision was announced, a further resolution was immediately passed making the nomination unanimous, and supporters of the opposing faction pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the convention and to actively support Mr. Wright. Altogether, the meeting was characterized by the harmony which prevailed, and the proceedings were absolutely without hitch or dissension.

"At the conservative convention last evening the committee rooms at the corner of Baker and Josephine streets, John Houston was unanimously nominated as standard bearer for the coming election.

"W. O. Rose proposed the name of John Houston, stating that as a life-long conservative and a man who had been mayor for the city three times, and represented Nelson in the legislature during the last three years, he knew of no one so well fitted to represent the conservative party of the city again in the elections in October. He was a man who had always discharged his duties and in doing so had made many warm friends and equally bitter enemies. The nomination was seconded by J. Choat. W. MacLean then moved that the nominations close, which was duly seconded.

"The chairman announced that John Houston was the unanimous choice of the conservative convention, and in a short complimentary speech tendered the nomination to Mr. Houston, who was present, with a number of other spectators.

"Mr. Houston, in rising, said: 'I can only thank you for the nomination tendered me in as few words as possible. Were I to consult my own feelings I would decline the nomination, but were I to decline the nomination tonight I would be ungrateful to the men who have stood behind me when I have been vilified and traduced not because of any political actions but because of hatred engendered through the rancor of our local strife. I do not believe that there is a man in Nelson who can say that I have been untrue to Nelson or my friends. None can ac-

cuse me of being a flopper in business politics or friendship. I probably have more imperfections than any 50 men, women and children in Nelson and every man, woman and child in Nelson knows it. I have never concealed it. Seeing that you have selected me to be your standard bearer, I will go into the fight to win. Not because of any personal feeling. I have been too long in politics not to know that an honest man does not better himself by being in political life. I have taken an active part in politics in Nelson for the past 14 years, and am poorer today than when I tramped from Spratt's Landing to where this city now stands. Probably, however, Nelson's reputation of sending honest men to represent it has not hurt it at all."

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The Conservatives of Ymir have shown considerable discretion in selecting Harry Wright as their standard-bearer. He is certain to poll the full strength of the party vote.

Mr. Houston deplors the use of mud as campaign material. Satan is said to have reviled sinners on one occasion.

We used to hear a great deal about Vancouver and Victoria Conservatives who wanted to get both feet in the trough. But, we never heard that the Conservatives of either city tried to create a corner on nominations, as one noted individual attempted in Nelson.

According to Mr. Houston, he has "only recently affiliated with the Conservative party." For a man who has "only recently affiliated" with a party, the late member for Nelson district seems to expect a whole lot in return.

Mr. Houston's reasons as to why he is a Conservative are superfluous. The editor of the great independent daily is not a Conservative; he is only a sojourner in the camp of the victorious army. His tent is not cemented to the reality; it can be moved with the first reverse. The Labor-Liberals may for the present miss John's cheering smile and encouraging advice, but what can they expect? Have they anything to offer in the way of material hospitalities? Isn't the Conservative party in power in the province? But if they yearn for the inspiration of his genial smiles and the benefit of his conscientious approval, they need not be cast down. Let them win the election; then they win all. A blessed reunion will take place over the loaves and fish. This "lifelong" Conservative has performed many political marches, in diverse directions, under various party flags, marking time to all tunes, and without prejudice as to uniform. He knows the plan of campaign of the enemy, for he has lined up with him in battle, and even now, as part of a time-honored strategic manoeuvre he has left the bridges behind in good repair. He is a magnanimous officer, and his commissary is always at the disposal of the enemy. Mr. Houston is under no obligation to explain why he is a Conservative, and not a Liberal, to-day. He is simply a soldier of fortune, who fights for promotion and substantial recognition. Patriotism counts no figure. Only he who can look into the future and foretell the rise and fall of governments and parties with something like mathematical accuracy, can enlighten us as to where and under what party banner John Houston will make his next stand.



THE FIRST ENCOUNTER.

S. S. Taylor, the liberal candidate for this city, has every reason to congratulate himself and the party, he represents on the result of the first mass meeting held in the provincial campaign.

The gathering was a large and thoroughly representative one, the addresses of the evening were closely followed by the audience, and the liberal candidate so easily and effectively disposed of his opponent's statements that he can not fail to have materially strengthened his already strong position in the political field.

The conservative speaker was allowed all the time he required and was given the choice in advance of speaking first or of following Mr. Taylor, a generous arrangement not often offered. Mr. Houston elected to speak first and claimed an hour and a half. Mr. Taylor followed, and when the latter had finished, although pretty frequently interrupted, no unbiased listener could fail to grasp what a veritable triumph the liberal candidate scored. He kept his temper admirably but when ever his statements were queried he had the facts and figures ready, and his opponent must have regretted that he did not leave Mr. Taylor severely alone, as the interruptions invariably permitted Mr. Taylor to rub in and duly emphasize his previous utterances.

A fair opportunity was given the electors of comparing the two candidates now seeking their suffrages and their respective platforms, methods and modes of address, and he must be a very prejudiced man indeed, who will not frankly admit that in his first public encounter the liberal candidate has come out very much to his own advantage and to the complete discomfiture of his opponent.

Phoenix
Pioneer
Aug 22 1903

WANTED—HONEST POLITICIANS.

One of the crying needs of the hour, in British Columbia no less than in many other states and provinces, is a new standard of honesty among the politicians. We read in the newspapers from both sides of the line of the rottenness of political methods until the stories fairly smell to high heaven, and the worst of it is that as a rule the half has not been told in most cases. Seemingly, a man who enters public life leaves all his time honored principles of honesty and probity behind him, and proceeds at once, like many of his predecessors have, to fatten at the public expense, either in worldly goods direct or in positions of honor that he thinks could be reached in no other way.

It is indeed time to call a halt. Why should not a man be as honest all through if running for office, or if holding the same, as though he was conducting his own business? Indeed, why not? Men who would scorn to cheat their fellow men of a farthing in the every day business affairs in which they are connected, will have no conscience about performing questionable acts to get a nomination or to win an election. But one act is as dishonest as the other—there is no mistake about that.

It is certain that the majority of those in politics, as we call it, will say that it is the custom, and that all is fair in love, war and politics. But can a single one of them justify that

position? They know very well that they cannot. Simply because it has been, and unfortunately is yet, the custom to use any and all means to gain a point in an election, does not remove the taint from the man who does these things. It is high time that the professional politician, as such, should be relegated to the rear—be invited to go way back and sit down. Let us have more old fashioned honesty in politics. It would be refreshing, for a change.

CANDIDATES IN GRAND FORKS DISTRICT.

All three candidates are now in the field in Grand Forks electoral district, and in exactly ten weeks from today the voters will be called upon to decide which of the three they prefer.

John Riordan was the first of the nominees in the field, being put up by the Socialists. Mr. Riordan has the respect of Phoenicians generally and will certainly poll a large vote, but the majority of the electorate are scarcely ready for the advanced theories of the Socialists, although the old parties are gradually adopting planks from the Socialist platform.

Last Saturday the Conservatives of the riding met at Grand Forks and finally chose George A. Fraser as the standard bearer in the battle of the ballots. While Mr. Fraser is probably not the strongest man that could have been chosen, he is an old resident of the smelter city, and with the heavy Conservative vote that is sure to be polled has a good chance of being successful, if no unforeseen contingencies arise.

Last Monday evening the Liberals of the riding met at Grand Forks and united upon Neil McCallum, who has resided in the Kettle River valley for many years. Mr. McCallum will undoubtedly receive the bulk of the vote of the old timers in the district, and

his friends are confident he will show up well on election day.

It will thus be noted that in this riding the contest is a three cornered fight between the Socialists, Conservatives and Liberals.

THE LIBERAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903

THOSE "PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES."

The esteemed News-Advertiser which devoted a couple of Sundays, a short time back, to patching up the despatched fences of the practically defenceless Conservative "makeshift" Government at Victoria, and committing depredations on the well set hedges of their Liberal opponents, after standing off and looking at the work a while, has decided that it is far from satisfactory, and has essayed to try some more patching, on slightly different lines. We were told in the first effort that the Government occupied a "peculiar position," and, to summarise, that peculiar position was thus defined: The Government (and its members, of course) had no sins of omission or commission to answer for; it had "promulgated no programme that can be picked to pieces;" it could shelter itself behind the virtues of its late Liberal allies; and it was waiting for some unexplained and unexplainable reason for the Opposition to open the campaign.

Liberal
aug 2 1903

Starkey's Idea of Justice.

Extract from THE NELSON ECONOMIST, August 15th. 22.

Other letters were written to Mr. Starkey, but brought forth no response, so last Monday the following requisition was forwarded to the president of the association:

Fred Starkey, Esq., President Liberal-Conservative Association, Nelson, B. C.:

DEAR SIR,—You have been repeatedly asked to call a meeting of the Liberal Association of the city, but have failed to do so. No meeting has been held for months, though a general election is at hand. We now request you to call a general meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association for Wednesday evening in the board of trade rooms, such meeting being for the purpose of considering all matters pertaining to the welfare of the party and to endeavor to so unite the party as to ensure the election of a Conservative candidate.

- (Signed)
- W. A. MACDONALD,
 - JOHN ELLIOT,
 - F. J. BRADLEY,
 - HARRY BIRD,
 - FRANK FLETCHER,
 - T. F. STODDART,
 - P. LAMONT,
 - R. W. HANNINGTON,
 - H. E. T. HAULTAIN.

This was accompanied by the following personal letter from Mr. Macdonald:

Fred Starkey, President Liberal-Conservative Association, City:

DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to make one last effort towards harmony before it is too late. I enclose a request signed by a few of the many who desire a meeting. The decision and responsibility rest with you. If you decide to call the meeting, I would suggest notice being inserted in the morning paper. Trusting that you will do so,
W. A. MACDONALD.

This requisition was not treated with even the scant courtesy of a reply, which, everything considered, is perhaps not to be marvelled at. The only sign given that the president had ever received the letter, was the more prolific use of foul language by the "gang" on the streets to express their opinion of respectable Conservatives. When no answer to the requisition was received, thirty or forty members of the party came together and decided to call the public meeting of Conservatives which was held in the board of trade rooms Wednesday evening. The Houstonites refused to attend that meeting, although one or two of their number, it is said, as is their custom on occasions of this character, availed themselves of a convenient post to witness the proceedings. The attendance at that meeting was so large as to leave

no doubt of the widespread feeling of resentment which prevails amongst Nelson Conservatives at the outrageous conduct of President Starkey. The chair was occupied by Dr. Stoddart and Mr. C. I. Archibald acted as secretary.

It was moved by W. A. Macdonald, seconded by Geo. Steed, and carried unanimously:

Whereas Mr. Fred Starkey, as president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, has neglected to call any meeting of the association of Conservatives generally for the purpose of either preparing to heal the differences known to exist in the local Conservative ranks, and has broken faith as to meetings arranged with him to be called for that purpose, and has also failed to comply with or even had the courtesy to reply to a request signed by acknowledged Conservatives for a public meeting of the association:

Therefore this public meeting of Conservatives approves of the calling of this meeting so that the members of the party as a whole may have an opportunity of being heard, and further this meeting condemns the course pursued by the president of the association and declares his conduct betokens lack of fairness and true appreciation of his position and an apparent desire to act solely in the interest of a portion only of the party.

MEAN AND DISHONEST WHINE

The local McBride apologist emits a characteristically mean and dishonest whine about the twenty-five names on the city voters' list, that happen to be mostly those of fishermen, against whom the Liberal Association's committee has filed formal objection, on the ground of non-compliance with the residential qualification. "These fishermen," whines the hypocritical and dishonest organ, "include very well known citizens, men of most exemplary character, whom it is a distinct advantage from the standpoint of the public welfare, to have on any voters' list. * * * It is an outrage that their franchise should be put in jeopardy."

And who put their franchise in jeopardy? If they are well known and exemplary citizens, they are also presumably intelligent citizens, and they know enough and were exemplary enough to comply with the plainly stated and well understood condition regarding residence within the district in which a voter applies for registration, and, therefore, the objection which has been filed against their names on the New Westminster voters' list will only "put in jeopardy" the dollar which the objectors had to put up, by the law, for every name objected to. But, supposing "these very well known citizens" did not know enough or were not "exemplary" enough, with the law staring them plainly in the face from the application paper they signed, to comply with the law—to refrain from swearing or affirming a false statement—who put their franchise in jeopardy, in that case? They themselves, or, what is known to be the fact, the hired heelers who were guilty of subornation of perjury in deliberately and systematically deceiving men and inducing them, in some cases against their own better judgment and protests, to take a false oath or affirmation, the substance of which both parties knew to be false—the suborner, however, being by far the guiltier of the two. Certainly, the men who are taking steps to have the law respected, and its breakers punished, are not jeopardising anybody's franchise, unless, indeed, the policeman who arrests a man for wrong-doing can be said to jeopardise that man's liberty. However, if the arrested man proves his innocence, he speedily regains his liberty. Similarly, if the person objected to as wrongfully on the voters' list proves, before the court of revision, that he is rightfully there, his franchise is not jeopardised, but established. The whining plea of the hypocritical organ is, in fact, not a compliment to the "well known citizens" of "exemplary character," for it is a plea of guilty.

The local McBride apologist, however, indulges in another mean and impudent whine in this matter to try to brazen out the dirty work of its master's hired heelers, who are the really guilty ones, and who, as intimated, have been making a systematic effort, for a purpose, to get names upon the city list not entitled to be put upon that list. Here is the further whine: "It was not necessary to wait until all the lists had been closed, when, if the names were excluded from the list for which offered they could not go on for the adjoining constituency to which it might be argued that they belonged. If any question arising had been raised immediately it presented itself to the objectors, the persons affected could have verified or amended their claim." Another virtual plea of guilty and impudent attempt to blame the champion and enforcer of the law for the deeds of the law breakers. The Liberal committee had to have a type-written voters' list made, at their own expense, and had to wait until the list was complete before finishing their work. The coolness of the suggestion that it was the duty of this committee to stand guard over the list while it was in making, and warn "well known" and "exemplary" citizens that they were jeop-

No Quorum of the Provincial Executive

It now transpires that Conservatives selected their candidates in only a few constituencies last Saturday. The meeting of the Provincial executive at which it was decided to hold nominating conventions on August 15th, was attended only by George Russell, the well known politician and barber, of Victoria, and John Houston, editor of the Tribune, of Nelson. Therefore, there was no quorum, and there was nothing binding on Conservatives anywhere to hold nominations on the day appointed. The list of Conservatives is as yet far from being complete, and it will probably be three weeks or a month before all the nominations are made. In the majority of constituencies the manner in which nominations are to be made will be determined by Conservatives without regard to the arrangements of the two two members of the executive referred to.

ardising their franchise by allowing paid Government heeled to "swear" them into the wrong list, is a coolness that is refreshing, indeed, in the dog days. We shall probably next have the paternal McBride Government appointing philanthropic policemen throughout the Province whose duty it will be to go around the haunts of lawlessness and say to the law-breakers, deliberately engaged at their work: "My fine fellow, you mustn't do that, or I might be obliged on some future occasion to jeopardise your liberty."

The point to be remembered throughout, in considering the local apologist's whines over the filing of objections by the Liberal committee to these twenty-five names, on the ground that the names are wrongly on the list, through non-compliance with the residential qualification, is that it is not the practically impossible case, dishonestly and almost ridiculously put forward by the local apologist, of a lot of "very well known citizens" of "most exemplary character" ignorantly or regardlessly stumbling on to the wrong list, but it is a case of these names, or the most of them, being gathered from among the fishermen by certain creatures of the Government hired for that purpose, and induced by deception to make application for registration upon a list which the Government heeled at least knew they could not legally be registered on. The court of revision has not yet, of course, adjudicated upon these objections, but the local apologist has practically pleaded guilty in advance.

Another point worth mentioning in this connection is that, much as they would, no doubt, like to have been able to do so if they could, the local Conservative management were not able to file a single objection against names put upon the lists by Liberal workers—which illustrates very fairly the straightness of the one party and the "crookedness" of the other.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903

MEN ARE NEEDED.

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

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

Phoenix Pioneer
Aug 22/1903

**LIBERALS CHOSE V
NEIL McCALLUM**

At Last Monday's District Convention.

WE WILL STAND FOR THIS RIDING

Have Also Formed a Riding Association, and Think They Have a Good Chance of Electing Their Candidate.

Monday evening the Liberals of the Grand Forks electoral district met in convention, as per call, at Grand Forks, and nominated Neil McCallum to contest the riding at the forthcoming provincial election.

When the convention organized, W. H. P. Clement, of Grand Forks, was elected chairman, and E. H. Mortimer, of Phoenix, as secretary. The committee on credentials reported the following delegates as being in attendance:

Cascade — D. Dunbar, J. A. Stewart and James Morrison.

Grand Forks—G. D. Clark, Dr. J. Westwood, W. J. Cook, Neil McCallum, P. McCallum, L. P. Eckstein, D. D. Munroe, A. Waugh, Geo. Pattison, James Anderson, George Ewing, C. M. Turner, F. H. Sinclair, M. S. Martin, W. H. P. Clement, W. B. Bower, A. D. Morrison, J. A. McCallum and J. D. Spence.

Phoenix—Wm. Delahay, T. J. Hardy, C. W. Greer, E. H. Mortimer, J. B. Boyle, J. E. Mills, each with a proxy, and H. S. Turner and F. W. Hart.

The Grand Forks delegates wished to postpone the meeting for a month, but when the Cascade and Phoenix declared they would nominate anyway, the Forkers consented to proceed to do business then and there.

After a caucus, on the first ballot Neil McCallum received 20 votes, Dr. Westwood 11 and Mr. Hardy 4. The nomination was then made unanimous.

After the passage of the customary resolutions, it was decided to form a district or riding association, consisting of eleven members, as follows:

Cascade—D. Dunbar; Grand Forks—Messrs. Munroe, Clark, Clement, McDonald, Westwood and Eckstein; Phoenix—Messrs. Delahay, Mortimer, Turner and Greer.

Liberal
Aug 22/1903

JOHN OLIVER SCORES AGAIN

Delta's Last and Next Member Addresses a Representative Gathering in New Westminster.

Good Work by Handful of Liberals in Last Legislature—Chronic Conservative Failings.

Premier McBride Condemned by His Own Sworn Evidence Before, Committee, Now Out.

In response to the invitation of a number of citizens interested in the political questions of the day, Mr. John Oliver, of Delta, gave an address on the provincial political situation in St. George's Hall, Tuesday evening last. By a mistake, two of the three Vancouver dailies which circulate to a considerable extent in this city, announced the meeting for Wednesday, instead of Tuesday evening. That misunderstanding, together with the very warm evening, resulted in a considerably smaller audience than the fame of the speaker and the interest of his subject would undoubtedly have drawn together. Nevertheless, the gathering was a most solid and representative one, embracing the most thoughtful and intelligent citizens of all classes and shades of opinion, who were there to hear and to judge, and whose close and attentive interest throughout was a compliment to any speaker.

As to the speech itself, which was of about two hours' duration, it is impossible, in the space at the disposal of The Liberal just now, to do it justice. Parenthetically, the hope may be reasonably expressed that such a powerful address, such an absolutely crushing arraignment of the man who is now posing as Premier and leader of a party seeking the suffrages of the people, will be heard again, to better advantage, in such a place as the Opera House, when the campaign is at its height, a few weeks hence, when the Premier himself can be present, if he is rash enough to face such an ordeal, and make the best defense he can of his absolutely defenceless position, before the withering indictment and arraignment of John Oliver—the man who instigated and conducted that searching investigation by committee of the Legislature last session, which saved to the country a fifteen or twenty million dollar heritage and incidentally drove disgraced from public office Mr. McBride's late colleagues, some of whom were equally, others not nearly so, guilty as himself in the matter of this scandalous attempted steal and give-away, detected and frustrated through the efforts of Mr. Oliver and other Liberals in the Legislature, while Mr. McBride, who was incidentally nominally allied with those Liberals, in that all were for the time being opposed to the Government, of which Mr. McBride was a leading member when the interests of the country were betrayed, lifted not so much as a little finger to aid in the investigation which hurled his old accomplices disgraced from power and swept him, by a pure

accident place.

With Mr. McBride will ing stripping that his aid in fer iniquity a try from not altoget out from ted to the cross-exar quisition o under Mr. there he C compelled responsible for the shif to their pol some rease wholly insi, figure that sion, though position), t paid compi the time t sions befor tee; but the stenograph like murder port just i will have t of himself til it takes every husti from Kickl.

The prob of Mr. (nov evidence be tee of inqi enough to self, and th tracts the comment, o feature of 1 night, as c throughout ports of w The Liberal Mr. Oliver that he had Colonist th the commit though a C member of compelled b in a report with the o erment of had lately, charged hin in the charg ing against plicity in tl those \$15,000 coal lands t clusively p complicity dence, Mr. to the audie of falsehood.

The entr tion and o connection (which has in former l well as a v ious and se trated by p essentially which Mr. associates v the major p forcible add in opening, a handful o lature who. (the late M country by ling Conser

whom shov public inter redistribu forthcomin also securi Fraser Riv been indefi Bride had Dunsmuir 1902. The reform, aft and favori potent esse strations, other mino which canv brief repor

accident of circumstance, into their place.

With very good reason, of course, Mr. McBride maintained a guilty silence while his late colleagues were being stripped and pilloried, for he knew that his place was under the scourge with them; but though he gave his incidental temporary Liberal allies no aid in ferreting out and exposing this iniquity and thereby saving the country from its effects, Mr. McBride could not altogether escape. He was brought out from his hiding place and submitted to the ordeal of examination, and cross-examination, by the relentless inquisition of the committee of inquiry, under Mr. John Oliver's directions, and there he (Mr. McBride, of course) was compelled to squirmingly admit his full responsibility with his late colleagues for the nefarious transaction which led to their political ruin and disgrace. For some reason (perhaps because of the wholly insignificant, merely figure-head figure that Mr. McBride cut last session, though nominal leader of the Opposition), the press of the Province paid comparatively little attention at the time to his evidence and admissions before the investigating committee; but the faithful, expert, and sworn stenographer took it all down, and now, like murder, it is out in the official report just issued, and "Poor Richard" will have to confront the guilty ghost of himself (which will never down until it takes him with it, shortly) on every hustings from Cariboo to Comox, from Kicking Horse to Land's End.

The production of this official report of Mr. (now Premier) McBride's sworn evidence before the legislative committee of inquiry, which is voluminous enough to make a little volume of itself, and the citing of a few telling extracts therefrom, with illuminating comment, constituted the principal new feature of Mr. Oliver's speech, Tuesday night, as compared with his speeches throughout the district, summary reports of which have been printed in The Liberal. This part of his address Mr. Oliver prefaced with the remark that he had observed by a report in the Colonist that Mr. Clifford, chairman of the committee of inquiry, and who, though a Conservative (as was every member of the committee) had been compelled by the facts elicited to bring in a report condemning Mr. McBride with the other members of the Government of which he was a member, had lately, on the public platform, charged him (Mr. Oliver) with untruth in the charges which he had been making against Mr. McBride of full complicity in the attempted give-away of those \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 worth of coal lands to the C. P. R. After conclusively proving Mr. McBride's full complicity from his own sworn evidence, Mr. Oliver, amid cheers, left it to the audience to say who was guilty of falsehood, himself or Mr. Clifford.

The entire history of this transaction and of Mr. McBride's intimate connection with it at every stage (which has been pretty fully dealt with in former issues of The Liberal), as well as a vivid sketch of other notorious and scandalous give-aways perpetrated by past Provincial governments essentially Conservative, and with which Mr. McBride and his principal associates were supporters, constituted the major part of Mr. Oliver's able and forcible address. He also pointed out, in opening, the invaluable services that a handful of Liberals in the last Legislature who held the balance of power (the late Martin party) had done the country by securing from the wrangling Conservative factions, neither of

whom showed any solicitude for the public interests, the comparatively fair redistribution measure under which the forthcoming elections will be held, and also securing the construction of the Fraser River bridge, which would have been indefinitely postponed if Mr. McBride had succeeded in ousting the Dunsmuir Government in the session of 1902. The crying need for civil service reform, after years of extravagance and favoritism by corrupt and incompetent essentially Conservative administrations, was also touched on, and other minor matters of public interest which cannot be enlarged upon in this brief report.

OPPOSITION CRITICS.

There is a disposition on the part of many of the opponents of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme to overdo the duty of the critic and to go to the extreme of pessimism. In their anxiety to belittle a proposition, they would willingly enough support did it but emanate from the conservative leaders, they overreach themselves and make statements that show too plainly the animus that is at the bottom of their opposition. Mr. Monk for instance made himself ridiculous by speaking of the northern part of Ontario and Quebec as "sub-arctic," evidently unmindful of the fact that the snowfall at, for example, Lake Abitibi is less than it is in Montreal, and that it is in the same latitude as Paris. Another conservative critic doubted the existence of good land in the northern regions which the line will traverse, notwithstanding all the evidence upon this point to the contrary.

The arguments that have been used against the Grand Trunk Pacific are many and diverse. The critic of one place objects to what another equally insistent opponent finds worthy; one objection conflicts with another, showing want of cohesion in the conservative opposition. Even the leader of the party, Mr. Borden, fails to agree with that staunch organ of conservatism, the Mail and Empire. In his recent announcement of policy Mr. Borden advocates state-ownership and operation. Whether Mr. Borden is sincere in this pronouncement or not, he has made it, and it must be taken for what it is worth and must be considered as an official utterance on what is undoubtedly the most important matter that has been brought before the Canadian parliament in many years. While the party leader gives expression to his views in favor of the construction of a railway which in no essential detail differs from the proposition made by the government with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific, at the public cost, the Mail and Empire enters a plea in behalf of subsidized railway construction by private enterprise.

"The money," says the Mail, "that is to be spent upon the undertaking and its extension to Moncton—\$100,000,000—would subsidize, at \$3,200 a mile, no less than 31,250 miles of railway, or at \$6,200 a mile, 15,625 miles of railway, nearly every mile of which would serve a cultivatable district, thus creating trade and promoting industry. After all, what we want is colonization, commerce, and industrial development, and if we lay out money we ought to so dispose of it as to get the most of each that is obtainable for the investment."

This is the same old claptrap that was used in support of the land subsidies, the same argument that was used in support of the proposition to give the C. P. R. the millions of acres of land and millions of dollars in cash that has enabled a great corporation to amass enormous wealth at the expense of the public. Even Mr. Borden does not resort to such arguments though there is a lot of useless padding in his pronouncement which could have been dispensed with and which could have been covered by a declaration of approval of the government's railway policy so far as the removal of congestion of traffic, the development of the country, the adequate protection of public interest by control of freight and passenger rates, to encourage private enterprise and the like are concerned and all of which already form part of the liberal platform, of the policy of the Laurier administration, and for Mr. Borden to announce these principles as part of his new found policy is but to endorse the policy of the government.

This is carried so far as to advocate the building of a direct line, though its termini are not mentioned, that will have the effect of straightening out the Intercolonial railway. The conservatives have discovered that a more direct line is needed. They denied that at first but now they have realised the folly of their contention and bravely concede that the policy of the government in this respect is wise and they show their appreciation of it by proposing to do the very same thing themselves. There is no other possible construction that can be placed on the term, "straightening out" the Intercolonial, it must either mean the building of a new direct line (which is equivalent to the government's eastern line) in addition to maintaining the present line, or it means the abandonment of the present Intercolonial and the building of an en-

tirely new line for at least part of the distance and as this would entail depriving a large section of the country of railway transportation it is not likely the conservatives, even the most reckless of them, would venture to go so far as to do that.

There is this difference between the scheme formulated by the government and that advocated by Mr. Borden that while the government will insist upon running rights being given to all roads over the eastern section of the road, from Winnipeg to the Atlantic, Mr. Borden would give running rights over that portion of the line from Edmonton to the Pacific, a proposal that is almost absurd under existing conditions. But the very fact that Mr. Borden makes such a suggestion is tantamount to a direct endorsement of the government's scheme and must necessarily commit him to give the government support on that feature of the Grand Trunk Pacific proposals. In fact in view of the statement made by Mr. Borden it does not seem that he can have any very sound reason for refusing to support the government's scheme. The views he has expressed favor the general plan laid down in that scheme and only differ in matters of detail. His plan embraces state-ownership; so does that of the government. He advocates aid to the Grand Trunk in building across the prairies; so does the government. He favors the granting of running rights over certain sections of the road he suggests, and so does the government. It may be possible to make a distinction between the two schemes but in so far as general principles are concerned there is not any very appreciable difference. Mr. Borden's announcement is, however, of considerable importance since it is the first time he has definitely committed himself to any line of policy.

Colonist
Aug 25 1903

Ralph Smith
And the Electors

Liberal Leader Addresses a
Very Small Meeting at
Nanaimo.

Advises Handful of Followers
to Unite With Others to De-
feat Socialists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 24.—In response to an advertisement calling a meeting of the Labor party, to hear Mr. Ralph Smith's views upon the political situation, about seventy or eighty men turned up at the Free Press hall on Saturday night, but not even all of these could be counted in the remnant of the faithful who are still true to a leader whose cohorts were once nearly a thousand strong. Among the assembly were a number of Socialists and Liberals. A motion aimed at the Socialists had the unfortunate effect of driving out the Liberals, too, and another motion correcting this inadvertence was passed, but too late.

Mr. Smith, in a twenty minutes' address, besought the fifty hearers who were left to assist him in the campaign he has announced against Socialism in Nanaimo. Let them, he said, unite with the other parties, run a joint candidate and defeat Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

It was an appeal in marked contrast to the triumphant battle cries of other years, and the reception with which it met must have been a painful revelation to Mr. Smith that the Socialists were not his only opponents here. Instead of proceeding to arrange for alliances with the other parties, the orthodoxy of Mr. Smith himself as a Labor representative was called in question, and he was driven to admit that he was a Liberal although first and foremost he was a Labor man.

After a warm discussion, during which the suggestion that the Labor party run an independent candidate met with the approval of a section of the gathering, a resolution was carried appointing a committee to meet committees from the Conservative and Liberal Associations for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of combined action to defeat the Socialist candidate. As, however, it was evident from the tenor of the meeting that the only agreement acceptable to the majority will be one which will mean the other parties supporting the Labor candidate

and as it is not in the least likely that this will be agreed to by those others, it is improbable that the negotiations will have any practical result.

To sum up the local situation, there are in each of the three parties, Conservative, Liberal and Labor, sections which are anxious to effect an alliance, the ground taken being that if the non-Socialist vote is divided between two or more candidates, the Socialist will win. There are also in each party, and these appear to be the larger, sections which are opposed to alliances of any kind for the purpose of nominating a joint candidate, and will consent to an agreement only on the impossible terms that their own association does all the nominating, and that other parties drop their own candidates and, without having any voice in nomination, simply order their support. Should, therefore, elements favoring an alliance in any of these organizations impose their will upon the whole organization, their opponents will simply secede and run their own candidates, in which event there may possibly be in the field one "composite" candidate, three candidates, each representing one or other of the groups of stalwarts, and the Socialist candidate. It may be admitted that the actual event is hardly likely to work out as suggested, but it may be taken for certain that there will be Conservative, Liberal and Socialist candidates in the field, and very possibly a Labor candidate as well.

The local Conservatives have dallied with the alliance proposals to the extent of assenting to a joint meeting of committee to discuss the idea. As already reported, it was suggested at Saturday evening's meeting that the nomination be adjourned until the committee appointed in this connection was able to report. This, however, was not acceptable to the majority, and the nomination was proceeded with. As, however, Mayor Manson and ex-Mayor Quesnell, whose names have been freely mentioned as possible candidates, and who are both generally conceded to be the strongest men in sight, were unwilling to accept nomination, an adjournment was taken until Wednesday, in the hope that one or the other could by that time see his way clear to stand.

In the Liberal camp things remain very quiet. Mr. C. H. Barker is mentioned as a likely nominee, but while he is personally well liked, the fact that he is a lawyer is against him among the rank and file.

A capital game of cricket was played on Saturday between an eleven representing the old players and another of the younger men, the former, who include several cricketers who have stood at the wicket in front of English county grand stands, defeated their juniors by 24 to 31 runs.

The Western Fuel Company is calling for tenders for a new shaft to be sunk at the point where the new slope at Arthur Bay begins. This is taken as indication that the results of the development work so far done are satisfactory. The company will begin sinking the new shaft as soon as rain

last night a serious bush fire started by campers, broke out at Newcastle and, for a short time, endangered the fan house and engine room. A gang of men worked all night putting it out.

The Western Fuel Company has purchased the steamship Wyefield for the San Francisco trade.

*Inland Sentinel
Aug 25 1903*

The Conservative Tribune accuses the News-Advertiser of disloyalty and the Conservative Economist says that the Tribune is doing harm to the Conservative party. The Conservative Rossland Miner denounces the Nelson Conservatives and the Tribune says "the Miner is a dirty bird." President of the Provincial Conservative Association Houston does not hide his contempt for Premier McBride, the leader of the Conservative party, and the Economist hurls its thunder at President Houston for his disloyalty. The Kamloops Conservatives do not recognise President Houston's authority and President Houston does not want Kamloops Conservatives to know what the Nelson Conservatives think of him. The Conservatives of Victoria are ready to "knife" Attorney-General McPhillips, and another section

repudiates McBride. The Vancouver News-Advertiser is disgruntled and is accused of trimming, and so the discord in the Conservative ranks goes merrily on. Meanwhile the Liberals are steadily pressing on with their fight for victory, presenting an undivided front, fighting in perfect unity and harmony, shoulder to shoulder for the good of the common cause.

*Daily News
Aug 25 1903*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Victoria Times quotes the Colonist's opinion of premier McBride, the conservative leader, as a man who "lacks the essential qualities of determination and decisiveness which a leader in critical times requires," and adds: "From one end of the province to the other, from the northern to the southern limits, the liberals are working in absolute harmony to encompass the defeat of the party under the leadership of the man of indeterminate and indecisive character. There is not a ripple of discontent or dissatisfaction with the conditions under which the battle is being fought. It is recognized that what the people demand is a complete change in the personnel of the government and the elimination of the pernicious elements from the legislature. Strong men, men of character, men moved by a pregnant sense of duty to the province, are being nominated by the liberals in every constituency. This work is steadily proceeding and will soon be completed. Of the nature of that work so far as it has gone there is but one opinion. Even the opponents of the party admit that in every case men who command the confidence of the people have been nominated. After they are elected they will meet and select their leader. That elected leader may be Mr. Martin or some one else. There are plenty of men in the liberal ranks who possess determination and decision of character and all the qualities necessary in a leader. What do we find on the other side? Victorians understand the condition of affairs here. In all parts of the province the electors are rebelling at the evident intention of the leaders of the conservative party to insist upon the nomination of such members of the "old gang" as desire to sit in the house, and play the old game of grab."

*Rossland Miner
Aug 25 1903*

VISITOR FROM GREENWOOD.

Mr. Ross Speaks of Mines and Political Matters.

Duncan Ross, editor of the Boundary Creek Times, Greenwood, is in the city and will remain here during the celebration. Mr. Ross went into the Boundary in 1897, and has since that time lost no opportunity to advertise its mineral resources. "The mining development in the Boundary," he said to a Miner representative, "has been as rapid as the most enthusiastic could hope for. In addition to the great low grade mines which are shipping to the local smelters, high grade properties immediately surrounding Greenwood have been developed during the past year, and are shipping ore that gives a net value of over \$100 to the ton. The development of the Providence, the Elkhorn, E. P. U. mines and other high grade properties has been so encouraging that other properties in the vicinity are being bonded and developed. As these mines are contiguous to the city, and as the men employed in them live in the city, business conditions have brightened considerably.

Mr. Ross was recently appointed organizer for the Liberal party, and it is understood that his mission to the city is a political one. When questioned regarding this matter Mr. Ross looked wise and stated he was in the city for the celebration.

"It is rather early to be quoted in connection with the provincial campaign," he said, "but I honestly believe that the Liberals will carry 24 out of 42 seats in the province. I am a Liberal, and believe that this province will not receive good government until the Liberals are elected with a good working majority, and consequently have not often been able to agree with the politics so ably presented by The Miner to its readers, but I do thoroughly endorse its position in connection with the East Kootenay coal lands. This should not be a party question at all. Both parties should re-

cognize the fact that in British Columbia as well as in all other parts of the British Empire the people are entitled to any rights granted them by existing laws. Any rights which locators are entitled to under the law should be granted, and granted at once without recourse to expensive law suits. I understand Mr. McBride has refused to take any action until after the elections; at the same time leading those interested in East Kootenay locations to believe that their rights will be granted should he be returned to power. This is a dishonest attempt to secure a considerable vote, and Conservatives as well as Liberals who believe that British law should be respected, should insist on a clean-cut declaration from the premier on this question. Of course there are complications in connection with the numerous locations in East Kootenay which can only be settled in the courts, but so far as I am concerned, and so far as Liberals with whom I have discussed the matter are concerned, we are ready to give locators as much as they are entitled to under existing laws. No more and no less."

The Inland Sentinel

Kamloops, Tuesday, August 25, 1903.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OKANAGAN.

Price Ellisons Political Record Under Examination.

The Liberals of Armstrong and vicinity are just as strong and as eager for a political fight to-day as they were in 1896 and 1900, despite the Conservative newspaper "corner" which exists in the district and despite the magnificent Conservative banquet tendered Mr. Ellison and which Mr. Ellison paid for himself. We have fought the good fight and won twice before without a newspaper, with great odds against us, and we can and will do so again.

At last the electors of the Okanagan district know where they are at politically. The Liberals have had their candidate in the field for several weeks, and his political faith has always been known, but Price Ellison, whom it was generally considered from the first would be the opposing candidate, has been, until quite recently, somewhat of a mystery. It was stated by some of his admirers that he would run as an independent. Others said that he would be an independent Conservative, whilst others again asserted that he would be a McBride Conservative. On the 18th inst. he accepted a nomination in Vernon at a convention called by the Houston-McBride Conservatives and we suppose must now be considered a Conservative pledged to follow McBride. Not many weeks ago this same Price Ellison stated that he would not follow McBride.

One of the speakers in Vernon after Mr. Ellison's nomination referred to him as a "practical politician," and it would seem that one of the essentials of a "practical politician's" makeup is to be able to change front with rapidity and ease, and by so doing to be always in with those who control the Provincial treasury—or rather the Provincial credit—for there has been nothing in the Provincial treasury for some years back. Anything that finds its way there is quickly grabbed up by the banks to meet Government overdrafts, or by a horde of high salaried officials, whose numbers and salaries were needlessly increased to the tune of \$100,000.00 per annum by the Dunsmuir Government, supported by Mr. Ellison. Honorable Mr. Tatlow is our authority for this statement about official salaries.

The above mentioned speaker referred to Mr. Stirling as a gentleman and a good business man, but regretted to say that he was not a "practical politician." Mr. Houston, the President of the Liberal-Conservative Association of B. C.—who by the way, was read out of the Conservative party the other day by a faction of Conservatives in Nelson—also dwells on the necessity of having "practical politicians" as candidates for the Conservative party. The electors here would like to have a definition of what a "practical politician" is. Mr. Stirling is a gentle-

man and a m... and the Okan... many of the... whatever to... cians." The... voter regards... about as much... nal machine."

Less than s... now Price E... Revelstoke, s... Northern Bill... the whole nor... handed over t... ber, water, c... and that behi... give Mr. Du... railway run... this district... son whether... the truth whe... If he was mis... ceiver and a... ones support... electors wish... Mr. Ellison... Northern Bill... Ellison did su... Government v... regime.

Will Mr. E... understand th... It was disc... platform dur... toria for sever... not grasp wh... cents must c... ed of sufficien... keeper, let t... ment. If he... according to... he was a part... mair a presen... cally the pub... at a loss. I... scheme what... that he will... schemes durin... they elect hi... remarked tha... Ottawa now... liament by... railway thro... bin will be b... Province one... but, needless... water line w... road. The... have cost th... cash and 12,0... Armstrong

o id.
McBRIDE

The McBrid... with the pro... flourish of tru... pecting the... underground w... There was no... offender. Ever... were employe... but before th... work there w... the Chinese... were so many... province as a... the inquest a... made, of mat... and a broken... silent but elo... value of the... miner in a gas... other instanc... miners are... jeopardized by... deliberately br... to say them... inspector went... a conviction a... a few dollar... ended. There... and perhaps a... more months... law will be s... there will b... Such an offen... by a fine; wh... Dunsmuir? If... was given the... it, but a paltr... offense that... lives of many... affair into a fr... Bride govern... orated with th... fine.

Colonist
Aug 25 1903

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

The Conservative Party Shows Unity And Strength at All Points.

Last evening at a well attended and thoroughly representative meeting of the Conservative party of the Island constituency, at Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, Mr. Bullock was unanimously nominated as the Conservative candidate in opposition to Mr. T. W. Paterson, Liberal. Delegates were present from all the islands.

With the Premier and Attorney-General back from the North, politics are expected to move a little more briskly than they have been doing for some time back. The splendid organization of the Conservative forces in the Far North was the remark of all the visitors. There a clean sweep for the Conservatives is certain.

A private letter received from Ladysmith says that "all the decent people in the place will combine to defeat the Socialist candidate whoever he may be, so that the town and district may be saved from the disgrace of being represented in the legislature by a member of the so-called Socialist party." The bitterness of the language would seem to indicate that feeling is beginning to run high up the line.

Mr. Skinner, the Conservative candidate for the Cowichan district, is at present making a tour of his constituency, calling personally upon every voter, for the purpose of introducing himself and making himself acquainted with those he had not had the pleasure of meeting before. So far as he has gone, Mr. Skinner seems to have made a most favorable impression, and, in the opinion of the people, has shown himself to be possessed of good sound judgment and argumentative powers eminently fitting him for the position to which he is aspiring, and his choice as the Conservative standard bearer in the coming contest for provincial honors is looked upon as the strongest that could possibly be made.

Mr. Skinner announces his intention of holding meetings later on at different points, to which he invites all interested in the welfare of the district in particular, and the province generally to be present.

Nanaimo Conservatives will meet tomorrow evening to nominate a candidate. At a largely attended meeting of workingmen in Nanaimo on Saturday night, strong objection was expressed toward Socialism by many of those present. Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., was present and addressed the meeting.

Cedar district Conservatives meet this evening in South Cedar school house to organize.

"NEWS-ADVERTISER," Vancouver, B.C. TUESDAY, August 25, 1903

IN THE CONSERVATIVE WOOD-YARD.

So our good Liberal friends, after all, realise that the party platform, erected with much care and deliberation, less than two years ago, is so dilapidated and rickety that any attempt to stand upon it during the ensuing campaign would be to court certain disaster and the loss of many would-be legislative lives. We commend our Liberal friends' decision in this matter, for there is no question that under the circumstances had they ignored the rotten condition of the platform, an electoral jury under the direction of a competent political coroner, could not fail to bring in a verdict of homicide as the result of the sacrifice at the polls of the political lives of candidates who had rashly trusted themselves on such an unstable structure.

But while we commend the Liberal attempt at the reconstruction and repair of the party platform, we must express surprise at and condemnation of the manner in which the Liberal managers have gone about the work. We say this as much in sorrow as in anger, because it is always a matter of regret to us when any political party strays from the path of rectitude and honesty. And certainly the Liberal artificers who last week devoted several days in Vancouver to platform repairing, cannot hope to escape conviction for larceny. An examination of the new planks which a Liberal newspaper says have

man and a man of tested business ability, and the Okanagan Liberals and a good many of the Conservatives want nothing whatever to do with "practical politicians." The average, honest, intelligent voter regards a "practical politician" with about as much favor as he does an "infernal machine."

Less than six weeks ago Mr. McBride, now Eric Ellison's leader, speaking in Revelstoke, stated that if the Canadian Northern Bill passed it would have meant the whole northern portion of B. C. being handed over to McKenzie & Mann, timber, water, coal, everything practically, and that behind it all was a scheme to give Mr. Dunsmuir \$2,000,000.00 for a railway run at a loss. The electors of this district wish to know from Mr. Ellison whether the Premier was speaking the truth when he made that statement. If he was misstating facts then he is a deceiver and a humbug, not worthy of anyone's support. If he stated the truth the electors wish to know why it was that Mr. Ellison supported the Canadian Northern Bill and Mr. Dunsmuir. Mr. Ellison did support this bill and was the Government whip during the Dunsmuir regime.

Will Mr. Ellison say that he did not understand the Canadian Northern Bill? It was discussed in the House and on platform during the Prior election in Victoria for several weeks, and if he could not grasp what the bill meant his constituents must conclude that he is not possessed of sufficient intelligence to be a pound-keeper, let alone a member of Parliament. If he did understand the bill, then according to his own leader's statement he was a party to a scheme to give Dunsmuir a present of \$1,000,000.00 of practically the public's money for a railway run at a loss. If he was a party to such a scheme what guarantee have the electors that he will not be a party to similar schemes during the next four years should they elect him again? In passing it may be remarked that the Liberal Government at Ottawa now has a proposition before Parliament by which the transcontinental railway through northern British Columbia will be built which will not cost this Province one cent nor one acre of land, but, needless to say, Dunsmuir's jerk-water line will not be a part of this latter road. The Canadian Northern was to have cost the Province \$4,000,000.00 in cash and 12,000,000 odd acres of land. Armstrong, B. C., Aug. 24.

McBRIDE AND DUNSMUIR.

The McBride government started off with the promise, given with a great flourish of trumpets, that the law respecting the employment of Chinese underground would be rigidly enforced. There was no difficulty in locating an offender. Everybody knew that Chinese were employed in Dunsmuir's mines, but before the inspector could get to work there was an explosion in one of the Chinese infested mines and there were so many Chinese the less in the province as a consequence. Then came the inquest and the revelations there made, of matches, smoking materials and a broken lamp, a naked light, gave silent but eloquent testimony of the value of the celestial as an underground miner in a gassy mine. This is but another instance of the danger white miners are placed in and their lives jeopardized by avaricious mine owners deliberately breaking the law and no one to say them nay. It is true that the inspector went on with a case and got a conviction and the offender was fined a few dollars and these the matter ended. There are still Chinese employed and perhaps after the lapse of a few more months or may be a year or so the law will be set in motion again and there will be another nominal fine. Such an offense is not to be punished by a fine; what are a few dollars to Dunsmuir? If a term of months in gaol was given there might be some sense in it, but a paltry fine for committing an offense that endangers every day the lives of many men is turning the whole affair into a farce. The zeal of the McBride government seems to have evaporated with the imposition of a trivial fine.

been substituted for the wormy old timber that has been thrown out, shows that they have all been stolen from the well-stocked Conservative wood-yard. In one case, we think, even actually ripped out of the Conservative platform that was built at Revelstoke last Autumn. Now, while some time ago we offered our Liberal friends the shelter of the Conservative platform, we never thought that they would abuse our hospitality by sneaking into our yard and carrying off the timber that was within reach. Yet this is what they have done as a most cursory inspection of the reconstructed Liberal platform will disclose.

Let us look at some of these planks now adding what little solidity or comeliness there is in the patched up Liberal platform. Take the plank marked "abolition of the 2 per cent. tax on mines." That is a good solid Conservative plank. In this case the lack of practical and technical skill in the Liberal "wood butchers" is particularly noticeable. They have got the plank with the rough side upwards and such a surface will be very unpleasant for Liberal feet to stand on under the scorching rays of the Conservative sun. In the Conservative platform the plan-

ed side of this plank is uppermost and there is a careful suggestion as to how the financial loss incurred by the abolition of the tax in its present form can be met in a satisfactory manner. Then we find another old Conservative but thoroughly seasoned plank appropriated by these Liberal workmen with larcenous leanings in the piece put in the front of their platform as "Civil Service Reform." The Provincial Party, to which the Provincial Conservative Party is the legitimate heir, had that good old plank in constant use ten years ago and used it very effectively during the Semlin administration. Surely nothing more bare-faced was ever seen than this impudent attempt to palm off this venerable piece of timber as a brand new plank in the Liberal platform. And so it goes with all the rest of them—trails, irrigation, Coast Kootenay railway and two or three "general" planks, thrown in like the altar of the Athenians "to an unknown god" in case the anxious and desperate Liberal workmen should have overlooked some other plank that might seem to give some poor shivering candidate a chance for safety.

Imitation is said to be the sincerest flattery and if we may substitute "larceny" for "imitation" the Conservatives may congratulate themselves on the recognition by their opponents of the substantial and thoroughly practical character of the Conservative platform. But the electors are likely to view this robbery of the Conservative woodyard in a different manner. They are not likely to give support to a party that can only erect a presentable platform by making depredations on its neighbor's property. The Conservative platform will be good enough for them. It was, honestly planned; constructed of good materials and will carry the candidates safely through the campaign and the people of the Province through that long period of progress and prosperity that will follow the return to power of the present Provincial Conservative Government. The only fly in the ointment of popular content will then be the recollection of this shocking instance of depravity on the part of these predatory Grits.

Roseland Miner
Aug 25 1903

IN POLITICS AND OUT

A Problem That Vexes Executive of Mining Association.

Boiler Inspection Act and Its Hardships Discussed.

How to "butt" into politics sufficient force by legitimate means the Provincial Mining Association of B. C. without a breach of its constitution, was a problem that vexed the executive of the association at its initial session here last night. Another topic gone into at some length was the much-debated question of the government boiler inspection act. No conclusions were reached on either subject, and the session will be gone into again today.

The opening session of the executive meeting proved to be of an interesting nature, and further deliberations will be followed with interest.

- The members in attendance were as follows:
- W. M. Brown—Kaslo.
 - J. Goodell—Boundary Falls.
 - Campbell—Nelson.
 - E. Howse—Nicola.
 - Leslie Hill—Nelson.
 - W. M. Brown—Revelstoke.
 - Harry G. Seaman—Rossland.
 - R. Kirby—Rossland.
 - W. B. Townsend—Rossland.
 - A. C. Galt—Rossland.

Several residents connected with local branch of the association were in attendance, and after the meeting had adjourned A. B. Mackenzie was appointed secretary in the absence of the permanent secretary.

The business program having been reached, it was concluded to postpone action on clauses 1, 2 and 3 until today. To deal respectively with the finances of the association, the matter of demonstrating that the aims of the association are provincial and not parochial, and the alleged unfair operation of the Clauses Act.

IN POLITICS AND OUT.

The question was taken up "to consider interrogatories which should be asked by the members to candidates."

Mr. Goodell expressed the opinion that he would submit his letter for the approval of the executive today.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Clause 4 was taken up as follows: "To amend the act relating to the Boiler Inspection Act."

Mr. Kirby said it was freely known on all sides that there must be government supervision over boilers throughout the province, and there was no attempt in any way to evade this principle. With this premise, it was a question as to the businesslike and common sense of exercising oversight. Under existing conditions a man who insured his boiler paid two dollars to the government and the other to the insurance company. One of these should be eliminated in most instances it would be reasonable and that the insurance company's inspection should be required by the government. The general rule in America was that the government retained oversight, while the certificates of reputable insurance companies, but this was missing from the B. C. act. He believed the matter had been covered by the resolution tried at the general meeting. However, nothing was asked that was not granted elsewhere with perfectly satisfactory results.

Mr. Goodell expressed the opinion that

one of the great drawbacks of the provincial Boiler Inspection Act was the fact that it was too narrow in its operation, confining owners of boilers exclusively and rigidly to one particular practice, while there were several other systems considered eminently good practice by the best engineers.

Mr. Seaman remarked that the association must concede that the provincial boiler legislation had worked remarkably well, as there had never been an accident in the history of the province.

At this juncture the debate was adjourned till today to ascertain from a scrutiny of the act whether the lieutenant-governor-in-council had power to suspend any of the terms of the act pending the meeting of the house.

YESTERDAY'S PROGRAM.

Yesterday morning the delegates in attendance on the executive meeting drove to the Le Roy, War Eagle and Centre Star mines. At the War Eagle hotel the visitors were the guests of Edmund B. Kirby, general manager, at luncheon. In addition to the visitors John Kirkup, government agent, and John Boulthée, police magistrate, were present.

An adjournment was taken last night till 10:30 this morning. The delegates will divide their attention between business and pleasure during the day, attending the theatre in the evening as guests of the Carnival committee.

VANCOUVER EXPOSURE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

THE HEADLESS PARTY.

Early in the year 1900 Mr. Joseph Martin became premier of this province, against the wishes of legislators whom the people of this province had elected, and directly contrary to the wishes of those electors, as they very soon showed Mr. Martin. He, at that time, proclaimed that his government (?) was a Liberal one, and that he himself was the provincial Liberal leader. On April 7th, 1900, the Liberals of the province held a convention in this city, and at that convention Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., started the ball rolling by moving the following resolution:

"That the Liberals in provincial convention hereby refuse to accept the appointment of the Hon. Joseph Martin as representative Liberal administrator, and hereby declare that it is optional with any Liberal to support or oppose the said government."

Needless to say, the convention broke up in confusion. Mr. Martin still claiming to be the Liberal leader, and the Liberal party being utterly unable to get rid of him. Of the harrowing fate of that government, which the electors had a chance at it, it is not necessary to dwell.

That was the beginning of the struggle by the Liberals in this province to get rid of Mr. Joseph Martin, and the struggle has gone on right ever since, but still Mr. Martin is triumphant. In the spring of the present year the Liberals throughout the province began to organize. Mr. Martin's bit, an "thirteen" from different local organizations were put into the hands of the provincial executive demanding that a convention should be called to have the matter out with Mr. Martin once more. But again Mr. Martin was too cute for them. He attended the meeting of the executive, and at the last min-

ute, fearing that the sentiment against him was too strong to be safe at that time, he staved the matter off by handing in his resignation as provincial leader, knowing that after the elections his chances were better of whipping the elected members into line. And the executive fell into the trap, and decided not to call a convention, although under the constitution under which they were elected they were bound to do so on receiving thirteen requisitions. But they were afraid to do so, well knowing the row they would have on their hands, if they did.

This same executive met here again the other day, Mr. Martin being in attendance, and again they were afraid to take any steps toward settling the vital question of the leadership, but instead they appointed a committee of four, Messrs. Stuart Henderson, T. S. Baxter, J. A. Macdonald and William Sloan. For what? To lead the party? Oh dear no! To call together the elected Liberal members before the opening of the session of the House, and these members will choose a leader. But why a committee of four? Could not even the executive trust their number well enough to call together the elected members? And about that convention anyway have this executive power to

deal with the matter in this way? Certainly not the Liberal party. Or is that the motive the Liberal party? Does the executive contain all the brains of the Liberal party? Why not let the party at large express its views on the question of leadership? An army without a leader! A party torn asunder with internal dissensions to such an extent that they cannot be trusted to choose their own leader!

What hope is there for political peace if, by any fluke, they should seize the reins of power? Mr. Davis's resolution quoted previously well expresses the attitude of the Liberal party at the present time towards Mr. Joseph Martin. But who is the leader of the mob? Stuart Henderson, T. S. Baxter, J. A. Macdonald, William Sloan, Joseph Martin, or Ralph Smith? There can be no doubt but that Mr. Martin is the only possibility. Try as they may, the Liberals cannot down Joseph. But Joseph can, has, and will, down the Liberal party!

Premier Party

Hon. Mr. Mc... Impressed

Atlin's Magn... Possibilities

The North... Is United

Hon. Mr. Mc... Hon. A. E. M...

North... their reaction... there. The Pr...

Leaving... our first point... where, in con...

Mr. W... known in Br... is schooling... candidature... is not taken... one meeting... was largely... had it not be... meeting of... gaged for the... series, there... no enthusias... date. The m... also decidedly... and strongly... sweep for the... With reg... that district... ber of new pr... mand for the... the prospec... proposes to... fully, and do... wishes of the... Kitsilass Ca... ising, and it... just as soon... can be had... operated.

At Bella... pleasing to... ress made b... of clearing... their homes... very neat try... served from... prosperous... root crops an... ity, and it... Bella Coola... any of the... province. T... section are... new governm... piece of wor... cannot be b... work done... Coola on the... Coola river... to the who... demonstrates... to carry on... sary. A gr... (Cont

Col. inst
Aug 25 1908

Premier's Party Returns

Hon. Mr. McBride Was Greatly Impressed With the North Country.

Atlin's Magnificent And Varied Possibilities are Interesting-ly Described.

The North Conservative Party is United, Enthusiastic and Confident.

Hon. Edward McBride, Premier, and Hon. A. E. McPhillips, Attorney-General, returned from their tour of the North Sunday night, highly pleased with their reception throughout the northern constituencies and with what they saw there. The Premier was seen yesterday by a representative of the Colonist, and cheerfully consented to speak of his trip. The Premier said:

"Leaving here on the steamer Tees, our first point of call was Alert Bay, where, in company with Mr. Clifford, we spent a very pleasant time. From Alert Bay we proceeded to all the settlements along the Coast, including Aberdeen, Inverness, Port Essington, Port Simpson, Bella Coola, Namu Rivers Inlet and Malcolm Island. Much interest is taken in the political situation. Mr. Clifford is opposed by Mr. Peter Hermann, but the latter was present at only one meeting, which was held at Port Essington. It was said to

have been the largest political meeting ever held in Cassiar. The school house proved inadequate to accommodate the crowd, and by special arrangement were allowed the use of the hall of the Band of Workers, an Indian society. At that meeting Mr. Hermann read a very long attack on Mr. Clifford, but it was of a purely personal character, to which a most effective reply was made. Mr. William Baillie, formerly well known in British Columbia journalism, is schooling Mr. Hermann, but his candidature outside of Port Essington is not taken seriously by anybody. The one meeting Mr. Hermann did attend was largely in Mr. Clifford's favor, and had it not been for the presence in the meeting of several Westministerites engaged for the season in one of the canneries, there would have been little or no enthusiasm for the Liberal candidate. The meeting at Bella Coola was also decidedly in favor of Mr. Clifford, and strongly pointed to a complete sweep for the Conservative candidate.

"With regard to the public works in that district, on account of a large number of new prospects there is a large demand for the construction of trails for the prospectors, and the government proposes to look into the matter carefully, and do what it can to meet the wishes of the settlers. The locations at Kitsillash Canyon are more than promising, and it is now beyond doubt that just as soon as proper transportation can be had several properties will be operated.

"At Bella Coola it was more than pleasing to note the substantial progress made by the colonists in the way of clearing their farms and building their homes. The cottages are all of a very neat type and everything to be observed from the roadway looked most prosperous and homelike. The fruits, root crops and cereals are of fine quality, and it only needs a little time for Bella Coola district to rank along with any of the agricultural districts of the province. The roads throughout this section are in fair condition, and the new government bridge is a splendid piece of workmanship. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the excellent work done by the settlers of Bella Coola on the bridge built by themselves, a smaller structure higher up the Bella Coola river. Besides being of great use to the whole community that bridge demonstrates the ability of the colonists to carry on their public works if necessary. A great deal of trade has been

(Continued on Page Eight.)

settlements from Bella Coola to Chilcotin, which has been attracting much attention of late, and from information received a large number of pack animals were weekly going to and from the interior. The prospects all round this section are of a very encouraging nature.

"At Malcolm Island the settlers are just getting on their feet after the disastrous fire which occurred last winter. Already several substantial dwellings have been erected, and there is every indication of prosperous industry about the little town. A school building is badly needed in the district, as well as some additional roadways. Miss Anderson, in the absence from the settlement of Mr. Matti Kurikki, manager, with some of her fellow-colonists, explained to Mr. McPhillips and myself the various needs of the settlement.

"At Port Simpson we were delayed for about a day owing to the fog, but while there we visited the points of interest and looked into a good many matters of public importance. We also visited the mission schools, presided over by Mr. Paul and Mr. Richards, respectively. Those gentlemen are doing a splendid work in those schools, and the effects are plainly observable, both in the schools and the scholars, speaking well for the skilled management of those two gentlemen.

"There also we had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Mr. Hogan, a pioneer who has resided there ten years, and from whom we learned much of interest concerning Port Simpson and the Queen Charlotte Islands. There seems to be considerable agitation as to better means of communication between Port Simpson and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The government propose to take all steps within their power towards securing some reasonable adjustment of the situation.

"We also visited the New River district and learned much of the plan of development of the New River. Several prospectors are there, and a considerable amount of work is being done. There are also some splendid mineral showings at the head of the Portland Canal, and the question of the construction of additional trails into that section was taken up by the Attorney-General and myself.

"At Griddle Island and Princess Royal Island considerable mining activity is to be witnessed. At the former, an American company is installing a compressor plant and propose to do extensive development work forthwith. The showings have been excellent. From the reports received there can be no doubt that some splendid mines are about to be developed in that section. At Princess Royal Island a large force of men is at work developing the mines formerly owned by Capt. John Irving, and sold by him only a few months ago. Mr. Tweedie, son of Attorney-General Sweedie, of New Brunswick, came on board at this point, and although somewhat reticent, was greatly pleased with our visit, and also was very confident of the success of the camp. The fact that a very large amount of mining machinery will be installed in the near future indicates the certainty with which the owners of the mines there regard the future. This property is under the management of Mr. Findlay, the well known and popular mining engineer.

"In the Atlin district we visited McKee Creek, Spruce, Boulder, Pine and other creeks, and found activity everywhere. The country is looking very well. It is now better than it ever was at any period of its history. Discoveries of new discoveries is announced from almost every part of the region. The large companies are more than justified by the section's operations, and the water is somewhat scarce. The prospects seem to promise well. The properties under the management of Mr. Featherstonehaugh are proving most satisfactory. The management was good enough to allow our party consisting of Mr. McPhillips, Judge Mendonson, Mr. J. Neill, Superintendent Rogers of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, and myself, with a number of gentlemen prominent in the North, to witness some of the work on bedrock, which was most interesting.

"The British American Dredger Company, working on Pine creek, give splendid evidence in their extensive operations of the confidence which is held in those important companies in our Atlin district. It is simply marvelous to see the huge pieces of mining machinery which have been transported into the Atlin country over the White Pass railway. One is at a loss to understand how such massive machinery could be handled so successfully. The dredge is expected to start work early next year, and its operations are being looked forward to with very great interest. The scheme prove successful, it is reported that four or five similar dredges will be introduced and operated. The machinery, woodwork and outfitting of the British American Dredger Company is of first-class quality. The slides which are being made in the placer claims are being made in this summer. The quartz locations in the district have been given some attention of late, and from the great number and high quality of the samples obtained from those claims in Atlin and Discovery, there can be no doubt that there is a splendid future before this extensive section. Mr. Ruffner has just put in a small stamp mill on the Yellow Jacket, in Pine Creek, for the purpose of testing some of the free milling quartz. It is expected that a great deal of work will be done on the properties in the near future.

"A subject of much interest to the colonists gone into by the minister is the construction of a permanent winter route. As the matter stands, the winter service with the outside is most unsatisfactory, and now that the camp is established on so substantial a basis, it is undoubtedly the duty of the government to make a move toward having some ready means of transportation secured between Atlin and the outside world. With this object in view, instructions have already been given to have a survey made of the country between Atlin and a northwest boundary of Taku Arm, as to arrive at an estimate of the cost of a road through British Columbia to meet with a northwest road from Cariboo Crossing and the southern boundary line.

"I had a conversation with Mr. Low, a member of the Yukon Council, at White Horse, and he assured me his government proposed taking the matter up once, and will do what it can to help the British Columbia government to see to the people of Atlin a proper highway. Attention will also be paid to the old winter trail, and any necessary repairs will be made. The road to McKee Creek is now under way, and other work of public importance in the district is going along most satisfactorily.

"The probabilities of Atlin becoming a first-rate agricultural district were looked into, and after meeting with several residents who had been raising roots of various kinds, small fruits, and so on, for the past few years, it was decided to have an exhibit of Atlin district produce at the fall fairs at New Westminster and Victoria. I promised that the government would do all in its power to bring the Atlin district to the fore as an agricultural section. The crops of cauliflower, onions, lettuce, radishes, potatoes, carrots and all other stuff grown in Atlin and Discovery, of the first quality.

"Two large meetings were held in the Atlin district, one at Disco and the other at Atlin City. The latter was present in force at Discovery and were well pleased with the proceedings by the Attorney-General.

"Mr. Kirklund, who has been nominated by one of the voting associations, was present at the meeting only. The feeling throughout the district is strongly in favor of the government, and whoever secures the Conservative nomination will have no difficulty in winning. The party well organized in the district, and an excellent fighting trim. "On the trip, going into the country and returning, every courtesy was shown us by all whom we met. I am well satisfied with the results of the journey."

THE YMIR MIRROR

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.

The political campaign is now opened in this province, and we expect a lively time up to the election. There are several districts to be heard from, in which but the two great parties have taken action, while in others no candidates have been nominated up to date. It is fortunate, however, that there is no immediate necessity for action in particular—there will be ample time to make judicious selections in the districts yet unrepresented. However, it is desirable that no time be lost in making a choice, as the longer it is before the polls the better the constituents are able to judge merits. The nominations are not yet made in several districts. We are glad to hear that Harry Wright, the Conservative candidate, is a gentleman whose friends in this country are well known. He has been in the public eye for some time, and we have heard of a competent and registered agent for any commission of duty. Mr. Wright has ever discharged his duties efficiently and conscientiously. The discharge of them he has necessarily acquired a fund of practical information essential to the success of a parliamentary representative. Al. Parsons, the nominee of the Liberal Party. This gentleman it is difficult to

For a record one would have to cross the international boundary line. Some few years ago he strayed into this camp, worked for some months at the Ymir mine, and then hung around until he had persuaded the members of the miners union that he was a heaven sent philosopher and friend of down trodden sons of toil. He was elected financial secretary of the union—the only office, by the way, to which a salary attaches, and the only office he was after. For five successive terms he held the position until his dictatorship becoming intolerable, he was turned down. But he still kept an eye on the office, and on three subsequent occasions sought re-election, without success. This is a very fair indication of what the members of the miners union think of the candidate put forward for election to the local legislature. These gentlemen, however, should not forget that they owe a debt of gratitude to Al. Parr, for did he not sacrifice himself for \$2.50 per day at the sawmill while establishing the principle that they should be paid not less than \$3?

Columbian

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1903.

A Timber Policy.

With cunning characteristic of poor type of politicians conducting the campaign against the McBride Government, the managers of the opposition have decided, it appears from their unofficial statement, to condemn the timber policy in general terms while avoiding mention of the course they would adopt if they had the opportunity. The one redeeming feature of this attitude is that it shows dissent from the folly recently advocated by the Vancouver World which speaking in the name of a political party called upon the Government at Victoria to suspend the restriction on the export of logs cut on provincial lands, for the benefit of a few individuals who had cut in advance of the demand and could not afford to hold for it. This form of manipulation of commercial laws for the benefit of favorites or men with a pull, the opposition feared to endorse, further than involved in their condemnation of the timber policy generally; but inasmuch as their action must be taken to represent hostile criticism of the firm attitude taken by the Ministry, the opposition must stand condemned for putting the interests of a few individuals against those of the great mass of men of all ranks engaged in the industry of manufacturing lumber in this province.

If the opposition platform makers had had the courage to take a definite stand on this matter, they had good ground upon which to work, in the suggestions made to the Legislature within recent years with a view to putting an end to the discrimination now existing between the favored few cutting from certain lands exempted from the operation of provincial royalty, and the rest of the lumbermen, whose holdings are subject to the provisions imposing a royalty on production. It has been stated that so much as thirty per cent. of the timber cut in this province now escapes royalty, because of the special conditions which attached to the grant of privately owned lands such as those in the E. & N. railway belt, from which timber for export is produced. While this timber cannot be made to pay royalty the stumpage

tax is in a different category, and this tax, it has been urged, could be made a very effective weapon for encouraging home manufacture of lumber and checking the present wholesale export of our logs to feed the labor of mills in Washington State.

If the general stumpage tax, for instance, were fixed at three or four dollars per thousand, and a rebate perhaps of seventy-five per cent. of this amount allowed for manufacture within the province, there would be no inducement to tow the logs away unmanufactured. In fact the rebate would be sure to have the effect of checking such export, while whenever it seemed worth while to have the logs for export at any cost, the foreign users of our natural resources would be paying handsomely for the privilege necessity had compelled them to use.

According to a table in the Sessional Papers of 1902, the net royalty collected for the preceding year throughout the province was \$110,878; and if the proportion of timber escaping royalty was as estimated above, the revenue from this source might be increased some fifty per cent. without embarrassment to any provincial interest, since one set of loggers are just as well able to pay to the public treasury as another set are.

There has been a great deal in the papers of late about foreign operators in timber corraling the forests of Vancouver Island, the special attraction being that this timber being within the E. & N. railway belt is not subject to royalty. These reports should force it upon the attention of all those attempting to direct the course of public affairs that aliens are reaping huge profits from our timber resources without contributing to the provincial treasury the revenue we have the right to expect from them, and we would like to see this subject taken up with the view of action on the lines suggested above.

It is deplorable that the opposition party should show cowardice so great as to come to the conclusion mentioned above, and rest upon condemnation of the existing law without offering any substitute, or giving any promise of action. This is the more reprehensible from the fact that the Liberal-Conservative party, for whom Premier McBride and his colleagues speak, have laid down the principle to be followed, in the Revelstoke declaration of intention "to foster the manufacture of the raw products of the province within the province as far as practicable by means of taxation on the said raw products, subject to rebate of the same in whole or part when manufactured in British Columbia." So long as the opposition candidates continue committed to blind hostility to the patriotic course indicated in this quotation from the Liberal-Conservative platform, so long do they invite condemnation from the electors generally.

The men who speak for unrestricted export, or for export made easy, stand for the syndicates and against the mass of operators and the interests of the provincial treasury, and they should be judged on the issue they raise.

World Aug 26 1903

COMPLIANT

Was Premier McBride at Atlin — Agreed With Everyone.

Rossland Carnival Opened Inauspiciously — Clerical Candidate in Cariboo—Settlement on Vancouver Island—Provincial Epitome.

The quality of humor is distinctly evident in the reports which are just reaching "the outside" of the interview had by the Atlin Board of Trade with the present premier of British Columbia, Hon. Richard McBride, who, accompanied by Attorney-General McPhillips, has just visited the northern mining camp. Of course the ministerial tour was ostensibly to transact public business, which could not possibly be looked after in the customary way and through the common media. The premier and his first lieutenant lost no opportunity, however, of combining business with pleasure as it were—that is, electioneering business with the public's business. As an illustration of the premier's method of dealing with public affairs before election time, the following extract from the Atlin Claim is a gem of purest ray serene:

"The president of the Board of Trade in his address to the premier," quote the Claim, "asked the aid of the government for appropriations to better the condition of the trails; for assistance to the fire department; for a new geological and general report on the district; for assistance in prospecting quartz properties in the shape of a diamond drill and for a rebate on the very high prices realized on the sale of lots in the Atlin townsite. The premier in replying, paid high tribute to the work of the Board of Trade, and thanked the president, Mr. Hirschfeld, for the blunt and concise manner in which he had made the demands on behalf of the citizens. He thought that all the demands were reasonable and, in fact, that the board only asked for what the district really was entitled to."

BROWN

War Horse of New Westminster Again the Nominee.

Liberal Electors Endorse With Practical Unanimity Their Veteran Champion—Nomination Receiving Consideration.

THESE was a pleasing unanimity among the Liberals of New Westminster last night that presaged victory. When one finds a body of men that stand so for and a scattering vote of five against and not sure at that what they did want, it shows a practical unanimity of opinion, that is an encouragement to the Liberals of New Westminster.

Last night they met in nominating convention as regards the local house. There was a good attendance of the men who have not only upheld Liberalism but who are known as the solid citizens of New Westminster.

The chair at the opening was taken by Mr. J. C. Brown, by virtue of his office as president of the Liberal Association. He explained to those assembled the reasons that had actuated the executive of the Liberal Association in not calling a provincial convention. There was the matter of expense for one thing. Perhaps that was a small matter, but still the money—it would cost \$1,500 at least—could be much better applied. The executive had issued a manifesto that would be presented through the press in a few days. There were a few things in the old provincial Liberal platform that some might cavil at. Still it was a fair proposition. As regards the old matter of representation by population the Liberals stood solid. Compulsory arbitration was a matter that the people could have if they wished, but the Liberal party had no desire to force it down the people's throats. Government ownership of public utilities was favored as far as possible.

The secretary then read a rough draft of the proposed manifesto after which the convention proper proceeded to the nomination of a candidate. The plan adopted was to give each delegate a slip of paper on which he was to write the name of the candidate he favored. When

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the votes were counted Mr. J. C. Brown had 43 and some scattering ones had five. This made the nomination practically unanimous, and it was so made by vote.

The Nominee Speaks

There was then a unanimous call for Mr. Brown. He said that he must confess a certain amount of surprise. He knew that his name was liable to come up for nomination, but he had not expected to get the practically unanimous vote of the association. He was not a babe in politics by any means, as all well knew, and he could, without being immodest, say that he had borne his share of Westminster's battles both in and out of the house.

As regards the acceptance of the nomination, he was not ready to speak definitely. He would simply like to say a few words and sit down, and perhaps the electors would allow him a few days in which to make a definite answer. He had not the slightest doubt but that the candidate of the Liberal party could win in New Westminster unless there were handicaps. Perhaps he had some of those handicaps. People seemed to make it their business to a certain extent to tell stories about him. Some of them were villainous lies. Some perhaps had a basis in fact. He was ready to confess that sometimes he passed his best friends and did not speak to them. That was a fault in a man in political life. But it was a fault of the eye not of the heart. He had walked up from the tram the other evening and he noticed a young man walking beside him. They entered into conversation and he enquired, "Who might you be, young man?" He was rewarded with a laugh and on a more close scrutiny discovered that he had been walking along with his own son. When his own family had complaints like that to make about him others might be lenient.

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Preparations for Battle

As regarded the coming campaign he was free to confess that he had no large roll of money behind him. That did not alter his firm conviction that at the close of the polls it would be found that the Liberal candidate had come out at the head of the poll. At the same time he was too good a Liberal to risk any possible chance. He would be ready to give a reply in a few days.

Quiet and Confident

As regarded the chances of success he instanced the feeling that was manifest at the meeting of the executive. There were men there from all over the province and they all had that quiet certainty of victory that showed that they had sized up the situation and were assured of the result.

As it was from outside points so it was in New Westminster. He therefore felt that when Liberal success was so universally assured there should be great consideration given by the candidate who accepted the nomination of any constituency. He recognized that no such word as fail was to have a part in this campaign and if anything in his personality should bring anything of that kind about he would regret it all his life. He might borrow from a dead enemy and repeat the late Sir John A. Macdonald's remark that there was nothing so uncertain as a horse race or an election.

As far as the Conservative leadership was concerned, while all recognized the merits possessed by Hon. Richard McBride, still his connection with the Kootenay land steal government was enough to damn him forever politically. There was another matter that he might refer to and that was the criticism of his actions as a member of the city council. Strange to say he was held accountable for matters that occurred when he was in Victoria. In view of these objections that might be raised against him, he thought that perhaps it would be better if he would step aside and let some other man have a chance. Whoever was chosen they might rest assured that he would do everything in his power to ensure his election. He was confident that there would be victory if all stood together and the possibility that some might object to him was a reason for his withholding his acceptance. He wanted to see the Liberals win, and he was with the party with that object in view, even if they did not all agree as regards matters of detail. If they demanded an answer on the moment he could only say that he could not accept.

It was suggested that an adjournment be made till such time as Mr. Brown would wish in order that he have a chance to consider the matter.

McBride and the Bridge

In reply to a question, Mr. Brown said that he had worked hard to get the bridge that was now being constructed over the Fraser and after he

had come back for re-election after that he was defeated. Hon. Mr. McBride had as much to do with the getting of that bridge as a babe unborn. He knew that he had some personal enemies. The man that had none was generally no good.

Mr. J. Anderson spoke warmly of the good work that Mr. Brown had done for New Westminster. He was sure that if he carried out the fight on the same lines that he had previously followed, it would only be a matter of counting up the majority.

Mr. Brown further explained that his duties as a member of the executive of the Provincial Liberal Association, would take up a considerable portion

of his time while the campaign was on. It was finally decided to adjourn the meeting till Friday evening to allow Mr. Brown time for consideration. The general feeling was that if he would accept he would be elected hands down and there is a strong hope that on Friday evening his answer will be "Yes."

Colonist
aug 26 1903

MR. McPHILLIPS' EXPLANATION.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I have heard that during the absence of the Premier, the Honorable Richard McBride, and myself, in the North, and after the most successful meeting we had at Port Essington, where we addressed in a crowded hall hundreds of the sympathetic and Conservative voters of Skeena, that the disappointment and spleen engendered, resented in Mr. Peter Herman writing to the press and stating that I made a remark, as the boat was leaving, that the electors of Skeena should vote for "one of their own people," meaning presumably one of our own or the Anglo-Saxon race. All I can say is that I have no recollection whatever of having made any such statement. I was pleased to note that the News-Advertiser of Vancouver (whose editor certainly is well able to speak to matters regarding my political career) unhesitatingly entered a protest against any credence being placed in any such statement. No doubt it is a matter of common knowledge how strenuously I labored in the House to bring about the repeal of the Alien Exclusion Act; how I introduced a measure to repeal the Act, and how my efforts were frustrated by Mr. Joseph Martin and his supporters. The Alien Exclusion Act set back the Atlin camp some ten years. Was my action in that matter against the interests of aliens or those who have cast their lot with us and become British subjects? Again, I was favorable to aliens voting in respect to their property in municipal government, and am yet, but in so far as voice is to be given in the national and provincial government of the country, Britishers only or those who have become Britishers in heart should have any power in determining the destiny of our country. I have heard of foreigners who have technically become British subjects, but who yet hold to the views of their fatherland, and even run up flags to celebrate the defeat of the flag that protects them, and otherwise glory over the prowess in arms of those of their blood. Such men should not lead in the councils of our people, nor should any of them be even the humblest member in any of our parliaments. I have to view with complacency the code of honor that impelled Mr. Peter Herman to circulate this story when he knew full well that I would be for weeks beyond communication, so as to affect me and the government of the day. Such tactics can have but one result, the utter destruction of the person who has had the effrontery and hardihood to disseminate them. That foreigners should come into our midst I quite agree, but coming into our midst, should it be their desire to take part in our national and provincial affairs, they must, in becoming voters, be Britishers, not only in name, but in spirit, and it is not to be permitted for a moment that they should glory in our defeats (although defeats are few and in fact at all times but temporary.) Any such conduct cannot be condoned, and must at all times be reprobated. Therefore, in choosing our representatives to parliament I say, do not be critical as to the place of birth or original nationality of the candidate, but be at all times careful that you select a lover of your country, one who will be with you in times of distress, and who will rejoice with you in the days of victory. The British people have always been an indulgent people. Out of their great strength they have been able to waive what other nations would not waive, but now with the jealousy of other nations, at a concert pitch, I say let us exact the highest form of loyalty, and frown down and crush down the slightest evidence of disloyalty within our borders. Strong imperialist that I am, I welcome all who will become of us, and have faith in our laws and be of us, but I am against the traitor in the camp. After the admirable interview (appearing in your columns) had with the Premier, it is quite unnecessary for me to add anything as to the great success of our northern trip, only to second what has been said by Mr. McBride, who was greeted everywhere with expressions of loyal support. It was evident at every hand that in Mr. McBride the Conservative government and party has a magnetic and popular leader. It was also evident that Liberals and Conservatives alike vie with each other in giving testimony to the great gratification felt at the interest taken in the important but outlying portions of the province. I can only conclude by saying that it has never been my pleasure to address more intelligent audiences than I did in the Skeena and Atlin electoral districts, and the hospitality shown us is beyond the possibility of commensurate return.

A. E. McPHILLIPS.

Wanaimo Free Press
aug 26 1903

ENTHUSIASM AT CEDAR

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION FORMED

A local Liberal-Conservative Association was formed at Cedar District last night the following officers being elected:

- James Gordon—President.
- Wm. Carmichael—Vice-President.
- Robt. Maguire—Secretary.

With a committee of all members enrolled with power to add to their numbers.

The farmers turned out en masse. The enthusiasm displayed showed the district was almost unanimous in its support of a government candidate and the good feeling prevailing with those present guarantees that Cedar District will be heard from to good advantage.

Before the meeting closed about 50 members present listened to some good speeches which showed the farmers were alive to their interests, and that talent and energy would not be lacking to carry the cause of Conservatism in this constituency to head the poll at the next election.

It is expected that active election work will begin in Newcastle constituency after the nomination of a Conservative candidate on Saturday next, and meetings will be held in all parts of the district. The Conservative Party, it is expected, will capture a number of voters that are commonly reported to have Liberal tendencies but are dissatisfied with the evident certainty that if the Liberals get into power, the government will be led by Mr. Martin.

300 Columbian
Aug 29 1903

The Two Johns' Doom Book.

The story of the lands saved to the people of British Columbia by the defeat of the ministerial candidate in this city on the 17th September 1901, has been given to the public in a book of eight hundred pages and upwards, being the report of the committee of the legislature on the matter of the Columbia and Western railway land subsidy. The committee it will be remembered, was made necessary by the discovery of irreconcilable discrepancies in the answers given by ministers to questions asked at intervals of only a few months. Evidently there had been duplicity, and the committee were endeavoring to fix responsibility for this when ex-Premier Dunsmuir created an unlooked for sensation by revealing the story of the accusations passing between his colleagues, of cooked work in connection with the transaction. The upshot was that the ministers concerned, Messrs. Eberts and Wells, were requested to retire as the penalty for their unbecoming conduct. The finding of the committee did not bring down the colleagues of these gentlemen, however, and in view of the fact that they escaped censure, it was with some surprise that the public found the Columbia and Western incident given the post of greatest prominence in the campaign against the present Premier who though a member of the government under whom the uncompleted arrangement with the company had had its inception, might have been supposed to have purged himself of suspicion of ulterior motive by the fact of his retirement from office before the death if you like to call it that—was put through. Taking the unaccustomed role of purist, Mr. Oliver of Delta suddenly turned from following after Mr. McBride and coquetting for ministerial partnership with that gentleman, to single out the new Premier for denunciation because he had remained for a time a member of the government who had treated with the railway company. And the surprise with which the sudden change in the attitude of Mr. Oliver was observed, was intensified when it became plain that the place in his affections Mr. McBride had forfeited, was to be occupied by Mr. John C. Brown. This volatile statesman having

joined the government of which Mr. McBride was a member, of course adopted its policy and became responsible for all its acts, and the only argument that could be advanced to excuse Mr. Oliver for that in this case the one minister had been taken to his bosom, and the other left, was that Mr. Oliver being a particularly plain man did not recognize the niceties of constitutional responsibility, and so long as Mr. Brown had not been caught in the act Mr. Oliver was eager to accept an alibi as the defence of his fellow laborer in the opposition cause.

This alibi, however, is destroyed by the 800 page report to which we have referred. The Columbia and Western transaction under review sprang from an order in council of the 10th of August 1901, passed as one of a long series of attempts to bring about some settlement of the pending claim of the company. Mr. McBride says it was a tentative proposal, to have come again before the council, and the fact of its not representing a complete transaction or agreement no doubt caused the order to be passed, on the recommendation of the chief commissioner of lands and works, without the examination that might attach to the completion of a

transaction of this magnitude. However, be this as it may, the committee report that the order in council dated the 10th of August was not put in shape until after the 28th of that month, and the next we hear of it is its appearance ON THE VERY DAY WHEN MR. BROWN WAS SWORN IN AND MR. McBRIDE RETIRED IN NATURAL DISGUST.

This interesting fact is brought out by order in council No. 393 of 1901, published on page 772 of the Report Dated the 10th of August, it is true, this order was held in abeyance until the 3rd of September, and on that day—the day on which John C. Brown became Provincial Secretary, it was stamped with the stamp of the Provincial Secretary's office (Mr. John C. Brown's office) and transmitted to Government House, where on the 5th it was duly signed by the Lieutenant Governor. This document was no purely formal affair not easily understood by any minister, but it set out the whole transaction in the greatest detail, elaborate tables making it most conspicuous that a million acres of land were involved. This order in council awaited the Columbia and Western Company the lands they desired; while another of the same date conferred upon the British Columbia Southern Company another huge tract to which they laid claim.

After a week's time for reflection, and repentance if his mood should be that of a penitent, the new minister had the matter again brought to his attention—as attested by the stamp of the Provincial Secretary's office (Mr. John C. Brown's office) September 5th 1901. This recommended the rescinding of a former order in council granting lands to a railway company—and it is incredible that any minister would hear of a company giving up lands without asking an explanation of the phenomenon. That is, unless he knew without the necessity for asking.

Then on the 13th day of September there was another chapter in the transaction. The executive on that day approved of the form of the grants to be issued, but Mr. Brown being absent having the time of his life in the new Westminster bye-election his colleagues considerably held back the order in council until the return of the Provincial Secretary. The polling in New Westminster was on the 17th, and we find the stamp "Provincial Secretary's office Sept. 23rd, 1901," on the order in council ordering the preparation of the crown grants.

These grants bear date 3rd October 1901, and had to be signed by Mr. Penrice as Provincial Secretary because Mr. Brown went out of office on the 30th September. They were the grants which Mr. Brown's colleague Mr. Wells took with him to Montreal in his trunk, but refused to deliver unless the company would do something that would help secure the election of the two ministers required to fill the places of Mr. McBride and Mr. Brown. If the latter had not been defeated in New Westminster there would have been no occasion for this bargaining—the patents would have been delivered and the lands thereby alienated from the province.

The story, from the official report, it will be seen, condemns Mr. Oliver and his colleagues of the opposition campaign who allege that they cannot accept Mr. McBride because of his membership in the government which made the first move in this land transaction. If Mr. Oliver is honest in his statement, he must repudiate Mr. Brown also. That he does not repudiate Mr. Brown, shows that he does not state the real ground for his attitude against Mr. McBride. He is engaged in deceiving the electors, and this is apt to prove a dangerous expedient in a constituency so intelligent and so independent as Delta has shown itself to be.

Nanaimo
Free Press
Aug 27 1903

**QUENNEL
WILL RUN**

**GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE IS
NOMINATED.**

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative Association held last evening Mr. Edward Quennell accepted the nomination as candidate for the local seat which was tendered by acclamation, and what bids fair to be one of the most vigorous and successful campaigns ever undertaken in Nanaimo was inaugurated.

The meeting which had been adjourned from the previous Saturday, first received the report of the committee which, in response to a request from the Civic League, had been appointed for the purpose of meeting committees from other political organizations in the city. The chairman of the committee stated that an invitation to meet representatives of the Labor Party had been received, and that the meeting had taken place but that, as anticipated, nothing whatever had been done, the meeting being merely a matter of form.

The matter of nominating a candidate was then taken up. Mr. Quennell said he could not see his way clear to allow his name to go before the meeting, but he strongly urged that Mr. Quennell reconsider the decision he had announced at the previous meeting.

Mr. Kitchin also urged Mr. Quennell to reconsider.

Mr. Quennell said that the reasons which had impelled him to decline nomination had not undergone any diminution, but that so many of his friends had during the last few days urged that he accept, that he had decided to do so should the party vote him the honor of acting as standard bearer. He appreciated the kindly references of his friend Mr. Kitchin, himself a staunch Conservative.

This announcement was received with loud applause. Messrs. Kitchin and Planta both withdrew their names, the former moving and the latter seconding that the nomination be offered Mr. Quennell by acclamation without the formality of a ballot. The motion was carried with renewed applause.

Mr. Quennell thanked the Association for the honor which it had conferred upon him. He would, he said, do his best to win, and he thought he would make a pretty good showing. (Applause.) The government party, he believed, was well organized and in a better position than any other party. He would put up a clean fight and would tolerate no underhand work. He wanted to win straight or be defeated. He did not believe in political trickery, and did not approve the saying that all was fair in politics and war.

Mr. Quennell concluded his remarks with a graceful reference to the other nominees and thanked them for their kind expressions of confidence in himself.

Messrs. Dillon and Coburn, on behalf of the Newcastle Conservative Association, congratulated the Nanaimo party upon their choice of a candidate, and Mr. Quennell upon the honor he had received.

A large and influential general committee was then elected from among those present with power to add to

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their numbers and a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of organizing the voters' lists. The secretary was instructed to make arrangements to open committee rooms. These will be in the Johnston Block next door to W. K. Leighton's office and will be formally opened on Saturday afternoon. A full meeting of the Association will be held there on Saturday afternoon. Arrangements will be made at once for a public meeting at which Mr. Quennell will address the electors, and state his views.

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1903

COMPLETE THE CABINET

THOSE who have read the papers during recent weeks will have noted the many declarations by Premier McBride of his unqualified confidence that his government is to be sustained by the votes of the electors on the 31st of October next. He was not quite so sure of the north country a little time ago, but he has given the past few weeks of his time and that of Hon. Mr. McPhillips—or rather of the country's time as utilized by himself and his Attorney-General—to the fixing of northern matters to his satisfaction, and is now satisfied that all is well there also.

It is to be expected, this being the case, that he will procrastinate no longer but take the natural and business-like course, not to say the only constitutional course, of completing his cabinet so that the government of the country may proceed on business principles. There could have been but one excuse for delay in this important matter, and that an excuse of doubtful legitimacy. Had the premier been distinctly unconvinced of his own status before the electorate, had he been skeptical as to the public disposition to entrust him with the administration of British Columbia affairs for any longer period than that which must of necessity intervene before a general election, "political expediency" might have been pleaded with some success before a special jury of practical politicians.

It might in such event have been the tactics of an unscrupulous politician, using all means toward a desired end, to keep the portfolio of provincial secretary dangling—with promises to this hesitant supporter and to that, that the rich plum should certainly be his in the event of victory. The adjustment of all these promises might be conveniently deferred—the troubles of the morrow should not be discounted.

But Hon. Mr. McBride is certain of success. He states this much himself and states it unqualifiedly. Then why on earth does not he hasten to complete his cabinet?

The people want to know exactly whom it is that he proposes shall comprise his government. The people have a right to know this, constitutionally. This fact was abundantly demonstrated when Mr. Joseph Martin was entrusted with the direction of a government. The Colonist of Victoria on that occasion led the way in citing chapter and verse in its then Bible of the constitutional law, to demonstrate most incontrovertibly that for a first minister to leave a cabinet position open was for him to violate the constitutional law. The now Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. McPhillips, also took pains to show with good authority how any other course would be subversive of precedent and of the fundamental principles that are the bulwarks of British liberty.

And the then premier admitted the point well taken, Mr. Martin hastening to fill his cabinet at short notice and under circumstances that greatly militated against his ultimate success in his appeal to the electorate.

Has Hon. Mr. McPhillips forgotten the most reprehensible position which any premier assumes who pursues the course now followed by his leader? Does Hon. Mr. McPhillips shirk his duty in putting the case before his nominal chief? Or does His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor feel it within his sound discretion to allow the premier of today to pursue a course in this regard which was adjudged not to be permissible in the days of Premier Joseph Martin?

The World is not inclined to think so for a moment. On the contrary this paper is strongly of opinion that, realizing that it is the constitutional duty of the premier to fill his cabinet without any further delay, His Honor will insist that this be done. To permit present conditions longer to continue, is to become a party to a fraud upon the electors of such districts as now are being urged to vote for this candidate or that one in the assurance that he and he alone is slated for the coveted distinction.

"NON MI RICORDO"

WHEN Hon. Mr. McBride and Hon. Mr. McPhillips visited the Skeena a few weeks ago, numerous correspondents reported the latter honorable gentleman as having said as he waved farewells from the steamer, that the voters of that part of the country should make it a point only to vote for one of their own blood—suggestively discriminating against the naturalized British subjects, of whom Mr. Herman, the Liberal candidate in the Skeena, is one.

The insult offered to a very large and intelligent body in the electorate was naturally resented, even the Conservative News-Advertiser finding it its duty to condemn in strongest terms such a suggestion of discrimination while holding it probable that a mistake had occurred in the recording of the Attorney-General's words.

But the weeks passed without a denial being entered. Those who had been on the spot were practically unanimous as to the words made use of by the Attorney-General—entirely unanimous as to their effect.

Even upon their return from the North, the Premier and Hon. Mr. McPhillips had nothing to say in repudiation of the report—no denials to enter which, were the charge untrue, would have reasonably been both immediate and emphatic. As yet Hon. Mr. McBride has not given a contradiction to the well-authenticated report. As for his colleague and attorney-general, it would seem from the tenor of a letter appearing over his signature in the Colonist, that his supporters had made it clear to him that something must be done, and he accordingly had gone as far as conscience would permit in general denial.

Not that he has yet asserted that he did not use the words imputed to him, or words to the same effect. The furthest he will go is to assert that he has no remembrance of having used them—as though the making of such a statement were something as to which a sensible man could have a possible honest doubt.

The case rests therefore, with positive and corroborated statements on the one side—the Hon. Mr. McPhillips' "I have no recollection," on the other.

It does not require a judge, nor yet an attorney-general, to say, which, by the rules of law should be adjudged entitled to belief.

Herald
Aug 27 1903

Conservative Candidate

Mr. E. Quennell Nominated At Meeting Held Last Evening

At the Conservative meeting held last evening Mr. E. Quennell received the unanimous nomination of the party to contest Nanaimo city at the approaching provincial elections.

At the meeting last Saturday night Mr. Quennell's name was mentioned in nomination as were also those of Mayor Manson, Alderman Planza and Mr. T. Kitchin. As the former two gentlemen declined to stand at that time, the meeting was adjourned till next evening for the purpose of endeavoring to prevail on them to reconsider their stand.

Last evening there was no other candidate mentioned except Mr. Quennell, and much enthusiasm was manifested when he made a brief speech of acceptance, thanking the party for the honor it had done him and assuring the members that he would do his best to win. This action on the part of the Conservatives is understood to be due to the unsatisfactory termination of the committee meeting, which had for its object uniting on one candidate for the different parties.

As a result of this also, a meeting of the labor party will be held in the Free Press hall on Saturday evening September 5, for the purpose of proceeding with nomination of a candidate.

Nothing could be learned last evening, as to the intention of the Liberals, but it is expected that their nominating convention will be held very shortly.

The Conservatives have arranged for committee rooms which will be opened in a few days. They will occupy the empty store in the Johnston block next to Rogers' Drug store.

Mr. E. Quennell the Conservative candidate, is an old-timer in Nanaimo having come here over thirty years ago. He has been engaged in the

butchering business for many years, and is the proprietor of two retail shops in the city and an extensive ranch in Cedar District.

He is no novice in public life, having been mayor of the city on two occasions, and has been for a number of years chairman of the school board. Always a staunch Conservative, and always a highly respected citizen, Mr. Quennell is not only acceptable to the Conservative party, but if the fortunes of the battle should go in his favor he will be generally agreeable to the vast majority of citizens.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1903.

SYMPATHY.

We extend the heartiest sympathy to our afflicted friends, the Liberals, who meet on Saturday to choose an unwilling sacrifice in the political arena. They comfort themselves with the idea that they have plenty of number to choose from, but it is of such stunted growth and small dimensions that the electors will make matchwood of it when the ballots are cast. Without wishing to suggest that the available timber is chiefly noted for its expanded head and enlarged growth of verdure we may commiserate our opponents on the total want of that trunk of principle which only can withstand the storms and buffets of a political campaign. And as this bushranging expedition must choose some victim, we wish to give some friendly advice. In Australia, some years ago, there was a noted outfit of bushrangers called, after its leader, the "Kelly gang," the principal in which adopted an unique method of self defence. We will not suggest that similarity of names may cause the adoption of our advice, but give it as a valuable pointer. The Kelly mentioned used to cover his head with a kind of iron pot which for some years prevented his receiving his deserts. What tin hat the Liberals may choose we are at a loss to discern, but we are perfectly sure that they will not obtain one in that remnant of the Labour party whose affections they are distractedly wooing. We happen to remember an epitaph on a gentleman named Jim which suits the occasion whether the victim is called Tom, Dick or Harry. Changing the cognomen may ruin the poetry but the sentiment will remain appropriate.

Poor Jim, Poor Jim!
His brain is gone, his eyes are dim,
His chance of resurrection's slim,
Of Styx he now is on the rim.
Fly him,
Poor Jim, Poor Jim!

Revelstoke
Herald
Aug 27 1903

UNMITIGATED GALL

For pure unmitigated gall the Socialist party, in this district particularly, is unsurpassed. The latest break is what is called in the vernacular "rubbering." This may be described as squirming one's self into places where our presence is not requested. The special class of "rubbering" we refer to is, in this instance, produced through a most appropriate instrument—the rubber stamp. And so on the Socialist weekly spam, the "Western Clarion," Mr. Bennett's committee place a rubber stamp impression "Workingmen, join the union of your craft." At the time of writing the latest edition seen is that of August 14th, and prominently on its editorial page is the statement: "The pure and simple trades union has done all it can for the workers under capitalism." Now then, it appears, if the statement made is true, the trades union is considered useless by the Socialists. Why, therefore, is the advice given to workingmen to spend their time and money to no purpose, as alleged, by joining such unions? We will make no personal observations on the matter at this time but answer the question by another question.

tion. In explanation we may say that during the recent building strike in Spokane Mr. P. H. Scullin, of Seattle, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters union, was sent to try and settle the matter by conciliation and arbitration. He found, however, his efforts were to a very large extent balked by Socialists and so wrote a long letter to the "Spokesman-Review" setting forth his opinion of that party. In it he made, among others, the following observations:

"What, then, is the object of the Socialists in calling themselves trades-unionists? I have heard their leaders, time and again upon the platform denounce trades unionists who refused to subscribe to their propaganda. The Socialists of today, knowing that the intelligent conservative and thinking workmen of this country where every man can exercise the sovereign weapon of the ballot on election day detests the very name of Socialists, join our unions, borrow our name, for the double purpose of hiding their deformity under the cloak of respectability and debauching the minds of our unthinking members with their pernicious doctrine.

"They are, within every union in which they have secured a foothold, an organization within an organization, a circle within a circle, and vote as a unit under the instructions of a recognized leader. And when they know they could never get passed at a full or half representative meeting, they adopt obstructionist tactics in the unions until they tire out the conservative element or the men with families who desire to go home at a reasonable hour, and the time arrives when they (who always stop to the last) find themselves in a majority. Then they spring their motions and carry them in spite of the feeble resistance that is left.

"They pursue the same nefarious and unscrupulous tactics to capture all the offices in the union, and more especially that of recording secretary, who is generally a man devoid of

honor, who falsifies the minutes at one meeting and garbles the reading of them at the next, and this is how so many disgraceful rules have been introduced into some of the unions of late, and tactics adopted that bring discredit on unions that should stand before the public like unto Caesar's wife, above suspicion."

Mr. Scullin refers in his letter to the Western Federation of Miners and American Labour Union which have under the guise of trades unionism embraced the Socialist platform and concludes with the following very sensible advice:

"And I say to you genuine trades-unionists, bound together in the bonds of brotherhood, actuated only by a desire for the advancement of the whole human family, whose motto is and ever shall be, 'do unto others as you would be done by'; watch closely and counteract their every move, and so preserve unscathed the spotless banner of trades unionism pure and simple which we men of the building trades have marched under for the past hundred years; preserve public respect, public confidence, and, above all, our own self-respect. Let not the mushroom unions of yesterday bring disgrace or discredit upon us or upon our banner, for we are here to stay, while they, brought into existence by the forcing process of a socialistic hothed, will melt and disappear like yesterday's snowfall before a chinook wind, and they will leave us nothing as an inheritance but the memory of the shame they bring upon us."

And the Socialist party would also debar workingmen from uniting under the Labour banner. The issue of the "Clarion" referred to also states.

"If there was ever any need of proof to demonstrate the abortive efforts of a "Labor" party, founded within the limits of capitalism, the Clarion has secured such this week at first hand."

and then goes on to say, as such proof, "The Australian "Labor" Party has secured so much Government ownership that the avenues for capitalist corruption and prostitution are largely increased."

We leave it to our readers to draw their own conclusions. The Socialist party on the one hand declares for government ownership of everything, and, on the other, declares that even partially secured it provides "avenues for capitalist corruption and prostitution."

The Conservative party is committed to government ownership of public utilities. Its motto on this point is "a national necessity should be a public trust," but the Socialists want this what they term "corruption and prostitution," carried into every avenue of public, mercantile and private life. Verily, "out of their own mouths shall ye convict them." Mr. Scullin was evidently right. The Conservative party adopts principles and stays by them—the Socialists hold their platform up with one foot, and kick it down with the other. In their wild efforts to appear all things to all men they can only obtain one result, that of being nothing to nobody. A most desirable consummation.

Herald
Aug 27 1903

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Political conditions in Nanaimo at the present time are somewhat different to what they were three years ago. At that time the Labor Party was sweepingly victorious over both Liberal and Conservative candidates, and Mr. Ralph Smith was sent to the Dominion house as representative of labor.

At that time, however, there were a number of class conscious Socialists in the city who openly scolded at Labor politics and applied to Mr. Smith every unfair epithet that their vocabulary could suggest. Since then this faction has been very active and revolutionists both from the American side and from England have been reported to aid in the campaign of vilification and slander and the workmen of Nanaimo have been goaded and threatened and insulted by these outside mercenaries into hostility with their employers and discontent with conditions, which, while not all they might be, are better than in surrounding camps.

Fortunately, however, the workingmen of Nanaimo are not slaves nor fools, as Socialist orators have so often described them, and only a few have been deceived by their vulgar threats and empty promises.

Nevertheless a great noise has been made about it by these professional friends of labor, and it has been claimed that the Nanaimo miners to a man would vote for the nonsense that has been drummed into their ears by these men and large boasts made that the Socialist candidate would be returned at the next election. Under these circumstances we had hoped that both Liberal and Conservative parties would stand aside in this election and let the workingmen themselves decide whether the city was to be represented by a Socialist or not.

We regret, therefore, that the Conservatives have seen fit to nominate a candidate at this juncture. There is no

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man who, as a citizen, has the respect and confidence of his fellow men more than Mr. Queanell, and in the approaching campaign we are confident that he will prove a straightforward and honorable candidate. Nevertheless the fight against Socialism is peculiarly a workingman's fight. It is the workingman that the Socialist seeks to despoil by taking away from him the product of his labor, and offering him in return an equal share with every Chinaman and idiot in the whole world.

It is therefore the workingman's duty to pronounce most emphatically against such proposals. It is up to the Labor Party then, to nominate a candidate in straight opposition to the Socialist and fight the battle out on the question of whether the product of their labor should belong to themselves or to the world at large. We understand the Labor Party will be called together in a short time for this purpose for no matter what the Conservatives or Liberals may do, the workingmen cannot afford to be misrepresented in a matter that so vitally affects their interests.

Rosland
miner
aug 27 1903

LOCAL POLITICS.

Public interest in the local political situation is by no means apathetic. The electorate of Rosland is apparently fully alive to the importance of the present campaign, and is equally desirous of being afforded an opportunity of evincing a still greater interest, but the fact of the matter is that neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals are pursuing a line of action that either instills enthusiasm or calls for any great amount of admiration on the part of the large mass of the voters who think more of the welfare of the country than they do of political parties dominated by pernicious corporate influences.

In the Liberal fold corporate influences and Martinism are so manifestly apparent that it seems almost an impossibility to obtain an outspoken expression of sentiment concerning the many vital questions that affect the well being of the public at large in direct contradistinction to the welfare of the railways and other big corporations. This evil influence overspreads the party's attitude like a funeral pall, and has had the effect of dissipating almost entirely the semblance of approval that many conscientious reformers were once upon a time willing to give to the Liberal party. In Conservative circles there is a somewhat better state of affairs, but the condition is by no means ideal. It is unsatisfactory in as much as there is in the party a small element that deliberately persists in attempting to stultify to a more or less degree any attempt to make Conservatism popular with the general public. However, it should always be borne in mind that this element certainly is not representative of the rank and file of the party. It exercises no influence beyond the few who are opposed to progress and to a condition of statesmanship that would have equity and honesty for its cardinal principles. Its influence does not extend beyond Columbia avenue, although desperate efforts have been made to increase its scope by artful references concerning the glittering possibilities of a campaign "sack" to be provided from a source that is no more a mystery than it is an inducement to genuine Conservatives to prostitute their party and themselves. With a prejudice that is as deep rooted as it is petty, this element is attempting a rule or ruin dictatorship.

Now, on behalf of a large number of Rosland Conservatives who are unalterably opposed to corporation domination. The Miner emphatically declares that it has no intention of seeing this state of affairs continue if it can possibly prevent it. The Conservative party in Rosland and elsewhere throughout the province is in favor of an honest, fearless and conscientious system of government; so are the electors and the general public, and assuredly that is what will result on October 31st next. The people might just as well elect a Liberal and return to Martinism as to elect Conservatives who are tarred with the corporation stick. It is for this reason that The Miner, which is loyal to the Conservative party and to Hon. Richard McBride, is unalterably opposed to the candidature of John Houston in Nelson and to the corporation influences that are at work in the party locally.

The Miner will have more to say on this question before the local Conservatives nominate their candidate, for it is desirous of saving the party from disgrace and defeat, and that as soon as possible.

Colonist
aug 28 1903.

The State
Of Politics

Liberals Would Be Happier Did They Know Their Martin Better.

Farther Nominations for Both Parties Throughout the Province.

Local Liberals confess that they don't know what Mr. Joseph Martin is up to. That he is up to something, they are quite sure, and also that when the psychic moment comes everybody will know all about it. Said one prominent Liberal to a Colonist man yesterday: "I wish Martin would either declare himself definitely or get out of the party and leave us alone. He is not a negligible quantity yet by any means; in fact, the people that say he is are conversing through their chapenu."

"But is he devising some new scheme of policy for submission to the Liberal party in the province?"

"We don't know exactly; but we always know that when Martin is quiet, it is well to look out for something beyond the common in surprises."

"But why should one man bulk so very large in your party? Is he still de facto leader or not?"

"I would not like to deny that; he is leader of a very important wing of the party, without doubt."

"Would you say a majority of the party?"

"No, hardly, but a pretty influential section."

"Is there any rivalry between W. W. B. Melnes and Joe for the leadership?"

"They are both known to have strong aspirations in that direction. Melnes got a surprisingly big vote on the occasion of the convention which elected Martin at Vancouver as leader last year."

"And what about Ralph Smith's chances for the leadership of the provincial Liberal party?"

"Bah!"

Mr. John Jardine is preparing an address to the electors of Esquimalt constituency, and will probably issue the same in a few days.

Richmond Conservatives will hold a convention in Vancouver tomorrow to select a candidate. North Vancouver Conservatives held a meeting on Tuesday night to elect delegates to the convention, Messrs. Nye and A. E. Kealy being chosen. The Liberals of Richmond will also hold their convention on the same date.

The Liberals in Dewdney have so far not got any candidate in the field to oppose Premier McBride. Mr. T. F. Patterson, of the C. P. Lumber Company, was approached on the subject, but declined the nomination. Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, has been nominated Liberal candidate for that city.

Stevestoke Liberals have called their convention for the 29th to make selection of a candidate.

The voters' list at Kamloops has closed with 1,200 names registered. It will, on revision, be somewhat reduced. A objection has been taken to some ten names of vote seekers, who are stated to have registered elsewhere, and there are also some other seemingly valid objections on file. However, the list will, on revision, doubtless include over 1,200 names.

At the Conservative meeting held in Nanaimo Thursday evening, Mr. E. Quennell received the unanimous nomination of the party to contest Nanaimo city at the approaching provincial elections.

The Inland Sentinel

Kamloops, Friday, August 28, 1903.

PLATFORMS.

The News-Advertiser once more returns to the attack upon the Liberals for presuming to amend, as it declares they have done, their platform. Of course there is a bare possibility, but not the least probability, that the Advertiser knows all about it. As a matter of fact it knows absolutely nothing since no official statement has been made by the Executive of the Provincial Liberal Association upon the subject.

It might be more profitable for the Advertiser and other Conservative organs to concern themselves less with finding fault with the Liberals for their praiseworthy desire to offer to the people a policy adapted to the requirements of to-day, and to devote more of their energies to explaining the attitude in the past of Conservative members of the Provincial House upon questions which form planks of the Conservative platform.

One of the planks reads as follows: "To adopt the principles of Government ownership of railways in so far as the circumstances of the Province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the Government of the Province control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase."

Now let us see how the Conservative Legislators conducted themselves with respect to the subject matter of this plank when opportunity offered in the House. In the sessions of 1900 and 1901, when certain amendments were suggested to railway bills by which, had they been adopted, the Government would have had the right of purchase, and would also have exercised control over rates, etc., the Conservative members almost to a man voted against them, Messrs. McBride, McPhillips and Tatlow—all members of the present Conservative Government—voting against the putting into effect of this Government ownership and control plank of the Conservative platform.

Still another plank deals with Government ownership of telephones, and provides: "That the Government ownership of telephone systems should be brought about as a first step in the acquisition of public utilities."

When the bill to incorporate the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company was before the Legislature, an amendment was moved for the insertion of a clause giving the Government the right to purchase and in view of the above quoted plank the Conservative members of the House should have jumped at the opportunity to put their theory into practice. Sad to relate, they did nothing of the kind, but killed the proposal to

provide for Government ownership by voting against it and among those who did so was the present Premier. Out of the twelve who voted for the amendment eleven were Liberals, one Conservative voting with them, and one Liberal only voting against the proposal. So much then for these Government ownership planks. These facts are cited merely to show that the Conservative organs have all they can attend to explain the peculiarly inconsistent votes of Premier McBride and his colleagues.

EQUITABLE TAXATION

Of the reforms that will have to be undertaken by a Liberal Government after October 31st, one of the most pressing and important will be the readjustment of the system of taxation within the Province. Owing to reckless expenditures, and what might be fairly termed, the criminally careless alienation of great natural resources, burdensome imposts have been resorted to, many of which bear hardly upon legitimate industry, whilst speculators and large land monopolists have avoided anything like fair contribution to the public treasury. The Grand Forks Liberal Association dealt with one phase of this taxation problem at a recent meeting, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the system of taxation within British Columbia under existing laws and methods is inequitable, inasmuch as discrimination is made by statute and otherwise in favor of railway and other rich corporations and individuals; and whereas it is enacted by section 4 of the 'Railway Assessment Act,' passed in the year 1894 as follows:

"The land occupied and claimed as the right of way for railroads by railway companies, and other lands occupied by the railway company for stations or engine houses, or freight sheds, or other buildings connected with the actual operation of the railway, including the rolling stock, shall be assessed as a whole at the sum of three thousand dollars per mile of track, including sidings of the railway company situate within the Province and without the limits of any incorporated municipality."

"And whereas it is further enacted by statute:

"that no municipality incorporated after the 21st February, 1895, shall assess any land occupied and claimed by a railway company as the railroad right of way, or occupied for railroad stations, engine houses, freight sheds, railroad buildings, sidings, or any of the personality, property of the company, including stock or equipment, and the same shall not be subject to municipal taxation."

"And Whereas this total exemption from taxation of railway property within municipalities as aforesaid and the almost practical exemption from taxation without municipalities is unfair and unjust, more especially in those cases where liberal aid by subsidy, always exceeding the limit of assessment so fixed by statute, has been granted;

"And whereas the financial straits of the Province are in a great measure due to exception from proper taxation of railroads and other rich corporate and individual interests which are well capable of bearing and which ought to bear a fair and equitable assessment of taxation. Be it therefore

"Resolved by the Grand Forks Liberal Association that an early repeal is demanded of the 'Railway Assessment Act' and 'Municipal Classes Act' in so far as those acts either limit or wholly exempt railway companies from taxation: And we call for an early readjustment of the assessment laws of the Province upon a basis that will ensure fair and equitable taxation of all persons and corporations."

The principle of the above resolution will be warmly endorsed by Liberals throughout the Province. An early readjustment of the Assessment laws upon a basis that will ensure fair and equitable taxation of all persons and corporations is urgently needed. Such readjustment would permit of the removal of several vexatious taxes and entirely obviate the necessity of enforcing the law now on the

statutes to increase the poll tax from \$2 to \$5, one of the most indefensible measures enacted by the last Legislature.

THE COAL LANDS RESOLUTION.

Because the Executive of the Provincial Mining Association have seen fit to pass a resolution respecting the method of administering the Provincial coal and oil lands, the News-Advertiser sees in it a desire "to embarrass the Government and to gain a little political capital in aid of the campaign of the Liberal candidates in some of the districts in East and West Kootenay." From this it would appear that the Conservative News-Advertiser is opposed to the method suggested in the resolution. If it is not, why should the Conservative organ endeavor to make it appear that the association is meddling in politics?

The point which seems to stick in the Advertiser's crop is the suggestion contained in the resolution that nothing can be done until after the elections. That is indeed an unkind cut, but what grounds are there for thinking otherwise? The Advertiser knows, everyone knows, that the McBride Government is an accident, the result of a trick, an unholy compact, and that they have no authority from the people to do anything. They have not shown any disposition to carry into effect any of the alleged principles of the platform they are supposed to uphold.

The reason for this inaction is because they are a stopgap Government, merely so many puppets put into office to keep others out and to hold the fort until the decisive battle is waged. They are not allowed to do anything. It was a part of the compact that put them in office that they were to do nothing, and, as this is well known, what would be the sense of the Mining Association asking them to carry out a policy which needs more backbone and determination than has Premier McBride; a policy, too, that is opposed to the line he followed when a member of the Dunsmuir Government and connected with the C. & W. land scandal.

McPHILLIPS AND ALIENS.

Attorney-General McPhillips, writing to the Colonist, professes to have no recollection of having, while addressing the electors of Skeena district, expressed the hope that they would "vote for one of their own people," as Mr. Herman, the Liberal candidate declares he did.

It will be remembered that the SENTINEL called attention to this matter recently, pointing out the fact that for the Attorney-General to express such views as were implied by his words was an outrage, and an insult to every naturalized British subject. A few days afterwards the News-Advertiser took up the endgala in Mr. McPhillips' behalf, criticized the SENTINEL for having presumed to mention the matter at all and declared its conviction that "least of all can we believe that Mr. McPhillips would be guilty of the charge that is made against him. It is foreign to his disposition and character, and we feel perfectly confident that when he hears of it on his return he will promptly and categorically deny the statement." Unfortunately for the News-Advertiser he does nothing of the sort, but merely says: "All I can say is that I have no recollection of having made any such statement," which is not even a half-hearted denial. He takes occasion, however, to intimate that his strenuous labors to bring about the repeal of the Alien Exclusion Act afford evidence of his willingness to admit aliens to residence in our country. He might have gone a step farther and pointed out that he carries this principle so far as even to be one of three to vote against the act of 1900 to keep Chinese and Japanese out of British Columbia.

Kamloops, Friday, August 28, 1903.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OKANAGAN.

Price Ellison's Political Record Under Examination.

To prove that Mr. Ellison is not worthy of support one has but to bear in mind that he supported the Dunsmuir Government throughout its life, and then read the speeches of Messrs. McBride, Tatlow and McPhillips, and the editorials of Mr. Carter-Cotton in the News-Advertiser on that Government. These gentlemen are all Conservatives and are now Mr. Ellison's leaders.

Mr. Cotton, writing of the Dunsmuir Government shortly after its collapse, declared it to have been the most incompetent, extravagant and wreckless administration with which this province, or any other province, had ever been cursed. He stated that during its short life this Government increased the Provincial debt by about \$5,000,000, and had practically nothing to show for it. Does Mr. Ellison believe this? If so why did he not defeat the Dunsmuir Government? He had it in his power to do so half a dozen different times.

But the people of Armstrong and vicinity do not need to ask Messrs. McBride, Tatlow, McPhillips or Mr. Cotton about Mr. Ellison's worth as a member. When the Columbia & Western investigation was on in Victoria, and the electors here were all keenly interested in the startling revelations of wrong doing and mismanagement on the part of the Dunsmuir cabinet ministers thus brought to the public's notice for the first time, Mr. Ellison happened to be passing through Armstrong on his way home, and on being questioned about the scandalous affair in which his former leaders—and his present leaders for that matter—were so deeply implicated, he made light of it and expressed the opinion that the whole affair would blow over in a short time. The fact that the Province had been almost done out of fifteen or twenty million dollars worth of mineral lands through the schemes and mismanagement of "practical politicians" seemed a trifle in Mr. Ellison's eyes hardly worth a moment's consideration.

But after the House rose, and an election had been announced, Mr. Ellison again passed through Armstrong. This time he did bring important political news to the people of Armstrong. He was not off the train five minutes before the news was being told in the post office, in the hotels and stores, that he, Price Ellison, M. P. P., had got four hundred big round dollars for the Armstrong Fair! This was news which, apparently in Mr. Ellison's opinion, was of far more importance to the people of Armstrong than any details about the Columbia & Western scandal could possibly be. Needless to say the people of Armstrong know very well that agricultural towns of half its importance have been getting contributions for their fairs from the Government for years past.

The great cry of Mr. Ellison's supporters is "See what he has for the district." This district has by far more electors than any other district in the interior; did Mr. Ellison get proportionately larger appropriations for this district than other Government supporters got for their districts? Not at all. Mr. Houston, representing only a little more than half the number of voters we have here, got \$40,000 in one lump for a court house. The Cariboo members, representing less than one half the number of voters we have, got a bridge—just one item—which will cost over \$60,000. Mr. Ellison got a school house for the town of Armstrong, which was an absolute necessity. He got a few dollars for the Vernon-Armstrong road and those 400 big dollars for the fair, and that is all he did get for this neighborhood.

The local newspaper changed hands. Mr. Ellison's organizing the labor candidate, came editorial on the in on Chinese by the Ottawa, stating now flocking it than ever before got to tell its re Bowell, the C Senate, bitterly the tax on Chin readers that Set toria City, a leader of this P egram from Jan son's former les and stated that trick to catch

anions, which had ish Columbia.

The Vernon N working man, did Mr. Ellison voted annum to his own crease to the al dozens of officials the very same Ellison voted to l every working m from \$3.00 to \$5.0

Mr. Stirling's some majority is constituency has and at the con Conservatives w of the Liberals business-like gov

MR. MCPH

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We would, he Liberal friends form or in the at least, like M effort" to condu in a clean and d to injure the cr to misrepresent may succeed fo recall, as in this resort to such can be done in honorable to M tack on him l who made it to his denial.

Daily News
Aug 28 1903

PARTY POLITICS.

The Ottawa Free Press expresses the opinion that "the situation in British Columbia which will confront the people of the province at the general election, fixed apparently for October, is remarkable, not to say unique, in political experience. The government now in office owes its authority neither to the choice of the people nor a vote of the legislature, but to the action of the lieutenant-governor. Not until a general election has been held can it be ascertained whether they have the approval of the electors or not. But there are other peculiar features in the situation.

"Party divisions in British Columbia had been merged by a series of political shuffles and party lines are all but obliterated. It has now been determined that Federal lines, clear and definite, shall divide the people into two camps—liberal and conservative.

"Not the least curious feature of the extraordinary situation is the fact that there are to be found among the leaders of the opposing party men whose views on provincial questions are identical. The case is cited of Messrs. McBride and Oliver as being exponents of the policies of the two parties and yet as having been working in entire harmony up to the very day on which the former was called upon to form an administration.

"It is the decision to conduct affairs in the province on federal lines alone that has suddenly severed the union and sent the leaders into hostile camps."

The difficulty of people at a distance far removed from the scene forming a conception of the situation here is well exemplified by the reference of the Free Press to the alleged case of McBride and Oliver working together in entire harmony until the change of government was effected.

That apparent harmony was in the one common hope and determination of achieving the downfall of the Prior government whose unsavory record was but a continuation of the Dunsmuir regime under which grave dereliction of duty on the part of the ministers came within an ace of costing the province a most valuable asset. It was when Mr. McBride gave evidence of the true motive that had influenced him that his bona fides was called in question, and in sacrificing everything in order to continue in office he showed how unworthy he was of the position in which accident had placed him. It was not the decision to adopt party lines alone that severed the union, but the decision to enter into an alliance with the discredited ministers and their supporters, on the part of Mr. McBride, who by that means alone was able to retain office at all. Had that alliance not been entered into, he could not have carried on business for a single day, and his resignation would have followed had he been refused a dissolution. Party lines would have resulted and the present campaign would have been run, as it is now, on that basis because it was the wish of the country to put an end to the unstable conditions which had been so largely responsible for the unsatisfactory state of public affairs in the province, but the campaign would not have been carried on with a conservative government in control.

The fact that McBride and Oliver worked together to bring about Prior's defeat does not in any way absolve the former for the share he had in the C. and W. scandal. The evidence given before the committee by McBride himself forbids that. He had a hand in the game and showed how little store he set by the finding of the select committee

The local newspapers had no sooner changed hands than the Vernon News, Mr. Ellison's organ, with a view to prejudicing the labor vote against the Liberal candidate, came out with a jeering editorial on the imposition of the \$500 tax on Chinese by the Liberal Government in Ottawa, stating that the Chinese were now flocking into the Province faster than ever before. The Vernon News forgot to tell its readers that Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Conservative leader of the Senate, bitterly opposed the increase of the tax on Chinese; it forgot to tell its readers that Senator Macdonald, of Victoria City, a recognized Conservative leader of this Province, acting on a telegram from James Dunsmuir, Mr. Ellison's former leader, opposed the \$500 tax and stated that its imposition was a mere trick to catch the votes of the labor

unions, which had been the curse of British Columbia.

The Vernon News, the friend of the working man, did not tell its readers that Mr. Ellison voted an increase of \$200 per annum to his own salary; voted an increase to the already large salaries of dozens of officials in Victoria, and during the very same session, the same Price Ellison voted to have the Poll Tax, which every working man must pay, increased from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Mr. Stirling's election with a handsome majority is an assured fact. This constituency has always gone Liberal, and at the coming election scores of Conservatives will come to the assistance of the Liberals in the cause of honest, business-like government.

News Advertiser
Aug 28 1903

MR. MCPHILLIPS DENIAL

"Another lie mailed" would doubtless be the familiar and classical language in which such a denial as the Attorney-General has promptly made of the statement attributed to him at Claxton, would be graphically referred to, were the boot on the other leg—that is some assertion in respect to some opponent of the Government. As we anticipated would be the case, Mr. McPhillips contradicts the assertion attributed to him to the effect that he makes a distinction between native born and naturalised British subjects. Even his bitterest opponents will not suggest that anything but the most implicit reliance can be placed on Mr. McPhillips' veracity and, therefore, as far as this matter is concerned, the incident is closed.

We would, however, suggest to our Liberal friends, whether on the platform or in the press, that they should at least, like Mrs. Dombey, "make an effort" to conduct the present campaign in a clean and decent manner. Attempts to injure the credit of an opponent, or to misrepresent his motives or words, may succeed for a time but generally recall, as in this instance, on those who resort to such tactics. The least that can be done in the way of an amende honorable to Mr. McPhillips for this attack on him is for those newspapers who made it to give as full publicity to his denial.

events to place perfect confidence in premier McBride. His vacillation in the matter of the alliance with his former opponents and the line of conduct he has seen fit to follow with respect to the disposal of the oil and coal lands in Kootenay are sufficient to warrant the feeling of distrust that is felt in all parts of the province towards him and his colleagues. The suspicion amounting to a conviction that the change of government is in name only and that to return the present government to power for a term of years would only mean the perpetration of the old regime under which the province has suffered and endured so much, is more than borne out by the facts as we know them in British Columbia. The people realise that a complete change is essential to get rid of the discredited outfit, and for that reason many conservatives will unite in electing Liberals, knowing that in the accession of the liberals, and the formation of a strong liberal government, the hope of bringing about the desired change can alone be brought to successful fruition.

The
Boundary Creek Times

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DUNCAN ROSS MANAGING EDITOR

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1903.

FLIRTING WITH THE POLITICIANS.

The action of the Provincial Mining Association executive at its Rossland meeting was in our opinion ill-advised. We are quite prepared to admit that politics should be to secure good government and the only way to secure reforms is through political action. Such action to be effective must be by one of the two great political parties. Labor parties, Socialist parties or even Mining associations may flatter themselves with the idea that they can purify the body politic without party affiliation, but experience teaches that their actions tend to delay not hasten reforms. The Provincial Mining Association started out as a non-political institution: It now wants to flirt with the candidates. We venture to say that the letter of the Association demanding categorical answers to certain questions will meet with scant courtesy from many of the candidates who are not responsible to any other than the electors in the various districts which they are to contest. In the event of their answers not being satisfactory to the executive of the Provincial Mining Association what is that body going to do? If they attempt to disci-

Liberal
aug 24 1903

pline such candidates they will find that members of the Provincial Mining Association will stand by the candidate of their party in preference to the Mining Association. Boards of Trade and similar institutions can do effective work in influencing the government or legislature by making proper representations at the proper time, but the usefulness of a board of trade would be destroyed did it attempt to interfere in a political contest. The same is equally true of the Provincial Mining Association. Its individual members will be found loyally working for their party candidate and they will give but slight consideration to resolutions passed by the executive. It would have been much wiser for the executive to take a holiday until after the elections are over.

CITY LIBERAL NOMINATION

Local Liberal Association Tenders Practically Unanimous Nomination to J. C. Brown.

Mr. Brown Expresses Appreciation at Manifestation of Confidence, but Declines Nomination.

Meeting Thereafter Adjourned, and Hope Expressed That This Decision May Be Reconsidered.

The meeting of the local Liberal Association, in the Liberal Club rooms, Dupont block, Wednesday evening, was one of unusual interest and importance, as that was the night fixed upon some weeks before for the nomination of the Liberal standard-bearer for this city in the forthcoming Provincial general election. In anticipation of this supreme function of the association the audience room was well filled by a representative and enthusiastic body of city Liberals at the usual hour, eight o'clock, and shortly afterwards the meeting was called to order by the president of the association, Mr. J. C. Brown, and dispatched, in the first place, ordinary association business.

Among other things an interesting verbal report was made by the president, who is also vice-president of the Provincial Liberal Association, of the work of the Provincial Executive in Vancouver, last week, in formulating and drafting a manifesto to the electorate of the Province, embodying the Liberal platform and policy in Provincial matters.

After the election of a lot of club members, not hitherto admitted as members of the Association, the ordinary meeting of the Association was on suggestion of the president adjourned, and the meeting resolved into a nominating convention, at which stage Mr. Brown withdrew from the chair and asked the convention to choose its own chairman.

Mr. R. P. Anderson was unanimously chosen chairman and, with a few preliminary explanatory remarks right to the point, lost no time in getting the convention down to the business for which it was called.

The method of nomination suggested by the chairman, and decided upon, was by open ballot—that is, no names were placed in nomination, but each member entitled to vote for the nomination of a candidate was handed a blank ballot, on which he wrote the name of the candidate of his choice; and, as his name was called from the membership roll, deposited his ballot in a receptacle presided over by two scrutineers—Messrs. A. M. Malins and John McMurphy having been appointed by the chairman to act in that capacity and assist the secretary, Mr. L. R. Lushy, in receiving and counting the ballots and ascertaining the result.

Between fifty and sixty members of the Association were present when the convention proceeded to balloting. Of this number, forty-eight were entitled to and did vote, and, after the secretary and scrutineers had done their

work, it was seen that all but five of the ballots, or forty-three, had been cast for Mr. J. C. Brown, the five being divided up among four other names.

The result, when officially announced, was received with hearty and prolonged applause, which was renewed with interest when Mr. Brown rose to respond to this practically unanimous nomination and expression of confidence which had been tendered him.

Mr. Brown prefaced his remarks by assuring the convention that he deeply appreciated the honor that had been done him by this hearty, practically unanimous, expression of confidence and approval by the Liberals of New Westminster. While taking for granted that he would be in the running to a certain extent, after having been the standard-bearer for the past twelve or thirteen years of what was practically the Provincial Liberal party in New Westminster, he never expected anything like such a virtually unanimous vote of the convention as this. Added to all the other expressions of confidence and approval he had received in the past, it placed him under very great obligations indeed, which he would never forget. Mr. Brown then rapidly sketched the principal features, with the results, of the four contests in which he had borne essentially the Liberal banner (while acknowledging the support of many good Conservative friends) in New Westminster, since 1890—twice to victory and twice to defeat. On the last occasion, two years ago, when he came before the people as a Cabinet Minister, and, without boasting, he could truly say, and prove, when he had secured the construction of the Fraser River bridge—about which, this he could also prove, Premier McBride knew as much, until the bridge was secured, as a dog does about the head of its bed (laughter)—on that occasion, as they all knew, he (Mr. Brown) had been defeated. He was proud to say that he had not been in public life for thirteen years without making enemies. No man, as things go, could be in public life very long, and do his duty, without treading on some people's corns that ought to be trodden on, and so make enemies. With such an expression of renewed and continued confidence as he had just received from the Liberals of New Westminster, he felt confident personally that he could go in and carry their standard to victory in this election; but his personal confidence was not the only thing to be considered. Above all things, he wished the Liberals to win in this election. There was every evidence that they were going to win throughout the Province, and, with the splendid record the Liberals had made in managing the affairs of the Dominion since their accession to power at Ottawa in 1896, it was most desirable that British Columbia, which needed it badly, should have the benefit of a Provincial Liberal administration. While, therefore, he always welcomed a good fight and could never be accused of blenching from the fray, he felt that he owed this duty to the Liberals of New Westminster, who had stood by him so nobly for so many years, and who had just again so freely and fully expressed their continued confidence in him, to efface himself on this occasion and give them an opportunity to look around among the good material they had in the town and see if they could not select an entirely new candidate, one who would be prepared to make enemies, if necessary, in the public interest, but who had not yet

(Continued on Page 2)

Economist

Aug 29 1903.

SHAKESPERE REVISED. ✓

JOSEPH'S SOLILOQUY. ✓

To meet or not; that is the question.	And other friends ask awkward questions too,	Ottawa? Hem—I wonder would they now.
Whether 'tis safer to stand pat and bluff it,	Why I supported Dunsmuir and the rest,	They turned me down before, but here I am.
Or to convene with Bodwell and with Curtis	When if I had opposed, he would have fallen.	With Greenway down and Clifford's grip relaxed.
About a party platform and a leader,	No, no convention, not for Joe this time,	What price would we be worth if we could win.
And risk th' event. I might pack the convention.	Better sit tight and trust to luck and—bunco.	'Tis true I've blustered about alien bills—
The platform's weak and out of date,	But who'll put up for us? There's the respect	They wont mind that—they know me—rather well.
though new,	That makes calamity of so much shifting.	We'll try it—say we stand on party record,
Scarce three years old and 'gins to fall already;	"Not made with prayers"—true, Israel, for you;	Prosperity and progress and the rest;
Really 'tis time some patching should be done	We must have money, that goes without saying.	Yes, swallow Sifton if it must be done.
To catch the labor men and Socialists.	Who'll put it up this time? 'Tis hard to say.	I've often swallowed just as bad before.
But I might be turned down, ah! there's the rub.	The railway folk? I doubt it very much,	Here's how, then. No convention, party lines.
To call a meeting and unbosom myself,	I have to swear they're dealing with McBride.	Come, all good Liberals, follow me, I'll lead
(That is as far as needs be, not too much),	Dunsmuir? No more, he has troubles of his own.	Until we win, then you may choose a leader.
'Twould give a chance to Curtis, my dear friend,		But if you don't choose me—well, we shall see.
To tell of sundry deals he wasn't in.		
He makes me tired—and makes others think.		

Give no Credence to Campaign Stories

It is quite evident that one of the blessings of party lines has not been to make men and newspapers more truthful in the matter of discussing the real political situation. In nearly every constituency both sides are claiming a party victory and furnishing the strongest kind of evidence in support of their contention. It is rather difficult to understand what object some men have in deliberately misrepresenting the real condition of affairs, especially when it is generally known that the statements are absolutely false. Take, for instance, the situation in Nelson. The Tribune and its editor persist in the contention that the Conservative party in this city is united, while everyone knows that the party here, through the machinations of Starkey and others, has been completely rent assunder, and that there is no possible chance of the Houstonite candidate polling half of the Conservative vote. Probably the object in this case is to create a false impression on the outside. If the Tribune is no more reliable in its general news features than it is in its discussion of politics, nothing appearing in that paper is worthy of credence.

Nelson Tribune
aug 29/1903

The Nelson and Ymir Candidates of the Liberal Party Hope to Win by Circulating Falsehoods and Hot Air.

The candidates of the Liberal Party in Nelson and Ymir cannot be truthful. In Nelson, the candidate of the party stated on the platform that the Liberal party had not granted an acre of land to any railway company. The Liberal Party rushed through the house of commons a vote to give Mackenzie & Mann millions of acres of land—not only the surface rights of the land, but all the mineral in the land and all the timber on the land—for building a railway that began nowhere and ended nowhere. They also voted this firm hundreds of thousands of dollars for building a wagon road fourteen miles long. How many acres of land in expired land grants have been revoted by the Liberal Party since it has held office at Ottawa? Nothing can be gained by stating falsehoods, but the Liberal candidates in Nelson and Ymir know that lies, plausibly circulated, are the strongest cards they can play. Their one hope of success is to mislead the people.

The Liberal-Conservatives, as a Party, Stand for the People and not for an Individual or an Organization.

A review, for the week closing today, shows little change in the political situation. There were bursts of enthusiasm at one or two points, owing to the nomination of candidates, but no general interest is yet noticeable, and none need be looked for before the beginning of October. Most of the fall fairs take place in September, and people cannot well be interested in two things at the same time. The Tribune has advices from the nine ridings in the Kootenays and from the two over in the Boundary, and it is fairly safe to predict that the Liberal-Conservatives will carry seven seats out of the eleven. The nominees of the Liberal-Conservatives are not of a class, but of the people. They have named a physician in one riding, a printer in another, a merchant in another, a clerk in another, and a railway conductor in another. None of the nominees of the party are men of one idea; all stand for the people as a whole. None of them are pledged to legislate solely in the interest of an organization, whether the organization represents capital (like the Provincial Mining Association) or labor (like the Western Federation of Miners). Laws to be good must be general, not special, in their scope. Organizations, like individuals, are inclined to be selfish; and the most baneful legislation British Columbia has had has been legislation in the interest of individ-

uals who had a pull with the government of the day. Were organizations to get a like pull, the legislation would be equally bad for the province.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY STANDS FOR THE PEOPLE, as against the individual and the individual organization.

Taking the nominees of the party in Kootenay, no one of them can be singled out as standing for selfish interests.

Thomas Caven in Cranbrook riding is a man whose property interests have been acquired from savings earned as an employe of the Canadian Pacific railway. He represents the people who have made Cranbrook one of the flourishing and progressive towns of the province. He is in close touch with the people; the people who work for a living. He did not come to the front because of his father being prominent in politics.

William Hunter in the Slocan is well known to the people in that vicinity; so well that anything The Tribune might say would appear to be as if written to fill space. He is the riding's pioneer merchant. He helped to build steamboats on Slocan lake, and ran them when there was little in it but glory. He staid with the country and took the bad with the good.

Thomas Taylor in Revelstoke riding has lived in Kootenay for fifteen years. He began work for the C.P.R. at Donald; then went to Revelstoke; was appointed mining recorder for Trout Lake mining division; was elected to the legislature; is now a member of the largest mercantile firm in the riding. All of which indicates that Mr. Taylor has grown up with the country.

George A. Fraser in Grand Forks is a druggist. Seven years ago he was a citizen of Rossland, then a boom mining town. He was elected an alderman at the first election in Rossland and stood at the head of the poll. He is just as popular in Grand Forks today as he was in Rossland in April, 1897.

Dr. George E. Spankie in Greenwood stands high in his profession. He is a young man, and has not been boosted into position through family influence. He is well liked, because he is capable.

Harry Wright in Ymir riding is a clerk, who worked from subordinate situations up to be mining recorder and assessor and collector for the most important district in the province. He has an intimate knowledge of the needs of the people of the riding, and is not trying to gain office as a special pleader for one class of men.

Robert F. Green in Kaslo riding is a pioneer. He was a laborer along the C.P.R. as early as 1885. In 1888 he was a merchant at Illecillewaet. In 1881 he removed to Ainsworth.

John Houston in the riding propose to place in the field a man in opposition to him. While he received the nomination at the convention, the delegates of the faction opposed to him remained away, and to that fact his opponents ascribe the easy victory of Houston in the matter of the nomination.

The Taylor Campaign Committee know that their candidate is beaten, but they hope to stiffen the party in other ridings by reporting dissensions in the ranks of the Liberal-Conservative Party at Nelson. The "special" from Nelson to the Vancouver Province is untrue in every particular. The Liberal-Conservative nominating convention at Nelson was attended by every delegate elected, except three (all railway engineers, whose duties compelled them to be out of town the night the convention was held), and, in addition, the convention was attended by all the alternate delegates elected. These delegates were elected at

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Why Not Chide Ottawa?

Being shy of material with which to assail the McBride government the Victoria Times calls upon the Lieutenant-Governor to note that the Constitution provides for one more minister than the Premier has called to his council, and to insist that the vacancy be filled. This point might be well taken if like some of his predecessors Mr. McBride could not fill his cabinet; but since the Premier reserves his selection from choice rather than from necessity the objection is senseless and even embarrassing to the party for whom the Times speaks.

They have in the federal constitution provision for a Minister of Railways, yet although the portfolio has become vacant under circumstances which may well be held to call for an immediate appointment, Sir Wilfrid chooses to carry on without a Minister of Railways. And Senator Templeman, the proprietor of the Times, evidently sees no harm in the delay. The example of patience he sets at Ottawa should have some effect upon his newspaper at Victoria.

THE LIBERAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903

HOW SOME OF THE MONEY WENT.

In a recent comment upon financial affairs in the Province, The Liberal promised to give, later on, a few details of the extravagance of the Conservative governments which have preceded the one at present in power. It is, of course, open to anyone to set up the quibble that the present is the first "Conservative" Government the Province has had. We have not before had a party line Government. It is true that Mr. Turner, on one occasion, boasted: "My Government is Conservative from top to bottom," but that simply meant that all the Cabinet happened to be Conservatives. Liberals supported that Government in the House, and Liberals voted for it in the country. Many Conservatives voted against it. It was not a "party" Government. So it has been with all the governments since the early eighties, omitting about twenty-two months in "elapsed time," as they say in the yacht races, but for the purposes of such a criticism of administration as this, omitting one year only, since only one set of estimates was passed by the government which held power in the short interval referred to.

AUGUST 29, 1903

CARIBOO AND LILLOO ET POLITICS

Rogers and Adams Nominated for Cariboo.

Special to The Journal.
Soda Creek, B. C., Aug. 27.—The Conservatives of Cariboo held a convention at Soda Creek on the 25th inst. for the purpose of selecting two candidates for the approaching election. There were many leading conservatives in attendance as well as the delegates from the different polling places. The names of S. A. Rogers, Wm. Adams, Field Yolland and W. A. Johnston, were balloted upon by the delegates, with the result that Messrs. Rogers and Adams were tendered the nomination.

A central Conservative Association was formed and a local platform adopted. The meeting was addressed by the candidates who both stand for better titles to mining properties.

LIBERALS IN CARIBOO.

Report says that Mr. Harry Jones and Mr. James Murphy, barrister, now of Armstrong, will be the Liberal nominees in Cariboo.

Mr. Jones is a well known miner of Berkerville; Mr. Murphy is a brother of Mr. D. Murphy, of this place.

LILLOO ET.

There is further confirmation of the probability that Mr. Arch McDonald, at present road superintendent in Lillooet district, will be Conservative candidate for Lillooet. He is being pressed to accept the nomination and has promised a definite reply in a few days. Mr. J. T. Robinson, Conservative district organizer, has been most of the week in the district.

It has been decided to hold a convention at Clinton on Saturday, September 12th, and the indications are Mr. McDonald will be the choice.

MR. D. MURPHY.

Mr. D. Murphy, ex-M. P. P. will not be a candidate in the coming election. He was urged to accept a nomination from the Conservatives of Yale and declined and has since been requested to allow his name to go before the Liberal convention in Cariboo. This he has declined to do also. This decision on Mr. Murphy's part is to be regretted by the districts mentioned and the province. Bright men of the stuff Mr. Murphy is made of are altogether to scarce among those who would be members of the next house.

ADVISES THE FARMER.

Editor Ashcroft Journal,

Dear Sir.—I notice that in your paper of the 15th inst. my name is mentioned as being the choice of the agricultural sections at the Conservative convention held in Ashcroft on that date. This is erroneous. I attended the convention in the place of another delegate from here who was indisposed and whose instructions were to nominate Mr. Semlin, or Mr. Semlin refusing the nomination, any other good man whom the agricultural sections of the upper country might wish to nominate. To my surprise the agriculturists of the eastern portion of this riding take so little interest in politics that Mr. Barclay and myself were the only delegates representing this class, Mr. Wardle and Mr. Evans I understand being more in the mining interests, and consequently, although Mr. Wardle kindly seconded my nomination of Mr. Semlin, it was impossible to do anything in the agricultural interests, as the railway men, or to speak more correctly, the Trackmen's Union, showed a solid front for the man whom they had selected and asked to come forward for nomination in their interests, which was most creditable to them, and setting an example to the other classes in this riding which I trust will be of use to them on future occasions.

Of course I know the agriculturist is handicapped by reason of his having to work longer hours both with his head and his hands and even then has a hard time to make both ends meet. Also this convention was held at his busy season, rendering it difficult for him to go the distances which as a rule farmers have to go to attend political meetings, and consequently have got into the habits of indifference, which is largely responsible for this province having been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, the result of its affairs having in the past been largely administered by professional politicians, whose only interest in the province was what they could squeeze out of it, and I would remind the farmers that sooner or later the results of their indifference will come home to them. The politician can pack up and leave, the laborer and prospector can leave, but the farmer's interests are bound up in this province and he will surely be called upon to make up any deficiency out of his hard earned land. Ask any union man where the government is to get money, he will have no hesitation in answering. Tax the land; or in other words the farmers tools. I would earnestly advise the agriculturists of the province to throw aside their indifference, their petty jealousies, and even at some sacrifice of their present time

and convenience, to emulate and profit by the good example set them by the railway employees of Yale riding. Organize political associations at every polling place. Look around you for the best man you can find in your locality, ask him to come forward, send your delegates to the conventions, and then work for the man that the convention selects. This is what Agassiz did at the convention, and I trust that all of the polling places throughout riding will do so in the future, remembering that whoever we send to represent us we are responsible for his actions.
L. A. AGASSIZ.

Liberal
aug 29 1903.

SAMPLE TORY ARGUMENTS

Desperate Straits to Which Conservative Apologists Are Reduced in Defending Defenceless Patrons.

Oliver's Crushing Arraignment of McBride Answered Even by Advertiser With Paltry Evasion.

Crazed by Its Impotence, Local Apologist Resorts to Silly Falsehoods—The Ledger in Line.

The Conservative organs in this part of the country cannot be complimented on the fight they are putting up for the Government. They appear to feel an aching void in that part of their intellectual make-up from which the arguments might be supposed to come. There is a most plentiful lack of anything like fact, logic, or reason in the stuff they serve up to their long-suffering readers under the guise of argument in favor of the Government cause.

Take the News-Advertiser, from which if from any of the Government organs reason and argument might be expected. What has it to say in reply to Mr. Oliver's crushing arraignment of the Premier? Only this—that Mr. Oliver wanted a portfolio and is disgraced because he did not get it. Suppose the statement to be true. It has been denied on the best authority, but suppose for argument's sake that it is true. What then? Would it alter by one iota the facts as to Mr. McBride's connection with the Kootenay land scandal?

Take a rough illustration. A and B are pals. It comes to the knowledge of A that B has committed burglary. B refuses to share the swag with A, whereupon A informs upon B. It may be plain to the court which tries the case that A has given evidence against B simply because he refused to divide, but will the court on that account acquit B if he is proved guilty? Certainly not. In this case, Mr. Oliver has proved his charges, and whether the people believe, or do not believe, that he acted out of spite or jealousy or whatever one chooses to call it, they certainly will not acquit Mr. McBride. Somebody said, speaking of the good record Mr. Oliver has made in the Legislature, "Oliver only furnished the mouth, McBride furnished the brains." It is not stated where he procured them, but that is a side issue. The point is, that in the matter under discussion, Mr. Oliver simply quotes the proof as furnished by the evidence of Mr. McBride himself and other witnesses. Mr. McBride furnished the political crime and for that crime he will be condemned by the High Court of the People, without any reference to the motive which may have prompted Mr. Oliver.

Take again the Premier's local organ, which is at the other end of the line from the News-Advertiser so far as ability and decency are concerned. It turns upon the same string, however, in this matter, and it adds a sort of rider. We quote: "There is, for instance, one Brown, who took up the mantle which McBride shed and devoted the energy of the one short month of official bliss to perfecting the transaction for permitting which to be commenced McBride is sacrificed by Oliver of the Glala."

That is all absolutely false, of course. Even the man who wrote it was perfectly well aware of that. Brown had nothing to do with the transaction, and knew nothing about it. But suppose it were true? Would that alter the facts as to McBride? Mr. Brown is now, and has been for some time

simply a private citizen. If he had assented to or taken part in the nefarious transaction, would that make Mr. McBride's guilt a shade less black?

Then take the Vancouver Ledger. It is now a fully equipped Government organ. Like a majority of new hands, it is a trifle "fresh." It makes a valiant attack on the Liberals, starting out with a pretence of deploring their "leaderless" condition; but winds up in the good old Tory fashion with a flat falsehood. The Liberal party is by no means leaderless. It has as its leader an Executive which represents the whole party, and is, therefore, right in line with the desire of the people to get away from the bad old fashion of personal government, and back to the true principles of "by the people, for the people." Beginning the new era, the Liberal party starts free from the bias of personal consideration for any leader, and goes to the country on a platform which, being the voice of the whole party, binds the whole party, as no leader's ipse dixit could bind it. The people know that the Liberal platform was built to express principles, not to catch votes.

On the other hand, the Conservative platform is openly sneered at by the rank and file of the party. It is general inconclusive, wishy-washy to the last degree. And what of the Conservative leader? No secret was made of the rage of a large section of the party when accident made Mr. R. McBride Premier. The Colonist very plainly voiced the sentiments of its coterie, telling the Premier almost in so many words that he must let it be understood that he would step down and out as soon as the election was over unless he wanted a large body of Conservatives to withdraw their support from the party. A leader of that description may be something to boast of in the opinion of the Ledger, but The Liberal cannot agree with it.

Feeling, probably, how deplorably weak its utterances were, the Ledger endeavored to buttress them in the good Tory fashion, with a falsehood. It relates that, "at a meeting of the faithful recently," it was decided that two leading Liberals, whom the Ledger does not name, but whom it describes as "among the ablest" of the party, should be barred from selection as leader. It goes on to state that a pledge was drawn up and presented to the "candidate to be" binding him not to vote for either of the two, and that he signed it. The story was intended to be understood, and was understood, as referring to action taken at the recent meeting of the Liberal executive. The Liberal has the authority of a member who was present for saying that the story is not only absolutely false, but ridiculously so. Every Liberal member elected will be eligible for selection by his fellow-members as leader of the party; and, as the man selected will be the choice of the majority, he will be followed with a loyalty and heartiness which the present leader

of the Conservatives can never hope to elicit.

The Ledger winds up its article with a plea for the Government, which is simply delicious in its calm assumption that black is white, and which ends with that "please go away and let me sleep" refrain which the organs are practising just now.

Herald
aug 30 1903

Opening Shot Of Campaign

Socialistic Candidate Addresses Big Meeting in Opera House

The opening shot of the local political campaign was fired last night at a Socialist meeting in the opera house at which Messrs. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, F. Ogle, and Parker Williams, were announced to speak. At ten minutes to eight o'clock the doors of the opera house were opened and at 8:20 the curtain rose.

Mr. Geo. Taylor, of Northfield, was in the chair and the following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Parker Williams, F. Ogle, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, George Eastman, Northfield. The hall was well filled with a sprinkling of ladies. In opening, Mr. Taylor asked for a patient hearing, and invited speakers from the other side to the platform. Mr. Parker Williams was the first speaker. He said the Liberals and the Conservatives had to find out what the people wanted before they could make a platform, but the Socialist platform was for every day in the year, election or no election.

Socialist programme is a world movement. The Liberal and Conservative parties had promised all kinds of prosperity, but conditions were worse to-day than ever before, and the prospect was blacker.

The Liberal and Conservative parties were only the executive committees of the capitalists class. The independent labor party was an acknowledgment of this when an independent labor party was elected he was between the two big parties and got squeezed.

In Nanaimo this party was dead and didn't know it. All the legislation of the past ten years has not benighted workmen on the whole, one iota. He complained that the Liberal government had been seven years in passing the Chinese exclusion law. Socialism demands that civilization be based on something more substantial than the ability to create profit for someone else.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite then came forward and was greeted with applause. He said he had stood on that platform three years ago and asked them to send him to Victoria, and he then pledged himself to be true to the interests of labor. After three trying sessions he was proud to be able to say he had kept every pledge. He had cast 180 votes in that house and every one of them in the interests of labor.

But it was charged that he was a Socialist. He begged to remind them that two years ago at Victoria on Labor Day he had stated that the only true remedy for labor troubles was Socialism. Last year on Labor Day he had stated that Socialism was the only true solution. Ralph Smith had followed him on that occasion and had said he could not take exception to anything in his speech, at least very little, and had also said that trades unionism could not do everything, nor could Socialism do everything, nor were even the principles of Christianity perfect. Yes, those were his very words. Yet when it was necessary to bring out a candidate in support of the grafters and hoodlums in Victoria and W. W. B. McInnes came out to

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support the rottenest government B. C. had ever had, both Nanaimo papers had vied with each other in heaping abuse on the cause of Socialism and on him.

They said it was his immediate duty to resign. Public meetings were to be called to ask him to resign. Petitions also were to be circulated but as far as he knew the only meetings were held in the corner meetings, such as were held by the civic league. He did not believe they could produce a decent petition among the whole crowd. Also he was accused of being an agitator but that was what he had been sent to the house to do—to agitate on the settlers' rights question for instance and he had done so, and would continue to agitate for the workers' rights and when he ceased to agitate they should watch him closely and turr him down.

If he was a dangerous man, as had been charged, to whose interests was he dangerous? Certainly not to the interests of workmen, but to the grafters and hoodlers, and he was proud of that. The spirit of discontent essential to progress. He had intended to take up his record in the house and deal with that in the presence of those who knew all about it and he had invited them to this meeting, but since they hadn't seen fit to come, he would turn his attention to Socialism and deal with the other matter at some other time.

The fight of the present day was between capital and labor, between capitalism and Socialism. There was no other fight in the world but that. He referred to Cumberland, Ladysmith and Fernie to prove this contention and went on to say that conditions were gradually growing worse than ever before and recent history had proved that the wage earner could not depend on the trades union to emancipate his condition.

He had looked into it and found it was not capable of even helping the worker forward. He believed that the worker should always be a member of a union because it gave him some ground to work on, but the trades union could not possibly affect any real good. Now, wages was the price paid for labor power. Labor power was a commodity just the same as flour or sugar, and was governed by the same laws. Supply and demand determined the price. If labor was scarce wages would rise; if it was plentiful, wages would go down. No legislative enactment can vary the operation of that law nor fix the price of labor. The market governs it entirely.

The price of labor power was based on the cost of existence and propagation. Sometimes, of course, it varies according to circumstances and according to the law of supply and demand, but it always came back to the old basis, the cost of existence, and propagation. It is claimed that the capitalist pays wages. This is not so. The workman produces his own wages. Labor positively creates all wealth, and to whom does it belong? The capitalist does not employ you for your good, but only to produce profits. That's exactly where the interests of capital and labor clash. Higher wages always means lower profits. Lower wages means higher profits; and so long as this continues there can be no perma-

ent settlement of the labor problem.

Arbitration is proposed, but labor has nothing to arbitrate. They claim that all they produce should belong to them, that is, the class-conscious ones do, which means that they are conscious to the wage earning class.

The only weapon of the trades union was the strike. Socialists look upon the strike as absolutely useless. It hurts the workingman only, not the capitalist who enjoys his comforts—and luxuries just as usual, but the workingman and their wives and children had to starve.

As a class the capitalists always win strikes and as a class the workingmen always lose. Three thousand years ago at the building of the pyramids they adopted the strike and at the present day they were not one step advanced from that. To-day the trades union proposed no other weapon against the capitalist class, the master class, the slave-owning class, except to fight.

Labor, however, had another weapon, the ballot. In Australia and New Zealand there had been certain improvements brought about but on the whole they were practically the same as ever.

He had been sent down to Victoria to pass such legislation as this and he was proud to say he had forced more legislation of this kind through the house than any collection of wage-earning representatives at any time, who ever sat in that house. Still your position is no better than before, and if he were to continue doing that for 10 years, your position would be very little better than it is to-day.

Legislation of that kind does not touch the spot. It does not relieve you from grinding toil or the position of being forced to get permission to work. That's the labor problem. It's nothing more than the right to work and the right to live. The wage-earners of to-day have no right to live except by permission of the capitalist class. Do you own the product of your toil? No. You have absolutely no control over it in any shape or form. The wage-earners of the world to-day get only one-fifth of what they produce. Two hundred years ago, when the workers owned the tools of production. They were in the best condition of any time in the history of the world. Prof. J. Thorold Rogers gives facts and figures in support of this contention. Now, after all these years the condition of labor had gone back and it was up to you to tell why. The reason was simple. Then the workmen owned their own tools; now they are owned by the master class, the slave-owning class, who used them to exact profit and not to do useful things.

The profit system began in one workman employing others and making a profit out of them. Even when this system began the workmen formed themselves into guilds and passed a law that no man should employ more than a certain number of men, but this law could not stand. The law of the market prevailed and finally the employed and finally the employer was privileged to employ as many as he liked. Then by degrees machinery was introduced throwing thousands of men out of employment and onto the labor market to compete with their fellows and reduce wages. He admitted that the development of the machine and the immense trusts that were being formed were making it easier for them to take possession of them, but at the same time they displaced thousands of men and threw them on the labor market to depress wages. Socialism had been abused by the Free Press and the Herald and Ralph Smith, who had made a huge monster and stuffed it with straw and then smashed it.

Socialism, it was said, would destroy the marriage system. Well, now, I get all the wages I earn, how does that prevent me from getting married? Socialism has nothing to do with the marriage system. It deals only with economics.

Again, it is said it means to divide up. No such thing. It means to stop dividing up. It means taking the four-fifths of production that is now handed over to the capitalist class and giving it to those who produced it. He would give them some figures that were absolutely startling. In the United States there were 80,000,000 people, but the whole wealth of that country was produced by four million men and one million women. Thus seventy-five million people were living on the work of five million men, women and children. Ralph Smith had said

Socialism would destroy the identity of interests between capital and labor. How could it do that when there is no such identity of interests. Capital and labor always quarrelled at every point.

Socialism had not anything to do with marriage or religion or music or any such things. It dealt only with the necessities of life. Food, clothing and shelter. It is the labor problem he had never understood till the present day. The people had been shocked during the last session of the house at the exposures of rascality, thieving and jobbery. He could assure them that there was lots more to expose and before another session was over there were names that some of them were proud of to-day would be trailing in the dust. He would put one problem to them. If it took 30,000 acres of land to satisfy ten Tories, how much would it take to satisfy the Liberal party and all its political hangers on from here to Victoria? He hoped to deal with this matter at a later date when the proper men were on the platform. No system of society could be right that was founded on a wrong system. The present system was immoral and a bad tree could not bring forth good fruit.

It has been said Socialism is confiscation. Not at all. It is restitution. It simply means the restoring to the wage earner what has been taken away from him. It is also said that Socialism will not compensate but he wanted to tell them it would. Under Socialism the hours of labor would be cut down one half and the remuneration doubled and trebled easily. These were scientific facts that could not be refuted.

Mr. Kingsley was supposed to be an extreme man but if they had gone through Kingsley's experience they would be bitter too. He had lost both his limbs in service of capitalist masters and got but little, if any, remuneration. Now he was devoting his time to the interests of the workers and was being battered about from pillar to post. Kingsley was an extreme man and yet he had heard Kingsley say that he was willing to provide for the capitalist and see to it that he and his family were provided for in comfort and luxury during their lifetime. Is that not enough? Kingsley was also willing to compensate superintendents and managers with all it was possible for a man to produce in his lifetime. This amount was about \$120,000. If they get that they will get all they require and more than they deserve.

The first act, however, of a Socialist government would be the referendum and by means of that they could vote for any measure they liked to be carried in any manner they wanted. In this way the question of compensation would be decided by the people themselves. They would seize the reins of

government and acquire by legal enactment as rapidly as possible all the machinery of production. That was the programme. In the meantime he would stand for every reform that can be conceived of as being in the interests of the working man and would lift the pressure off 'he should place it on the broad shoulders of the capitalist he would favor. Any measure that was in the interests of the laboring class he would vote. I stand to-day for the interests of labor better than ever. I have stood before and if returned to the house I will devote my time to your interests and your interests alone.

Mr. Huthornthwaite sat down amid loud and long continued applause. The next speaker was Mr. F. Ogle, who amused the crowd with a few droll sayings that had neither bearing on Socialism nor politics. As a mirth provoker Mr. Ogle is decidedly it and Mr. J. Dixon, with whose sayings Nanaimo audiences are familiar, has a most dangerous rival in Mr. Ogle. He started off by saying he would deal with leading article in the Herald but failed to deal with it except to say it was lying and scurrilous.

He was also going to deal with Canada in a way that would give his old friends from the Tyneside a bad jar. All he did to Canada was to tell the moth eaten tale that says:

God made it.

The King rules it.

And the C. P. R. owns it.

This was considered very funny by the Socialists who apparently didn't know it was old in the days of Nebuchadnezzar. He said he would tell a great deal about the old country and incidentally brought Ralph Smith's name into his remarks in a

manner that might lead one to suppose he had a fine story to tell of Ralph if he only cared to, but he stopped there, taking the highly elevated moral ground that the business of a socialist was to deal with principles not persons. Later on he referred again to "my friend, Ralph Smith," as being tagged onto the coat tails of the Liberal party and several persons shouted from the audience, "Ralph Smith's all right." Ogle put his hand up to his ear in true Dixonian style and said, "Eh?"

"Ralph Smith's all right," came back the answer.

"It all depends," he said, "on the spectacles you look through."

This was so clever that the Socialist party fairly yelled with delight and Ogle strutted around the platform for a minute or two with his thumbs in his waistcoat, admiring himself.

When the applause subsided the great man spoke again, "Don't get excited," he admonished, "I'm all right." Then Bellam broke loose again and Ogle was certainly the hero of the occasion. Mr. Smith had said to a friend of his a day or two ago that Socialism was a dream. "And how did you answer him?" I asked. "Well, he gave him a pretty good answer for a man that don't know much about Socialism but it's not the kind of an answer I'm going to give here to-night. No, sir, I want to tell Mr. Smith that some dreams come true." This sally was duly applauded and the speaker hugged himself with satisfaction.

Then he started to give the two basic principles of Socialism. The first was "all the means of production and distribution belong to people by the people and in the interests of the people." The second basic principle remains to be told, possibly the speaker thought one of his intellectual bon mots was about all the audience could digest over Sunday and he proceeded to close his speech by advising the

people to take the Daily Herald because he would have a column reply to the aforesaid leading article on Tuesday morning. He had asked for two columns but the cruel editor and manager who was sitting on the platform turned him down and he would be forced to confine himself to one column. He promised, however, to delve deep into Socialism and enlighten the dense ignorance of Nanaimo people on this subject. "But by all means," he concluded, "take the Daily Herald, not for my sake, but your own." The audience endorsed this sentiment with loud cheers.

The meeting, adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for Hawthornthwaite.

*New Advertiser
aug 30 1903*

PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. F. Carter-Cotton Selected as the Conservative Standard-Bearer in Richmond.—Liberals Nominate Mr. J. C. Brown as Their Candidate.

The delegates nominated by the Conservatives of Richmond to select a candidate to contest the constituency in the coming Provincial campaign, convened in the Conservative Club rooms at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the various districts being represented as follows:

- Squamish—G. Thorne.
 - North Vancouver—A. D. Nye and A. E. Kealy.
 - South Vancouver—J. Edgerton and W. Jefferson.
 - Steveston—J. J. Wilson, F. N. Trifles and O. E. Darling.
 - Central Park—W. McDermott and W. Coulter.
 - Eburne—C. H. Simpson, M. Wilkinson and Conolly.
 - Howe Sound—G. W. Gibson.
- The choice of the convention, after discussion of several ballots, finally fell upon Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, and when

that gentleman was called to the Club rooms, and presented with the decision of the meeting, by the Chairman, Mr. Michael Wilkinson, he was enthusiastically greeted.

The conduct of the convention disclosed nothing but the most loyal disinterestedness in the party cause. There was apparently but one object in the mind of the assembly, namely, to give its best endeavors for the advancement of public and party interests. The ballot being settled, there was immediate abatement of the good-natured rivalries which obtained, and the candidate found himself among an assembly unanimously given to his support.

"I need scarcely say," said Mr. Cotton, in response to calls for a speech, "how very much obliged I am to you for the nomination tendered me. As a good many of you know, I have not sought this nomination. Over two months ago several gentlemen living in Richmond came to me and asked me if I would be willing to accept the nomination for the riding if it was tendered to do so, as I was hesitating then whether I should again seek parliamentary honors. A few days ago some gentlemen again came to me from your riding and pointed out that you could not very well agree on any local man, and were anxious to hold the constituency for the Conservative Party, and for the present Government, which represents that party. I pointed out to these gentlemen that in my opinion it was most desirable

able that you should have a local man, although I am not altogether an outsider, having been a taxpayer in your riding for 15 years. Still my whole course has been in Vancouver, which, although surrounded by your riding, is a different constituency. I asked them to give me a little time to think it over, promising to let them know what my position was. I consulted several friends here, and they said if the people of Richmond wished me to be their candidate I should accept, as there was a rumor that the seat would be contested by a powerful and influential representative of the Liberal Party. I therefore communicated with those gentlemen who had been to see me and told them that if I was nominated, and if it was the wish of the people of Richmond, I would accept.

"I think, gentlemen," said Mr. Cotton, "that it is only right that I should put these matters before you, for I do not wish any of you, either in this convention or in any part of the riding to think that I have endeavored to force myself upon the constituency. This convention having done me the honor of selecting me as the Conservative standard-bearer in Richmond riding, and as a supporter of the McBride Administration I have much pleasure now in

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

With your help I have no doubt we shall be victorious on the 21st of October, and keep Richmond as a Conservative constituency, amongst the supporters of the present Government. (Cheers.)

As regards myself, although perhaps not known to you all personally, I have been in the Province during the last 15 or 16 years, and as some of you may know, have taken part in previous contests in Richmond riding. When your late member, Mr. Kidd, first came out in 1891 I was one of his strongest supporters; spoke at several places in the riding, and did all I could to secure his

election, because I felt sure, from the knowledge I had of Mr. Kidd in municipal and other matters, that if elected he would make a good, faithful representative. I think you will agree with me that I was not wrong in the estimation I formed of Mr. Kidd. I am only sorry to think that Mr. Kidd did not see his way clear to accept the nomination, as I believe if he had he would have been elected unopposed. As a candidate following him I can only hope that if elected my service may be as satisfactory to the people.

As to my political principles, I do not suppose they require much explanation to you. Unfortunately I am connected with a newspaper, and have to speak out in that newspaper plainly on many questions. On some questions it is quite possible some Conservatives may disagree with me; and while here it may be as well to explain now, at the beginning of the campaign, one or two matters which I think have been misrepresented.

In 1900, as you all know, the Semlin Government was dismissed from office not because of any fault found with it by the people, because on the whole they were well satisfied with the administration of that Government. But there were certain intrigues set on foot and the result was that Mr. Semlin was dismissed. Mr. Semlin then called a meeting of his supporters in the House, and told them that he did not intend to run again, and asked them to select a man to take his place. He was good enough to suggest my name, and I was unanimously elected by the members of what was then the

PROVINCIAL PARTY

and the supporters of the Semlin Government to take his place.

The question was then put to me: Supposing in the confusion which is arising, through the action of Mr. Joseph Martin, some Liberals should set up the Liberal standard, and some Conservatives the Conservative standard, where would I stand under these circumstances? Would I desert my party, which had pledged itself to me as a Provincial party, and join the Conservative Party, in which I might hope to have strong support? Well, gentlemen, I had no hesitation in saying then that, as I pledged myself to Mr. Semlin and the members of that party, both in the House and outside, I would stand with them whatever might befall.

In this election there was a Conservative Party started and a Liberal Party started. I was between the two. Many leading Conservatives here came to ask me to go on their ticket, promising me ample support, which I have no doubt would have been forthcoming if I would stand with them. But I told them

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I could not do that; that I had given my word that I would stand with the Provincial Party, whether it was successful or not. I said whatever happened to me, and I realised the difficulty of my position between two fires, still I would rather go to defeat and keep my word than go with the Conservative Party and have it said afterwards that for the sake of getting elected I had broken my pledges. I think you will agree, whatever might have been the result to myself, I did right in standing by the pledges I gave. (Cheers.)

Now things are different. The Conservatives at Revelstoke re-affirmed their decision to run on

PARTY LINES.

The Liberals at more than one convention have asserted the same thing. Therefore, now we stand face to face, two distinctive parties, and I stand as one of the Conservative host. (Applause.) This battle which we are going to fight, is the Conservative cause in Richmond Riding.

But there is one point which should not be forgotten in regard to this matter. Neither the Conservative Party nor the Liberal Party has any record in Provincial politics. With both of us it is a clean slate. The Conservatives, by the fortunes of war, or, as some would say, the intervention of a kind Providence, for the good of the country, are now in power, and it rests with us now, with the Conservatives of Richmond, and of the whole Province, that they shall make the people feel that they have a good thing in the Conservative Government. (Applause.) If we do right, if the Government does right, if the members of the Legislature do right, if the people, particularly the Conservative section of the people, do right, we can maintain our Government in power. It all depends on the way we administer the affairs of the Province. Of course the Government can only be as good as the members of the Legislature of which it is composed, and the Legislature can only be as good as the men that the electors send to represent them. Therefore, after all, it rests with the people whether they shall have a good or a bad Government.

Mr. Cotton said he hoped to visit the different settlements of the district in the not distant future, and trusted to have an opportunity of consulting with the people in regard to those matters of concern to their local interests.

Mr. F. J. Buttimer, whose name was with that of Mr. Cotton, before the convention, extended congratulations to Mr. Cotton after the meeting, and assured him of his hearty support.

The Liberals of Richmond also held their convention in this City yesterday afternoon, meeting in the Hastings Street Committee rooms at 2 o'clock, and nominated Mr. J. C. Brown as their candidate.

The district was represented as follows:

Central Park—Arthur Lobley, R. L. Green, T. Maine.

South Vancouver—Joseph Jones, D. B. Johnson, John F. Ewen, M. R. Wells, David H. Read, Robert Barker.

Eburne—W. F. Stewart, D. McDonald, B. W. Mowatt, W. E. Buckingham, D. M. Webster.

Steveston—Carvil Steves, Thomas Bennett, Frank J. Rossland.

North Vancouver—J. McMillan.

The chair was occupied by Mr. B. W. Garratt.

Mr. Brown was in attendance during the proceedings and acknowledged the nomination in an eloquent speech.

The Colonist.

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BOARD OF TRADE IN POLITICS.

The Victoria Board of Trade, by a majority of two in a meeting of sixteen members, has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that we, the Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade, hereby heartily endorse the Federal government's endeavor to have constructed another transcontinental railway, and that we strongly urge all our representatives not to place any obstacle in the way of such construction.

This is a straight political resolution, approving of the Laurier government's railway policy in its entirety. Both political parties are committed to policies of immediate railway extension, and both of these policies involve the construction of a line of railway from the mountains to the Pacific Coast. A resolution approving of such a railway, pointing to its necessity, and especially emphasizing the advantage to British Columbia in having construction begin from the Pacific Coast, as well as from the Eastern terminus of the section, would have been quite fitting and within the functions of a Board of Trade. But a resolution such as was passed, endorsing the particular policy of a particular party, was entirely unfitting and alien to the proper functions of a Board of Trade. We have no objection to nine Liberals and seven Conservatives engaging in an academic discussion on the government's policy and passing a vote of confidence in the government. This is a free country. But they should do so under the organization and name of a Debating Society, and not under the charter of a Board of Trade. Nor have we any objection to sixteen members, or rather, nine, of the Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade going into politics from a political point of view. Bless their souls, they will not hurt politics. We believe, as a matter of fact, that there are more than nine people in Victoria who favor the government's policy. Our objection to the passage of such a resolution is not that these gentlemen are not entitled to their political opinions, nor that their expressing them in this way will have any political influence one way or another, but simply that the introduction of politics into the Board of Trade must destroy its usefulness, and therefore injure the city of Victoria. The businessmen of the city of Victoria do not subscribe to the upkeep of a Board of Trade for the purpose of listening to and taking part in the academic discussion of political questions. A mock parliament would be a much more suitable and a much less expensive organization. The object of a Board of Trade is the practical discussion of matters affecting the commercial interests of the city of Victoria, on which it is within the power of the Board to exert influence and take action. If it is made to serve other purposes, it loses its usefulness for the purposes it is properly designed to serve.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

The News-Advertiser seems to be greatly troubled about the liberal platform, much more than are the liberals themselves. The cause of the uneasiness is not difficult to determine. When the liberals adopted their platform it appealed so strongly to the conservatives that when they had some months later held their convention they felt compelled to adopt some of the chief planks of the liberal structure. But times change, and with the change of times there is also a change in conditions, and these in turn demand some expression of opinion from the political parties.

The conservatives fail to realize the necessity of keeping abreast of the times and are content to rest upon their platform as originally composed. Not so the liberals, who would fain make their announcement of policy meet the needs of the hour. This they appear to have done though not quite in the way the News-Advertiser would have the public believe. And there is the fault of meddling with things about which gross ignorance prevails. Fools step in where angels fear to tread, and conservative busybodies meddle with matters about which they know nothing.

From some source or other the Advertiser has got hold of a garbled account of the alleged altered platform. As a matter of fact, though no official statement has yet been made as to what the manifesto to be issued by the liberals will contain, it is not likely that any of the planks of the platform will be dropped, as the Advertiser suggests. Why should they be?

It is ridiculous for the Advertiser to attempt to lay claim to the alleged new planks. We say alleged, for it is all pure guesswork upon the part of the conservative paper. What the executive of the liberal association did will be made public when they feel inclined, and not to suit the conservatives or their organs. But for the sake of argument let us see what there is of truth and fact in the Advertiser's ravings over the so-called planks said to have been stolen from the conservatives by the liberals. Take for instance the 2 per cent tax, which we are told the liberals are going to abolish, and which we are also told is a plank in the conservative platform. If the News-Advertiser will point out the number of that plank the public will be very much indebted. It does not appear in the platform as printed in every conservative paper in the province. There is a plank to the effect that "to encourage the mining industry the taxation of metaliferous mines should be based on the basis of a percentage on the net profits." Perhaps that is the plank the Advertiser speaks of, but that is altogether different to the explicit statement of policy to abolish the 2 per cent tax on mines. The former is a mere generality; the latter is a specific pledge upon a definite issue. If the conservatives are so anxious to amend the taxation of mines, why have they not done so? Is not the present government a conservative government? They were in power before the house adjourned, and they had ample time and opportunity to make good some at least of their professions. But they did nothing. Neither did premier Prior, who, as minister of mines, and a conservative, who was bound by the conservative platform, had opportunity to amend the law, had he been so minded. Of course the reply that will be made to this is obvious enough; it will be asserted that premier Prior was not at the head of a conservative government, and that when a conservative government was formed

there was lacking the opportunity to do anything. All of which is very true, but whose fault is that? It is the fault of the conservatives. They entered into an unholy compact by which they bartered the honor of the country for their own ends and to suit their own

ambitions. Premier McBride would not be the head of the government of this province today had he not truckled to the demands of the discredited conservative ministers and their conservative supporters. Had premier McBride been possessed of that strength with which a first minister must, to be successful, be endowed, he would not have consented to take office and as a price of support, as a price for enjoying the sweets of office between the time of the dissolution of the house and the forming of the new liberal government which will administer the affairs of the country after the elections, be willing to forego the golden opportunity to put into effect some of those wonderful planks about which the Advertiser is making such an ado.

One feels inclined to think the Advertiser is, to use a slang phrase, "joshing" the people, when it offers such a statement for their delectation as that in which another of the alleged new liberal planks, civil service reform, is claimed as another old conservative but thoroughly seasoned plank. Such a subject as civil service reform, or reform of any kind for that matter, is not mentioned in any form in the conservative platform. It is the very last thing the conservatives as a whole would think of attempting. They would suffer too much in the effort since it would mean their undertaking to destroy the existing conditions in the provincial civil service which are in the main the direct result of the handiwork of conservatives. Any interference with the machine would be bitterly resented by those who would be affected and their friends, whose name is legion. It is a task the conservatives will shirk now and always. But it is a task very meet for the liberals, the reform party, to essay, and that they will carry out what are very necessary reforms in the civil service is just as assured as the disinclination of conservatives to meddle with what would be to them a veritable hornet's nest.

The conservative platform may be satisfactory to the News-Advertiser, but it will scarcely satisfy the needs of the people of British Columbia.

Columbian
Aug 31 1903

ODIOUS ACCUSATIONS WERE WITHOUT TRUTH

No Evidence Supporting Opposition Slander Produced.

FISHERMEN STILL ON THE LIST

And Will Vote in the Coming Elections—Court of Revision Leaves List Intact.

As a result of the sitting of the Court of Revision of the provincial voters' list, the fishermen whose registration was attacked so conspicuously by the committee of the Liberal Association are confirmed in their right to the franchise, and the list of 1001 names remains intact. Not a shadow of evidence was produced to sustain the odious accusations of perjury and subornation of perjury which the opposition campaigners have been making in this connection. Collector S. A. Fletcher presided over the Court, which met this morning, and counsel representing the parties were Mr. F. W. Howay for the objector Draper and others and Mr. H. L. Edmonds for the Gifford committee.

The first case called was that of Robert Kennedy, objected to by Geo. Hargreaves. Evidence was offered that this elector had ceased to be a resident of this city, having removed to Dewdney riding and taken up ranching there, but the objection was dismissed as not sustained.

The next case, against the registration of A. J. Armstrong was withdrawn in view of doubt as to the law upon the case. Armstrong is a customs official, whose duties compel residence at Seattle, but who declares himself only temporarily absent from New Westminster and claims the right to vote.

Then came the first of the bunch of twenty-five objections recorded by the Liberal committee, Geo. H. Woods, until recently a planerman at the Royal City Mills, was protested on the ground that he has ceased to be a resident. It is not disputed that since registering here a few weeks ago Mr. Woods has gone to Seattle in search of employment; but Mr. H. L. Edmonds on behalf of the Gifford committee, took the exception that the act provides for twenty-one days notice in the case of an elector objected to on the ground of leaving the country, while only twelve days notice had been given in this case. It is not admitted that Woods is permanently absent. The objection was sustained and the name remains on the list.

James Burgess, a fisherman was objected to on the ground of non-residence. Mr. Howay for the objector called fishery guardian Thomas Hembrough, and Magnus Sinclair, canner, who testified that Burgess is a fisherman following his calling along the river and not a resident of the city. Mr. Burgess, however, being called by the collector, testified that his absence is only temporary, in pursuit of his calling, and that he regards New Westminster as his home.

The collector dismissed the objection, and confirmed the registration. In view of this decision Mr. Howay withdrew the objections entered in the other twenty-three cases, and the proceedings terminated.

There were no objections entered to the lists for Dewdney, Delta and Richmond, for which also Mr. Fletcher was collector, and these were confirmed.

MOST FAVORABLE PROSPECT.

The premier and his cabinet are more than pleased with the prospects of their candidates all over the province, and confidently expect that on the 21st of October the Conservatives will have as clean a sweep here as in the province of Manitoba.

A gentleman in the close confidence of the government says that the premier is very much amused with the erroneous report sent out from Victoria that he had stated that the Conservative candidate was going to have a close election in Atlin, when, as a matter of fact, Hon. Mr. McBride stated that whoever the candidate may be he will win as easily as Mr. Clifford will over his opponent in Cassiar. The candidate in Atlin will likely be Dr. Young.

In Richmond, Mr. Cotton will oppose Mr. Brown, and as Mr. Dewdney beat Mr. Morrison all through the riding in the last Dominion election, there is no reason to believe that Richmond will not remain Conservative still. A peculiar feature about this campaign is that both candidates were at one time prominent members of the now long since defunct Provincial party.

In Delta, the convention will be held on the 7th of September, and if any of the men mentioned accept it is likely that John Oliver has sat for the last time in the provincial house. The names mentioned are F. J. Couthard, ex-Reeve Bensen, and Mr. Kitson, all large and prosperous ranchers.

In Cariboo, S. A. Rogers and W. Adams have just been nominated, and the Liberals will certainly have a hard time to get two candidates there that will run anywhere near these two gentlemen. In Lillooet, A. McDonald will likely oppose Dr. George Sanson successfully.

In all the other districts, with the exception of Fernie and Rossland, the Conservative candidates are already chosen, and in every instance are the strongest possible men, which is prophetic of the whole campaign that in this first party-line election the government has had no trouble in getting the most able and brilliant men to come forward. In Fernie, Mr. Bentley, mill owner, will be the probable choice of the convention, and in Rossland it will likely be ex-Mayor Goodeve.

Coming back to the coast, the party here is most enthusiastic. It would look in New Westminster as if the Liberals were not going to be able to get any one sufficiently bold to offer himself up as a sacrifice to contest that seat with Thomas Gifford.

In Vancouver the convention will be held within the next few weeks, and judging from the names spoken of as probable candidates that a stronger and cleaner ticket was never put up than those who will in all probability fight for the government cause in this city.

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Continued Aug 31 1903
on Page 342.

The Liberals all over the province seem to be divided and disorganized, and their best men, in most instances, seem to be standing aloof, and, in fact, in very many instances propose to give the new administration a chance to see what it can do, and also to help settle the question of party government.

Colonist
Sep 1 1903

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

B. C. Government Executive Council Pass a Most Important Minute.

Urge Dominion Government to Build From Coast and Employ no Asiatics.

At the end of last week there was an unusually important meeting of the British Columbia government executive council, when a minute was passed recommending the Dominion authorities, first, to work on the mountain section of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway by commencing operations from the Pacific terminus and so continuing eastwards to the boundary of British Columbia.

It was further agreed to recommend to the Dominion government that no Asiatics be employed on the construction of that section of the road.

Due notice of this minute of the Executive Council has been forwarded to the parliamentary representatives of the province at Ottawa, and as it is exactly in line with the well-known opinions of those gentlemen, there will probably be no difficulty about their taking a strong personal interest in the matter.

Prominent politicians who had learned the news of the government's action strongly praised the wisdom of it, and said that it was precisely what was needed at this time. There could not be a doubt, they were of opinion, that the Dominion government would take the matter into their most earnest consideration. One gentleman said it was cheering to know that the matter had come so far along as the discussion of the labor question, and he had no doubt that were the provincial government's sensible proposals accepted, the results would be of the most beneficial character to British Columbia as a whole. Otherwise the building of the railway would be of no practical benefit at all to the southern portion of the province.

It was pretty generally feared throughout the province that in the building of the road Eastern men and supplies would be used exclusively, coming in over the Eastern section of the road. It is pointed out that the C. P. R. did the fair thing by the province in building their line from the sea Eastward (the Oudemouk contract, etc.), which was of great benefit to the trade of the country at that time.

The general opinion seems to be that the Executive Council has very nearly voiced the prevailing sentiment of the people of British Columbia, and that it is difficult to see how the Dominion government can refuse to grant such a reasonable request. Provided that the Western section of the road be commenced from the Pacific, and that only white labor be employed in construction, this great work will confer an immense benefit upon the trade of the province generally.

Times
Sep. 1 1903

PROTECTING THE PROVINCE.

In this morning's issue the Colonist, anxious to demonstrate that the Conservative party is vigilant in the interests of this province, announces that the local government have "drawn attention to two grave defects in which the interests of British Columbia have not been protected in the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill." The first, it is claimed, is that no provision has been made in the contract for construction from the western terminus eastward, and the second, that no provision has been made for the exclusion of Oriental labor from the work.

The Conservative organ follows this up by charging the Laurier government, Senator Templeman and Ralph Smith, M. P., with overlooking the interests of the province. "Marked indifference" is another term it employs in referring to the alleged conduct of the government and gentlemen mentioned.

Senator Macdonald in the same issue grows angry with the Times and with Ralph Smith, M. P., for seeking to set him right on the same subject. However since neither the Colonist nor Mr. Macdonald seem to be able to believe it, we will be obliged to repeat a few statements for the benefit of some who might read these misleading charges.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has to be completed from ocean to ocean in five years.

How that can be done if construction is not commenced on the Western end immediately on the completion of the surveys the Colonist may be able to explain. No one else can.

Moreover the contract will contain such a provision as the local government profess to seek.

While neither Japs or Chinese are specifically mentioned in the agreement, a clause has been inserted in the Railway act specially to meet this case, to the effect that the fair wage law shall apply. Hon. Mr. McBride may have the best interest of the province at heart, but his eleventh hour concern in this great work smacks a little of the demagogue and the charlatan.

The interests of British Columbia have been carefully safeguarded in every way. Within the next five years twenty millions will be expended between Fort Simpson and our Eastern boundary. The province for all time will be absolved from the necessity of subsidizing a railway to open up central British Columbia. Does Mr. McBride and the Colonist approve of that? If they do why don't they follow the example of the Victoria Board of Trade and H. D. Heimken, president of the Conservative Association, and sinking partisanship, publicly and unequivocally endorse the great enterprise?

While this railway will be of immense value to every province it passes through, there is no province to which it means so much as British Columbia. If Mr. McBride and the Colonist desire that the bill now before the House be defeated they should state so plainly.

Inland Sentinel
Sep. 1 1903.

BOARD OF TRADE IN POLITICS.

The Victoria Board of Trade has passed a resolution endorsing the railway policy of the Laurier Government, and urging the B. C. Members not to oppose it. The only members of the Dominion Parliament likely to do so are Senator Macdonald and Thos. Earl, M. P., both of whom are Conservatives. Every other member from the Province is too well aware of

the advantage that will accrue to British Columbia from the construction of the new transcontinental road to need any urging to support it. They know that once that line is built it will mean the inauguration of an era of prosperity as yet unknown in the west. The construction of branch lines connecting the northern with the southern railway systems will follow, and this means the development of the vast mineral and other resources lying between them. The Victoria Board of Trade know these things; they are matters of broad commercial interest, the whole question is a national rather than a political one. And yet the Colonist, croaking as usual, kicks up a great fuss on the grounds, forsooth, that the Victoria Board of Trade has exceeded its functions in passing a "political resolution." Strange to relate the Colonist has no fault to find with the St. John Board of Trade, which passed a resolution opposed to the Government railway policy; a remarkable oversight on the part of the wise and just Colonist. It may be, of course, that the Colonist knows as well as everybody else in the Dominion that the people of St. John are opposed to the Government scheme because their city is not made the Atlantic terminus of the line. On the other hand, the people of this Province know that the scheme is one that will do more for the development of the country, without direct cost of money and without the alienation of an acre of land, than any other measure the Government could enact. The Board of Trade of Victoria had the good sense to see it in that light, to look at the matter from the broad standpoint of national interest and endorsed it, whereat the Colonist waxes wroth and howls dismally at the degeneracy of Victoria's business men because of the introduction of politics into Board of Trade meetings. The Board of Trade of St. John looks at it in a narrow, local light, and opposes it, whereat the Colonist complacently smiles and says not a word. Poor, transparent old Colonist!

Colonist
Sep. 1 1903

ANDREW BRYDEN GETS NOMINATION

Conservatives of Newcastle District Select a Strong Candidate.

Nanaimo, B. C., Aug. 31.—At an enthusiastic meeting of delegates from the several centres of Newcastle constituency held at Ladysmith Saturday night, Mr. Andrew Bryden received the nomination of the Conservative party as candidate in the coming election. Mr. Bryden is the manager of the Extension Collieries, and is deservedly popular with the men, as his tact and fairness did a great deal in bringing to a conclusion the recent strike. He is a strong candidate and his election is almost a foregone conclusion, as his opponents are split into Socialist and Liberal factions.

Last Saturday evening Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite opened his campaign at the opera house, a fairly large audience attending. As, however, invitations to Mr. Ralph Smith and the representatives of other parties to come in and submit themselves to the verbal castigations of the Socialist speakers had not been accepted, the exercises were somewhat tame. The usual attack on the present order of things and the usual promises of a millennium under Socialism formed the staple of the candidate's address. Trades unionism, labor legislation and such like legislation as Mr. Hawthornthwaite himself had introduced, and strikes, were all declared alike useless to effect any amelioration of the condition of the workingman, which was pictured as steadily getting worse in spite of these remedies. Referring to the Dunsmuir and Prior governments, Mr. Hawthornthwaite declared that the investigations of last session had but lifted a corner of the veil hiding the corruption of public life which existed beneath, and that exposures would be made which would lower to the dust names which his hearers now hold in high honor. The other speakers were Mr. Parker Williams, the probable Socialist candidate for Newcastle, and Mr. Ogilvie, recently of Vancouver and less recently of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The latter centred

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Economist

From every quarter of the province reports come that the politicians are clearing their decks for action. The contest will be a bitter one in many respects, and while party traditions will be kept well to the front, there is little doubt but that men will play a great part in the general result. In this respect it may be mentioned that so far neither side seems to be fulfilling the demands of party government, there being an evident inclination on the part of the strongest men on both sides to hold aloof. As a result the chronic office-seekers are enabled to gratify their lust for notoriety. However, there are several districts in which nominations have not yet been made, and it may be that the best men are being held in reserve.

According to the Golden Star, J. A. Harvey, of Fort Steele, will receive the Conservative nomination for that district and Wells will be the Liberal candidate.

At Esquimalt last Saturday a meeting for the purpose of selecting a Liberal candidate was held, with ten delegates present, representing the different districts in the riding. Two candidates were proposed, Mr. George Powell and Mr. John Jardine. Mr. Jardine re-

ceived six votes and Mr. Powell four, Mr. Jardine being consequently declared nominated as the Liberal candidate, which is another victory for Mr. Joseph Martin.

The Ashcroft Journal is informed that Mr. Prentice has advised his friends that he cannot be a candidate, giving as his reason that his business demands his personal attention.

A. W. Smith of Lillooet, has given his official "no" to invitations to run and will quit politics.

John Retallack was in the city this week and was closeted for a couple of hours with John Houston, studying "practical politics." Mr. Retallack should change his teacher.

Duncan Ross was in Nelson yesterday offering encouragement to the local association.

Candidate Taylor intends holding another meeting shortly, in which event it is dollars to cents that a certain other candidate will not be present.

The Conservative nomination in Rossland lies between Mackintosh and Goodeve, with chances in favor of the

latter. If a straight Martin man offers Smith Curtis will enter the field.

Cariboo Conservatives, to the number of 100, presented Judge Walkem with a petition asking him to accept a nomination. His Lordship refused.

William Hunter is almost certain to win in the Slokan riding.

Hon. Robert Green will visit Kaslo shortly and begin his campaign.

Harry Wright was down at Ymir the other day and is satisfied with the outlook.

Many Conservatives throughout the province would like to see F. Carter-Cotton nominated for Vancouver.

Victoria Conservatives have so many good men that they may have some difficulty in making selections.

R. P. Pettipiece, the Vancouver Socialist, is travelling through the Kootenay in the interests of his party.

It looks as if Charles Semlin would be sidetracked in this campaign.

SHAKESPERE REVISED.

JOSEPH'S SOLILOQUY.

To meet or not; that is the question.
Whether 'tis safer to stand pat and bluff it,
Or to convene with Bodwell and with Curtis
About a party platform and a leader,
And risk th' event. I might pack the convention.
The platform's weak and out of date, though new,
Scarce three years old and 'gins to fall already;
Really 'tis time some patching should be done
To catch the labor men and Socialists.
But I might be turned down, ah! there's the rub.
To call a meeting and unbosom myself,
(That is as far as needs be, not too much),
'Twould give a chance to Curtis, my dear friend,
To tell of sundry deals he wasn't in.
He makes me tired—and makes others think.

And other friends ask awkward questions too,
Why I supported Dunsmuir and the rest,
When if I had opposed, he would have fallen.
No, no convention, not for Joe this time,
Better sit tight and trust to luck and—bunco.
But who'll put up for us? There's the respect
That makes calamity of so much shifting.
"Not made with prayers"—true, Israel, for you;
We must have money, that goes without saying.
Who'll put it up this time? 'Tis hard to say.
The railway folk? I doubt it very much,
I have to swear they're dealing with McBride.
Dunsmuir? No more, he has troubles of his own.

Ottawa? Hem—I wonder would they now.
They turned me down before, but here I am.
With Greenway down and Clifford's grip relaxed,
What price would we be worth if we could win.
'Tis true I've blustered about alien bills—
They wont mind that—they know me—rather well.
We'll try it—say we stand on party record,
Prosperity and progress and the rest;
Yes, swallow Sifton if it must be done.
I've often swallowed just as bad before.
Here's how, then. No convention, party lines.
Come, all good Liberals, follow me. I'll lead
Until we win, then you may choose a leader.
But if you don't choose me—well, we shall see.

Give no Credence to Campaign Stories

It is quite evident that one of the blessings of party lines has not been to make men and newspapers more truthful in the matter of discussing the real political situation. In nearly every constituency both sides are claiming a party victory and furnishing the strongest kind of evidence in support of their contention. It is rather difficult to understand what object some men have in deliberately misrepresenting the real condition of affairs, especially when it is generally known that the statements are absolutely false. Take, for instance, the situation in Nelson. The Tribune and its editor persist in the contention that the Conservative party in this city is united, while everyone knows that the party here, through the machinations of Starkey and others, has been completely rent assunder, and that there is no possible chance of the Houstonite candidate polling half of the Conservative vote. Probably the object in this case is to create a false impression on the outside. If the Tribune is no more reliable in its general news features than it is in its discussion of politics, nothing appearing in that paper is worthy of credence.

Columbian

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1903.

The Richmond Nominations.

Richmond has made a good choice of a Liberal-Conservative candidate in the election of Mr. F. C. Cotton of Vancouver, for several terms a member of the legislature, and Minister of Finance in the Semlin administration.

In point of ability and usefully applied industry no member has stood higher than Mr. Cotton in the estimation of his fellows in the legislature; while it was only the hopeless handicap imposed by the presence of Mr. Joseph Martin as a colleague that prevented the ministry of which Mr. Cotton was a member from carrying out the well laid plans he had advocated for placing the government of this province on the new and sounder foundations called for by the development in progress at the time they took office.

It is not in the ordinary role of a candidate defeated in his original stamping ground that Mr. Cotton has turned to Richmond. There were very special circumstances attendant upon the defeat in Vancouver which has excluded him from the legislature for a term. In 1900 Mr. Cotton declined to participate in the movement for the introduction of federal party lines in provincial politics, believing that our affairs could be best administered by co-operation between leading men of both parties. Holding this view, he could not join the Liberal-Conservative ticket nominated for Vancouver, but stood for re-election independently, with the result that the well organized party machines proved superior to personal following, and Mr. Cotton suffered defeat though polling a vote of which any candidate might have been proud under the circumstances. Since then, both parties have reaffirmed so emphatically their determination to divide on federal lines, that Mr. Cotton has fallen in line with his friends of other campaigns. No doubt a place upon the Vancouver ticket might have been his for the seeking, and nomination there as in Richmond would have meant election; but the interests of Richmond constituency are so closely identified with those of the two cities upon which it borders that Mr. Cotton has a right to feel equally at home there, while the cordial invitation to him to stand for Richmond is a tribute to his standing as a public man which he must value highly.

It is odd that Mr. Cotton's opponent is to be another ex-Minister of Finance, out of the legislature for a term because of defeat in his home constituency. Here, however, the parallel ends. There was no personal tribute in the vote producing Mr. Brown's retirement, to afford compensating balm; quite to the contrary, the incident involved severe condemnation of the betrayal of political trust and the placing of personal advantage ahead of political principle. The two candidates worked together for years in the legislature, in opposition to the governments of those days; but a distinct line of cleavage came when Mr. Cotton and his associates cast out Mr. Martin and their old co-worker Mr. Brown took up with the discarded minister on the offer of a portfolio. Then there was the similar incident of Mr. Brown taking up with the Dunsmuir administration at the crisis when the unnatural alliance between its leader and Mr. Martin had

forfeited the confidence of Mr. Cotton and other influential supporters outside the ministry.

Upon the record of the candidates as members of the legislature and ministers of the Crown, there should be no doubt as to the result in Richmond; but the campaign experience and ability of the rivals should make the contest one more than usually interesting.

*James
Sept - 5 1903*

RALPH SMITH'S SINS.

For some time Ralph Smith, M. P., has been subjected to a sniping fire from the rifle trenches of the Colonist, and this morning the editor turns that Journal's blunderbuss full upon him. A careful perusal of the article reveals the crux of Mr. Smith's offence to be that the safeguarding of the interests of this province in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill occurred to him, and was attended to, before some of the Colonist's friends got over the hysterics into which the submission of the bill threw him, and concluded they could make political capital by urging Ottawa to insert these safeguards in the bill.

In the meantime having remained at his post longer than his medical advisers thought it expedient to, in order to assure himself that the province's interests would not suffer, Mr. Smith came to British Columbia. This is the laid against him. But was the crying need of the Colonist complain British Columbia's repre-

sentatives to whom it need not appeal in vain. Take for instance, Mr. Earle, the sleepless sentinel of this province at Ottawa. Why has he not lifted up his voice in stentorian tones against the employment of the Mongolian, his pet aversion? And even though Senator Macdonald does not share the Colonist's opinions that he should be in the firing line instead of at the base (for these reflections of the morning paper surely apply to him as well as to Mr. Smith), we feel sure that a fulmination from him against the wily son of Cathay would have an effect at Ottawa almost cyclonic.

The third count against Mr. Smith is that of his modesty. His failure to acquaint the world with every effort he makes on behalf of British Columbia is charged up in the Colonist's summing up of his manifold weaknesses. "Such a protector" we are told "the province looks upon with suspicion. He may make such protestations as he will; they will fall on empty ears in British Columbia."

Perhaps the Colonist is right in a limited sense. Two ears at least seem empty.

*Kootenay mail
Sep 5 1903*

J. L. RETALLACK.

The mining men of Kaslo riding have a rare opportunity to show their appreciation of one who has done more to further the interests of Kootenay than any other man. Day in and day out, for weeks and months together, J. L. Retallack worked to secure legislation at Ottawa to further the interests of the silver-lead industry—the most important industry in Kootenay. His efforts were rewarded by the adoption of the \$15 bonus on lead. The mining men of Kootenay may well take off their hats to Mr. Retallack. They owe him much. He is now the liberal candidate for Kaslo. It is to be hoped he will be returned. A few men like him will do more in two sessions of parliament to make British Columbia the most prosperous province of Canada than all the legislators who have been returned since the inauguration of the province. While Hon. R. Green was doing political intrigue at Victoria and acting as "man Friday" for Mr. McBride, J. L. Retallack was sparing no effort to advance the interest of the province in the most practical way. He succeeded. It is now up to the people for whom he has done so