

**S E P**

**1903**

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 acceded to, 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 Oudemans 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. Helmcken, 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. Hawthorthwaite 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. Hawthorthwaite 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. Hawthorthwaite 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. Orie, recently of Vancouver and less recently of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The latter gentleman



man, as coming from his own country, made some references to Mr. Ralph Smith, which were received in a manner clearly demonstrating that the once great labor leader had completely lost control in this city. The meeting, the chair at which was taken by Mr. Geo. Taylor, of Northfield, the probable Socialist candidate in Alberni, was orderly throughout, so orderly indeed as to suggest that people are not quite ready for the strenuousness of a regular campaign.

The employees of the Western Fuel Company met on Saturday afternoon to receive the annual report of the committee in charge of their medical fund. One of the most noticeable statements was that there had been five fatal accidents in the year, which appeared to be considered somewhat a large number. In each case \$500 had been paid from the fund to the widow. The report read showed that this fund, which is entirely in the hands of the men, is admirably managed, and constitutes a commendable provision for the pecuniary losses attendant upon accidents in the mines, whether fatal or otherwise.

*Nanaimo Herald*  
Sep. 1 1903

#### QUESTION OF SANITY.

It has often been a matter of surprise that the Socialist party of British Columbia should descend to such appalling depths of abuse and slander.

Socialism in the abstract is based on the Christian principle of unselfishness, all men are brothers and therefore should be anxious to do what they can for the common benefit and content to accept the same share of the total product as others quite apart from the proportionate amount that each produces.

From each, according to his ability to each, according to his need is perhaps the highest expression of Socialism that can be given and we are quite prepared to say that if we could be even reasonably certain that humanity could be brought to willingly agree to such proposals and carry out in the true spirit of brotherly love it would be an ideal state. Legislation, however, can never accomplish such a condition. If it can ever be achieved, it must be through centuries of education along the lines of Christian teaching that the highest self-interest lies in sacrificing ones self for the benefit of others.

From such an exalted position then we would expect Socialists to view the world, and it has therefore, always been a strange feature about British Columbia. Socialism that its advocates, instead of regarding men as brothers, have continually preached dissension and strife and accused all and sundry who dared to disagree with them as scabs, parasites, heebers and capitalistic flunkies. We have had such a surfeit of this in Nanaimo that the most intelligent and moral in our midst look upon the words "A King-ley Socialist" as words of reproach and even disgrace.

Nanaimo, however, is not alone in being subjected to such inflammatory language. The same principles have produced the same kind of men in other places, and although a wholesome fear of public indignation has

prevented them from giving full expression to their venom, the spirit is bathed in all their speeches and writings to a greater or less extent and occasionally becomes so rabid as to be actually indecent. The following paragraph from a letter signed by D. M. Halliday, of Cumberland, is clipped from the columns of the Western Clarion. The person referred to is Mr. Matthews, manager of the Cumberland mines:

"This is a typical parasite, who has the gall to pose as a man of principle, and who goes to church (house of prostitution) on Sundays. Some of our readers may think that the word 'prostitution' is a little too strong in this particular instance, but if they analyse the position they might think it is not strong enough."

"It has been a fact of specific notoriety that during the late strike in Cumberland, the regular attendees of the church, including the officials, those pious individuals, who are so remarkably clever in composing a prayer, are very conspicuous as being those vile monsters, those low, degraded, despicable, depraved, crawling, loathsome reptiles, called scabs."

It is impossible to comment on such language. To our view of it no sane man would write it and the prevalence of such expressions from the tongues and pens of the Socialists in British Columbia leads us to wonder whether there is not some subtle influence in the principles of the society that has a tendency to enslave the minds of its adherents. We have no desire to unduly criticise the Socialists, in fact, we stand appalled in the presence of such language as is given above, and we would respectfully commend it to the sober consideration of those Nanaimo Socialists who think that class conscious Socialism and morality are similar in character.

## The Colonist.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

#### UNFAIR NEWSPAPERS.

The Nelson Daily News and the Kamloops Inland Sentinel are both newspapers which are unfair politically. They both hit below the belt. It is a bad habit at election time. Electors resent unfairness more than anything else. When a man speaking of events and statements which must be perfectly, in every particular, within his recollection, says: "All I can say is that I have no recollection of having made any such statement" language could not be used in stronger repudiation of the statement attributed to him. When he goes further and explains that the alleged statement is contrary to any opinions he has ever held or expressed, his disclaimer is not modified but strengthened thereby. Yet the Inland Sentinel returns to the charge that Mr. McPhillips advised the Skeena electors "to vote for one of their own people" meaning a born British subject, assumes that he did make the offensive remark quoted, and says that his language in his letter to the Colonist was not even "a half-hearted denial." That is unfair fighting. The Inland Sentinel, any newspaper, should either be prepared to prove a public man a liar or accept his positive denial of a statement attributed to him. The Nelson News is even worse. It says with regard to Mr. McBride: "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 by consenting to accept the support of the very men who had approved the deal. In thus acting he practically condoned the offence and at the same time showed how little worthy he is to fill so important a position as first minister in a province whose affairs demand that the public administration be placed in the hands of men in whom perfect confidence may be reposed." Here Mr. McBride is accused of having entered into an alliance with those he formerly opposed. Are Messrs. W. W. B. McInnes and W. C. Wells meant? They were members of both Dunsmeuir and the Prior governments. The Liberal party has not, that we know of, barred out Mr. McInnes and Mr. Wells and Mr. J. C. Brown from its ranks. Nor has it barred out Mr. John Oliver who has himself said that he would have taken office under Mr. McBride. Then the News goes on to declare that Mr. McBride had a share in the Columbian and Western scandal. It is somewhat remarkable that the eagle eye of Mr. John Oliver never discovered this alleged fact. It is left to the Nelson News to declare it to an expectant world. Perhaps it might be invited to prove what it says. It is not fair politics to use an utterly foundationless aspersion of corrupt conduct against a political opponent in order to prejudice him. To spread slander by a process of insinuation is a favorite weapon in the hands of some politicians. To clean men it is revolting. We have altogether too much of it in British Columbia, and we regret to see two newspapers in the Interior begin a long campaign in so dirty a fashion.

#### BOARD OF TRADE IN POLITICS.

The Times attempts to make it appear that the passage of a resolution by the Board of Trade condemning the government's railway policy would have met with our approval. It certainly would not. Such a resolution would have been quite as improper as the one which has been passed. If the Victoria Board of Trade is to be turned into a political debating society, it will lose all capacity for dealing with the matters properly within its scope. Nobody seriously interested in politics would ever dream of carrying a political question on to the floor of the Board of Trade. What possible effect could a resolution of the Board of Trade have upon any political question? Politicians seek after majorities in the constituencies, not after majorities in unselective bodies like Boards of Trade. Nine members of the Victoria Board of Trade have committed that body to a most unfortunate course of action, and one which is bound to react against the usefulness of the Board.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

Sep. 2 1903

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Is a saying that may be applied to the present government. Since they have had the misfortune to be placed in office they have not startled the province with any noteworthy acts, they have not given any signs of virile power, and they must perforce be judged more by what they have done in the past individually than by any other way, and by comparing their past record with their future promises. It must always be remembered, however, that as conservatives the members of the present administration have been just as much bound in the past as they are today by the platform which is their profession of political faith. By the way they have adhered to that creed, that platform, in the past, the electors are more than justified in placing, or withholding, confidence in them for its future observance.

To judge whether they have kept their faith or not, it is but necessary to turn to the journals of the house for the past three years. Their record is there written down, and upon that record they must be willing to be judged, as they will be, whether they be willing or not. They have time and time again voted upon questions having a direct bearing upon planks in the conservative platform; they voted against the government reserving the right to acquire telephones, and yet their platform has a plank providing for state-owned telephones; they voted against the province having the right to acquire railways, and yet have a plank in their platform of government ownership of railways; they voted for the increase of the revenue tax from three to five dollars, and they voted against the introduction into the house of a redistribution bill, when such a course was suggested by resolution. The votes cast by them in past sessions must be taken, as expressing their opinions, and these opinions are at variance with the published platform of the party of which they are the acknowledged leaders. Every candidate in the conservative interest must necessarily intend supporting the government, that is to say, the present ministers, and it may be rather difficult for some of them to reconcile their allegiance to the conservative platform and to the ministers who have so repeatedly disregarded it.

## KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

Premier McBride and attorney-general McPhillips profess to be absolutely sure of both the northern seats being captured by government candidates. That they would say so for publication is to be expected. They would be playing a very poor game if they admitted defeat at the outset, and apart from the premier's well known optimistic propensity, which is always in evidence, it would certainly not look well if, after spending so much time in Atlin and Skeena (on public business and at the public expense, no doubt), two such valorous ministers failed to give glowing reports of the conservative outlook in that part of the province.

Notwithstanding their assurances, however, that the liberal candidates will be hopelessly defeated beyond the hope being father of the thought, there is no substantial ground for such an opinion. On the contrary, it is well known that the liberal sentiment is in the ascendant at the present time. In addition to that, the people in the north want a railroad, and they want it badly. They also know that the government at Ottawa a liberal government, has evolved a scheme which will give to northern British Columbia the one thing needful for its successful development. Knowing this and knowing, too, that the projected railroad will not be a burden to the people, that the

neighbouring lands, forests, and mineral deposits, will belong to the people, and not to the railroad company, they feel more than ever favorably disposed towards the liberal party, whose leaders have fathered the scheme.

The natural consequence of this good feeling towards the liberal government is a desire to further the interests of that party and government, by adding to their strength. They know that this will be done by replacing the present provincial government with a government in sympathy with the government at Ottawa, and they will show their appreciation of what the Ottawa government have done and are doing for the province by sending two liberals from the northern constituencies to sit in the next legislative assembly.

news advertiser  
Sep 2 1903  
THE G. T. P. RAILWAY.

The House of Commons yesterday reached the end of the long and somewhat tedious debate on the general proposal of the Government with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme. While there has been considerable direct opposition to the Government's proposal, the most harassing attacks on the scheme have been those which, while approving generally of the proposal to construct another transcontinental line, demand that it shall be built, owned and operated as a Government road. Other amendments proposed that if a company constructed the road it should be controlled by the Government as regards its operation. Still another advocated the gradual extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the Pacific Coast.

The Government succeeded yesterday, however, in defeating all these amendments and carrying the resolution declaring its general policy in regard to the enterprise. On the second reading of the Bill which will be founded on this resolution, the Government's policy can again be attacked and the whole of the arguments for and against that policy be repeated. Unless members on both sides of the House practise a self-denying ordinance in regard to speaking, it seems not improbable that Parliament may be in session on October 15th—a contingency the realisation of which would scarcely seem to them to be a cause for thanksgiving.

Colonist  
Sep 2 1903

## BADLY DEMORALIZED.

We would not be at all surprised if the Colonist, recovering from the temporary submersion of its better judgment, were again found in opposition to the present provincial government. Our contemporary says this morning of one of the prominent men of the Liberal party: "Mr. Martin is a man of great ability and pronounced and definite opinions." A few weeks ago, when the organ was in a mood and position to speak its mind with freedom and candor, it thus soliloquized: "The question is just whether Mr. McBride is going to precipitate the Conservative party into the gulf (of oblivion?) or himself to bridge it over. We regret exceedingly that it is in his power to choose between 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." Our neighbor's opinion of those two prominent men is the opinion of the vast majority of the people of the province. The majority will vote in accordance with its opinion. Then the Liberals will dominate in the Legislature. From one end of the province to the other, from the northern to the southern limits, they 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 recognised 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 Liberals in every constituency. This work is proceeding steadily 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 determinateness 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. An interior Conservative paper says: "The selection of John Houston as the Conservative candidate for this district in the provincial election is 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." The people are determined that the "old gang" shall go, and they are preparing a fine dose for the individual members of that gang, whether they appear in Nelson, in Skeena, in Saanich or in Esquimalt.



*Herald*  
Sep. 2 1903

#### PERPLEXED PHILOSOPHER.

There are so many statements in the speech made by Mr. Hawthornthwaite on Saturday night last to which exception can be taken that one is almost at a loss to know which to choose for the purpose of a short article.

His statement, for instance, that legislation in the interests of the laborer cannot be of any advantage to him is an amazing admission to come from a man who is soliciting the suffrages of the workmen on the strength of having enacted such legislation. It reminds one of the great Australian salesman who made a barrel of money in Naraino by selling pieces of brown paper for \$10 each. Perhaps Mr. Hawthornthwaite thinks he can also be a success in such a role.

The statement that in the United States there are five million workers and seventy-five million parasites, is also not only ridiculous on the face of it, but is in strange contrast to the oft-repeated Socialist statement that the workers are in the big majority and all that is needed is for them to become class-conscious to conquer the world.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's speech Saturday night abounds in such monstrosities of language and it would be almost unfair to ask that he be held accountable for them all. They are in a sense only the adornment of what must be regarded as the serious part of his argument. He says at one point:

"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."

Now, this appears to be a very plain

and direct statement of the belief of Socialists on this particular point and it might have been satisfying as a dogma had he not followed it up thus:

"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."

As for ourselves, we hesitate to say dogmatically what it is that determines the price of labor power. We believe that well organized and wisely governed labor unions have something to do with it. We also believe that legislation has something to do with it and also the spread of education, which raises the standard of living, but as we have never dogmatized on the problem, we are not required to make our philosophy consistent.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, however as a scientific Socialist is in a different position. If the law of wages is at all important respecting his deductions as to Socialism—and we must suppose it is or he wouldn't have been at such pains to elaborate it—it at once becomes imperative that it be clearly and definitely stated so that it may be analysed and determined to be logically and practically true or false.

To us there seems to be a vast difference between saying that the price of labor is determined by the law of supply and demand, on the one hand, and that it is determined by the cost of existence and propagation on the other, and, each would involve radically different treatment to the other to effect any improvement in the condition of workingmen.

Apparently there is only one conclusion to come to with respect to these contradictory pronouncements of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, and that is that he is hopelessly muddled in his comprehension of the labor question as an economic problem, and his bold assumption of scientific accuracy is but an empty pretence designed to cover up the many deficiencies that even a casual observer can detect in his statements.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor Herald.—As I pass the Socialist black-board I often notice the word "grafter." Will some kind member of the association please enlighten me as to what is meant by the word? Also what is the difference between Mr. Hawthornthwaite and a grafter?

At the same time the kind member might figure out for my benefit, how long Mr. Hawthornthwaite could support himself and family upon what he has produced during the past ten years. In conclusion I would ask the public not to be misled by Hawthornthwaite's brag about what he did at Victoria? I know what he did for me. Soon after the act for which he takes credit, was passed, I got out of a place and have been out ever since, simply because I suffer from an injury that up to the present has never interfered with my work. And I am in good company because all crippled or old men may now look in vain for work, owing to the passage of the Liability Act, for which Mr. Hawthornthwaite takes so much credit.

Now, sir, I know that in many cases the few must suffer to benefit the many, and I am willing to suffer uncomplainingly if Hawthornthwaite can show me who has benefited. But I think it nothing less than criminal that he should allow an act to pass which has done nothing except to debar a lot of old or crippled men from earning an honest livelihood. If he had not the strength or the ability to push through a bill which would benefit some one, then, surely, he ought to have sense enough to wreck it altogether rather than let it go through in its present shape.

Every heart knows its own bitterness and this mine knows, whereas up to the present I have never known want and have always held up my head as a man who paid his debts. For lack of the chance to work, my little saving are dwindling, and I will soon be A Candidate For the Old Man's Home.

*Columbian*  
Sep 3 1903

#### FOR A FRASER VALLEY RAILWAY

Meeting of Farmers at Langley  
Prairie Endorsed Petition to  
Victoria.

Resolutions Carried in Favor of  
Construction by Provincial  
Government.

Langley Prairie, Aug. 31.—Mr. McVey called a meeting of the farmers of Langley Prairie for last Saturday evening, the object of which was to pass resolutions endorsing a petition to Victoria for the construction of a railroad from Chilliwack to the coast. R. Braden, Jr., was chosen secretary, and after a few introductory remarks, Mr. McVey called upon Mr. Oliver to address the meeting and to read the petition. Mr. Oliver spoke at some length and was followed by Mr. Thrift. At the close of his address Mr. Thrift read drafts of the following resolutions:

1st. Whereas, it is essential in the interests of the settlers and residents generally, and with a view to encourage settlement on the vacant lands of the districts between the Fraser river and the international boundary, in the municipalities of Surrey, Langley, Matsqui and Sumas, that the matter of railway connection be urged in the most effective manner possible.

Resolved, This meeting endorses the petition now in circulation, and recommends all residents to sign the same.

2nd. Whereas, the development of the southern portion of the province near the coast is hindered from the fact that there is no efficient railway connection with the markets of the province.

And whereas, the time has arrived when an honest effort should be put forth to afford the much needed relief, and thus place all portions of the province on an equal basis.

Be it resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion, in the absence of any results from private enterprise, or the granting of charters by the Legislature for the purpose, that the time has arrived when the Provincial Government should undertake the construction of either a railway or tram line traversing the Fraser river valley as near centrally as possible as far as Chilliwack the same to be operated in connection with the new Fraser river bridge at Westminster.

It was moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. McDonald, that the resolutions as read be adopted. The motion was carried. Mr. McInnes and Mr. Blair were appointed a committee to look after the petition in this section.

With votes of thanks to Messrs. Thrift, Oliver and McVey, the meeting adjourned.

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Ontario Sep 3 1903

## Windermere Liberals Endorse Candidature of

The special meeting of the Windermere District Liberal Association last Saturday evening in the Atholmer hall was well attended, every seat being occupied. It was a representative meeting as there were men present from every point from Fairmont to Sinclair.

On calling the meeting to order President S. Brewer said he had received a communication from Mr. W. C. Wells and, with the advice of other Liberals, had concluded that he would bring this private letter before the entire association, and asked Secretary H. Macdonald to read the letter, which read as follows:

PALLISER, B. C., August 19th, 1903.

S. BREWER, ESQ.

Pres. Liberal Association, Windermere District,  
Fairmont Springs, B. C.

Dear Sir,—

Your Association has been good enough to defer any action leading to the nomination of a candidate for the coming election, in deference, as I understand, to my own decision as to whether or not I would present myself for re-election. I appreciate the consideration extended to me and certainly have no right to further temporize with the good intentions of my friends.

Since my visit to you at your home a few weeks ago, although intimating to you then the probability of my candidature, I have been at different times on the verge of signifying my retirement, but other considerations have prevailed and I am once more in the field. My feeling is that I owe a large debt of gratitude to the people of this district, and that if I can yet be of any service, it is my duty to place myself in their hands.

You no doubt remember the stand I took at previous elections against the introduction of Federal party lines into our provincial matters. My reason for this was that I did not consider the time had arrived for this, and it is still a matter of grave doubt in my own mind as to the satisfactory working out of party lines in our provincial legislature. Be this as it may, we are confronted with the pronounced action of the two parties, and I have to take my place.

I do not believe in any intermediate position, usually termed as independent, inflicting as it would, in my opinion, an injustice upon myself and the best interests of the district. There is no room for such representatives; they have no status, and I have come to the conclusion that they are of little if any use.

I offer myself as a Liberal, and trust, if considered necessary, that my candidature may have the approval of your Association.

It is not necessary that I should make any parade of my efforts in caring for the welfare of this district while its representative. This, together with my course in every other respect, is on record, and the people can themselves judge and determine.

The investigation, incident to the Columbia & Western land grants has been before the public, and in which I was not an unimportant figure. The facts are familiar to the people and it is for them to say whether or not my own actions or efforts have been governed in the public interest. It may be that I will have an opportunity of discussing this and if necessary to defend my course in this import-

## Hon. Mr. W. C. Wells

ant and rather interesting matter. I will be prepared to do so if further occasion arises, and apprehend little difficulty in maintaining the course I have taken.

I am, my dear Mr. Brewer,

Yours sincerely,

W. C. WELLS.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the proper course to pursue, as it was thought there would be no other candidate to oppose Mr. Wells and it was pointed out that a convention should be held for the purpose of properly and duly nominating a Liberal candidate. It was finally decided to do nothing towards nominating a candidate until the actions of the Liberals in the other portions of the riding were made known, and if then necessary select delegates to attend the convention wherever it may be held. But it was shown that the meeting favored endorsing Mr. Wells' candidature and accordingly the following resolution was made:

Moved by H. Macdonald, seconded by G. A. Starke:

"That this Association endorse the candidature of the Hon. W. C. Wells in the Liberal interest for this Electoral District, and pledge him its hearty and unanimous support."

This motion was passed without a dissenting voice, and amid expressions of approval. Several made brief speeches, all approving Mr. Wells' candidature, but as our report was taken quite ill we cannot report them. However, in dismissing the meet the President wound up his speech by saying: "Mr. Wells has proved himself a good man for this district, and if there's any good name I have forgot, he is that, too."



News Advertiser  
Sep 3/1903

## FOR STABLE GOVERNMENT.

Electors in the Interior Anxious for  
a Stable Government and Will  
Thus Give the McBride Admin-  
istration Support.

Among the guests at the Vancouver Hotel is Mr. L. W. Shatford, the Conservative candidate for Similkameen riding, who was nominated at the convention held there on the 15th instant.

An astute business man himself, Mr. Shatford takes a most sanguine view of the commercial and industrial outlook in the Province, holding that there is nothing wanting but a stable and wise administration of Provincial affairs, to ensure an era of unbounded prosperity.

"I think," said Mr. Shatford last night, "that the Conservative party will enter the coming political campaign, with every prospect of success. In the upper country there is a deep rooted aversion to any continuance of political disturbance, and an apparent inclination for this, and other reasons, to maintain the present Government in office, and give them a fair opportunity to show what they can do. In the Okanagan the election of Mr. Price Ellison is practically conceded, and that Mr. Fulton will be returned in Kamloops is a moral certainty. The friends of the party in our district are working energetically, and I am inclined to take a sanguine view of the result."

Evidences of a healthy revival of business are everywhere apparent in the country. In regard to mining a better feeling obtains; old properties are being worked with redoubled vigor, and new and favorable prospects are in sight. The Fairview Corporation is working with a good force of men. The Morning Star and the Dominion Consolidated expect to resume operations on the 1st of October. In the mine and mill of the Nickel Plate at Hedley, about 100 men are employed. Operations are going along steadily at Camp McKinney, and about 30 men are engaged at the Waterloo mine. Some very good findings have recently been made on Granite Creek. In the Princeton district some very valuable properties have been located, comprising gold, copper and coal, which are only waiting for a railroad to open them up. Some very rich showings have also been recently found at Olalla. The five properties on the West Fork of the Kettle River, are only awaiting the completion of the wagon road to commence shipping ore. With proper railway facilities," concluded Mr. Shatford, "our district will be one of the most important and flourishing in the Province. The crops on Anarchist Mountain, are looking in splendid condition this year, and the harvest is promising."

Mr. Shatford will visit Victoria before returning to the upper country. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. Shatford & Co., general merchants, with branches at Vernon, Fairview, Hedley and Slocan City.

Kamloops  
Standard  
Sep 3 1903

Vancouver Letter.

From our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, 1st Sept., 1903.

Considerable interest is taken, and warm approval everywhere expressed, at the determined stand adopted by the Provincial Government to enforce recognition of British Columbia's interests in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The two principal provisions which Mr. McBride and his colleagues have insisted on the Dominion Government including in the legislation regarding this railway are that work on the British Columbia section shall be commenced at the Pacific terminus of the road, and second, that a clause shall be inserted forbidding the employment of Asiatics in the construction of the road. This demand on Ottawa is a most important step in the Conservative programme of enforcing better recognition of British Columbia's rights from Ottawa. Its undoubted wisdom meets with the approval of both sides of politics here, where it is strongly felt that British Columbia has been used long enough as a milch-cow by Liberal politicians at Ottawa. Whether the spotless Laurier and his still more spotless colleagues will take the smallest notice of the Provincial Government's demand is, of course, a problem. If they don't they will hear something drop, as the Conservatives are determined to enforce their demands.

**Revelstoke Herald and  
Railway Men's Journal.**

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1903.

**ENDORSED.**

Many of our readers know that, in the commercial world, if one's credit is not sufficiently good when raising the wind he must get a note endorsed. It is the same in political life. When a prospective candidate's credit has been dissipated by past misdeeds he wanders round promiscuously looking for endorsement. No man with the strength of a party behind him finds it necessary to be endorsed, he comes forward as the straight candidate of his political allies and stands fairly and squarely before the electorate on his own merits. He does not require or ask for a crutch in the shape of endorsement to enable him to pursue his devious way.

With our usual prophetic eye we located the political cripple to be endorsed by the Liberal remnant here, but hardly thought he would ask for more than one crutch. But J. M. Kellie knows his weakness and has not only appropriated a pair of crutches, but a walking stick also. They are quite necessary, but such confessions of weakness at the outset are ill auguries of success. Yet we find him entering on the campaign entirely unable to stand by himself, supported on one side by a few Liberals, by a few renegade Unionists on the other, and providing a walking stick for himself in the old flim flam "Independent." On the other hand Thomas Taylor stands where he stood in 1900. He was placed in nomination and elected as a Conservative then and the same course of events will occur on the present occasion. He serves one master alone—the people at large—and does not descend to forming an unholy trinity like his opponent, who poses as a Lib-Lab. Independent. Mr. Kellie should take to heart the biblical adage, "no man can serve two masters," and not try to get round it by endeavouring to be a myrmidon of three. His defeat is a foregone conclusion, but he would better have died fighting as a recognizable political entity than something, to use the old saying, "neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring."

**NO SOCIALISM**

The underhand methods by which the Socialists try to use trades unions in their propaganda was well shown in Grand Forks recently. The branch of the American Labour Union there wished to put a labour candidate in the field and finally decided to do so. But the men who wished for a labour man, pure and simple, were disgusted to find that immediately he was nominated he avowed himself a Socialist and accepted that platform. The result has been the withdrawal of a large number of members and the formation of a Smeltermen's Federal Union, affiliated with the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress.

We have often warned our readers of these tactics and again state, without fear of denial, that the only use Socialists have for trades unions is to join them and, when members, try to undermine union principles and force the Socialists cult. Every Socialist in a trade union is a traitor to that union. The proceedings are alleged to be laid bare to the Socialist local. Their presence is a menace to the very life of working men's brotherhoods. If trades unionists would do their duty they would rise in their might

and expel every Socialist as a traitor to the cause of labour and a renegade to the obligation imposed upon him by membership. This danger is not chimerical. The Labour Commission that recently investigated trade disputes in B. C. in its report gives some interesting letters from Geo. Estes, President of the U. B. R. E., to Harold Poore, late organizer, in one of which appears:

"In this way you will constantly stimulate and augment a great public sentiment for the U. B. R. E. for Industrial Unions, for the A. L. U. and for Socialism (but don't use the word.)"

This absolutely proves our contention that the presence of Socialists in trades unions is part of a concerted effort to bring the Socialist cult into union circles. But they insist on their object being well concealed and accordingly President Estes says work for Socialism "BUT DON'T USE THE WORD." As a matter of fact, these letters were all sold to the C.P.R. by the organizer who received but a small sum of money for his betrayal. The motto of the American Labor Union Journal now circulated in this city by Mr. Bennett's committee, is "The working class—may they always be right, but the working class RIGHT OR WRONG. The Socialists stop at nothing, realize no principle of right or wrong, but are so anxious for political power that self exposure is always apparent. Right is Right for the working as for other classes, but no man with the smallest sense of justice would claim advantages for the workingmen if such were wrong. We have cited a few instances of the traitorous actions of Socialists in trades unions and will later on take occasion to expose the fallacies of the whole creed.

**LABOR EST ORARE.**

The monkish axiom "Labor est orare"—work is prayer—conveys in epigrammatic form a most important truth. The definition of prayer is "to ask earnestly," and with what greater earnestness can a petition be made than by sweat of the brow and heave of the breast. It is true today as in apostolic days, "By their works ye shall know them." In this time of fierce business competition it is well to remember the fate of worshippers of the golden calf. Money is not the highest reward of labour, it is found in the consciousness of duty done. The man who does with all his might whatsoever his hand findeth to do is the true rich man, the man of millions may be poor indeed. Let us not forget that "Virtue is its own reward" and the cardinal necessity of virtue is efficacy.

And in carrying out the furtherment of virtue the most potential instrument has been trades unionism. It is all very well to prate of the liberty of the subject, of the sovereign right to work of every man, but membership in the union of his craft is a guarantee of efficacy and that his work will be well performed. We know there are societies calling themselves trades unions that do not insist on proficiency as a sine qua non for membership, but they cannot be representative of a trade, and are therefore without the pale. And true unionists on Labour Day would do well to recall who it was that gave their unions legal status. George Brown, the father of Liberalism in Canada, imprisoned his printers when they wished to unite. The Mackenzie administration afforded them no relief and it was not until 1882 that the Conservative government, under the late Sir John A. Macdonald, passed the Act which has become the magna charta of unionism in Canada and enables men of every handicraft to form brotherhoods for mutual protection, social advancement and betterment of trade conditions.

*Sedger*

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4, 1903.

**PARTY, NOT PERSONALITIES.**

Some people are still heard to say that they will not make up their minds as to which side they intend to be on in the coming provincial election until they see who the candidates are. This is the last remnant of the old personal government feeling, against which the electors of this province have been struggling for so many weary years. The time has now come when the people of this province have an opportunity of raising the dignity of the legislature above the county council level. Surely the people have decided that they wish to vote for principles, not individuals. Party stands for principles, not individuals.

In the past, some figure, dormant for the hour, has ridden rough-shod over all principles, but now the individual has to bow to the will of the party, the personality to principles. The Conservative party recognizes this to the full, and in consequence is presenting a united party standing on a solid platform, and on that platform the government appeals to the intelligence of the electors as a party, not as individuals to the private feelings and prejudices of the electors. The party and the government must stand or fall together. There will be no more free lances on the Conservative side of the House, voting according to their own best private interests, all must be controlled by the party and be responsible to that party.

To the fact that the Liberal party in the province has not all, as individuals, learnt this lesson, may be ascribed the chaos of disruption and confusion that exists in its ranks. Individualism, a struggle for supremacy, an unwillingness on the part of many of the members to bow to the wishes of the majority, this is the stumbling block in the path of the provincial Liberal party.

It is true a number of individuals have recently got together and framed a platform, which they say contains the policy of the Liberal party. Its contents, however, have been kept a profound secret, though it is some weeks now since these individuals met. This platform has never been adopted by the Liberal party of the province, nor have we any assurance that it ever will be. Those individuals had no authority from anyone to draft a platform, there is nothing to bind anyone who chooses to run as a Liberal to accept that platform, so that it cannot be denied that the so-called Liberals are not working as a party, but as individuals.

Individuals can no longer be trusted to govern this province. That system has been tried for years and found sadly wanting. What the province demands is a good, strong, stable government, and to get that we must one and all sink personal-



ties and labor for a party that is united and appeals to the country on its principles. At the same time, of course, the party must have as its candidates men of the highest ability and integrity, the best that can be found.

Which party is likely to secure such candidates?

Surely the man who is willing to sink his personal ambitions and bow to the will of the party and work

for the good of the country is the man who is willing to make personal sacrifices and work for the good of the country. Surely the good, strong, stable party, standing on its principles is more likely to attract men of this calibre than a party in the ranks of which the struggle for personal aggrandizement is so strong that the party is so rent in pieces that there is no hope of it being united for years to come.

The elector who really has the interests of the province at heart, be he Liberal or Conservative in Dominion politics, will vote for the Conservative party in this election, because, if for no other reason, the contest is now plainly one between party and individualism; between principles and personalities; between political peace and rest, and political strife and confusion.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1903

## THE WORLD OF POLITICS

### MR. SMITH REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS

The following letter from Mr. Ralph Smith is published at that gentleman's request in reply to some criticisms of his public actions which appeared in these columns on Wednesday last duly credited to the Colonist. Mr. Smith says:

"I have read the article in last night's Free Press, copied from the Victoria Colonist (dictated no doubt as has been many of the disparaging references in that paper to myself lately, by the late editor of the Ladysmith Leader) and with your permission I desire to say, a word on the same. The article referred to as does an editorial reference in the same paper to myself, refers to the necessity of certain provisions in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill to provide first, for the commencement of construction work at the Pacific coast and second, to provide that Asiatic labor shall not be employed on the construction work of the British Columbia section of the above railway.

"With regard to the first, permit me to say that general provision is incorporated in the agreement between the company and the government that after the proper location is fixed the company must begin the work immediately and that the separate sections of the railway must be begun simultaneously. So far as any special provision to begin the work at the coast is concerned, the members for British Columbia may be well permitted to look after this

as they are as much interested in this matter as it is possible for the government at Victoria to be.

"As to the next point, that provision should be made against the employment of Asiatic labor on the British Columbia section, permit me to say that I discussed and arranged this matter with the minister of justice, who had charge of the Railway Commission Bill after Mr. Blair's resignation, before I left Ottawa, and as a consequence, provision was made in the bill that all labor employed in any works carried on by persons having franchises from the Dominion Government must pay the wages of the district as provided in the fair-wage resolution.

"I have no desire to unduly criticize the Conservative Party either provincial or Dominion affairs, but I am bound to say that in this matter the provincial government has not only acted without informing themselves of the facts of the case, but also that Conservative journals like the Colonist and the Free Press have used it against me, while at the same time Senator McDonald of Victoria, who introduced this resolution before the Victoria Board of Trade, was the busiest man in the Senate to prevent the passage of the \$500 head tax on the Chinese, but neither the Colonist nor the Free Press had any criticism to offer. Why should the Conservatives be so solicitous about Asiatic labor on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and yet vote against the Chinese head tax? This is partyism gone mad. I am also constrained to say that if the Conservatives had been as careful against Chinese labor on the C. P. R. as the Liberals have been on the Grand Trunk contract this country would not now be flooded with Chinese cheap labor.

"As far as I am concerned, I am glad of the opportunity to show to the people of this island that I was not derelict in my duty on this matter while at Ottawa. In spite of the doctor's orders that I returned to the coast at once on account of my health, I waited on the ministers and made these arrangements regarding this matter, which the provincial Conservatives are only now alive to. I trust sir, that the Free Press and Colonist, having been so quick to criticize me for what they supposed was neglect of duty, now that it is made clear that all their suggestions have been attended to before they even thought of it, will be fair enough to give me due credit for what has been done and also endorse the action of the Laurier Government in being so prompt to accept my suggestion."

Regarding the leadership of the provincial Liberal Party, the Vancouver Ledger has the following to say:

There is more trouble in the Liberal camp. The public will remember that in the account of the meeting of the Liberal executive held in the city some weeks ago the Ledger stated that the much vexed question of Liberal leader was laid over to be decided after the election by the Liberal members returned to

the house. Acting on this arrangement the executive, so it is declared at once sent out written pledges to be signed by all the candidates agreeing to be bound by the choice made by the elected members.

Amongst others a pledge was sent to Mr. Oliver, of Delta, but up to date his has not been returned to the executive, as Mr. Oliver feels at present that he knows of no better man to be the Liberal Mover than John Oliver, of Delta, but he is not quite sure as to how near Joseph Martin may be in getting a majority of those elected, consequently he has not signed the pledge.

now, Mr. Martin has once more assumed the role of dictator and says that if John Oliver does not sign, he will cut away from the Liberal Party and run as an Independent in Vancouver. The knowing ones in the Liberal ranks here say that this is simply a shrewd move on the part of Mr. Martin to avoid going into a Liberal convention at Vancouver, as is openly stated that if he goes into a convention here that "boss" Kelly will be on hand with his following to see that Mr. Martin is not nominated.

And thus the happy family is proceeding while the Conservatives sit back with a complacent smile and are actively organizing in all the wards.

Two more Socialist candidates are to be chosen by the Victoria Socialists about Oct. 1, as it is considered certain that by that time sufficient funds to cover the four deposits will be available. Some local Socialists have volunteered to donate a month's pay if necessary to make up the amount.

With two able-bodied Scotmen—Alex. Bryden and David Murray—as the standardbearers of the Conservative and Liberal forces, respectively, and a red-hot Welshman, Parker Williams, Socialist, all in the field together, it is hard to see how

the approaching campaign in Newcastle district can ever be mistaken for a Sunday school picnic. All these are first-class champions of their respective causes.—Colonist.

The North Nanaimo Liberal Association has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas this association is informed that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes has declared his willingness to stand for this constituency (Alberni),

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the officers and members of this Association, fully endorse his candidature."

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, M.P., was in Vancouver yesterday. Capt. Tatlow says that while his colleagues in the cabinet are working on the outside he has been kept very busy in his office and is, therefore not posted very much as to what is going on generally. He states, however that from what his colleagues tell him, there is every reason to hope that the government will be sustained, and this is principally due to the fact that strong capable men are be chosen throughout the province to represent the government. Captain Tatlow states that Premier McBride leaves shortly for another tour of the up-country districts.

L. W. Shatford, Conservative nominee for Samilkameen riding, is a guest at the hotel Vancouver. Mr. Shatford is positive of victory in his riding, and states that the Liberals have it under consideration to replace Mr. W. D. Snodgrass, their nominee, with a stronger man.

Mr. W.-G. Wells is not to be opposed by the Conservatives. This was decided upon by the Conservative convention at Golden.



news advertiser.  
Sep 4 1903

## PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN.

**Satisfactory Reports Received From  
the Interior.—Return of Gov-  
ernment Candidates in Yale by  
Large Majorities Practically  
Assured.**

Most favorable reports are being received regarding the political situation in the interior and in Yale district the Conservative candidates will undoubtedly all be returned by large majorities. A Vancouverite who has just returned from the interior says that Mr. F. J. Fulton will receive support from a number of leading Liberals in this election and will be an easy winner over Mr. Deane. Mr. McManamon will not only get the solid vote of the railway men, but will also be supported by the people of Ashcroft and the ranchers. The "old-timers" consider that he will make a worthy successor to ex-Premier Semlin. Mr. Price Ellison's election over Mr. Stirling is considered a foregone conclusion, while in the Similkameen Mr. Shatford will have a walk over. Very encouraging news is also to hand regarding Cariboo, where Messrs. Rogers and Adams are the Conservative standard-bearers. Everywhere the Conservatives are well organized and prepared for the campaign.



### A DISCREDITED LEADER.

The Victoria Colonist accuses the Nelson Daily News of being unfair in its references to premier McBride. The Colonist particularly objects to any comments made by this paper upon McBride's scurvy treatment of the men who helped him into office, and to his connection with the Columbia and the land grant scandal.

The Colonist has a very short memory. At the time McBride was called upon to form a government the conservative Colonist was one of the first papers in the province to revile him for his treatment of the liberals who work with him in opposition, and to pointedly refer to his connection with the Columbia and Western land grant scandal.

The Colonist remarks anent McBride's treatment of his former supporters were as follow:

"If he (McBride) has to take the disagreeable alternative of playing fast and loose with the liberal supporters in the legislature, as against playing fast and loose with the conservative party, we have certainly no advice to give him upon the ethical aspects of such a choice, but we can tell him this, that if he plays fast and loose with the conservative party, that party will drop him a thousand fathoms deep."

It is well known that McBride preferred to play fast and loose with the liberals, who brought about the situation which foisted him into office. As to McBride's connection with the Columbia and Western land grant scandal, the Colonist said:

"It must further be remembered that the position of 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 D. M. Eberts and 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."

The Colonist emphasised the fact that McBride was not considered as a leader of the conservative party, but merely "an expedient," and that his government was "a temporary and makeshift government."

In a later issue the Colonist referred to "the purely temporary character of the McBride government," and declared that "it is a radically unfair thing to ask conservatives to vote confidence in him."

The Colonist sees things in a different light now. It is prepared to accept McBride as leader of the conservative party. It seeks to have ignored his cowardly betrayal of the men who helped him to secure office, and it is particularly desirous that no further reference should be made to his connection with the Columbia and Western land grant scandal.

McBride has forced himself upon the conservative party. For a short time the Colonist hoped to be able to induce him to efface himself so that Colonel Prior might resume the leadership, but McBride evinced such a disposition to hold on to what he had so treacherously obtained that the Colonist finally decided to throw in its lot with him. McBride, was then, and is now, regarded with very little favor by the conservative party. He was openly derided by conservative papers that have since accepted his leadership. Because the conservative press see fit to forget McBride's record is no reason why the liberal press should follow suit. McBride has been condemned by his own party papers. In clear and unmistakable language he was charged with treachery to both political parties, and in equally clear language he was accused of as guilty participation in the Columbia and Western land grant scandals as D. M. Eberts.

### Nanaimo Free Press

100-1000 and Church Sts.  
NANAIMO, B. C.

NORRIS BROS., PUBLISHERS

SEP 4 1903  
MR. SMITH'S REPLY

We publish in another column Mr. Smith's reply to some strictures which we had reprinted from the columns of a contemporary on his presumed neglect of duty in not taking such steps as he could to ensure that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be commenced from this end simultaneously with its commencement from the other end, and secondly, that the line should not be built by Mongolian labor.

Summarized, Mr. Smith's answer is that the general provisions incorporated in the agreement fully cover the first point and that the insertion of the fair wage clause procured by his own efforts fully covers the second. He further intimates that the provincial government is misinformed as to the facts, and that in any case it is taking up duties which properly devolve upon the members for the province and are out of its legitimate sphere.

In the absence of full information as to the legal effect of the clauses which Mr. Smith mentions and of their value as safeguards we are not prepared to go the length of "endorsing the Laurier Government" as requested by the member for Vancouver Island. That the Provincial Government does not consider them adequate is evident from the activity it is displaying in the matter, an activity which the people of this province will commend, we think, as being its bounden duty under the circumstances, rather than condemn as

official meddling with the business of the members representing the province in the Dominion House. Without pointing out any instances nearer home of the inability of members pledged to a party to protect the interests of their province when a powerful federal government attacks them, we may mention the recent iniquity in Ontario where a railway franchise has been granted in direct opposition to the wishes and the rights of the province. Yet Ontario has many more members to speak for it than British Columbia, a fact which emphasizes the truth that the allegiance to party so often eclipses the allegiance to province that that provincial government which left its case entirely in the hands of representatives elected to the Dominion House would be criminally negligent of the interests of which it is the first guardian.

To come down to the personal question, we have no doubt that Mr. Smith did all that he could in view of his party limitations while he was at Ottawa and so far as criticisms upon his absence at this time from the capital are concerned, his own appearance when he arrived in Nanaimo was and, we regret to say, remains a sufficient answer. It needs unfortunately no physician's certificate to assure his constituents that Mr. Smith left Ottawa not a minute sooner than he should have done in view of the state of his health.

Colonist  
Sep 4 1903

### Ralph Smith Claims Credit

**Nanaimo Member Says That He  
Foretold Everybody Re-  
Asiatic Labor.**

**Resents Criticism of Action Re-  
garding the Grand Trunk  
Pacific Contract.**

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., protests in a letter of considerable length in the Nanaimo Herald against the remarks made about him by Victoria Liberals reported in the Victoria Colonist amongst other political gossip of the day. The fact remains that those remarks have been made by well-known Liberals. He claims in the communication referred to, to have drawn the attention of the Laurier ministry to the two points now in dispute, viz., building of the line from the coast Eastward, and the employment of Asiatic labor in the construction, before he left Ottawa. Mr. Smith concludes his letter as follows:

"I trust, sir, that the Free Press and Colonist, having been so quick to criticize me for what they supposed was neglect of duty, now that it is made clear that all their suggestions had been fully attended to before they even thought of it, will be fair enough to give me due credit for what has been done, and also endorse the action of the Laurier government in being so prompt to accept my suggestion."

In the tabulated list of candidates published in the Colonist some days ago, the name of Mr. Bullock, the unanimous choice of the Conservatives of the Islands district, was inadvertently omitted. Mr. Bullock is one of the staunchest Conservatives in the country, and is confidently expected to win the seat by a unanimous majority. The Islands district is right in line, with no reason to be associated with the Conservative candidate's prospects.



324 *Columbian*  
*Aug 4 1903*

## WOLVES NEW RACKET

### Wolves in Sheep's Clothing Using Bridge Grab to Trap Voters.

Conspicuous on the Market this morning were a number of gentlemen belonging to the opposition push engaged in the congruous if ignominious task of attributing to the McBride Government complicity in the plan to grab our bridge, which Mr. Morrison, M.P., is putting up at Ottawa on behalf of John Hendry and others.

The gentlemen appeared to be emissaries from some organization, and to every one who would listen to them they confided that the local Government "must" be in on the deal, else it would not be taken up at Ottawa. There is no truth whatever in this story, so far as Premier McBride and his colleagues are concerned; and whatever job is being put up, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Hendry are the centres for information concerning it.

Those who hear these slanders at work should remember the last election here, when we were threatened with "No Bridge No Bridge," and should realize that if the cry had prevailed, and we had taken the bridge on the disgraceful terms offered, we then would have had slim chance of retaining it. If the Morrison and Hendry influence is so terrible as represented in the case of their political opponents now in power at Victoria, what might it have been expected to be with their friends in office?

The safe way to prevent the success of Mr. Hendry's scheme, is to support members and ministers who are not dependent on his favor. Mr. McBride was a member of the Government who devised this bridge for the benefit of the people, and he may be trusted to remain true to their interests.

*Aschcroft Journal*  
*Aug 5 1903*

#### CARIBOO LIBERALS.

A meeting of the Liberals of Barkerville, on August 25th, at which C. Robinson was chairman and Wm. Robinson, secretary, it was resolved that a Liberal club be formed of the Liberals of Barkerville and vicinity.

The Journal is in receipt of a telegram dated at 150-Mile House, Sept. 2, signed by J. McAuley in which he states: "Archy Knight and James Murphy are the Liberal candidates for Cariboo."

As no convention of Cariboo Liberals has been held we presume Mr. McAuley meant Knight and Murphy were the choice of the 150-Mile House Liberals.

Mr. Murphy arrived in Aschcroft Tuesday from Armstrong and left Tuesday for Cariboo. He has been invited to stand for nomination and has agreed to do so.

## CARIBOO CONSERVATIVE LOCAL PLATFORM

Adopted by the Cariboo Conservative convention at Soda Creek, Aug. 25th, 1903.

1. We favor the system by which it is proposed to insure better titles to placer claims, as laid down by the Mining Association of British Columbia at Victoria in March last, provided that not more than five consolidated grants be issued for work done upon one claim.

2. We advocate the immediate revision of the taxation of the mining industries of the Province, such revision to insure the abolition of the two per cent tax.

3. In order to encourage the prospector, mineral and placer miner, we consider that the amendment of the provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act regarding record rates is an urgent necessity.

4. For the further encouragement of the mining industry, the royalty on timber and cordwood cut and used by the owner upon his own mines and mineral claims for mining purposes, should, in the opinion of this convention, be abolished.

5. In view of the serious inconvenience to the ranching industry of the Province, arising from the confusion and duplicating of cattle brands, we favor the amendment of the present act so as to provide for the establishment of one provincial office for the registering of brands and the publication and circulation of a list of all brands, containing the names and addresses of owners, and the location of the brand on the animal.

6. In order to improve the standard of their cattle, we would recommend that legislation be passed prohibiting ranchers and farmers from allowing any bull to run on the same range for a longer period than three years.

7. We consider that steps should be taken by the government to abate the wild horse nuisance at an early date.

8. We are of the opinion that the government should cause sanctuaries to be formed in various parts of the Province for the preservation of game, and that no shooting whatever should be permitted therein, for a stated number of years.

9. In order to prevent the threatened extinction of the beaver, we would respectfully urge the legislature to place a close season upon that valuable fur bearing animal of at least five years, during which time these creatures shall not be destroyed, and to impose a penalty of \$250 upon any person having in his possession, the skin of a beaver destroyed during that period.

W. A. JOHNSTON,  
 President Cariboo Central Conservative Association.

H. H. NARRAWAY, Secretary.

## CARIBOO CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

One of the leading delegates at the Soda Creek convention writes as follows:

The pretty little village of Soda Creek, modestly nestling by the Fraser, was the scene of unwonted activity on August 25th, when the Conservatives of Cariboo gathered from far and near in convention. The Quenel and Barkerville delegates arrived by steamer about 4 p. m. and the Chilcoten and 150-Mile House contingents drove in at 5 o'clock. On arrival, the delegates were welcomed by Messrs. Dunlevy and Perkins, and every attention paid to their comfort.

After a hearty dinner the convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m. by W. A. Johnston, local organizer, and H. H. Narraway, secretary of the Barkerville Conservative Club, was voted to the chair. The chairman briefly addressed the meeting, stating the objects of the convention to be, the formation of a permanent Cariboo Central Conservative Association, the selection of candidates for the approaching provincial election, and the adoption of a local platform.

Delegate Leon Champion, of Barkerville, was appointed secretary and after examining all credentials he reported the official list of delegates as follows:

Riskie Creek—E. F. St. A. Davis.  
 Hanceville—C. R. Wilson.  
 150-Mile House—Dr. Hoops, M. Minton.

Soda Creek—D. F. M. Perkins.  
 Alexandria—A. D. McInnes.  
 Quenel—J. A. Fraser, Sidney Williams.

Stanley—N. F. Murray.  
 Barkerville—Leon Champion, Austin Atkins, H. H. Narraway.

The convention then settled down to business and in the space of half an hour, drew up and adopted a constitution for the Cariboo Central Conservative Association similar to that of the Kamloops Central Conservative Association, submitted with concise amendments by J. A. Fraser. At the chairman's suggestion, the election of officers was deferred till later in the evening, and the convention then proceeded to select its candidates, all in the hall who were not delegates voluntarily withdrawing.

Four names were submitted to the convention: Wm. Adams, S. A. Rogers, Rev. Field Yolland and W. A. Johnston. The first two gentlemen were easily elected on the final ballot, although Messrs. Yolland and Johnston made a most creditable showing.

At this point the public was again admitted and in five minutes the hall was filled. The announcement of the candidature of Messrs. Rogers and Adams was greeted with prolonged applause, at the conclusion of which a wire to the chairman from J. T. Robinson, of Kamloops, was read, expressing regret for inability to attend and congratulating the candidates on their success.

S. A. Rogers was then called upon and given a hearty reception. He spoke for upwards of half an hour, dealing with the main planks of the Conservative platform, and gave an able analysis of the weak features of the present mining act, pointing out the urgent necessity of better titles to placers in order to encourage the investment of capital and develop the mining industries of Cariboo. He concluded a vigorous address amidst enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Wm. Adams received a round of applause on rising. He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the Conservatives of Cariboo, and expressed his intention to advance the interests of the constituency by every means within his power if sent to Victoria on the 31st of October. (Cheers.)

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers of the Cariboo Central Conservative Association. Mr. W. Adams was elected honorary president by acclamation. W. A. Johnston was elected president by acclamation, S. A. Rogers withdrawing, and the chairman resigned the chair in his favor at this stage.

President Johnston was greeted with applause upon coming forward to conduct the remaining proceedings. He made a neat speech in acknowledgment and then called for nominations for 1st vice president. Rev. Field Yolland and H. H. Narraway were nominated, but the latter withdrawing Mr. Yolland was elected by acclamation. J. A. Fraser was elected treasurer. H. H. Narraway was elected secretary. Mr. Leon Champion who was also nominated, withdrawing, Dr. Hoops, Claude Wilson, Sidney Williams, A. D. McInnes and F. M. Perkins were added to the executive committee.



A local platform on mining and agricultural interests of Cariboo was drawn up, discussed and adopted in the course of two hours. This platform is today published in the Journal. In its construction a prominent part was taken by Messrs. Wilson, Rogers, Williams and Fraser.

It was well in the small hours before the convention concluded its business. In separating the best of good feeling prevailed, and all were convinced that a great impetus to the Conservative cause had been given by the Cariboo convention of 1903.

Times  
Sep 5-1903

## PREMIER SEEKING RAILWAY POLICY

### COURTS ASSISTANCE OF GREAT NORTHERN

Unfolding of J. J. Hill's Policy in Opening Up British Columbia by His System.

The McBride government will in all probability go to the country on a railway policy. It has been the custom for British Columbia ministers to avail themselves of such for election purposes, and apparently Premier McBride realizes that he must continue in the fashion. The trip to Montreal in search of an election fund resulted, it is conceded, in a dismal failure. Now assistance is to be sought from the Great Northern. With nothing else upon which an appeal could be made, the members of the government have adopted this means of seeking endorsement from the people.

For some little time past the Premier and other members of his administration have been noticed in close communion with parties who are believed to have relations with the Jim Hill system of railways.

A hurried visit to Seattle a few days ago by Premier McBride and Hon. R. Green, and the parties with whom they were closeted there, at once aroused the suspicion that the Great Northern railway was to play an important part in the coming election.

The ministerial party have returned from the Sound and the Premier admits that they had a conference with J. D. Farrell, assistant to James Hill. The result was very satisfactory he also admits, and Mr. Farrell will visit Victoria in a few days.

Mr. McBride's explanation of the visit is that the ministers sought to find from the Great Northern management first what was its intention with respect to the Coast-Kootenay railway. It was known that the engineers were in the field for J. J. Hill from Port Kells eastward early in the year. It was also known that the line was being projected from the Kootenays westward. The evident intention of the Great Northern was to build the line, and the government thought it would be a wise thing to seek from headquarters the intentions of the company.

In doing this the Premier said they had the additional advantage of Mr. Farrell and Hon. R. Green being old personal friends, they having been associated together in the construction days of the C. P. R.

McLean Bros. have a proposal to build the Coast-Kootenay line also, and the Premier seeks to ascertain the conditions of both of these.

There is not the least doubt that the ministerial party believe they have a strong election cry in preparation. The members of the government are all wearing very happy smiles this morning. An executive meeting is being held, and all the members are present at it. Hon. C. Wilson, K. C., the president of the council, coming over to attend it, and he also wears a confident air.

Hon. Mr. McBride says he is assured that the Great Northern has its eye upon British Columbia, and while he is not at liberty to say much at present, he still admits that the policy which that railway is prepared to carry out in British Columbia is one of the greatest importance. Another gratifying feature is the fact that J. Hill is not seeking

bounties for his railways in this province.

At the present time the Premier is not prepared to say more respecting the intentions of the Hill system.

There is, however, reason to believe that the Great Northern has in view, independent of governments or bounties, a gigantic scheme for networking British Columbia. J. J. Hill, one of the shrewdest railway men in the world, has set his eye on this province, and sees in it the opportunities of the future. At present, owing, it is said, to an arrangement with the C. P. R. Company, he is not at liberty to lend his name to any of the schemes being carried out. For this reason the Victoria Terminal and the New Westminster & Ylzen line, building from New Westminster to Vancouver, are being built and operated by what are ostensibly subsidiary companies. But this is only the beginning of the gigantic undertaking. The Coast-Kootenay line will connect these coast lines with the Kootenay country.

The eye of Hill has been cast in the direction of the Edmonton wheat fields. With this object in view a line is projected from Vancouver to that point. Early in the season a survey party, supposed to represent the Great Northern system, was reported to be seeking a line northeast of Vancouver, in the direction of Quesnell. Survey parties are also said to be in the vicinity of the Skeena and Port Simpson.

With this comes the report that the Hill system will take up the charters granted last year to the Kootenay-Cariboo & Pacific Railroad Company and the Kootenay Central railway.

These charters, which were pushed through by the same people, residents of Port Steele, provide for a line from the southeast corner of the province through Port Steele to Golden. From there it runs northwesterly, following the course of the Columbia and Canoe rivers to a point at or near Tete Jaune Cache, thence northwesterly following the course of the Fraser river to a point at or near Giscome portage, thence either westerly following the course of the Nechaco and Skeena rivers, or by the most convenient route to tide water at or near Port Simpson, or by the most feasible route to Bute Inlet.

This line, which is said to be very easily built, would afford a short route by which J. Hill could connect the Western wheat fields of the United States and Canada with the Orient, by making Port Simpson or some point near there, either on the Canadian or the United States side, the terminus of his Oriental lines.

The line projected from the Coast northwesterly in the direction of Quesnell would cross this about Tete Jaune Cache, whence a feasible route exists through the Yellow Head pass in a direct line with Edmonton.

These lines would connect with both the Canadian transcontinental railways and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems in the United States.

Such a system is fraught with much importance for British Columbia.

Of course it is not suggested that the concern of the Premier and his colleagues was entirely disinterested. An election is due in less than two months and elections cannot be run in British Columbia without funds any more than in any other country. On the other hand, the provincial government are in a position to materially assist Mr. Hill in securing the tidal lands which he is seeking in his efforts to get into the city of Vancouver.

#### 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 home to British Columbia. This is the second charge laid against him. But even if there was the crying need of action, which the Colonist complains, there are other British Columbia 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.

## The Colonist.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1903.

#### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The English newspapers all agree that the European Powers are helpless to accomplish anything in Macedonia. They have always maintained the suzerainty of Turkey while insisting upon reforms in Turkish administration. This is not very helpful as the suzerainty of Turkey appears to be incompatible with reform of the administration. At the same time we decline to believe that the Turk is such an incredible barbarian as to be worse than the Bulgarian. It is the fashion to represent these people as of lamblike innocence, perishing in thousands before the superior arms of the murderous Turks. Assassination, slaughter, dynamite bombs, these are the mere playthings of patriotism, gentle accessories of Bulgarian public spirit. It is possible that Turkey stands in way of a reform administration. But it is also true that the Bulgarians themselves stand in the way of a administration. It would be as sible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, as to make, free, respect and moral nations out of such people. It is very questionable whether Turkish misgovernment is more oppressive than their own misrule would be. The intervention of the European Powers does not seem to be able to effect a reform administration, but it seems to prevent an effective administration. Turkey lives in deadly fear of an outbreak, not because Turkey can not crush it, but because the Sultan is afraid of European intervention. That license grows to insubordination, insubordination to rapine, and rapine finally to open revolt, before Turkey takes action. Then she crushes the revolt with characteristic savagery. At the same time we do not believe half the stories of massacre that are told, because if half of them were true, the Bulgarians would have been exterminated a long time ago. The peoples who are making the trouble are not actuated by any powerful sentiment of nationality, but simply by a mad desire of tribal insurrection. They are as ready to fall upon each other as to slay the Turk. If all the peoples in the Balkan peninsula would but hold together and federalize their armies, they could found a nation which would be capable of breaking the Turkish yoke like a rope of straw, and one which even Germany or Russia could not crush. They possess perhaps the most fertile division of Europe, they sit upon three seas, and could organize an army of seven hundred and fifty thousand strong. They have besides a potential ruler of wisdom and capacity in Charles of Roumania. When people in that position permit themselves to be massacred like sheep, there is something



wrote somewhere. And it is something wrong with themselves, and neither with Turkey nor with the European Powers. Turkish rule must be at least as obnoxious to them as Austrian rule was to Italy, nor are they more separated than the Italians were against one another. Why cannot what was done for Italy by Cavour and Garibaldi be done for the Balkan States? To that there can be no answer except that either they have neither a Cavour nor a Garibaldi, or that if they had, there is not the material to work on. There is a mighty difference between people of Slavonic and people of Latin blood. The history of Poland is as melancholy as the history of free Italy is glorious. Whatever the uprising of the Slav may be reserved for in the future, he has certainly been a conspicuous failure in advancing the cause of political freedom either for himself or for other people.

#### A PROTECTOR.

We hasten to apologize to Mr. Ralph Smith and to acknowledge with due penitence that for anyone to seek to safeguard the interests of British Columbia with Mr. Ralph Smith in the field is not merely unnecessary but derogatory to his abilities and patriotism. It is strange, however, that it is only after the fact has been ventilated that the interests of British Columbia had been apparently neglected that Mr. Ralph Smith should come forward claiming that they had been secretly attended to by himself. We presume that it is excess of modesty on the part of Mr. Ralph Smith which prevented his drawing attention to his secret good deeds. It is quite certain that in no public way did he draw the attention of the Laurier government to the defects of its arrangement with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and it is equally certain that the contract itself contained no evidence whatever that the interests of the province had been consulted or even thought of. Therefore, Mr. Ralph Smith could not be surprised if some other people in British Columbia took action as well as himself. Blind confidence in Mr. Ralph Smith is not one of the characteristics of the people of British Columbia. The guarantees which exist that the construction of the Western Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific will begin from the Western terminus are exceedingly vague and indeterminate; so are the guarantees that no Oriental labor will be employed on its construction. So vague and indeterminate are they that we cannot help thinking that Mr. Ralph Smith would be better employed at Ottawa having them made more definite and precise than in shoving his nose into local politics in this province. We have reason for believing that the special interests of British Columbia were expected by the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific to afford a basis of negotiation with the province for assistance towards construction out of the pockets of the people. Mr. Ralph Smith's protests may have been strong enough to protect himself, but we doubt that they were too weak to protect the country, and their weakness is emphasized by the fact of his absence from Ottawa. Instead of being a voice raised for the justification of this province and its needs at Ottawa, Ralph Smith's has been a voice raised only for the justification of the Laurier government in this province. Such a protector as that the province looks upon with suspicion, and if he has come West to find his prestige gone and his political power broken he has nobody but himself to thank for it. He has fallen down between the two stools of serving the people and serving his own ambition. He may make such protestations as he will, they fall on empty ears in the province of British Columbia. If he has not yet found that out it will not be long before he does.

## Straight Talk By Sir Hibbert

### Grit Prophecies and Actual Real Explained By an Capable Critic.

#### Able Vindication of Conservative Foresight and Statesmanship.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, and it appears in yesterday's issue of that paper:

Sir.—The Conservatives claim that the Grits stole their trade policy (and mutilated it somewhat), and for the sake of retaining power have abandoned nearly all of the ideas promulgated by them while wandering in the wilderness from 1879 to 1896. Many proofs can be given of this forced approval of all they denounced in those desperate days, but a recent speech seems to me a happy repetition of the historical man, who, though called to curse, blessed instead.

In 1871, Mr. Mackenzie, the Liberal leader, denounced the Terms of Union with British Columbia, and insisted that not one trans-continental line would be required until 1901, at the earliest.

According to the present Minister of Militia (on the 13th of March, 1875), the building of the Continental Railway meant "almost certain financial ruin to us, and which to Great Britain was only the realization of a pet fancy to connect the British provinces of the Atlantic with the Pacific at their expense."

In 1879 Mr. Mackenzie predicted that not until 1890 would the trade of the Pacific trouble a Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Blake, who succeeded to the leadership, said in 1880 that there was a chance that the line would not be kept open after it was built.

He denounced the "proposal to expend \$50,000,000 in the gorges of British Columbia." The money was, he said, "to be sunk in the gorges of the Fraser."

The present Liberal leader, in opposing the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, said that the difference between the Liberal and Conservative policy was that the Liberals would build the railway gradually—the Conservatives at once.

Even as late as February 10th, 1884, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked "what substantial advantage" was there in having the road speedily opened.

It was for Hon. Thomas White, a leading Conservative, in 1880, to vindicate British Columbia from the flouts and jeers of Liberal leaders, and he summed up the attack upon this province as follows:

"And now, sir, I come for a moment, to the question of British Columbia itself. It seems to me that in relation to British Columbia itself there is a determination from one end of the country to the other to belittle the Province. We have heard about the 12,000 people there; we have heard about the enormous injustice done to this country by the representation given to those 12,000 people; we have heard about British Columbia being a source of large expen-

diture, and as practically returning nothing to the Treasury; we have heard of it as a country utterly useless; we have heard honorable gentlemen say with a flippancy I am sure everyone must regret when you come to remember the position they occupy, that it is a question between building this railway and letting British Columbia go, they say: Let her go—they know say let her go whether the railway is built or not. What are the facts with regard to this Province? I do not repeat the remarkable figures given by the honorable member for Victoria (Mr. DeCosmos) in the speech he has addressed to this House. He gave us figures which I think will have a very considerable influence in educating the public sentiment of this country in relation to British Columbia. What was the revenue last year of that Province, which we are asked to regard as being utterly valueless, which has not yet commenced to be developed, but which I think will be found to contain natural riches—I was going to say hidden riches—which in the near future will make it, if not the richest, one of the richest provinces of the Dominion? The revenues last year from customs, seizures, excise, mariners' fees, stamps, etc., amounted to \$572,955.29. Sir, what was the expenditure? I do not admit that the expenditure on surveys can fairly be chargeable to British Columbia. British Columbians would have been glad, I have no doubt, if the Dominion of Canada had consented to begin the road without a survey at all. (Hear, hear.) The expenditures for surveys in British Columbia have been made for the exclusive benefit of Canada as a whole. They have been made with the object of finding the clearest and best route for the railway with a view to future saving and future advantage, and there-

fore they are in no way chargeable to the Province solely. But taking the expenditures on subsidy, collection of customs, excise, lighthouses, coast surveys, fisheries, salaries of Lieutenant-Governor and Receiver-General, penitentiary, hospital, Indians, administration of justice, public works, Post Office—taking all these, we find the expenditures were \$442,133, so that there was an actual balance in favor of the Dominion last year of \$130,782. That was the position of British Columbia in connection with the Dominion of Canada."

The present Minister of Finance, in 1896 (the Liberal Leader's embryo) bewailed, in the London "Standard" that the whole tendency of the Canadian system was to squander money in the Far West.

In 1903 the member for Burrard unconsciously rebuked the Liberals and fully justified the Conservative policy on this question in a speech, now reproduced in the Liberal paper of this Province, as one "in which he proved his thorough loyalty to the West."

These are the words of the member for Burrard, who was called to curse the Conservatives and their works:

"However I wish to show the House what has been accomplished by the construction of the great Canadian Pacific Railway."

Prior to the advent of this railway, British Columbia was a country isolated from Eastern Canada, having nothing in common other than devotion to the old flag and yielding homage to the same sovereign. It was a country which, from its isolation, had no natural national aspirations. But its people were men of courage and determination in that small and isolated community, and they recognized the great future of British Columbia if it could only get a railroad carried through connecting the eastern part of Canada with the West. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway has made what was once the fishing hamlet of New Westminster a large thriving commercial and populous city. It made a new province for Canada, one of the brightest gems in the Crown of Confederation. It made the men who, while proud to say that they are British Columbians, still prouder to say that they are Canadians. It made what was in 1883 a primeval forest into our present great city of Vancouver. It made it possible where 20 years ago stood only the Douglas fir and the British Columbia cedar, that a city of 35,000 people live today. Where not one dollar of customs revenue was collected 20 years ago, there the past year the sum of \$1,388,700 was collected. It made possible, where banks were unknown, where today stand six of the leading banking institutions of Canada. Where bank clearances were unknown, to where during the first six months of the present year the clearances amounted to nearly 20 million dollars. It made the great seaport of Vancouver, and created what last year was the fourth largest port of customs collection in the Dominion. Where ships were unknown practically 20 years ago, today in the Harbor of Vancouver boats flying almost every marine flag in the world can be seen loading and unloading. It has made and created a new trade with the Orient. It made and created a new trade with Australia and New Zealand. It made and created a new trade with the United States. It made and created a new province whose inhabitants are a happy and contented Canadian people. It made possible the development of a section of our mining country, which only goes to prove that we have greater than has been found. It made it possible for us to produce in the last 16 years 31,640,293 ounces of silver, valued at \$18,640,882; it made it possible for us to produce 280,200,845 pounds of lead, valued at \$10,447,540; it made it possible for us to produce 92,652,480 pounds of copper, valued at \$12,333,200; or a total value of silver, lead and copper of \$41,256,000. And prior to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway this condition of things was unknown in British Columbia."

Not a bad vindication of Conservative foresight and statesmanship, is it?

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.  
Vancouver, B.C., September 2, 1903.



### THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

We received a telegram last evening from the Provincial Government stating that a change has been made in the date for the General Election. The nominations will take place on September 19th and the polling will be held on October 3rd. This is four weeks earlier than the date previously named, which was October 31st.

When the present Government acceded to office it was stated that in accordance with the popular desire the elections would be brought on at the earliest possible date. On account of the regulations prescribed by the Statute in respect to appeals from the collectors of votes to the Courts of Revision for the Voters' List, the Attorney-General thought it advisable not to fix the date of the election earlier than October 31st, it being, of course, impossible to know how many appeals would come before the Courts of Revision. As a fact, however, there have been scarcely any appeals, and these have all been disposed of so promptly that it has been found possible to bring on the elections four weeks earlier than was originally thought to be feasible, and they will now be held as we have stated, on October 3rd.

There will be general satisfaction felt throughout the Province at the Government's action in this matter. It will greatly abridge the period of political agitation and discussion—a time during which the ordinary business of the country is always more or less disturbed and interfered with. It will also bring about so much earlier the endorsement by the Provincial electorate of the Lieutenant-Governor's selection of his advisers. Although we do not think that many persons can be found throughout the Province who have any idea that the Government will be defeated at the polls, yet the Opposition naturally and indeed of necessity, insinuate that such a thing is probable, and it is well, therefore, that the illusion should be dispelled by the action of the electors. This anticipation by four weeks of the date originally selected will also effectually kill another canard that the Opposition has been industriously circulating—that the Government desired to postpone as long as possible the appeal to the electorate. Thus one by one, are the flimsy fabrications of the Opposition swept aside and the real issue before the electors left plain and distinct. Shall the Province enjoy political quiet and industrial and commercial stability by the return of the present Government, or enter upon another period of political disturbance and disquietude through the success of the Op-

position, whose sole appeal for support is based on the unappeasable appetite of some of its many leaders for place and pay? There can be little doubt as to what the answer of the electors will be to those questions on October 3rd.

While the reasons we have mentioned are amply sufficient to justify the Government's action in bringing on the elections at an earlier date than was originally intended, we have reason to believe that there is another and a still more cogent argument for this change in the arrangements. It may, we think, be considered as certain that following on this selection of an earlier date for the elections, the Legislature will also be called to meet considerably sooner than has been expected. There would seem to be little reason why the House should not meet by the middle of November at the latest, and with energy and good management get through a large proportion of its business before Christmas. We believe the interests of the Province will be served by the early meeting of the House, and in our opinion the Government has adopted a wise and prudent course in taking steps to make an early session possible. Anyone who has followed Provincial political affairs during the last three years, must have realised that a financial crisis must arise sooner or later. With the retirement of the Semlin-Cotton Government there was an end of any attempt to establish an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure of the Province. We have frequently protested against such reckless financial management and pointed out that it was bound to work great injury to Provincial interests. We have reason to believe that our estimates from time to time of the obligations that this imprudent management was piling up were really below the actual facts. We shall not be surprised if at the close of the present financial year it will be found that since the Semlin-Cotton Government the excess of expenditure over revenue for the four years will amount to the enormous sum of \$5,000,000. Assuming that to be the case, it is apparent that some special action must be taken to bring about a more satisfactory state of things. In such an exigency the Government displays wisdom and prudence in seeking the advice and assistance of the Legislature at the earliest possible moment and the electorate should see to it that those composing the next House are men of capacity, experience and integrity. Much of the mischief done during the last three years was caused by the lack of ability in many of its members as well as by the incompetency of the administrations that had control of Provincial affairs. If we are to bring about a better state of things we must begin by careful selection of the men who are to represent us in the Legislature. Upon this depends the character of the Government and the House and the progress and prosperity of British Columbia.

Colonist- 327 331  
Sep. 7/1903

### Political Note And Comment

Probability That This Week Will  
See Much Hard Work  
Done.

Remarks on the Situation From  
Representatives of the Vari-  
ous Parties.

Now that the issue has been clearly defined both parties are bucking to in good style, and the present week will see the work of organization practically completed. The local Liberal's deny that the sudden announcement of alteration of date for the election caught them unprepared, and that on the contrary the move was entirely anticipated. The Conservatives of the city who have been interviewed on the matter say that it has made little or no difference to them, as they had everything well under way beforehand, and that the change of date will only bring about their triumph the sooner. At the same time good and earnest work is being done by the Conservative committee, and nothing will be overlooked to make victory absolutely certain.

It is expected that Victoria city nominations will be made this week, and it is altogether certain that the real work of the campaign will be commenced in a series of public meetings in which the candidates will address the electors on the issues of the day.

Arrivals from the Mainland say that the announcement published in the Colonist, notifying the public that the date of election and meeting of the Legislature had been changed, was a tremendous surprise, and that prompt steps have been taken on all hands to meet the altered conditions.

The man in the street opines that the new departure is directly in the line of a mercantile dispensation which will enable the province to get down to business as fast as possible and enact legislation which will improve the conditions in British Columbia.

Full credit is given by the general public to the provincial government for the abatement in which they have dealt with the complex problems bequeathed to them, and the hope is general that they may long be retained in their present position so as to have a fair working chance of carrying out the schemes of improvement which they have settled upon as the best for the benefit of the province as a whole.

By the most experienced observers of the political situation it is considered quite probable that every constituency will have its candidates chosen before next Saturday night. Quite a large number yet remain to be nominated, but without doubt this duty will be attended to with as little delay as possible.

Victoria Socialists declare that the change in dates affects them not at all, as they were prepared for all eventualities. It is now considered probable that sufficient funds to place four Socialist candidates in the Victoria city field will be forthcoming. Many of the local Socialists are making extraordinary efforts, and heroic sacrifices, to raise the necessary campaign fund. As stated before, the Socialists say that they believe they have only one party to reckon with—the Conservative. They do not take the Liberals into anything like serious consideration, and only look upon that party as, if not quite, a negligible quantity, at all events, one that may be safely allowed to help by its policy in its own destruction. To the foregoing the Liberals who have been spoken to, reply: "Don't philosophize about the flavor of the broth until you have supped some."

#### GOVERNMENT ACTION APPROVED.

We received a telegram last evening from the provincial government, stating that a change has been made in the date for the general election, says the News-Advertiser of yesterday. The nominations will take place on September 19th and the polling will be held on October 3rd. This is four weeks earlier than the date previously named, which was October 31st.

When the present government acceded to office it was stated that in accordance with the popular desire the elections would be brought on at the earliest possible date. On account of the regulations prescribed by the Statute in respect to appeals from the collectors of votes to the Courts of Revision for the Voters' List, the Attorney-General thought it advisable not to fix the date of the election earlier than October 31st, it being, of course, impossible to know how many appeals would come before the Courts of Revision. As a fact, however, there have been scarcely any appeals, and these have all been disposed of so promptly that it has been found possible to bring on the elections four weeks earlier than was originally thought to be feasible, and they will now be held as we have stated, on October 3rd.

There will be general satisfaction felt throughout the province at the government's action in this matter. It will greatly abridge the period of political agitation and discussion—a time during which the ordinary business of the country is always more or less disturbed and interfered with. It will also bring about so much earlier the endorsement by the provincial electorate of the Lieutenant-Governor's selection of his advisers. Although we do not think



that many persons can be found throughout the province who have any idea that the government will be defeated at the polls, yet the opposition naturally and to some extent of necessity, insinuate that such a thing is probable, and it is well, therefore, that the illusion should be dispelled by the action of the electors. This anticipation by four weeks of the date originally selected will also effectually kill another canard that the opposition has been industriously circulating—that the government desired to postpone as long as possible the appeal to the electors. That one by one, are the flimsy fabrications of the opposition swept aside and the real issue before the electors left plain and distinct. Shall the province enjoy political quiet and industrial and commercial stability by the return of the present government, or enter upon another period of political disturbance and disquietude through the success of the opposition, whose sole appeal for support is based on the unappeasable appetite of some of its many leaders for place and pay? There can be little doubt as to what the answer of the electors will be to those questions on October 3rd.

While the reasons we have mentioned are amply sufficient to justify the government's action in bringing on the elections at an earlier date than was originally intended, we have reason to believe that there is another and a still more cogent argument for this change in the arrangements. It may, we think, be considered as certain that following on this selection of an earlier date for the elections, the legislature will also be called to meet considerably sooner than has been expected. There seems to be little reason why the House should not meet by the middle of November at the latest, and with energy and good management get through a large proportion of its business before Christmas. We believe the interests of the province will be served by the early meeting of the House, and in our opinion the government has adopted a wise and prudent course in taking steps to make an early session possible. Anyone who has followed provincial political affairs during the last three years, must have realized that a financial crisis must arise sooner or later. With the retirement of the Semlin-Cotton government there was an end of any attempt to establish an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure of the province. We have frequently protested against such reckless financial management and pointed out that it was bound to work great injury to provincial interests. We have reason to believe that our estimates from time to time of the obligations that this imprudent management was piling up were really below the actual facts. We shall not be surprised if it be the close of the present financial year it will be found that since the Semlin-Cotton government the excess of expenditure over revenue for the four years will amount to the enormous sum of \$5,000,000. Assuming that to be the case, it is apparent that some special action must be taken to bring about a more satisfactory state of things. In such an exigency the government displays wisdom and prudence in seeking the advice and assistance of the legislature at the earliest possible moment, and the electorate should see to it that those composing the next House are men of capacity, experience and integrity. Much of the mischief done during the last three years was caused by the lack of ability in

many of its members as well as by the incompetency of the administrations that had control of provincial affairs. If we are to bring about a better state of things we must begin by careful selection of the men who are to represent us in the legislature. Upon this depends the character of the government and the House, and the progress and prosperity of British Columbia.

#### ORGANIZATION.

It needs no argument to impress upon the candidates and campaign committees of the Conservative party that, with the elections less than four weeks distant, active campaigning should be kept up from now till the ballots are counted. The lesson of organization is taught by every campaign, and too often forgotten as soon as the campaign is over. We are fairly into the campaign now. We have been plunged into it. If the Conservative party does not give a good account of itself, we may be quite sure that the Liberal party will, in the matter of organization. In Mr. Joseph Martin the Liberal party has an active and able campaign leader. A campaign directed by him is likely to be warm while it lasts. His tactical ability is not by any means the least of his merits, and must not be overlooked. By the way, we hope we are not taking too much for granted in assuming that he is the campaign leader of the Liberal party. Nobody else seems to be taking any definite steps in campaign work on the Liberal side. He goes into this campaign in a somewhat doubtful relation to the Liberal party it is true. But there will be no doubt at all as to the relation he will hold to it when he comes out of the campaign. From the election on, he will be, undoubtedly and unquestionably, the leader of the Liberal party. In campaigns it is the fighters who come to the front. The politicians who owe their position to influence and manipulation of party elements drop out of sight. It is men who have made their

reputation in the rough and tumble before the people who are wanted then. Mr. Martin is no War Office general, but one who has always been where hard knocks are thickest. He will lead the Liberal party in battle, and he will lead the Liberal party after the battle is over, whatever may be the fortunes of war. No elector who has wit to read the signs of the times need be deceived as to that point for a solitary moment. We have then, one of the ablest campaign tacticians in Canada directing the fight against us. And there are two mistakes we are likely to fall into, the first, that of overrating the strength of the Liberals who are irreconcilable to Mr. Joseph Martin's leadership. In our opinion their Liberalism will be found to be a great deal stronger than their anti-Martinism. We venture to say that there are as many Conservatives in the province who will not follow Mr. McBride, having no other choice, as there are Liberals who will not follow Mr. Joseph Martin, having no other choice. Both are as scarce as hen's teeth in the province of British Columbia. The second mistake we are likely to make is of underestimating the organization of our opponents. We are apt to think that there are too many factions among them for proper organization. There are factions among them, for which we may be duly thankful, and their vote in British Columbia has been weakened from a number of other causes. But these factions are more likely to break out in the party as represented in the legislature, than in the party before the electorate. And we certainly do not want to take the risk that the Liberals will fail of governing British Columbia merely because they cannot agree among themselves. Let their factions break out in opposition where they will do nobody any harm, not even themselves. These mistakes, if we fall into them, are likely to cause a slackness in organization, whereas thorough organization and hard, self-sacrificing work were never needed from loyal Conservatives more than they are now in this province. The issues at stake are great. The conditions with a redistribution of seats and new lists are different from anything we have ever had before, and a favorable result for the Conservative party will depend on the loyalty to their principles of the rank and file.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

It is a relief to everyone to know that the provincial elections will be over at the beginning instead of the end of October. British Columbia has been passing through some untoward political experiences during the last two or three years. The complexion of politics has been amorphous to the last degree. Things political have had neither shape nor stability. Those who looked before and after knew quite well that this period of transition was a natural and inevitable fruit of the strong growth of the province, and that it would pass. But it has been none the less a difficult and trying experience for any country to go through, and has had the usual reaction of such periods in bringing to the front all sorts of vendors of patent political nostrums, and cure-alls, and also of giving to the opponents of social order a prominence which they do not in reality possess. British Columbia has been the happy hunting ground of the political egotist, the man who believes that unless the institutions of a country are conformed exactly to the curves of his own mind, its affairs are improperly ordered. We do not care whether he manifests himself as a Socialist, a demagogue, the representative of a single class in the community, like the mine owners or the mine workers, or some other class, or simply as an individual "crank," the law of his appearance is invariable and inevitable in a time of political flux; and we are

thankful to say that the law of his disappearance is equally invariable and inevitable, when, by party government, the wishes of a majority of the people as a whole are expressed in an orderly and systematic fashion. British Columbia has also been in continual danger from those who fish in troubled waters for their own individual advantage. This class of persons can be withstood by permanent and responsible party government, just as the former class is eliminated by the very existence of permanent and responsible party government. Which party in British Columbia is capable of giving the country stable government in the sense in which we have defined it? The Liberal-Conservative party only. Why do we say that? We approve of the policy and principles of the Liberal-Conservative party, but it does not necessarily follow that a coherent party, although it stood for a policy of which many did not approve, and, therefore, to their mind led the country in a wrong direction, would not be able to remedy the defects which require reformation in this province in the system of government itself. Our reason for saying that the Liberal party cannot do so, is that the Liberal party is not a coherent party. There are differences and jealousies in the Conservative party of course. We have never met, and have yet to read of in history, any political party which has been without them. But these differences are purely of a personal character and are amenable to the party constitution and to party discipline. There is nothing to prevent any candidate of the Liberal-Conservative party appearing on the platform of any other candidate in his support. This cannot be said of the Liberal party. We should like very much to see the Liberal candidate in the Kaslo riding on the same platform with the Liberal candidate in the Ymir riding, for instance. But we are afraid that no desire of that kind is likely to be gratified. They represent hostile elements in the country and their appeal is made to the hostile interests of these hostile elements. That is one instance of lack of cohesion in the party. We should also very much like to see the Liberal candidate for Esquimalt on the same platform with the Liberal candidate for Cowichan. The one is a strong loyal adherent of Mr. Joseph Martin, while to the other, if report is to be credited, the leadership of Mr. Martin is an abhorrent possibility. But these things are upon the outskirts of the great division. What we desire particularly to see is the attitude of Senator Templeman, Ralph Smith, and John Oliver in view of the now certain fact that, if the Liberal party wins, Mr. Joseph Martin will be the next Premier of British Columbia. It is only with the idea of sparing Mr. Oliver's feelings that we have not added Mr. W. C. Wells to the trio. These gentlemen have a month in which to tell us what they mean to do about it. Not only is the Liberal party in British Columbia a house divided against itself, but it is divided as for or against a particular relation toward the dominant power at Ottawa. Mr. Martin's triumph sounds the death knell of the Ottawa Liberals in British Columbia. Their triumph would annihilate his political career, and render abortive all he has ever fought for. What hope is there that a party thus divided could ever bring political stability to the province of British Columbia? The only salvation for the province is to leave all those Liberal cliques to settle their own affairs in such a comfortable minority as will not injuriously affect the interests of the province. That the electors can be relied upon to do.

**S E P**

**1903**




THE campaign has opened in the Ymir electoral district. The first meeting of Liberals was held on Saturday evening last in Miners' Union Hall, and in another column will be found a report of the proceedings. It was one of those long-winded performances which make an audience so tired that there are empty benches long before the orators give up. It was announced some 48 hours previously that such a gathering was to take place, but the "packing" process had been going on for some days before. The circular set forth that the speakers would be Alfred Parr and S. S. Taylor—the Liberal candidates for Ymir and Nelson respectively, and that an invitation had been extended to the Conservative candidate to be present. However, Mr. Wright did not appear, and the two speakers had it all their own way. For two hours Al. Parr labored on, and demonstrated how long a man can speak—and say nothing. He tried to ridicule everything and everybody opposed to the great political party he has honored with his patronage and support, and intimated that if elected to the legislature it would be an All Parr institution. He would give them a wrinkle or two on how to run a government. Al. Parr, before deciding to sacrifice himself at the public altar, paid a visit to the legislative assembly at Victoria, and what did this experienced parliamentarian find? That every member of the house (with the exception of Joe Martin and Joe's particular friend, Smith Curtis) were "stotten bottles." However, he was on the scene; and what was the result? He gave them a "straight tip," and they all saw the force of his logic and adopted party lines. But he forgot to tell his auditors that this trip to the coast (ostensibly undertaken to transact private business at Seattle) cost the Ymir Miners Union \$80 odd. Of course the bill was not sent in at once—it took some months to find the exact crowd in the hall that would run it through—and then it was run. There was one variation to the Parr claptrap, and that was when the discarded secretary made his pathetic sawdust explanation. "Oh, the pathos, the clean necessity of the appeal to horny-handed crudity." All Parr posed as a living martyr of labor's rights. He had worked superintendently to establish a \$3 per day rate on the ship (while he was drawing \$1500 and expenses as secretary-treasurer of the miners' union) that he was boycotted by local mine managers and could not get a job in any of the mines. His philanthropy having exhausted his funds, he was reluctantly obliged to engage in the sawmill as a roustabout at \$2.50 per day—a rate he was wont to denounce as "scab wages." This story of not being able to get any other job is all rot. Of course the man would not get any preference, inasmuch as he is not a miner. At ordinary unskilled labor he would be a success if he only had a little energy in his composition; but the fact is that the man hates manual labor and ever covets the soft job. S. S. Taylor was the other speaker of the

evening. He started out by besmearing his friend with taffy—laying it on so thick as to completely bury the identity of the smiling recipient. Then the lawyer candidate went into politics. He claimed that the Liberal party was siver of all good things and the Conservatives the common enemy. In his enthusiasm Mr. Taylor said a lot that it would be very difficult to substantiate. For instance, he told a crowd of sane men that the Grand Trunk Pacific would not cost the country one cent. He may have meant this as a play upon words; it is not cents it will cost the country, but dollars—over one hundred million of them! He found fault with the Conservative government for having bonused the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus opening up the great west. He does not appear to have got it into his legal head that were it not for the enterprise and foresight of the Conservatives the fertile lands of Manitoba and the great North West would to day still be the pasture grounds of the buffalo, instead of the happy home of hundreds of thousands of prosperous British subjects, who can supply the empire with cereals and general farm produce. He omitted to point out that were it not for the same political influence British Columbia would be the happy hunting ground of the Hudson's Bay Co., instead of the brightest gem in the dominion diadem. He neglected to remark that were it not for the travelling facilities afforded by the C.P.R. few, if any, of us could adopt the advice of Horace Greely to "go west, young man," and that Mr. Taylor himself might have been denied the privilege of seizing that corps at Edmonton which drove him further west. This section of country was then unopened—unknown. Now that a remunerative traffic is assured the Liberal Government need not crows because they can make somewhat easier terms for railroad construction.

*Kootenaiian*  
Sep 3/1900

We see that the Provincial Mining Association of B. C. have determined to ascertain the views of the various candidates for parliamentary honors on mining questions, in order that they may know to what extent their efforts to promote the interests of mining generally in the province may be furthered or retarded by them if elected. We understand the question of giving great prominence to this matter has been well considered by the executive, and they have determined that while all former personal governments have bled the industry for all it is worth in taxes, they have also seriously hampered it in irritating rules, regulations, circulars, Orders-in-Council, &c., which have in some cases been in straight opposition to statute law. It is to stop this sort of thing in the future that the Association has taken these steps, so as to find out the attitude of the Liberals, Conservatives, Socialist and Labor parties

towards the industry they represent, for it is now fully recognized that if British Columbia is not a mining country, it is only and simply a tourist resort, and it must be admitted that a large number of old fogies are anxious it should be a grand resort for pleasure seekers with plenty of cash. We do not object to this, as another means to make the province the bright spot in life for which she is splendidly endowed, but we do say that the magnificent mineral resources will do more to make rich people than any other industry, and these people, when rich, can and will afford the money to open up the pleasure resorts and to make them so attractive that no advertising will be necessary to accomplish the object they have, which is to fill the garden pleasure spots with pleasure seekers. But the money must be forthcoming and all unhesitatingly assert that the opening of the mines will provide the funds for all classes and to accomplish this object is the work of the Provincial Mining Association of B. C. This is not party politics, but practical business and the needs of the province demands the action which the association is ready and willing to undertake.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.  
MAKING A CHOICE.

The Socialists hope that they may be able to elect four or five candidates in the province and that these four or five will hold the balance of power in the house. They believe that should this be the case they will be able to secure much of the legislation they are demanding. Without discussing the remote possibility of having so much success, it may be pointed out that this is the very thing the electors of the province wish to avoid. The trouble in the past has been that no government was safe against being held up by balance of power men. Usually these are men out with the "big mit" whose sole object is to use their strength for the purpose of forcing a weak government to accede to their demands. What the province needs is stable government. This can be secured by the electors voting for the candidates of one or other of the great parties. Socialists, if elected, can accomplish nothing and as soon as they suggest combinations with either of the



old parties their peculiar brand of statescraft must immediately disappear. To accomplish what they suggest they must sacrifice some of their principles. If they sacrifice any they can as readily sacrifice all, and if they sacrifice none they will be so few in numbers that districts from which they are elected might just as well be unrepresented.

This is no time for experimenting with dangerous fads. The electors having the interests of the province at heart should choose between the two great parties and vote accordingly.

#### SOME CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

D. M. Eberts who as attorney-general misled the house, wrongly advised the Lieutenant-Governor and almost succeeded in giving the Southeast Kootenay lands to the C. P. R.

Richard McBride who took Eberts' word for it and who admits in his sworn testimony that he didn't take the trouble to look into the matter.

H. D. Helmcken who deserted the opposition that he might support giving away the northern portion of the province, to aid the construction of a railway which the Dominion government is having built without alienating a foot of public lands.

Chas. E. Pooley, secretary of the Dunsmuir company, proclaimed friend of Chinese and an avowed enemy of labor unions.

A. E. McPhillips one of the three to oppose anti-Chinese legislation.

Price Ellison who would vote for anything and every thing so long as he got a new jail for Vernon.

These are a few of the old gang. They have all rallied round McBride. It is time for a change.

## PREMIER SEEKING RAILWAY POLICY

### COURTS ASSISTANCE OF GREAT NORTHERN

#### Unfolding of J. J. Hill's Policy in Opening Up British Columbia by His System.

The McBride government will in all probability go to the country on a railway policy. It has been the custom for British Columbia ministers to avail themselves of such for election purposes, and apparently Premier McBride realizes that he must continue in the fashion. The trip to Montreal in search of an election fund resulted, it is conceded, in a dismal failure. Now assistance is to be sought from the Great Northern. With nothing else upon which an appeal could be made, the members of the government have adopted this means of seeking endorsement from the people.

For some little time past the Premier and other members of his administration have been noticed in close communion with parties who are believed to have relations with the Jim Hill system of railways.

A hurried visit to Seattle a few days ago by Premier McBride and Hon. R. Green, and the parties with whom they were closeted there, at once aroused the suspicion that the Great Northern railway was to play an important part in the coming election.

The ministerial party have returned from the Sound and the Premier admits that they had a conference with J. D. Farrell, assistant to James Hill. The result was very satisfactory he also admits, and Mr. Farrell will visit Victoria in a few days.

Mr. McBride's explanation of the visit is that the ministers sought to find from the Great Northern management first what was his intention with respect to the Coast-Kootenay railway. It was known that the engineers were in the field for J. J. Hill from Port Kells eastward early in the year. It was also known that the line was being projected from the Kootenays westward. The evident intention of the Great Northern was to build the line, and the government thought it would be a wise thing to seek from headquarters the intentions of the company.

In doing this the Premier said they had the additional advantage of Mr. Farrell and Hon. R. Green being old personal friends, they having been associated together in the construction days of the C. P. R.

McLean Bros. have a proposal to build the Coast-Kootenay line also, and the Premier seeks to ascertain the conditions of both of these.

There is not the least doubt that the ministerial party believe they have a strong election cry in preparation. The members of the government are all wearing very happy smiles this morning. An executive meeting is being held, and all the members are present at it. Hon. C. Wilson, K. C., the president of the council, coming over to attend it, and he also wears a confident air.

Hon. Mr. McBride says he is assured that the Great Northern has its eye upon British Columbia, and while he is not at liberty to say much at present, he still admits that the policy which that railway is prepared to carry out in British Columbia is one of the greatest importance. Another gratifying feature is the fact that J. Hill is not seeking

bounties for his railways in this province.

At the present time the Premier is not prepared to say more respecting the intentions of the Hill system.

There is, however, reason to believe

that the Great Northern has in view, in dependent of governments or bounties, a gigantic scheme for networking British Columbia. J. J. Hill, one of the shrewdest railway men in the world, has set his eye on this province, and sees in it the opportunities of the future. At present, owing, it is said, to an arrangement with the C. P. R. Company, he is not at liberty to lend his name to many of the schemes being carried out. For this reason the Victoria Terminal and the New Westminster & Yukon lines, building from New Westminster to Vancouver, are being built and operated by what are ostensibly subsidiary companies. But this is only the beginning of the gigantic undertaking. The Coast-Kootenay line will connect these coast lines with the Kootenay country.

The eye of Hill has been cast in the direction of the Edmonton wheat fields. With this object in view a line is projected from Vancouver to that point. Early in the season a survey party, supposed to represent the Great Northern system, was reported to be seeking a line northeast of Vancouver, in the direction of Quesnell. Survey parties are also said to be in the vicinity of the Skeena and Port Simpson.

With this comes the report that the Hill system will take up the charters granted last year to the Kootenay-Cariboo & Pacific Railroad Company and the Kootenay Central railway.

These charters, which were pushed through by the same people, residents of Fort Steele, provide for a line from the southeast corner of the province through Fort Steele to Golden. From there it runs northwesterly, following the course of the Columbia and Canoe rivers to a point at or near Tete Jaune Cache, thence northwesterly following the course of the Fraser river to a point at or near Giescome portage, thence either westerly following the course of the Nechako and Skeena rivers, or by the most convenient route to tide water at or near Port Simpson, or by the most feasible route to Bute Inlet.

This line, which is said to be very easily built, would afford a short route by which J. Hill could connect the Western wheat fields of the United States and Canada with the Orient, by making Port Simpson or some point near there, either on the Canadian or the United States side, the terminus of his Oriental lines.

The line projected from the Coast northwesterly in the direction of Quesnell would cross this about Tete Jaune Cache, whence a feasible route exists through the Yellow Head pass in a direct line with Edmonton.

These lines would connect with both the Canadian transcontinental railways and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems in the United States.

Such a system is fraught with much importance for British Columbia.

Of course it is not suggested that the concern of the Premier and his colleagues was entirely disinterested. An election is due in less than two months and elections cannot be run in British Columbia without funds any more than in any other country. On the other hand, the provincial government are in a position to materially assist Mr. Hill in securing the tidal lands which he is seeking in his efforts to get into the city of Vancouver.

## The Po viewed itor of per in

Two Liberal week, and it is c gave the same cies, the care of legates. R. A Grand Forks chamber when towns in which election. The nominated Will He is a good s elected. He is on him. Non City and Colum be made on the tosh or A. S who was in a p and works, has so well that he the candidate l

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## The Political Situation Reviewed by the Political Editor of the Oldest Newspaper in Kootenay.

Two Liberal candidates threw up the sponge during the week, and it is doubtful if either vacancy will be filled. Both gave the same reason for resigning; both have been left legacies, the care of which will take all the time of the respective legatees. R. A. Bradshaw of Slokan and Neil McCallum of Grand Forks will not occupy easy chairs in the legislative chamber when the legislature meets. Both stand well in the towns in which they live, but the chances were against their election. The Liberal-Conservatives of Fernie riding have nominated William R. Ross, a lawyer of the town of Fernie. He is a good speaker, stands well with the boys, and will be elected. He is not a corporation lawyer and no one has strings on him. Nominations have not yet been made for Rossland City and Columbia ridings. The nomination for Rossland will be made on the 11th. It will either go to ex-governor Macintosh or A. S. Goodeve. In Columbia riding, W. C. Wells, who was in a position to do so as chief commissioner of lands and works, has looked after the material interests of the riding so well that he is a hard man to beat. He will be opposed, but the candidate has not yet been selected.

A review of the situation in southeastern British Columbia, making due allowance, of course, for political bias, shows the Liberal-Conservatives in the best position. The party stands flat-footed on the platform adopted at Revelstoke a year ago, and it is not hop-step-and-jumping around on side issues. Its candidates are not appealing to a class for support; they are appealing to the people, because they themselves are of the people. In Fernie riding, William R. Ross, the candidate, is a lawyer. He is not one of the retainers of the CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY; and when elected, as he will be, he will not hold a brief for the company as against the people. In Cranbrook riding, Thomas Caven, a conductor on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., is the candidate. He is a well-to-do workingman and is a staunch member of one of the railway organizations. As 70 per cent of the voters of the riding are workingmen, "Tom" Caven should go in a-flying. In Ymir riding, Harry Wright will have a walkover, as his opponent is looked on as a political blatherskite, who, while claiming to be LABOR personified, spurned a nomination from the woolen-sock laboring men, and would only accept one from the silk-stocking element in the Liberal Party.

In Kaslo riding, Hon. Robert F. Green, minister of mines, has two opponents—a Liberal, John L. Retallack of Kaslo, and a Labor-Socialist, Samuel Shannon of Ferguson. "E'ob" will pull through with a handsome majority—not plurality. In Slokan riding, the withdrawal of the Liberal candidate (R. A. Bradshaw) shows the weakness of the Liberal Party. The contest, no doubt, will be between William Hunter of Silverton and William Davidson of Sandon. Mr. Hunter is a Liberal-Conservative without frills and Mr. Davidson is a Labor Party man straight. Both stand on the platforms of their respective parties. "Old Bill" Hunter is personally known to 90 per cent of the people of the riding, and they all know him to be as "straight as a string." In Revelstoke riding there are three candidates. The Liberal-Conservatives have "Tom" Taylor, the Liberals "Jim" Kellie, and the Socialists John W. Bennett. Taylor and Bennett are merchants, Kellie is a politician, although he is down in the voters' list as a "miner" by occupation. All three have their peculiarities. Taylor believes Revelstoke should have two members in the legislature; Kellie believes the Big Bend should have as many wagon roads as there are farms in the farming districts around Victoria; and Bennett believes a member of the legislature should be able to make speeches in seven languages, one of which should be Italian. The fight will be close, but "Tom" Taylor can win if he pulls off his coat.

In Greenwood riding, Dr. G. E. Spankie has accepted the Liberal-Conservative nomination. The Liberals of Greenwood were hoping and their organizer (Duncan Ross) was praying in Gaelic that he would refuse the nomination. Dr. Spankie

has ability and he is popular, and in a three-cornered contest will win with ease. The Socialist of the riding have not yet nominated their candidate, but the nomination will be made within ten days. In Grand Forks riding, the Liberal candidate (Neil McCallum) was left money by a relative back in Ontario, and he is going back to spend it, instead of spending part of it among the boys in Grand Forks riding. This will leave the contest to George A. Fraser and John Riordan, the one a Liberal-Conservative and the other a Socialist. Both have strong points, but Fraser has the greater number and will win easily.

In Nelson City riding, it is only a question as to the size of John Houston's majority. Will it be one of two figures or three figures? The party behind him is as solid as a stone wall; there are no breaches and no signs of crumbling. Unlike his opponent, who is a lawyer, he is not talking "rot" as to what has happened, and he is not appealing to the prejudices of a class or making promises he can't carry out.

In other sections of the province the reports are most encouraging. On Vancouver Island the Liberal-Conservatives have made nominations in four ridings, namely, Esquimalt, Cowichan, Newcastle, and Nanaimo City. Esquimalt is safe and Newcastle will return Alexander Bryden, who is a working miner and not the manager of the Dunsmuir collieries at Extension. Bryden was a pit-boss, and he refused to go to Cumberland during the late strike. He was discharged by Dunsmuir, and is now working at the Extension mines as a miner. Both Bryden and Dunsmuir are Scotch, and both equally stubborn, and as there are more working miners in Newcastle than colliery owners, Bryden will be elected, as neither the Liberal nor the Socialist candidate has a show. Well posted Liberal-Conservatives claim the party will elect six members on the Island sure, and probably eight. Cariboo will return "Sam" Rogers and "Billy" Adams, both old-timers and both Liberal-Conservatives. Similkameen and Yale ridings will return Liberal-Conservatives. Although F. J. Deane says he can wallop Fred J. Fulton in Kamloops, the latter's friends are confident he will be re-elected. Price Ellison will down Sterling in Okanagan, as he knows every man, woman, and child in the riding by their first name. In Vancouver and the Lower Fraser River ridings there seems to be a mixup. Every candidate so far named by both parties expects to draw salary as a cabinet minister in the near future, and the result is that the people in other sections of the province are getting a trifle disgusted. The latest is that Aulay Morrison is coming back from Ottawa to stand as the Liberal candidate in New Westminster City, and if elected he is to sidetrack "Joe" Martin and "Billy" McInnes for the leadership of the Liberal Party.

Sizing up the situation from Nelson, the Liberal-Conservatives will carry seven seats in Kootenay-Boundary, two in Cariboo, three in Yale, six on the Island, and should have no trouble in electing six more in Vancouver City, the Lower Fraser, and the North Coast. BUT, BOYS; GET DOWN TO HARD WORK! The success of the Liberal-Conservative Party depends on the voters of the eleven ridings in the southeastern corner of the province, ridings in which the party's candidates are their own organizers, and their friends the men who will furnish the campaign funds.



## LIBERAL CONVENTION.

**Most Unanimous and Successful Gathering—J. M. Kellie to Have the Support of the Liberals.**

Saturday night saw the assembling of what proved probably the most enthusiastic and unanimous political convention ever held in the Revelstoke pining. A strong gathering of delegates representative of the laboring, industrial, commercial, lumbering, mining, professional, railroading and other interests of the electorate met at the Liberal Association rooms to consider what action should be taken by the liberal party in the coming election and to select a candidate who should have the support of the party. The delegates present were: Big Bend—H. A. Morris and Gus Lund; Glacier—P. Johnson; Illecillewaet—proxy from Delegate J. P. Kennedy; Comaplix—proxies from Delegates B. B. Starkey and G. Blainey; Camborne—P. Levesque; C. T. Diamond, H. A. Heavener; Arrowhead—Captain Robertson, Messrs. T. Ludgate and H. Fraser; Beaton—proxies; Albert Canyon—O. Sandberg proxy; Revelstoke—Dr. Cross, W. M. Lawrence, A. McRae, E. A. Haggen, J. A. Dallas, E. Kearns, R. Douglas, H. Cook, R. Farwell, S. D. Crowle, J. Abrahamson, W. J. Dickey.

E. A. Haggen was appointed chairman, H. Cook secretary, and Messrs. Lawrence, Kearns and Cook credential committee.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting. Owing to the delay in calling the convention and pressure received from all parts of the electorate, J. M. Kellie had announced his candidature, and it was now a question whether they would endorse Mr. Kellie's candidature or put up another candidate. A committee appointed by the association to wait on Mr. Kellie and ascertain his views had done so, and that gentleman had pointed out there were two planks in the liberal platform he could not endorse—the railway section and that relating to compulsory arbitration. He pointed out, in view of the state of the provincial treasury such a railway policy as that projected could not be carried out at present and in view of the attitude of labor unions he could not support compulsory arbitration though he would support measures to ensure public investigation of labor difficulties and conciliation short of compulsion. He approved the other planks of the liberal platform, but in view of the complications and difficulties of the political situation he must reserve for himself a free hand if elected to do the best he could for his constituency and for the province.

Nominations were then received for a candidate. Messrs. Lawrence and Haggen were proposed but declined, stating they preferred to support Mr. Kellie.

W. M. Lawrence moved: That as J. M. Kellie has, in response to a pressure from a large section of the electorate, already announced his candidature for the Revelstoke riding in the coming election, and in view of the fact that he proved an honorable, straightforward and efficient representative during the ten years that he served as member for this portion of Kootenay in the legislature, this convention resolves it is inadvisable to put another candidate in the field, and recommends members of this association and friends of the liberal party to accord Mr. Kellie their best support in his candidature.

H. Cook seconded. No amendment was offered and the motion was carried unanimously amid hearty cheers.

The following were appointed a campaign committee to co-operate with Mr. Kellie's committee in furthering the interests of the candidate: Big Bend—J. Sweeney and H. A. Morris; Camborne—P. Levesque; Arrowhead—J. Ludgate; Comaplix—J. B. McKenzie; Albert Canyon—P. Forest; Illecillewaet—J. P. Kennedy; Glacier—P. Johnson; Revelstoke—W. M. Lawrence, J. P. Johnson, F. B. Lewis, R. Farwell, and Haggen.

One of those present spoke on the occasion, expressing their satisfaction with finding a convention so unanimous in its views, and in its determination to have the province represented by a man who would present himself in a long public career to have clean hands and whom they might feel proud in supporting. The delegates one and all expressed their belief that, from the earnestness in which Mr. Kellie had carried throughout the electorate, he would easily carry it.

Mr. Ludgate congratulated the association on its unanimity and as-

ured the delegates he would do all in his power to further Mr. Kellie's candidature.

Capt. Robertson made a splendid speech and was cheered to the echo. He said Mr. Kellie possessed the confidence of the people to such an extent that it was not a question of his being elected but simply of the extent of his majority. He reviewed the political history of the province and referred in glowing terms to the manner in which Mr. Kellie, as one of a small band of eight, had fought in the legislature to protect the rights and interests of the people against the spoliation by those who had so abused the power, which they had held. What they wanted to bring about a better state of things was to send clean, conscientious men like Mr. Kellie to Victoria to represent them.

R. Farwell made another fine speech. As the representative of one of the leading labor organizations he spoke with pride of the results which they had achieved through their union. They had just obtained from the most powerful corporation in America, the C. P. R., the best schedule ever accorded to a body of machinists. When he came here he was one of the first to urge the men to organize and join the International Association of Machinists. When he came here first the men got \$2.25 a day. From Sept. 1st, under their new schedule, they would get 36 cents an hour. He referred to the history of the liberal party, how their leaders had been expelled from the country as rebels because of their tenacity in demanding reforms necessary to protect the interests of the people. He felt proud of the triumphs of the liberal party.

Votes of thanks to the delegates from outside points terminated a loyal, unanimous meeting of men, determined to do what they could to assist in securing for British Columbia good, clean, progressive government, in which the best interests of the people alone shall prevail.

## THE CONSERVATIVE RECORD.

The plea that the people are not so much interested in what the members of the government have done in the past, as in what they intend to do in the future, is a specious plea for the condoning of many offences that should not be overlooked nor readily forgotten. While it is true enough that it is to the future we have to look, we must turn to the past to guide us in deciding whether those who are so anxious to administer the affairs of the country are worthy to do so, whether their past record entitles them to a continuance of sufficient confidence to warrant their election to the legislature.

So far as the members of the present government are concerned, their record is not difficult to get at. Their votes in the house are available, and may be inspected by all who care to take that much trouble, and those who do so will find that there is no reason for questioning the advice given after a further lease of life. After all nothing has been made of the present provincial platform. The conservative party have much in them that is commendable. That much is to be expected since they took many of their chief and most stable ones from the previously issued liberal declaration of faith. But it is one thing to have a good readable platform, and quite another to uphold and vote for the principles there involved. Whether the members of the present government did so or not can be ascertained by turning to the journals of the house of assembly. This test cannot be applied to the president of the council, since he was not a member of the house. He had the honor of being appointed leader of the great conservative party, the so-called liberal-conservative party, without first securing the approval of the electorate. It is a high and honorable office, but Mr. Wilson wanted glory as well as honor, and when the opportunity came he willingly sold his birthright, his leadership, for a mess of pottage in the shape of a position in the cabinet. The lust for office was more than he could withstand, and he succumbed at the very first temptation.

The other ministers were members of the house, and took part in the votes and proceedings therein. In the conservative platform there are planks covering such interesting items as the government ownership of railways, control of rates, and the like, and these gentlemen have had ample opportunity in the house of voting upon these questions. They had the opportunity, for instance, when the loan bill of 1901 was before the house. In that bill was incorporated the railway policy of the then government, and during the debate on

the bill, and during its progress through the house, certain amendments were proposed, many of them covering all manner of issues and conditions. Among these amendments were suggested clauses providing for the government's acquiring the railways to be subsidised, and the members of the present government present in the house—there were three of them, McBride, Green, and McPhillips—voted against it; there were clauses providing for control of rates, and members of the present government voted against them, in direct opposition to the platform; there were amendments providing for the proper protection of the workmen engaged in the construction of the roads, by ensuring the payment of their wages, and members of the present administration voted against them.

With this record standing to their credit how are the electors to place faith in the proposed platform of these leaders of the conservative party? If they voted against these principles in the past, and so recent a past, what about their action in the future?

they have opposed the avowed principles in the sessions gone by, how are the electors to know that they will not again do the same thing in the future? The past record of the members of the present government shows that they are unstable as water, negligent and indifferent to principles, caring only to cling firmly to the sweets of office, cheaply won.

## THE LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

We commend to the earnest consideration of every elector the manifesto issued by the executive committee of the Provincial Liberal Association, and published in full elsewhere in this issue of The Daily News.

It will be readily perceived that the men who prepared it are thoroughly in touch with the requirements of the province. It is the product of careful, painstaking consideration of the political conditions now confronting this province. There is not a word in it inconsistent with the platform adopted in the early part of 1902 at the party convention, but it deals with new issues that have arisen since the adoption of that platform.

The views expressed in the manifesto represent the aims and objects of a thoroughly united party. Every liberal candidate in the coming campaign is pledged to abide by the policy therein laid down, and it may be unhesitatingly asserted that such a policy will insure to the lasting benefit of the whole province.

## THE LADYSMITH RECORDER

Sept 5/1903

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Up-country liberal papers are playing the game very unfairly in accusing Premier McBride of complicity in the Columbia & Western land deal. They should remember that prior to the formation of the present government, on party lines, Mr. John Oliver was a warm supporter of the present premier. Mr. Oliver fought for and secured the investigation of the deal by a select committee of the house and could find nothing to connect Mr. McBride with the nefarious transaction, and after the report of the committee had been received when Mr. Prior's government was dismissed, Mr. Oliver expressed his willingness to take office in a coalition government with Mr. McBride as first minister. The liberals should remember that in accusing Mr. McBride of complicity in this deal they are discounting Mr. Oliver, one of the most prominent men in their party and a very popular candidate for the leadership of the liberals.

A perusal of the printed report of Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, which to his constituents at Kamloops on Saturday night last leads one to believe that Mr. Hawthornthwaite is not in line with the leaders of his party.

He repudiates of his party the wrong in confining private property and says it appropriate them, compensation to the the claim of that immediate from turning the try over to the it will be many any good can be and unhesitating his constituents house he would thing for them, his address Mr. be compliments

Mr. Parker W platform and b utterances of the Williams is the ationary social ing.

The Recorder gentlemen how Hawthornthwaite his previous decisions made by the campaign in a year ago.

line with their but now their at variance with teachings of the world over. They with the teaching apostle of social At present Mr. appears to be apdices and class in of securing the socialists, while the more radical vative and liberal self admitting that the social accomplish even power. Mr. Hae effect: "Vote for

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He repudiates the pernicious doctrines of his party that there would be no wrong in confiscating semi-public and private property without compensation and says that while he would appropriate them, he would grant compensation to the owners. He repudiates the claim of every other socialist that immediate good would result from turning the affairs of the country over to the socialists, saying that it will be many years before any good can be accomplished by them and unhesitatingly declared that if his constituents returned him to the house he would be unable to do anything for them. In the latter part of his address Mr. Hawthornthwaite may be complimented for telling the truth.

Mr. Parker Williams was on the platform and heartily applauded the utterances of the speaker. This man Williams is the candidate of the revolutionary socialists in Newcastle riding.

The Recorder would like to ask these gentlemen how they can reconcile Mr. Hawthornthwaite's utterances with his previous declarations, and with those made by Mr. Williams during the campaign in North Nanaimo only a year ago. Then they were in line with their class-conscious leaders, but now their utterances are totally at variance with the writings and teachings of the socialist leaders of the world over. They are even at variance with the teachings of that American apostle of socialism, E. T. Kingsley. At present Mr. Hawthornthwaite appears to be appealing to class prejudice and class interest for the purpose of securing the votes of the advanced socialists, while practically adopting the more radical planks of the Conservative and Liberal platforms for himself, admitting that they offer all that the socialists will be able to accomplish even were they returned to power. Mr. Hawthornthwaite says in effect: "Vote for me, but I can do

nothing for you; all that I stand for is the way of advanced legislation can be secured through either of the old parties." What do the Ladysmith comrades think of it? If their own candidates can do nothing for them, if their party according to their candidates can do nothing for them and it should not be expected of them, it would seem that the sooner they lose their class consciousness and get in line with the party that will not only do something for them, but a great deal for all by the passage of measures calculated to advance the interests of all alike, whether workman or capitalist, the sooner will the present political and industrial unrest be stilled and the sooner will peace, prosperity and plenty come to our people. The only party that is honestly trying to bring about this happy state of affairs is the party of real progress, the liberal-conservative party.

Colonist  
Sep. 5-1903

## ELECTIONS ON OCTOBER THIRD

The Provincial Government Changes the  
Date From 31st to 3rd of  
October.

HOUSE MEETS 26th. NOVEMBER.

Premier McEwen Interviewed With The  
Colonist States His Reasons for  
Alteration.

A special edition of the British Columbia Gazette, issued yesterday afternoon, announces that the date of the General Provincial Elections has been changed from the 31st of October to the 3rd of October.

As the announcement will be in the nature of a surprise, the Colonist interviewed the Hon. R. McBride last evening as to the reason for the change.

"Well," the Premier said, "there are two very good reasons, either of which is sufficient.

"It has been a sort of political tradition in British Columbia in the past to postpone the meeting of the House as long as possible, and when an election was necessary to put the election as far in the future as could be done within the letter of the law. I propose to hold the elections and meet the House with the least possible delay.

"At the closing of the House, after the defeat of the late government, I promised that the election would be brought on as soon as practicable. When the date was first fixed it was thought that the 31st of October would be the earliest date practicable. However, it has been discovered to be possible to hold the elections much sooner. The voters' lists are now in order, there being practically no appeals to delay matters and, therefore, no difficulty presents itself toward holding the elections on the date last chosen. We have been taunted with being a government on sufferance and without any mandate from the electors, and we do not propose to be subject to the suspicion that we desire to hold office one day longer than the electors will sustain us in that position.

"Secondly, that the government consider it necessary to have the endorsement of the electorate and to submit to the House at as early a date as possible certain reforms that are deemed necessary to be immediately introduced in the best interests of the province. Our policy is largely based upon the determination to thoroughly reorganize the fiscal system, and by that and other practical reforms to restore confidence in the financial and political administration of the province.

"I am fully aware that the opponents of the government will in all probability seriously criticize the course we have adopted, and accuse us of having taken an undue advantage of the situation. We must, of course, be prepared for that kind of thing and trust to the good sense of the people to acquit us of even the semblance of sharp practice. No political use whatever has been made of the change of dates, not a single person outside the members of the executive having any knowledge of what was proposed; and the members of the executive had only considered the question since the Court of Revision sat on the 31st. Both political parties are, therefore, on exactly the same footing.

"In taking the present course the government is placing the interests of the country before partisan considerations. The government and its supporters will be placed at a disadvantage rather than at an advantage by the change. Much organization that was contemplated, and an extensive political itinerary mapped out, will have to be foregone.

"You may say that the campaign from this out will be 'short, sharp and decisive.'"

Rossland  
Sep 5-1903  
NELSON POLITICS

As a rule provincial newspapers these days have little or nothing to say about B. C. politics, except to report the progress of events. They abstain from comment as to the respective merits of the parties and the candidates, because it is too early in the campaign to deal with such matters. The only notable instance to the contrary is the malign and low cunning manifested by the Nelson Tribune in its discussion of the contest in the Nelson riding. The Tribune is endeavoring to besmirch the personal character and private life of S. S. Taylor, K. C., in the hope that it will succeed in hiding the many political shortcomings of John Houston. The Miner, of course, holds no brief for Mr. Taylor, but, in keeping with hundreds of fair-minded electors, it is disgusted at the tactics of Houston's organ. If Houston would confine himself to the many vitally important public issues of the day and preach the grand principles of true Conservatism he might win both sympathy and votes, but by his petty, narrow-minded and contemptible insinuations he can only succeed in reaping a whirlwind of defeat. It is such tactics as these that are liable to bring discredit to the Conservative party. We hope, however, that the public will not judge the party by anything Houston may say or do.

Houston jockeyed himself into the Conservative nomination at Nelson by questionable methods. But because he has succeeded in that respect, it does not follow that he deserves either the respect or support of true Conservatives or any other element of the electorate. On the contrary, it is the unquestionable duty of all good Conservatives in the Nelson riding to do everything possible to insure the defeat of this selfish and rampant, yet double-dealing demagogue. He is a disgrace to the province as a politician and a publicist, and consequently to the Conservative party. His reputation for statesmanship is nil, but his notoriety in the gutter of "practical" politics is about as unsavory as can be. Never once to our knowledge has Houston stood on the floor of the legislature and advanced any legislation that would be a credit to the province at home or abroad. Such a task is beyond him. He has neither the natural instinct nor, apparently, the desire to do so. He seems to have thought of nothing but to set class against class and to promote "ring" politics. To his lasting shame and disgrace he supported the Prior-Dunsmuir administration and all its devilry and wanton corruption. In his puerile way he has ever sought to undo the good that is attempted by that patriotic body the Provincial Mining Association. He has shouldered his obnoxious presence into the councils of the Conservative party only to cause internal friction and external distrust. His election would be nothing short of a great calamity to B. C. Conservatism, to the Nelson riding, and to the province as a whole.



Colonist  
Sep 6 1903

#### THE ELECTIONS.

The announcement that the elections have been called at an earlier date than was originally intended, will come as a surprise to many, but we believe that, on mature reflection, the electorate will endorse the action of the government. When the dissolution took place, the Premier stated that he would appeal to the country at the earliest possible date. In order to comply with statutory requirements, ample time had to be allowed for the hearing of appeals from the different collectors. As far as can be ascertained, practically no appeals have been made, and there is consequently no reason for withholding the elections. We believe that this view will be generally endorsed, and that by calling the House at an early date to assist in carrying out the reforms that will be placed before the legislature, the greatest good to the province will ensue. The proposal is equally fair to both parties, and, as stated above, we believe the best interests of the province will be served by the government's action. A weak administration would have postponed the election and the calling of the House to the furthest possible date, but the gentlemen now in charge of the provincial ship have clearly shown by this action that they have no desire to hold office an hour longer than is necessary without the sanction of the people.

### Came Like A Thunderclap

#### Government's Announcement of Alteration in Date of Elec- tion Caused Surprise.

#### Liberals Seemingly Caught Nap- ping And Will Get Busy At Once.

When the rumor that the date of the political election had been changed got around last night, as it was bound to some-how, it caused a great flurry everywhere, and there was considerable racing and chasing in the Liberal camp. The rooms of the Liberal Association were dark and deserted as if no business was doing, while the Conservative committee rooms were filled with gentlemen discussing the topics of the day. The announcement of the alteration in the date of election came somewhat like a thunderclap upon the Liberal politicians, who were taking things pretty easy, in anticipation of a long get-ready. The early call of the legislature also surprised them, and caused unlimited speculation amongst the general public. The opinion was expressed in many quarters that it was a relief to have the business settled off-hand instead of having it drag its weary length along for another couple of months. It is expected that the coming week will see some lightning politics, not only in Victoria, but also up and down the country wherever the nomination of candidates has been deferred.

Mr. C. E. Pooley is visiting the western portion of the Esquimalt district and meeting with a hearty and generous reception which will tell greatly in his favor on the day the vote is cast which decides the issue in the forthcoming contest in the Esquimalt district.

Mr. Pooley came up on the Queen City on the 1st, and has personally been over the trails and roads to see if the complaints made by the settlers could be improved. With regard to roads and facilities for marketing their produce, the best methods to be adopted to enable them to do so at less labor and cost than under present circumstances.

A meeting was held to hear his remarks. After giving a brief description of his travels through the settlement by land and water, he told the settlers that water communication would be easier and cheaper than building roads and bridges, which from past experience in other parts of the province, would likely be swept away in the winter by freshets, and suggested that the log jams in the rivers be cleared. The Hon. gentleman next referred to the logging industry now in full swing and said he was surprised and pleased to see such a live of industry and thought they would soon have no reason to complain, as the supply of necessities produced on the farm as at present in cultivation, from what he could see, would not meet the de-

where we are employed. The Hon. gentleman next dealt on the mining possibilities of Port Renfrew and said the immense iron deposits on the Gordon river, they would not be left unworked much longer, and this alone was bound to bring an industrial population.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. H. C. Disher and seconded by Mr. A. Disher: Resolved, that this meeting having heard the remarks of Mr. C. E. Pooley, pledges itself to use every legitimate means to secure the return of Hon. C. E. Pooley at the forthcoming election, and the voters here assembled pledge their unanimous support to carry out this wish. The resolution being unanimously adopted and heartily applauded, Mr. Pooley returned thanks for support accorded him, highly pleased with his reception. This was the largest meeting ever held here, 36 adults being present.

Herald  
Sep 6 1903

#### THE LABOR CANDIDATE.

The enthusiasm and unanimity displayed at the Labor Party meeting last night is a most happy augury of success. It is a point to be noted that the Labor Party should nominate a candidate in opposition to the Socialists because the nostrums of Socialism are especially designed to deceive the workmen and work on their passions and prejudices for the purpose of acquiring political power. It cannot be denied that to some extent they have been successful, but the meeting last night witnessed entirely of workmen is ample evidence that among the most steady and intelligent of the workers the campaign of excitement and froth carried on during the past two years in Nanaimo has had little effect. The Labor Party is to be heartily congratulated on this and in this displaying sound judgment, it is undoubtedly up to the merchants and business men to support the Labor Party candidate, as by doing so they will show a cordial good will toward Labor and at the same time express their disapproval of the extreme methods of Socialists.

While the Labor Party is not Socialistic in any sense, they are unanimously in favor of radical reform. They believe that much legislation can be enacted that will substantially improve the conditions of the workers without injuring any other section of the community. Any improvement in Labor conditions is at once reflected in the trade market. Business becomes better, dealers more prosperous and in many ways the whole community shares in any advantage secured by the workmen. This kind of a platform will receive the support of the large majority of workmen and there is no reason why all classes of the community should not fall in line and support this policy.

In Mr. Harry Sheppard, the Labor Party has a candidate of whom they may be proud. For 15 years Harry, as he is familiarly known, has moved among the people of Nanaimo and in all that time he has continually added to his reputation for straightforward honesty and kindness of disposition. His public services have not been of the kind to attract special notice, but they have been very real and substantial in a quiet way. The reception that was given to his name in last night's Labor meeting attests his popularity among his fellow workmen who have a better chance to know him than anyone else. He is also an ad-

vanced thinker on lines of social reform and when a workman's candidate in Nanaimo has all the qualifications of honesty, popularity and intelligence, the question of his election is already settled.

The campaign is now on. That it will be a warm one goes without saying. All political campaigns in Nanaimo are. That it will be victorious is also certain and that the triumphant candidate will be the man who was nominated at last night's meeting of the Labor Party is the most certain thing of all.

#### AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

It is sometimes beneficial to know what outsiders think of us, and what we are doing. It is human nature for us to imagine that we are "it," and the whole world centres around our little sphere, and it is just as well for the growth of a healthy sentiment that the opinion and candid criticism of unbiased parties should be given some consideration. The comments of the Montreal Witness with reference to the election campaign in this province contain some timely remarks upon the abusive tactics which have figured so prominently in provincial politics in British Columbia heretofore, and the hope is expressed by the Witness that the adoption of party lines will help to get rid of this personal bitterness and abuse. It says:

In the election campaign now going on in British Columbia, party lines have been drawn for the first time in provincial politics. Liberals and conservatives are face to face, but it is somewhat curious that the published platforms of the opposing parties are so nearly alike that there would not seem to be much of a choice between them. One thing stands out clearly—both are making strong bids for the support of the labor organizations. It is hoped, however, that the introduction of party lines will help to get rid of the personal bitterness and abuse of which British Columbia politics have hitherto been largely made up. Should this be obtained, it will be a good thing for the province. Nothing in public life is more demoralizing than the degeneration of politics into personalities. The most striking peculiarity of the contest is not that party lines have been drawn, but in the politics advocated. The conservative platform, for instance, has nothing conservative in it, that an outsider can discover, except the name. . . . Whatever other results the election may have, they will range the government of the province either on the liberal or conservative side in Dominion politics, and that is probably the main issue in the campaign."

Waily news  
Sep 6 1903



**S E P**

**1 9 0 3**

# 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 the crying need of the Colonist complains British Columbia 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*  
*Sept 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



much to show they appreciate him, and we hope to see the electors of Kaslo, Trout Lake and Ferguson roll up and pay Mr. Retallack at the ballot-box the highest tribute a man can receive from his fellow citizens, namely their confidence in him as their representative in the legislature.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

We believe the time has arrived when there should be a change in the form of local government in the interior and when this should be administered by the people themselves instead of from Victoria. As matters stand the present system leads to no end of boodling. Men who have no qualifications but that of possessing a saleable commodity in the shape of a vote are put in charge of roads and trails, with the result the public money is wasted. Now if a county council were constituted for North west Kootenay for instance, with ridings representative of the Big Bend, Fish creek, Arrow lakes and settlements adjacent, the Lardeau, and the section between the city and Glacier, and a representative elected annually for each riding, the people would have direct representation of a character which would ensure thorough vigilance over the expenditure of public moneys and the best results. The system is operating at the coast in the farming section. Why not in the mining? For revenue such a council should have the collection of the whole of the mining licenses and ordinary local revenues, and subsidies from the provincial authority, together with some equitable system of local taxation. Such a body should have power to raise on debentures the necessary funds for important local works as a tramway from Arrow lake to Camborne, or from Beaton to Trout Lake, transportation links, as the proposed tramway past the rapids at Big Bend, roads and trails, land settlement, etc.

#### BEATON-CAMBORNE ROAD.

The state of the road between Beaton and Camborne is reported so bad that it almost threatens to cut off Camborne from communication. Hon. R. McBride is chief commissioner of lands and works and has been for some months. T. Taylor, the government candidate for the riding in the coming election, is Mr. McBride's supporter and Mr. Taylor should only have to recommend the expenditure necessary to improve the road to have it done at once. But neither gentleman does anything. This Beaton-Camborne road is peculiarly Mr. Taylor's progeny and we might have expected to see it have his fostering care. The road in its present condition is little short of useless and should be corduroyed immediately for a great part of its length. Fall is coming on, when much wet weather may be expected, and with the heavy traffic the road will be in a worse state than now. Mr. Taylor's excuse formerly was that as he was in opposition to the government no notice was taken of his recommendations, but now that he is on the side of the government his representations, if any have been made, appear to receive even less consideration than ever. Revelstoke riding requires a strong, live man to represent it in the next parliament.

Trout Lake News, Sept 6 1903

MY DEAR SIR —

Having been chosen by a duly constituted convention of the Liberal-Conservative Party in the Ymir Electoral District, I am a Candidate for election to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, and earnestly but respectfully solicit your vote and influence in the coming election.

My political principles are entirely in accordance with those of the large and influential convention by which I was selected. I stand squarely and firmly upon the platform of the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia, adopted in Revelstoke on the 13th of September, 1902, as well in its relation to the Province at large as to the extensive and prosperous district which, if elected, it shall be my duty and my pride to represent in the Legislature.

During my connection with the Department of Mines, extending over five years as clerk and Mining Recorder at Nelson, I have had unusually favorable opportunities to become acquainted with the important mining interests of the Ymir district. I have listened again and again to the forcible representations of the miner and prospector and have heard reiterated the complaints and wants of the mine owners. If elected I shall do all in my power to remove any obstacles which may stand in the way of a successful and profitable prosecution of the mining industry, whether the difficulties be detrimental to the toiling worker and forcible prospector, or to the prudent and cautious investor whose means are necessarily for the proper and systematic development of the district's vast resources.

I shall support with all the force at my command the Liberal-Conservative Policy, first laid down in 1899, and affirmed as its first pronouncement, by the convention of 1902, to aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portions of the Province, and the building of trunk roads wherever necessary. I shall support any measure designed to equalize taxation throughout the Province and shall use the knowledge and experience acquired while Assessor for the Nelson Assessment District in the preparation and perfection of a scheme whereby the metaliferous mines and other wealth producing properties and industries shall bear its equitable and fair proportion of the burden of taxation.

While I approve and commend the assistance given the mining industry by way of bounty, I regard the nature of that system of relief as temporary, fluctuating and liable to sudden disarrangement. I hold with the platform of my Party that permanent measures should be adopted by which it will be made possible to manufacture the country's raw material within the country. It is only by assurance of permanent protection for its investments that capital can be induced to undertake such manufacture.

I fully and thoroughly sympathize with every effort which may tend toward the amelioration and elevation of labor throughout the broad Dominion, and I am convinced that some means may be devised by which the disturbance, unrest, loss and injury attending industrial disputes may be condoned, if not entirely avoided. To the accomplishment of such end by judicious and far-reaching legislation I shall give my devoted and unremitted attention. It will be remembered that the great Liberal-Conservative leader, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, was the first Canadian statesman to suggest legislative protection for labor, and I shall endeavor to follow humbly in his footsteps.

I shall endeavor to assist the Government of the Hon. Mr. McBride in a judicious and economical appropriation of the Provincial Revenues, so that expenditure and receipts may be adjusted to each other.

It is impossible in an address of a nature such as this to deal with all the subjects which may from time to time demand consideration by your representative. I can assure you, however, that the needs of the district, somewhat fully and accurately ascertained during the years of my official connection with it, shall receive my prompt and constant attention both in the legislature, and in the district, should you honor me by election, in conclusion with the electors.

Again soliciting the honor of your suffrage and active support,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY WRIGHT.

Date of Election:—October 31st, 1903.

World  
Sep 8 1903.

### "POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY" MEANS FRAUD

THE announcement from the provincial capital on Saturday last that the date of the pending election had been peremptorily changed from the 31st to the 3rd of October proximo came, as the government's chief organ quite naturally puts it "like a thunderclap," upon the electorate of British Columbia. Quite naturally, since, as the *Colonist* suggests, the electorate of British Columbia is not yet accustomed to the systematic disregard of governmental pledges to the people which is becoming a characteristic of the McBride administration.

The changing of the election date at this time cannot but be regarded in the light of a fraud deliberately perpetrated by the government upon the assumption that through it an unfair advantage may be gained over the rival political party. When October 31 was announced officially as the election date, it was succinctly and elaborately pleaded by the government that some time must necessarily elapse for the preparation, correction and distribution of the new voters' lists, leaving October 31 the earliest available date upon which the verdict of the electorate might be taken. The Liberals were not prepared to admit that the position was a correct one, but giving credit to their opponents for common honesty, they accepted the official statement of the case as bona fide, and based preliminary preparations for the contest upon the hypothesis that the government of the people was acting in honesty.

Having no wish to prematurely and unnecessarily disturb business and social conditions by the premature initiation and protracted vexation of an election campaign, the Liberals in the chief centres of population contented themselves with roughly outlining their campaign—leaving the choice of candidates and the battle proper to be made at reasonable nearness to the date of election.

The result is that the unprecedented and unjustifiable juggling with the election date of which the government has now given an illustration, finds the Liberals in Vancouver with several of their intended nominees, best platform speakers and most effective campaign workers, out of the city on business or vacation journeys, initiated under the formal assurance of the government that the elections would not be brought on before October 31. These cannot be got home in time to play their part in the campaign.

Further than this—the voters' list at the most favorable rate of progress possible cannot be placed in the hands of the working committees in time for the usual and legitimate canvass of the voters to be made, and this with almost 2,000 new names on the Vancouver list.

A more deliberate or more reprehensible steal is not on record to the discredit of any British Columbia government. "Political expediency" apparently is still held at Victoria to be a shibboleth justifying any dishonesty and extenuating any fraud. If the fraud were only upon a rival political party it would not so much concern the general people, although a political advantage gained by deliberate breach of pledged faith could scarcely be condoned.

It goes much further, however. It prevents the electorate from having choice of the best available men for their representation in the legislature.

It prevents both parties from having equal and necessary access to the voters' lists.

It precipitates a contest based upon a breach of faith to the country through which the government of the day hopes to gain a dishonest advantage in what should be an open and honest test of strength at the polls.

Had the election date been set originally as October 3 no one would have made complaint. Changing it at this hour at the dictate of "political expediency" is an act of fraud on the part of the McBride government which the electorate if true to itself will specifically and emphatically condemn at the polls.

## CHANGE IN DATE OF THE ELECTION

### GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO GAIN ADVANTAGE

#### Citizens Make Protest to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor Against Action of the Cabinet.

The province of British Columbia is to be thrown into the turmoil of election a month earlier than was expected. Premier McBride, who, when he reached power by a series of manoeuvres, of which he himself seemed to be ashamed, promised that nothing would be done by him which could be construed as taking any undue advantage. He assumed power in fact simply to fill the breach until the election decided the wish of the people.

With an apparent show of fairness he proceeded for a time, but the amount of office have been lately shown.

With the election now so near, the government has been unable to hold on to the promise.

decided to bring on the elections on the 3rd of October, instead of October 31st, as at first arranged. The council worked laboriously upon the means to be adopted to gain some advantage which would assure them of a return to power and late in the afternoon had the programme completed.

A special number of the *Gazette* on Saturday evening announced the change in date and contained a proclamation calling the legislature together for the dispatch of business on November 26th.

Premier McBride, in explanation of the change in date, has given out the following announcement:

"There are two very good reasons, either of which is sufficient.

"It has been a sort of political tradition in British Columbia in the past to postpone the meeting of the House as long as possible, and when an election was necessary to put the election as far in the future as could be done within the letter of the law. I propose to hold the elections and meet the House with the least possible delay.

"At the closing of the House, after the defeat of the late government, I promised that the election would be brought on as soon as practicable. When the date was first fixed it was thought that the 31st of October would be the earliest date practicable. However, it has been discovered to be possible to hold the elections much sooner. The voters' lists are now in order, there being practically no appeals to delay matters, and, therefore, no difficulty presents itself toward holding the elections on the date last chosen. We have been taunted with being a government on sufferance and without any mandate from the electors, and we do not propose to be subject to the suspicion that we desire to hold office one day longer than the electors will sustain us in that position.

"Secondly, that the government consider it necessary to have the endorsement of the electorate and to submit to the House as early a date as possible certain reforms that are deemed necessary to be immediately introduced in the best interests of the province. Our policy is based upon the determination to thoroughly reorganize the fiscal system, and by that and other practical reforms to restore confidence in the financial and political administration of the province.

"I am fully aware that the opponents of the government will in all probability seriously criticize the course we have adopted, and accuse us of having taken an undue advantage of the situation. We must, of course, be prepared for that kind of thing, and trust to the good sense of the people to acquit us of even the semblance of unfair practices. No political use whatever has been made of the change of dates, not a single person outside the members of the executive having any knowledge of what was proposed; and the members of the executive had only considered the question since the Court of Revision sat on the 31st. Both political parties are, therefore, on exactly the same footing.

"In taking the present course the government is placing the interests of the country before partisan considerations. The government and its supporters will be placed at a disadvantage rather than at an advantage by the change. Much organization that was contemplated, and an extensive political itinerary mapped out, will have to be foregone."

The Premier's reasons for the change in date are characteristic of the weak government of which he is the head. There is not a single ground given for changing the date which can be said to have arisen within the past few weeks. It is therefore only to be construed that the McBride government wishes by the means adopted to gain an advantage over its opponents.

It is but reasonable to believe that the real reasons for bringing on the election at such an early date is something different altogether from that given out by the Premier.

The fact of the matter is that the Premier hopes to take advantage of the Great Northern's avowed intention of building through the province.

By establishing in the minds of the electorate some share in the scheme, he hopes to gain over some constituencies through which the lines will pass. J. J. Hill has built his lines so far without

government aid. It is reasonable to suppose he intends pursuing the same policy with respect to British Columbia lines. The McBride government have absolutely nothing to do with the projected lines, and can take no credit for them. Nevertheless, an attempt will be made to seek power under the shadow of the Great Northern.

Another reason which has prompted this course is the need of finances to carry on the government. Under the pretext of seeking to revise the fiscal affairs of the country the legislature must be hurriedly called together. Those best in a position to judge of affairs say that the need of money is what has influenced this latest move more than anything else. Under the old guise of wishing to readjust the finances they seek to gain the election and then get from the House funds to carry on the affairs of state. The last government pretended to prepare estimates which were remarkable for the close way in which the expenditure was made to comply with the revenue. These were put through the House after the present ministry assumed power. Now it seems the government which put them through is unable to keep within their estimated expenditure, and instead of seeking to curtail the outlay are really endeavoring to get an increased vote.

With all kinds of demands being made and the outlay required to carry certain constituencies it is found impossible to postpone the day of election longer with any hope of carrying the day.

Yesterday a representative body from the city waited upon His Honor the Lieut. Governor regarding the matter. It included J. Kingham, Capt. Grant, R. L. Drury, Capt. Cox, J. Stuart Yates, Major Nicholles, C. H. Lugin, E. Dier, Wm. Humphrey, D. Campbell, J. Murray, A. B. McNeill and C. J. Spratt. The delegation being introduced to His Honor, took occasion to protest against the course pursued by the government. It was pointed out that an unfair advantage was being taken of the opposition in this matter. On the understanding as contained in the former proclamation arrangements were being made for the election on October 31st. This would seriously interfere with these. Many voters were out of the province, and on the strength of the election not coming off until the end of next month would be deprived of voting. This was especially true of the sealers, who would assuredly be in Behring Sea at the date now fixed. The result, it was pointed out, would be that the House returned on October 3rd would not fairly represent the country.

The attention of His Honor was further called to the fact that a vacancy still existed in the cabinet, which by no reason could be explained away, except that of political expediency. The Lieut. Governor was asked to intervene and to demand the immediate filling of the va-



cancy in the same manner as was done with J. Martin when he was Premier. Members of the delegation pointed out that the dangling of such a vacancy before several constituencies introduced a very vicious practice into provincial politics.

His Honor promised his consideration to the matters.

The executive held a hurried meeting this morning, all the members left in the city attending. The Minister of Mines has left for the upper country and other members of the cabinet are leaving as soon as possible.

The Conservatives of Comox have nominated Mayor Robt. Grant, of Cumberland, as the opponent of F. McB. Young.

Neil McCallum and R. A. Bradshaw, Liberal nominees for Grand Forks and Slocan respectively, have tendered their resignations as candidates. Business relations in both instances have arisen which renders it impossible for them to contest the seats. Mr. Bradshaw is moving to Toronto immediately and Mr. McCallum will also be absent from the riding for a time on business.

#### A DOUBLE DUTY.

As an instance of how public and private duties may sometimes conflict we have only to refer to the case of Ralph Smith, M. P., whose presence on the coast at the present time, has thrown the Colonist into several spasms already, followed by daily mutterings more or less incoherent in character, which forebode another outbreak. The Conservative organ in this city loudly insists that Mr. Smith return to Ottawa, and demand at the point of a gun, certain concessions to British Columbia which Mr. Smith had the temerity to assist in securing without consulting his critics.

Now Mr. Smith will doubtless be included among those whom the same paper urges to exercise their franchise on October 3rd.

The member for Nanaimo is therefore between two duties, that of representing the province at Ottawa, and that of exercising his private rights as a citizen of the same province.

#### AN INJUSTICE.

By a special issue of the Official Gazette on Saturday evening, the local government altered the date of the elections from October 31st to October 3rd. No reasons are given by the Premier for the change beyond some general statements about the desire of the cabinet to inaugurate some reforms which it does not care to initiate without a direct mandate from the people. We understand that in private conversation some attempt at justification is made in the claim that were the original date to stand many of the members would have left the camps of Atlin and of Cassiar, and would thus be unable to exercise their franchise.

If this claim is seriously made it is more than counter balanced by other facts of which the government was ignorant, or which it chose to ignore. In this city the unexpected act of powers that be will have the effect of disfranchising a large number of men, probably in the neighborhood of three hundred.

nominations, so the government will not secure all the advantages which they would have enjoyed had the tip from headquarters been heeded.

The whole incident is in line with the conduct of a politician, who, sent for as leader of the opposition, instantly on being entrusted with the task of forming a government dissolved his party, and blossomed out as a Conservative leader in which role he would have had practically no claim for the recognition of His Honor. His subsequent statement that he would be perfectly fair with the Liberals and his present act, remind us strongly of his assurance to certain Liberal members that they would be the first colleagues he would select, and his forgetfulness of that pledge as soon as they had effected the defeat of the government and made his succession to the premiership possible.

#### ELECTION OCTOBER THIRD.

The change of date, which has just been announced, of the general elections for British Columbia, places a duty upon the people of this country, and particularly upon Liberals, to organize for the fight.

Hitherto nominations have been delayed in the belief that nearly two months remained in which to effect a canvass of the different ridings. But by the extraordinary act of the administration, this time is curtailed to a little over three weeks. Hence the campaign will be short and sharp. It is too short for a proper presentation of the issues, but perhaps not too limited to arouse the people's resentment against a palpable piece of sharp practice on the part of their rulers, pro tem.

Organize, organize, organize.

#### THE VACANT PORTFOLIO.

We cannot believe that a cabinet of which Hon. A. E. McPhillips, for whose consistency we have always expressed the highest admiration, is a member, will persist in appealing to the electorate with an incomplete cabinet. The Attorney-General has only to re-awaken the echoes of the legislative chamber, back of his own to learn "good and cogent reasons."

Intense for filling the vacant portfolio. If the cabinet persists in its course in declining to fill this post, and Hon. Mr. McPhillips retains his connection with it, his application for political honor will sustain a fracture which will convert him into a cripple in the forthcoming campaign.

In this connection the representations made yesterday to His Honor the Lieut. Governor by a deputation of Victorians, were timely. It was pointed out that when Joseph Martin appealed for support for his government in 1900, he was obliged to complete his cabinet. Intimation to that effect was conveyed to him in unmistakable terms, and was recognized as a proper demand.

In insisting that Hon. Mr. McBride complete his government, therefore, the Lieut. Governor would be taking a step to which not the slightest objection could be taken on political grounds, inasmuch as the precedent was established in the case of a premier of the same political stripe as that of the party in power at Ottawa.

That the candidates of the government in each constituency should be allowed to dangle the prospect of filling the Provincial Secretary's chair before their constituents, is to permit a practice little short of vicious, and certainly politically demoralizing.

#### A SHADY MOVE.

The latest move of the Premier, probably for the purpose of stealing a march on the Liberals, is defended from that charge by the claim that the party named have a greater number of candidates in the field than the Conservatives. While that may be true there has been no extensive canvass of the province such as has just been completed by Messrs. McBride and McPhillips of the outlying portions of British Columbia.

Moreover, in spite of the protestation of the Premier that no one outside of the executive knew of the contemplated change, it would seem that the provincial Conservative executive must have been extremely shrewd guessers if they did not know what was ahead. It will be remembered that it was after consultation with the Premier that they decided to have simultaneous nominations throughout the province, with the exception of coast cities and in the north. Doubtless the Premier concealed a precise announcement, but he did not require to make one, in order to have all his candidates in readiness had he been successful in securing nominations in the middle of last month. Unfortunately for the party, discipline was not sufficiently strong to secure the simultaneous

Those who were sent to the coast, but secure in the belief that, given good luck, they would be able to reach home in time to exercise their rights of citizenship at the provincial elections. They have the same rights in this respect as any other citizens, and in fact the peculiar and hazardous nature of their calling entitles them, if it entitles any one, to special consideration. As matters now stand they will be pursuing their avocation in Behring Sea at the time the vote is being cast in their home city.

This particular case is mentioned because it involves an entire industrial class. But that is true of these men collectively is also true individually of very many citizens. If the government is as anxious as it professes to be to know the exact sentiments of the electorate to it should take into consideration that very many business men have made their arrangements for visiting the East, and even Europe, with the original date October 31st in view. It will be impossible in many instances for these men to be home in time to vote.

This objection is of course met by the plea that it is as fair to the party as for another, and that therefore no injustice is done. Necessarily whenever an election is held some one is inconvenienced. But we claim that where a date is fixed sufficiently in advance of that of the announcement of the election, all objection is practically removed. When the date is altered to a day subsequent to that originally fixed, usually little hardship is entailed. But where such a step as that under consideration is taken, particularly in a province like British Columbia, a positive injustice is done a considerable portion of the people.

The whole episode looks like an attempt to snatch a verdict from the people, and will further weaken the McBride administration in its efforts to secure a fresh lease of power.

#### Nanaimo Free Press

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#### THE ELECTIONS.

Not only locally, but, judging by such advices as have already reached us, throughout the province the announcement that the elections are to take place on October 3 instead of Oct. 31, thus shortening the campaign by four weeks, has been received with general satisfaction. The public is glad that the whole matter is to be disposed of practically at once, business men are glad that activities which invariably retard commercial operations are to be cut short, the politicians are glad that a sharp fight is to take place, instead of a protracted and tedious struggle, and the candidates are glad that their expenses, direct and indirect, are to be so materially reduced.

So far as can be ascertained the change of date will not unfairly affect the chances of any of the aspirants for seats in the Legislative Assembly. None of them had any advance information which gave him an advantage over his rival; if the Liberals have been caught unprepared in some constituencies, so also have the Conservatives, and in any event there is time, ample but not too ample, to make any dispositions of forces which remain unselected. That there will be some little inconveniences in individual cases may be admitted, but these are of no consequence compared with the great advantage to the province of having the election over and out of the way less than four weeks hence.



# A POLITICAL TRICKSTER.

Without the least excuse, without attempting to give any explanation, however plausible, dishonorable Dick McBride has determined as a last desperate resource to openly manipulate the coming provincial elections, and so snatch a verdict from a surprised electorate.

Weeks ago the date for the elections was officially gazetted for October 31st, and throughout the province candidates and electors were preparing for that date. On Saturday night it was suddenly announced that the date had been changed to October 3rd, four weeks earlier, and in making this unprecedented change the premier has vouchsafed no explanation.

Unquestionably the step has been taken in the hope that the discussion of the premier's past record and that of his political followers, which is just now commencing to become general all over the province, will be choked off, and that in the hurry which will now ensue the electors may be fooled into permitting McBride to retain office.

No Canadian minister has ever before dared to take such a step. Nor can a precedent be found for it in any civilized country having responsible government.

Truly it is a procedure entirely characteristic, and worthy of the man, who to secure the sweets of office betrayed his liberal colleagues last spring, and by an act of open and avowed treachery seized the reins of government.

The electors of the province will signally fail in their duty if they do not punish such conduct as the premier has been guilty of by driving him out of politics for good.

British Columbia has been the scene of many political schemes of the baser sort in the past, but this effort to snatch a verdict from the people overtakes anything that has so far been attempted.

It should surely convince all open-minded electors of the impossibility of obtaining anything approaching stable government from the provincial conservative party as it is now framed, and should result in a sweeping victory for the liberals, to whom alone the people of this province can now look with confidence.

Premier McBride, it appears, was not content with the enormous advantage of holding an election backed up by office and all that that implies; he must needs play with loaded dice as well, and try to evade an honest and honorable contest. For this latest piece of freak campaigning his punishment should be swift and sure.

# THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The Liberal leadership in B. C. is still a burning issue. The public will remember that in the account of the meeting of the Liberal executive held in Vancouver some weeks ago it was currently reported that the vexed question of the party leadership was laid over to be decided after the election by the Liberal members returned to the legislature. Acting on this arrangement the executive, it is declared, at once sent out written pledges to be signed by all the candidates agreeing to be bound by the choice made by the elected members.

Among others a pledge was sent to John Oliver, of Delta, but up to date his has not been returned to the executive, as Mr. Oliver feels at present that he knows no better man to be the Liberal Mover than John Oliver, of Delta, but he is not quite sure as to how near Joseph Martin may be to getting a majority of those elected, consequently he has not signed the pledge.

Now Mr. Martin has once more assumed the role of dictator, and says that if John Oliver does not sign, he will cut away from the Liberal party and run as an independent in Vancouver. The knowing ones in the Liberal ranks in Vancouver say that this is simply a shrewd move on the part of Mr. Martin to avoid going into a Liberal convention at Vancouver, as it is openly stated that if he goes into a convention there "Boss" Kelly will be on hand with his following to see that Mr. Martin is not nominated.

# POLITICS IN TRAIL

SITUATION IS FAR FROM PLEAS-  
ING TO EITHER PARTY  
THERE.

SMELTER CITY MEN OBJECT TO  
THE HOUSTONIAN  
DICTATION.

TRAIL, Sept. 7.—The political situation in Trail-Ymir district is far from satisfactory, and no where is it more apparent than in Trail. Conservatives and Liberals alike in the Smelter City feel that they have got the worst of it from both nominating conventions. Alfred Parr is not considered a desirable representative of straight Liberalism, and Harry Wright, Conservative nominee, is looked upon as a puppet of John Houston.

J. H. Schofield and Dr. Hoyes are Trail Conservatives who enjoy the respect and esteem of this town. Either of them would have been certain of election, but neither wanted the nomination. Mr. Jelly was Trail's choice, but he was turned down in a shameful manner by the efforts of Houston.

Noble Binn would have made a strong Liberal candidate, because he is looked upon as a conscientious man who has the welfare of the country at heart, but it seems that the Liberal convention was packed for Parr and straight Liberalism was given scant consideration.

The people here bitterly resent the unwarrantable interference of John Houston. The Nelson demagogue "batted in" without solicitation, and the Conservative nominee will lose many votes in consequence that he otherwise would certainly have had. The circumstances attending Harry Wright's last visit to Trail will serve to show how sentiment runs here. He attended a meeting of leading Conservatives and was told such plain truths about his subservience to Houston that he was completely taken aback. He is not a little worried about how the Trail vote will go for it is certain that Trail, largely Conservative, will not wax enthusiastic over a nominee who is not free to act without Houston's consent.

Your correspondent learned of a rather interesting incident that occurred just prior to the Conservative convention. For general convenience Nelson was selected as the place for holding the convention. The Trail delegates, six in number, were pledged to Jelly, but a desperate effort was made by a prominent C. P. R. official to switch the vote to Houston. The attempt was made at West Robson as the delegates were on their way to Nelson, but, to the great credit of the Trail men, they remained loyal to their first choice. It is said that Houston did not want these votes for himself, but simply to place himself in absolute control of the convention and so get the credit for handing the nomination to Wright. Of course this serves to show the intimacy that exists between Houston and the C. P. R. It also shows that if Houston is hand and glove with the railway company, Wright must be also. But what Trail wants to know is, Why should such a compact be necessary, unless it is that the C. P. R. is going to back Houston in his attempts to knife McBride? As C. P. R. men, Houston and Wright, if elected, would be in a position to dictate any terms that the railway company desired. It is generally conceded here that this must be avoided at any cost; otherwise McBride's opportunity to do real good would be completely destroyed.

Parr is not popular here. The people have no confidence in him. He is looked upon as an agitator and a demagogue. Trail's lot is indeed an unhappy one in the present campaign, and the electors are having a hard time making up their minds how to vote.

Columbian  
Nov 8 1903

# The Delta Nomination.

A splendid answer to the campaign of calumny entered upon by the late member for Delta, was the nominating convention at Cloverdale yesterday, when with unanimity, ensuring the most cordial support from all parts of the riding, Mr. W. H. Ladner was chosen as the Liberal-Conservative candidate supporting the McBride government.

Reeve Ladner is a well-tried man, who has stood the test of a long life-time before the public. He has served with credit in the legislature, as well as in the municipal field where his remarkable energy and activity have found greatest scope; and his name is a synonym for the sterling integrity which in these days of rampant political corruption should rank first in the attributes of a candidate for office.

The manner of Mr. Ladner's nomination showed that he has the confidence of every district of the riding. Without any pre-arrangement, and in the presence of several delegates any one of whom would have made an acceptable and strong candidate Mr. Ladner received eighteen out of thirty votes on the trial ballot for suggestions of names for nomination. With so decisive a pronouncement in his favor, it was not surprising that on the first electing ballot Mr. Ladner received 26 out of the 30 votes, nor that the choice so declared was made unanimous on the part of one of those for whom deservedly complimentary votes had been recorded.

The issue is now clear in the Delta municipality. The electors have before them Mr. Oliver, in the field without any convention or party endorsement, owning no leader, standing for himself alone, and against everything that has been or is; reviling to-day the man whose devoted colleague he was willing to be up to the very hour when the cabinet door was shut against him on the declaration of party lines which Mr. Oliver himself had encouraged up to a few weeks previously. On the other side they have Mr. Ladner, who has stood firmly for principle whether his leaders have been in power or in opposition; who shows no



hesitation in naming his leader, and stating his determination to use the advantageous position which life-long friendship has given him, to urge the needs of Delta riding upon the willing ear of a government already well disposed to the agricultural interest for which a wise policy on their part can do so much. Mr. Ladner stands for progress and development through the institution of firm government; Mr. Oliver for another period of breaking down of administrations and paralysis of business. From the Oliver policy the electors of Delta have nothing to hope, save the gratification of personal dislike; from the Ladner policy of building up of provincial resources there is no section likely to derive more direct advantages than the Delta to which the government candidate so confidently appeals.

#### The Fair and the Elections.

Upon the first announcement that the date of the provincial elections had been changed to the 3rd of October, some apprehension was expressed in this city that the attendance at the provincial exhibition in New Westminster might suffer. An endeavor was made to secure reconsideration, but as the official proclamation had been issued before any rumor of intended change had got abroad, it was found to be too late to secure reconsideration. The fair directors therefore must face the situation as it exists, not as they would have it, and seek for compensating features to offset any loss in attendance.

This loss, if any, will be from the upper country only, and it remains to be seen whether the effect even there will be material. Unless he resides in an exceptional constituency expected to be very close, the average man who intended to visit the exhibition will have no compunction in allowing the poll to be minus his vote; and since nearly every person openly declares his intention with respect to the balloting, it will not be difficult for neighbors on different sides of politics to pair off in the matter of voting, just as the members do in the house, so that a Liberal and his Conservative neighbor may come together to New Westminster without any loss to the party strength in the home constituency.

As to the places in the Fraser Valley, all can be easily reached by electors leaving New Westminster on the afternoon of polling day, the last day of the fair. The electric cars will take voters in Richmond and Dewdney to polling places in their constituencies, so that they may vote and be back on the fair grounds before ten o'clock in the morning. To vote in Delta one has but to cross the river on the ferry. City electors can be accommodated by the opening of a booth at the fair grounds; and as for the Vancouver visitors, the voting facilities there will enable them to mark their ballots while they wait for the cars.

Announcement of a public meeting on the exhibition grounds in the evening, at which the election results would be made public would attract a gathering that of itself would more than compensate for the loss of visitors staying at home to vote.

#### The Elections Brought Closer.

There will be little if any regret that the provincial political campaign has been shortened by four weeks by the change in date for the general election from the 31st of October to the 3rd prox. While at the time of the dissolution of the legislature it was necessary as a matter of precaution to set a date far enough ahead to guard against any contingency that might arise in connection with the voters' lists, the work of their preparation has proceeded so smoothly, and there have been so few appeals, that the time allowed was found to be much longer than necessary. The government therefore altered the date as above announced, in order that the period of suspense and inaction may be brought to an end as speedily as possible.

As the natural sequence, the new house has been called to meet at an earlier date. To have the ministry endorsed would have been of little practical utility, if the legislature were not to assemble until January, since the ministers can do comparatively little without legislative sanction, and it is an earnest of the resolve of the Premier and his colleagues to enter speedily upon the era of reform in the conduct of provincial affairs, that they are hastening the date for the formal declaration of policy.

## SMITH LEFT HALL IN GREAT DISGUST EXCITING MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Labor Leader Claimed That Socialists Refused to Allow Him to Proceed, and With Many of His Friends He Withdrew--Sensational Statements of Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

**M**R. RALPH SMITH, M. P., one of the invited speakers of the Labor Day celebration gathering, left the platform last evening before his speech was half through. He claimed that he was driven off by a hostile Socialist element in the Vancouver meeting. He not only left the platform, but left the hall, and half the audience followed him down the front stairs and out onto Westminster avenue.

This was one of the episodes—the principal one—which made the demonstration at the City Hall one of the liveliest semi-political gatherings that has taken place in Vancouver for many, many moons. The second feature was the criticism which Mr. Hawthornthwaite, ex-M. L. A., passed out to the method of administering justice in general in British Columbia, and against the findings of the recent Royal Labor Commission, in particular. Altogether the five hundred persons present got very much more than they bargained for, even though they knew that the doctory politicians from the Black Diamond City were to meet before the same footlights.

Ald. Macpherson was chairman. The first speaker was Mr. Francis Williams, one of the Labor candidates for Vancouver. He was followed by Mr. Waters of Victoria, who gave a socialistic address. Then came Mr. Smith, who tried to reply to statements made and refer to what he believed was wrong with the arguments of Mr. Waters. Then Mr. Smith and his half of the meeting withdrew. After that Mr. A. G. Perry, the second Labor candidate for Vancouver, made a short address and he was followed by Mr. Hawthornthwaite of Nanaimo, and, lastly, came Mr. W. H. Higgins.

#### Mr. Waters On Unionism.

It was what Mr. Waters said that started the ball rolling. He began by referring to the inseparability of trades unions and politics, and by way of introduction complimented the committee on the excellent arrangements for the carrying out of the celebration. Then he stated that he believed trades unionism had limitations and asked the audience to look with him at the real, material facts that were not altogether sentiment. It had often been said, he remarked, that corporations were soulless, and he believed that the poorer trades unions became something like that and looked after their own interests, the better it would be. (Applause.) But Labor was divided, he regretted to say. More or less generally he drew a distinction between the Labor party and the Socialists, and drew a good deal of applause by his enlargement of the statement that the only necessary factor of society is the working class.

"They alone," he said, "are worthy of consideration. Socialism would have none but one class, and that would be all industrial strife."

Mr. Waters argued specifically in favor of Socialism, and pointed out the various advantages that would accrue to society through the operation of its system.

#### Mr. Smith Came Forward.

Mr. Smith came forward amid a hearty round of applause. He complimented the committee on the very marked success of its Labor Day procession. He was sure that, as well as the meeting here this evening, would redound to the credit of Labor in Vancouver. Mr. Williams had said that he represented labor in Vancouver, and probably Mr. Hawthornthwaite was present on the platform as the representative of Socialism. Mr. Waters had said there was a difference between the Labor people and the Socialists, and he supposed all would have to admit that. He declared that no man would naturally rejoice more than the capitalist at the divisions between trade unionism and Socialism. But these differences sprang out of a free discussion of the different questions by Labor men.

"The great intention of trade unionism is the same as that of Socialism," said Mr. Smith.

During the cheers which followed this statement several interruptions occurred.

"One man laughs at that statement," went on Mr. Smith. "Well a man who has no respect for the honest opinions of other people, is not much of a judge himself."

#### Differences of Opinion.

This remark was received with cheers from half the house, and a growing unrest on the part of the remainder of the audience.

"There are differences of opinion everywhere," explained Mr. Smith, as he endeavored to make a special plea for attention. "Every kind of professional man," he continued, "differs from his brother in the most fundamental issues. Why doctors and lawyers and scientists differ from one another. In every department of life the deeper the thought that is applied, the greater and more far-reaching the differences of opinion. Men who do not differ in opinion from others have no conceptions of their own anyway. I want you to believe that honest difference of opinion is essential to the world's progress. I hold no grudge against any man because he happens to hold an opinion contrary to my own, and I expect no other man to hold a grudge against me for any similar reason. The manifestation of tolerance and charity and consideration for the opinions of other people is one of the great evidences that we will be able to

administer power if we are able to get it. That a man does not manifest such tolerance and charity is real evidence that he is unable to administer power if he has it given to him."

#### When Trouble Broke Loose.

"I differ entirely from state Socialism," said Mr. Smith vehemently, and then the trouble broke loose.

"Who said 'State Socialism,'" called half a dozen voices from the end of the hall, while Mr. Smith's half of the audience applauded.

"Who said it?" shouted the speaker quickly. "Why a man must have had his fingers in his ears when the last speaker was on his feet, if he asks that."

This brought out some more interruptions. But this was only a summer shower to the storm that broke from all parts of the hall at his next remark.

"Mr. Waters said that trades unionism was absolutely no good," he exclaimed, and the commotion which followed drowned his further words. He placed a ponderous accent on the word 'absolutely,' and some seventeen men were on their feet in an instant, waving their hands and trying to make themselves heard.

"Take it back," they shouted from different quarters, and several of the ladies in the front rows began to look pale and glance helplessly towards the doors.

"Take nothing back," said the man from Nanaimo. He said something that was drowned in the uproar, but the expression on his face looked very much like, "I guess that will hold you for awhile."

#### Tried To Restore Order.

Then the chairman took a hand and tried to restore order. He told them what a pleasant labor celebration this had been, and what a shame it was not to allow fair play and so on.

Mr. Smith hardly liked the chairman putting in his ear. He signified his intention of managing the boat himself, and as order began to float back through the windows he made edifying remarks about what he thought Vancouver audiences were, and how they lived up to their reputation of being just to everybody.

Mr. Waters ranged himself along at the front of the platform and tried to explain what he did say. He protested that a wrong construction was being placed on his contentions and ideas. But the chairman sent him back to his seat where he belonged—naturally, under the circumstances—at the way things were going.

About this time, Mr. Smith sent out another bodyblow, which, after being untangled from the yells from the body of the house, sounded something like this: "I don't care if you all talk. I tell you I am being interrupted by men afraid of the truth."

#### Enter Mr. Pettipiece.

This healing, soothing message brought a gentleman to his feet whom Mr. Smith addressed as Mr. Pettipiece. If the latter heard what the labor leader from Nanaimo said to him, he was luckier than any one else in the hall appeared to be.

The chairman called for order, and called again and yet some more, and finally Mr. Smith got an opportunity to edge in a question.

"Have I not a right to defend trades unionism?" he wanted to know. "Is it possible that we trades unionists have never accomplished anything? Are we to stand here and be told that all our efforts are for nothing? I want to tell you that I don't believe twenty-five per cent. even of the people assembled here to-night will endorse that proposition."

A consecutive question of this length was more than the audience now could stand, and cheers and groans and hisses stopped further proceedings for the time being.

"Don't let him juggle your statements!" shouted one man, and yet another suggested in a pleasant jeer that it was all off with Smith, he had better go back and resume his seat.

But Mr. Smith kept on as soon as the air was clear again. He said that he had come on the platform on invitation, and he proposed to stay there.

#### Took Rules From Lacrosse.

"Yes," said the chairman, "and whatever time you take up I shall add to the whole time that Mr. Smith has to speak in, so that you will gain nothing by interruptions."

"Well," said the speaker, "let me say that Mr. Waters deprecated trades unions on this platform."

The audience was loath to admit even that much, but Mr. Smith continued:

"I want to know," he fairly thundered, "I want to know if that is true, or if it is not. According to my hearing and judgment that is what he was saying. Why don't you wait and hear what I have to say?"



Some luckless party obliged when this challenge was issued, and then Mr. Smith pointed a very long and very scornful finger. "Of course you don't want to hear it, that's why! As a matter of private opinion," he continued, "but nobody found out what his private opinion was."

Mr. Pettipiece must have risen again about this time, for Mr. Smith called his name, and suggested that he had a paper into which he could get rid of his hot air once every week.

"Of course there are ten thousand kinds of socialism," the speaker tried to say, but this again seemed not to please some part of the gathering, and the chairman called upon himself to quell the noise.

"I was told before I came here"—one could hear a pin drop—"I was told," and the speaker softened his voice to suit the occasion, "that there would be an

organized force here to interrupt me. But I still try to think that this interruption is spontaneous."

The noise returned spontaneously enough that time, and Mr. Smith was asked to announce the names of the people who told him that. "It's all off with you, Smith," said a man away down at the door.

#### Smith Left the Platform.

"Well," said the man from Nanaimo, "if the Socialists here refuse that I be heard, then I am quite ready to sit down."

And sit down he did.

"I want to ask Mr. Smith a question," exclaimed an anxious voice from the centre aisle.

"Well, I won't answer it," shouted back Mr. Smith, "for you refuse to hear me, and that's all," he called.

"I'll leave the hall, too," he added, and he marched out toward the ante-room where his coat and hat hung. By this time the aisles were blocked with people who had arisen to leave. The chairman stood up and was forced to wait for a moment while a proportion of those present filed out and left the hall. The remainder of the audience relapsed into a sombre silence.

Mr. Perry's address was listened to with excellent attention, and he was frequently applauded. He thanked the visitors from other cities for their presence, and then referred briefly to what had been done by his union, which embraced the street railway employees.

#### Improvements From Organization.

The order had done much to better conditions in the craft all over America. He instanced several benefits as resulting from organization. He also referred to the excellent scheme of profit-sharing instituted by Manager, in Vancouver. He recognized, however, that trades unionism had not done all that it might have done. Regarding representation in legislation, whose it that the working people had so few representatives? There was no one to blame but themselves. It was necessary for the workers to get in and capture the reins of government. (Cheers). He stated that he noticed in the increase of wages that there was a corresponding increase in the prices

#### Addressed His Comrades.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite of Nanaimo was loudly cheered when he came forward and addressed the meeting as "Mr. chairman, comrades, ladies and gentlemen." He first devoted himself to Mr. Smith, and declared that he owed a grudge to the audience. He had been for months trying to get Mr. Smith on the same platform with him, and now he was cheated out of that pleasure. They had scared him away. (Laughter.) He said he wished to speak the truth. There was nowadays, he declared, a good deal of talk regarding the bettering of the conditions of the Labor people. On the whole, however, conditions have not improved. On the other hand the condition of the wage-earners has been getting worse and worse, until now the struggle for existence is much harder and everything much worse than ever before. Three hundred years ago was the golden age for wage-earners in England. Now the hours of labor are increased, and remuneration comparatively is not as great as it was. Then he referred to recent decisions of the Police Magistrate in Vancouver regarding the U. B. E. strike. He drew a comparison of the fining of a union man \$50 for the small offense of handing a slip of paper to another, while a servant of the corporation was only fined \$10 for drawing a revolver on another man—and even then somebody else paid his fine. He asserted that in Vancouver there was ground for complaint. An election was coming on, and every effort was being made to prevent men and their representatives from being a man dared to stand up against the corporations of this province and to send him to death. Mr.

Hawthornthwaite concluded this line of statement by drawing a picture of the streets running with bloodshed and the industrial wars that were inevitable. He referred to the case of Frank Rogers, whom, he said, had been hounded by a capitalistic press as a dangerous man. This same man had been foully and cruelly murdered when all other means had failed. If he had been a magnate of a corporation, the speaker declared that the papers would not have ceased to this day to call for the avenging of his murder, rewards would have been offered, and the criminal, however clever, would have been run to earth. But what was done in regard to the cruel, monstrous death of this man? Nothing had been accomplished, and that murder would be a stain to the justice of this province until it was avenged.

From Vancouver, Mr. Hawthornthwaite changed the scene of his subject to Nanaimo, and said he had an abhorrence of the man who wants to bind labor hand and foot to the capitalist.

"Who is the man?" shouted some one in the audience.

"I could name him," was the reply, but no name was given.

#### Reflected On Commission.

Then Mr. Hawthornthwaite turned his attention to the recent labor commission. He said it was hard to find words to apply to that—it was a sort of royal imposition. The commissioners were supposed to inquire into the causes of strikes. If they understood where the trouble arose, they would find that it was owing to the fact that public necessities were in the hands of private individuals. In the report, there were sixteen or seventeen pages. Fourteen of these were devoted to reasons why the workingman in British Columbia should not strike, and then there was about half-a-page of the working man's side of it.

"It is a most contemptuous thing that a Judge of the Supreme Court and a minister of the gospel should so far forget themselves as to hold up to public ridicule and contempt two men of Nanaimo in the way they have done. I refer to the tyranny and wrong that has been going on for years at Nanaimo. Regarding one of their strictures the commissioners showed that they knew nothing of what they were talking about. They say that the labor problem cannot be altogether solved while the present system of civilization prevails. Well, let us get rid of the present civilization. Who are these men that they dare to say that the labor problem will never be solved? Do they represent all the wisdom and brain in the country? I have heard Mr. Rowe swell his broad chest out—and his chest is pretty broad. If you measure it at the right place—I have heard him refer to a solution of the labor problem and say, 'It's coming, it's coming, it's coming!' but now, under the influence of a \$5000 check he says it's not coming and it won't come. What does he take the working men of this country for, anyway, I would like to know? The labor problem can be solved, and it will be solved."

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that he believed in trades unionism, and his belief was evidenced by what he had done in the House in support of it. Even after collective ownership of property under socialism was an accomplished fact, trades unions would be necessary.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite was followed by Mr. Higgins, who spoke briefly, and then the meeting was brought to a close.

#### Mr. Williams' Address.

As stated briefly above, Mr. Francis Williams was the first speaker of the evening. In addressing the meeting he said that the policy of the Socialist, like that of the Labor man, was that of a constructionist, not an obstructionist. It was often charged that the laboring man was not mentally fitted to fill the offices at Victoria and Ottawa. Supposing this were true, it was the fault of the classes who had for generations been trying to crush out the life of the labor man, for as long as the country had lived, the blame lies not with the Labor men, but with those who for selfish purposes had kept down the Labor classes from getting experience in governmental matters. But the Labor man knew what movements were for the benefit of the people of the country. Referring to the coming election, he called attention to the land scandals which had disrupted the Government at Victoria. He conceived the idea of appealing to the electorate on the issue of going to the country on the issue of electing representatives of the Labor

people. This had been finally endorsed by the convention. Was it not monstrous that ninety per cent. of the people of the province was not represented at Victoria? The remaining ten per cent. had all the representation—the professional and capitalistic class. He mentioned the name of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, and the audience cheered loudly. He also drew applause by referring to how well the Socialists hang together. He then spoke of the difficulty of making platforms, and said

that recently the Liberals party in Vancouver wanted to wait until the Labor party had announced its platform, so that the Labor platform could be stolen by the Liberals. (Laughter). He said that certain results would come from such a theft by either Liberals or Conservatives—they were both alike. (Laughter). The one issue was that of direct representation in the Legislature by the Labor men themselves.

Mr. Smith stated to The Province today that not only yesterday, but on several occasions recently, he had been told that he would not be allowed to speak in Vancouver.

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Sep 9/1903

#### THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The action of a body of Victoria citizens in waiting on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday and drawing to his attention certain abuses, which, in the opinion of the petitioners, his advisers were perpetrating, has furnished the Colonist with a new text, and the public with a fresh revelation from that fount of knowledge of constitutional procedure and practice. The Conservative organ is quite entitled to express its opinion on the expediency or otherwise of such a deputation seeking an audience with the Governor. That is purely a matter of judgment. When it contends, however, that these gentlemen exceeded their rights and transgressed against constitutional practice it enunciates a monstrous proposition. But when it adds that the deputation obtained "an audience which could never have been granted if its purport had been known" it is guilty of an impertinence. It undertakes to state what His Honor thought, and what he would have done in certain circumstances. It need scarcely be stated that any assumption of that kind by the morning paper is totally unwarranted.

What, however, will strike the ordinary student of history in reading the article is the bold statement that the members of the delegation placed themselves "in a most humiliating position by endeavoring to introduce an unheard of factor into our government, the right of a private citizen to approach the representative of the Crown except through his responsible ministers." Such a suggestion could only come from the organ of a party which fostered the family compact.

If there is one right upon which the Briton insists it is the privilege of personally petitioning the Sovereign. No cabinet can deprive him of that privilege. He can if need be carry his grievances to the very foot of the throne, and that privilege has been taken advantage of time and again in the history of the British people. It is one of the inalienable birthrights of our people, as jealously cherished as any of those that were wrenched from the reluctant grasp of tyrants at Runnymede. The fine rage

which the Colonist thinks it detects in the Liberal ranks must be among those of its own persuasion, else no such foolish plea would be advanced.

Surely the Colonist has forgotten the historic deputation of Tories which invaded Carey Castle during the regime of ex-Governor Melnes, and asked redress for certain grievances which its members thought they had. If such a course was legitimate then, and met with the approval of the Colonist as it did, the public will fail to discern why a similar course should have suddenly become unconstitutional and unheard of when the political complexion of the principals







## Politics Warming Up Slightly

**Socialists Deny All Responsibility For the Rudeness to Ralph Smith.**

**It Was the Hoodlum Element That Spoiled the Meeting They Say.**

Local Socialists, who were present at the unseemly row which occurred in Vancouver on Labor Day, at the political meeting, when Ralph Smith, M. P., was prevented from speaking by the Socialists, it is alleged, then present, say that the Socialists were not to blame at all, but the gang of hoodlums who got into the hall. Far from wishing to prevent Mr. Smith from speaking, say the Victoria Socialists, who were present, they all desired to learn exactly where he stood, not only in regard to their own party, but also as to his general policy, upon which some pretty hard reflections have been cast of late.

"We tried," said one Victoria Socialist to a Colonist reporter, last night, "to stop the disturbance and give Mr. Smith a fair and impartial hearing, no matter what he should say. It is a pity that some of the Socialist-Labor men who were in the hall and who felt very sore against Mr. Smith for his action in going back on the Labor party, shouted some remarks, mainly questions, at him, and thus gave the cue to a lot of roughs who were in the back of the hall, and who simply could not be controlled. When Mr. Smith saw that it was useless to attempt to proceed he got up and left the hall with some of his followers. It is no use blaming the Socialist party for what took place; the same thing happens at almost every political meeting in the country. It is part of the Socialists' creed to give every man a fair hearing, no matter how unpalatable his remarks may be in criticism of our theories. We are all sorry that Mr. Smith did not get a chance to say all he wanted to say, but we were not running the meeting."

At the Conservative rooms on Government street active work is going on in the way of completing organization. The committee have matters well in hand and are now ready for all eventualities. The local Conservatives continue to express confidence in the issue of the election. Ample opportunities will be given very shortly for a thorough comparison of notes on public platform.

Business is brisk at the Liberal committee rooms every night now, plenty of callers keeping the members of the committee busy with queries.

On Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Pioneer hall, a meeting of the Young Liberal-Conservative club will discuss important business. The Young Liberal-Conservative club is composed of the young men of the party, who have united for the purpose of doing all in their power to further the interests of the party in every way. They will act in concert with seniors of the party, and can do an immense amount of useful work in many directions, perhaps outside the scope of the veterans.

It was always the intention of the government to bring on the elections as soon as the voters' lists were completed, but until it knew whether there were going to be any appeals or not from the decision of the collector of votes was it able to say that the elections could be held before the end of October and it was not until Saturday, the last day for appeals to be filed, that it was in a position, on finding no appeals, to bring on the elections earlier.

Our readers will remember that when the premier took office he filled his cabinet at once, the last man being sworn in on the 5th of June, and at once set to work to arrange for a dissolution. He found that on account of the issuing of liquor licenses in outside districts he would have to wait until the 10th of June before he could ask for a dissolution. This he did and the very day that he made this public, Mr. Joseph Martin, who just resigned the Liberal leadership, but was still de facto leader, wrote an indignant letter to the Victoria Colonist wanting to know what the premier meant by not asking for a dissolution and going to the country at the earliest possible moment.

Now, when the news came over the wires on Saturday, that election day was fixed for the third of October, we would naturally have thought that Mr. Martin and the Liberal party would have been most pleased to know that they could meet their enemy so soon in open battle, but if our information is correct, this is far from being the case, as Mr. Martin, who still appears to assume the leadership and represents the Liberals, has sent a most indignant message to the premier, and his "fides Achates," Mr. G. F. Cane, has given it as his legal opinion that the whole affair is unconstitutional. What is the reason for all this. The whole Liberal party is disorganized and demoralized, without anyone to lead, and with no prospects for the future. Their hope was for time to see if their "wounds" would not be healed." In Dewdney New Westminster, Slokan and Similkameen the proposed Liberal candidates have withdrawn from the field

before the fight was properly on, so what hope can they, as a party, have of winning the elections?

With the government undivided, strong and with the confidence of the country, there can only be one result, and that is that the McBride government will be returned by an overwhelming majority. In this constituency the Conservatives are only too anxious for the fray. Their convention will be held Wednesday and out of the many strong men in the ranks there will be no difficulty in choosing good men and true who will all have seats in the next assembly at Victoria.

petition from the people of Antrim to the same effect, and on the following day, according to Mr. Fox, then leader of the opposition, a private conference to enable him to urge upon him reasons why the ministry should be dismissed. Yes Pitt at that time had a majority in the House of Commons. I will content myself with citing this conspicuous instance, but could give a hundred others, if there were any need of doing so. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say that never since Magna Charta has the right of petition been denied. Of the manner of presenting the petition the Crown is the sole judge. In the case in question Sir Hector Joly de Lotbiniere received an oral petition.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

### MR. POOLEY'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor:—In last evening's Times you announced that the government had decided at an executive meeting on Saturday last to bring on the general election October 3rd, prox, instead of the 31st, as at first gazetted. If we, here in Esquimalt, are to understand that the new date for the elections was only settled on Saturday, we must look further afield for the reason for O. E. Pooley, Esq., K. C., ignoring the promise of a Conservative convention in Esquimalt district, and announcing himself as the Conservative candidate without waiting to be asked. Undignified does your readers say: "Oh, well you see Mr. Pooley had to take some desperate chances to cut out D. W. Higgins from possibly securing the nomination of a convention." Most extraordinary was his (Mr. Pooley's) hurry to visit Port Renfrew considering that he has not been near the place since 1893. If Mr. Pooley did not know of the change of date, do you imagine, sir, that he would have posted off on September 1st, inst.

The account of the Port Renfrew meeting in Sunday's Colonist stirs memories of 1898. It is within the memory of your readers of a meeting at Sooke during the election in 1898 when the steamer Maude was chartered to swell the band of the faithful at Sooke. Can it be possible that the same means were again used to boost the Conservative candidate at Port Renfrew? Certainly, according to the Colonist, more were present at the picnic than now reside at Port Renfrew.

And so greedy, too, won't even allow their opponents a half dozen.

FAIRY TALKS.

Esquimalt, Sept. 8, 1903.

*Sedger*  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1903.

### EARLY ELECTIONS.

We feel assured that the great majority of the electors of this province will be gratified that the premier and his cabinet have decided to bring on the elections on the 3rd of October, instead of the 31st. This is only another instance of the firm way in which the new government at Victoria is dealing with all matters connected with its office. The people, generally, we think, wish to have as short a campaign as possible, so that the affairs of the country will soon become settled and a good, stable administration finally placed in office by the majority of the electorate. Had the government been afraid of the verdict at the polls or had not wished to do its duty it could easily have put off the elections until the end of October, but ever since it took office its one idea has been to carry out its duties in an honest, aboveboard manner and have the decision of the voters as to whether it should carry on the administration or to hand it over to the chaotic horde which is clamoring for the leadership of the Liberal party.



Sedger

Nov. 19 1903.

## INTEREST AWAKENED IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Vancouver Conservative Convention to be Held on the 16th Instant—  
Liberal Nominations at Quesnel—Other Candidates in the Field.

At a special meeting of the executive of the Conservative Association of Vancouver held last night, it was decided to hold the primaries on Tuesday next, 15th instant, and the convention on Wednesday, 16th instant.

Five candidates are to be chosen. The total number of delegates will be 60, being ten representatives from each ward.

A special issue of the Gazette announces that the date of the provincial elections has been changed from the 31st of October to the 3rd of October, and that the house will be called in session on November 26th.

New Westminster, Sept. 8.—(Special)—Mayor Keary reported at the meeting of the council tonight that when the news that the date of the provincial elections had been changed to Saturday, the last day of the exhibition week, he had wired Hon. Mr. McBride, the premier, reminding him that the holding of the election on that date would be a direct and far reaching injury to the exhibition and asking if it were not possible to reconsider the cabinet's action in this connection. He had also telegraphed the lieutenant governor asking him to use his good offices to induce the government to alter its decision in consideration of the vital interests involved. The messages were sent yesterday, and today he received a reply from the premier regretting the injury to the fair and the impossibility of again changing the date for the elections.

The premier assured the mayor that the government would do all in its power to assist the exhibition. His worship wished it to be understood that what he had done in this matter was in his capacity as mayor of the city and not as manager of the exhibition. He believed that the holding of the election on exhibition week would practically kill the fair and it was the more to be regretted that the prospects of success had never before been so bright as they were this season. The floor space had been applied for twice over, and exhibits would have been here from parts that had never taken space in former years.

On motion the action of the mayor was approved and most of the alder-

men voiced their regrets at the unfortunate turn of events which stood to injure the business men both of New Westminster and Vancouver very seriously.

Quesnel, B. C., Sept. 8.—(Special).—At the Liberal convention held here last night, Harry Jones and James Murphy were tendered the nomination of the Liberal party. Mr. Murphy was present and accepted the nomination, and in an address to the public declared that crown grants to placer claims was not an issue at this election and advocated a commission to ascertain the views of the miners on the subject. Mr. Jones was not present, but he is known to be strongly opposed to the crown granting of placer claims.

Mr. L. W. Shatford, Conservative candidate in the new electoral district of Similkameen, who has been on the coast a fortnight, leaves for his home at Fairview. Mr. Shatford stated a week ago that a second choice was likely to be made for a Liberal candidate in place of W. J. Snodgrass, who was first nominated. This has been done, and Mr. Shatford goes back to meet Mr. W. A. McLean, who has supplanted Mr. Snodgrass.

Discussing the change in the date of the elections, Mr. Shatford expressed his entire concurrence in the action of the government. He felt that they knew best what was in the interests of the province. A longer time for him to get over his constituency would have made a more satisfactory campaign for him, but he did not complain as others were in the same position. Mr. Shatford is well

acquainted with a large number of the electors in his district, and where he is known there is little need of his spending much time in canvassing. He is sure of the support of a large majority of the voters.

Mr. Shatford spent a few days in Victoria, and while there interviewed the government in connection with matters of policy respecting the Similkameen district, which has long felt that a share of the policy of any government of British Columbia should be directed towards the immediate opening of this valuable and promising district. He is in a position to assure his supporters that the government when it is returned, will at once take steps to "give Similkameen a show."

Editor Ledger, I noticed in the tabulated list of candidates that are out in the various constituencies, that according to your list, T. W. Patterson, Liberal, of the Island district, has no opposition. May I beg to inform you that at a recent convention well represented by over 20 delegates from the Islands, held at Ganges harbor, Salt Spring Island, W. H. Bullock was chosen as the unanimous choice of the convention at the request of both Liberals and Conservatives as the standard bearer in support of the McBride government.

The candidate is very popular and has devoted his time to the developing of the constituency in which he lives, not sparing money or time; he is the organizer of the Salt Springs creamery, and is the backbone of the agricultural society which so magnificently took first prize at the Victoria exhibition last fall.

Mr. Bullock has the support of some of the most radical supporters of the Liberal government at Ottawa, realizing he is the man who will devote his time to the constituency. The Conservative Association has made arrangements with several well known secret service men to be placed in the constituency so as to be on hand in case another Broeky Phil expedition, as they are determined that this election will be run upon fair means.

If Mr. Patterson does not retire before nomination day it is predicted that Mr. Bullock will have a handsome majority.

SALT SPRING ISLANDER.

Colonist  
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### SKENA DISTRICT.

Port Eslington, Sept. 2.—The Conservative Association at this place, the centre of business and population in the Skeena, has made a canvass of the district and from advices received from various points north and south, is satisfied that the conservative party will carry Skeena district in the forthcoming elections. In the first place the party is the popular one and in the second, Mr. Chas. Clifford is a strong man in the constituency, which he has ably represented in the past. On the other hand Mr. Peter Herman is a weak candidate who does not represent in any sense the old time Liberals, who looked for something more presentable in the shape of a nominee. Put up at a hotel-in-the-corner meeting of his own heifers and headmen, and foisted upon Liberals as the choice of a Liberal convention, such only in name, Peter Herman is repudiated by the principal Liberals in Skeena. He had no color of right to the nomination, as there were stalwart Liberals there bearing the brunt of the battle long before Mr. Herman was heard of, and it is felt that it was to one of these that the distinction of the nomination should have gone, because that is all a Liberal candidate could get in this Conservative constituency, the nomination. Therefore, Mr. Herman cannot secure the support of the old-time and respectable Liberals in the district. These have not at any time liked Mr. Herman's courses. They are Canadians at heart and in sentiment, and it was an offence to them to know that while our men staggered and fell before the awful fire of the Boers in South Africa, and undaunted and undismayed faced disaster in the long struggle that preceded victory, Mr. Herman's sympathies were with the enemy, and that his hotel was the scene of rejoicing when news of British and colonial discomfiture and defeat came. There may be some who are affiliated with Canadians who do not grasp fully the meaning of liberty in this country and who may deem it proper to express here European prejudices against Great Britain, forgetting that Canada is part of that Great Empire; but it is not believed that many Liberals share these opinions. They at least are loyal, if radical, and would not countenance anything that could be construed into hatred of the flag that shields the oppressed and persecuted in all lands. Yet this is a free country, and if there were any who rejected over the temporary success of the Boers, they had full liberty to do so, but how will it be when these come forward to solicit the suffrages of their countrymen? By what right can they ask for the support of those whom they derided in the hour of their country's trial and distress? These are the questions loyal Liberals in Skeena are asking themselves when Mr. Peter Herman's candidature is mentioned to them and they laugh scornfully. He has declared that he has been twenty years in Canada, yet it is evident that he has not been Canadianized or has anything in common with the people among whom he has lived and made his livelihood. His campaign, if it can be called such, has been one of "graft." He has never risen to discussion of questions affecting the good government of this province. He has contented himself with promising this and that, and to his followers should the Liberal party be successful and he be elected, this one is to be government agent, this one is to be superintendent of road construction, and tetter one is to have some other office of profit. But these promises will not and cannot be kept.

Contrast the course of Mr. Clifford, whom the people know, whom they respect and of whose good intentions to the district they have had so many assurances. In his speeches there has been no suspicion of "graft." He has made no promises to any individual, but he has promised to give all his energy and influence towards securing that recognition for the district that it deserves. When a few weeks ago Mr. Herman made a disgraceful attack upon him because, among other things, he (Mr. Clifford) had not done anything towards improving the condition of the public school here, he (Mr. Clifford) could have said that he had already secured a grant of \$1200 towards a new school, but he did not, because that would have been soliciting votes for a consideration. Nor has Mr. Clifford uttered one word in regard to what he has done for the constituency.

Mr. Herman has been building on the support of the residents of Bella Coola. If there are any people in the constituency who have benefited by Mr. Clifford's representation in parliament it is this industrious and deserving Scandinavian colony. They occupy a favored portion of the Skeena district, but to render it habitable and easy of access a trunk road had to be constructed and a government wharf built. It was Mr. Clifford's energy and ability in the cause of these constituents of his that upwards of \$40,000 has been spent on these works, but no one ever heard Mr. Clifford claim any credit for affecting these great improvements. And it is not believed that Bella Coola will forget Mr. Clifford's claims upon it; claims that he has never urged, when the day of contest comes.

Then the question arises what could Mr. Herman do for the electors should he be elected? He does not speak English readily, and such speeches as he has delivered and such letters as he has put forth have been written for him. He is not identified with the mining interests of the Skeena, now becoming most important, he is not identified with the lumber industry, nor with beneficial railway projects, and he is not even a canneryman of the first class. Few know him and fewer still have ever seen him, and the query is, how this comparatively unknown man could have thrust himself before well-known and leading Liberals in this district. Had he not been put forward by a few of his cronies, Mr. Clifford would have been elected by acclamation, but now the district must be put to the expense of an election merely to show Mr. Herman how few votes he can get.



No one has any doubt that Mr. Clifford's return by a substantial majority and it is almost certain that on the night of the 2nd of October Skeena will be found in the list of Conservative constituencies, returning a tried and true supporter of British Columbia's young and able Premier, Hon. Richard McBride.

### CONCERNING PETITIONS.

It is as interesting to find anyone maintaining the right of direct petition to the Sovereign or his representative in these days, as to find a relic of the Stone Age. Nobody that we know of ever denied the right of petition to the Crown, but surely, it has long been settled that such a petition must come through, and be replied to upon, the advice of the Crown's ministers. If anything more unfortunate than the maintenance of such an argument could be imagined it would be the citation of a precedent from the reign of George the Third in support of it. Far from its being an infringement of the Royal prerogative to receive and consider such a petition, it would be a most unwarrantable exercise of it. We have no means of knowing in what manner our Lieutenant-Governor received his "oral petitioners." We doubt not that, with his well-known gentle courtesy, he endeavored to relieve an extremely embarrassing position in which they had placed themselves and him by their ignorance of constitutional usage and political gaucherie. But we should be very much surprised indeed if they were not told, and in so many words, that the Crown was governed only by the advice of its ministers. It is not a matter about which we desire to say very much because there are things in this world that are so ridiculous as to verge upon the painful, and this is one of them. It may, however, be pointed out that in George the Third's reign the evolution of the cabinet was as yet incomplete, and that he attempted, with most grievous results, to withstand the change that was taking place from government by prerogative to responsible government. It was at that very time that Charles James Fox was insisting "that the King should not be suffered to be his own minister," and that even Lord North was saying, "The King ought to be treated with all sort of respect and attention, but the appearance of power is all that a King of this country can have." As for Pitt, was it Pitt, "the great commoner," or was it some other man, who resigned office because he would not remain in a situation which made him responsible for measures he was not allowed to guide? And is not Pitt the man whose reluctant recall to office with power to select his own colleagues marked the final overthrow of the prerogative which claimed or permitted the interference of the Crown, or perhaps we should say the King? During the reign of Queen Victoria the constitutional position of the Crown's advisers was solidified by a thousand precedents. We may mention one. In 1851 Lord Stanley was called upon to form a ministry and failed because he did not control the House of Commons. It was said at the time that he had failed because Her Majesty had refused to grant him a dissolution. His own words, taken from Hansard, show the incorrectness of the report and they do a great deal more. They put clearly and distinctly in few words the relations which subsist between the Crown and its advisers. "I hope I know my duty," he says, "to my Sovereign too well to insist upon a pledge upon a question with respect to which no Sovereign ought to give a pledge. On the other hand, I am confident that Her Majesty knows too well, and respects too highly, the mutual obligations, if I may venture to use the phrase, which subsist between a constitutional sovereign and her responsible advisers, to refuse me, or to any minister who may be honored with her confidence, the ordinary powers entrusted to a minister, or to depart from the ordinary understanding of being guided by her advisers." We feel inclined in paraphrase Lord Stanley's words and to say that "we are confident that our Lieutenant-Governor knows too well, and respects too highly, the mutual obligations which subsist between a constitutional sovereign and his responsible advisers, to refuse to Mr. McBride the

ordinary powers entrusted to a minister, or to depart from the ordinary understanding of being guided by his advice." If we object to precedents taken from the reign of George the Third, how much more shall we object to precedents taken from a weird and fearful interlude in the history of British Columbia. But there is a vast difference in fact between protesting against the abuse of the Crown's prerogative and petitioning the Crown to abuse it. But as a matter of common sense, that period of history should be relegated forever to the realm of comic opera, to which it properly belongs, and not cited in any reasonable discussion. The Times tells us also that Mr. Smith Curtis wrote a letter and secured the dismissal of the government thereby. We are quite sure that if it had been in the power of Mr. Smith Curtis to secure the dismissal of the government by this simple device, he would have adopted it long before. The facts, it is needless to say, are incorrectly stated and the inference drawn from them entirely erroneous. But enough of this. If people will go on believing that the Crown is a sort of deus ex machina who can be evoked to keep a government they disapprove of in order, we know of no cure for such a delusion. But people who act under the influence of delusions sometimes make themselves ridiculous.

Daily News  
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### SATURDAY NIGHT'S RALLY.

The local liberals will hold a rally at the committee rooms on Vernon street on Saturday evening next commencing at eight o'clock sharp.

In view of premier McBride's latest move to force on the elections a month earlier than previously announced in the official Gazette, there should be a large attendance at Saturday's meeting of all who are in favor of stable, constitutional government, and who desire to see provincial affairs removed from the unhappy state into which they have fallen during the many years they have practically been mismanaged by the conservative party.

Among the speakers who will address the meeting on Saturday evening are William Ebbs, F. M. Black, Alfred Parr, and S. S. Taylor.

Electors who attended Mr. Taylor's last mass meeting in the Opera House must have a distinct recollection of the good impression made at that assemblage by the liberal candidate for the Nelson riding. Mr. Taylor has plenty of material on hand wherewith to continue the educational campaign inaugurated at the Opera House gathering, and electors will make no mistake in hearing what the good government candidate has to say on Saturday.

Mr. Black, Mr. Ebbs, and Mr. Parr are all well known speakers, and their contribution to the campaign can be counted upon to be exceedingly interesting.

Saturday night's rally should be a good one.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

In accepting the liberal nomination for Richmond, John C. Brown pointed out that the present government was the legitimate heir and successor of that "Turnerism" against which they had fought such a long, hard battle, and he dwelt on the necessity for a radical change of policy and method in the government before the people could hope to see an administration which would be really in the popular interest. To secure that change, one way and one only presented itself, and that was the return of the liberals to power.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

### HIS ONLY EXCUSE.

The address which was delivered by Mr. Hawthornthwaite at the City Hall on Monday evening was exactly the type of those which are to be heard in the public parks in big cities on Sunday afternoons in summer, when ignorant and fanatical rhetoricians harangue the mob. Not only was there no truth or reason in his remarks, but they were characterized by that vulgar spirit of animosity against constituted authority which always actuates the unreasoning and ambitious demagogue. One can easily imagine that a man of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's stamp will not hesitate to distort facts to suit his argument, but it is singular and by no means pleasant that a large and apparently intelligent audience should applaud him in so doing. When he said that the condition of the wage-earner had been getting worse and worse, he was saying what even he ought to know is utterly untrue, and when he asserted that three hundred years ago was the golden age for wage-earners in England, he simply said what every boy in the High School would recognize as utterly removed from truth. Three hundred years ago, in England, was a period of great social upheaval, and the commercial classes made a long stride forward, but the working people gained very little relief from the grinding and ill-paid toil to which they had been subjected from time far beyond memory. They were ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad. They had no privileges and were in fact little better than serfs. The condition of the wage-earner of the time of Elizabeth and James I. was one which would have been intolerable to men of the free spirit and intelligence of to-day. It may be that Mr. Hawthornthwaite is ignorant of history, but if so, he should not misquote it for the purpose of unduly disquieting those over whose minds he exercises an influence.

His adverse reflections on the Labor Commission and the report which was submitted by it to the Government was to be expected. His hostility is due to the attitude assumed by the commissioners towards alien domination of our unions, and the clearness with which it was pointed out that the organization which was responsible for most of the recent trouble in British Columbia was a private organization preying upon the regular and recognized railway unions of the country. However, Mr. Hawthornthwaite is too well known to demand much consideration at anybody's hands. His ignorance is an excuse for his fanaticism.



## OFFENCE AGAINST NEW WESTMINSTER

IS not alone the Liberals, nor yet the "general public" that must suffer, and suffer disastrously, through the unprecedented breach of faith of which the government has been guilty in the juggling with the election date, by which voting is brought on a month in advance of the announced date time, and all arrangements based upon a supposed bona fide official declaration are thrown into confusion. Disfranchisement of a large and thoughtful portion of the electorate is threatened, and business interests such as those represented by the provincial exhibition at New Westminster and the district fairs all along the Fraser valley are fated to disaster.

The fairs are in the same boat with the Coast Liberals in this particular. Both accepted the gaudied announcement by the government of the election date as dependable, and acted accordingly. Neither for a moment imagined that for the purpose of gaining a possible slight advantage over their political antagonists the government of Hon. Mr. McBride would be prepared to act at naught its official declaration, repudiate its obligations thereunder to the public, and practically ruin the business of those who, by their actions, have attested unambiguously their confidence in the integrity and the honesty of the administration.

The case of the New Westminster exhibition is peculiarly unfortunate, and in no other quarter does the offence of the premier against common honesty and decency appear more flagrant. Surely no one who has received so many favors at the hands of the business men and other citizens of New Westminster as has Premier McBride—who has had so conspicuously attested the confidence of New Westminster people in his honesty and good intent—could have been suspected of an ability thus to strike a blow at a New Westminster institution, and place a handicap upon the success of an exhibition which means much to the prosperity of business in the Royal City. Ingratitude was never more conspicuously attested.

The World is still in hope that the lieutenant-governor, through the representations of protesting Liberals, may be brought to see the active injury that must be wrought to business, and the injustice that must be worked to earnest electors in number, should Premier McBride be permitted to carry out his little game of sacrificing the province in this matter of the election date to the selfish of political expediency. For a government the members of which were so energetic in protesting against the disfranchisement of North Victoria by the previous administration, to take such action as this latest, in the direction of robbing of the voting privilege a large proportion of the entire province, is to show it utterly unscrupulous, and thus unworthy of the endorsement which it is seeking at the people's hands.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1903

## Account of

The milk in the coconut was accounted for last night, when Mayor Keary accepted nomination as the Liberal candidate for New Westminster, in opposition to the government of the best friend and most distinguished son this constituency has produced, the Hon. Richard McBride.

Mr. Keary's act is base from whatever standpoint viewed. On every occasion when the prestige or patronage of that party was in sight, he has claimed to be a Conservative. He has pretended to be the warm personal friend of the Hon. Richard McBride. He has time and again declared his unalterable devotion to Mr. Thomas Gifford, and his resolution not to accept the self-arranged overtures for nomination so long as Mr. Gifford should be in the field—while at the same time intimating with characteristic modesty that he rather than Mr. Gifford would be the ideal candidate for the McBride party. The deceitfulness of all these professions Mr. Keary now confesses, by his open union with the necessary faction with whom he has been for so long in secret partnership.

But the personal treachery involved in the Mayor's conduct is overshadowed by his betrayal of the trust so foolishly reposed in a man with his record by the directors who have made him the manager of our Fair, and by the ratepayers who have permitted him to be the dictator of our municipal affairs. The indignation exhibited by Mr. Keary at the holding of the election in Fair week, was so real as to make it easily recognizable that the interests of the man rather than of the institution for which he spoke were most affected. Undoubtedly the fact of polling on the day of the lacrosse match following the close of the Fair would detract from the attention which otherwise the sporting event would monopolize, but when the Mayor and Manager was heard proclaiming so volubly that the whole Fair might as well be abandoned, it became evident that something special to himself was in the wind. He could not look after the Fair and at the same time prosecute the candidature so dear to his heart, so Mr. Keary has betrayed and sacrificed

the Fair. Let it rip, he says in effect; and the greater the loss in consequence of the division of his services the more will he be able to blame the McBride government for not holding the elections at a time when the success of another Fair would have given a fillip to his so long nourished boom.

It has been well understood for some time that Mr. Keary was to be the Liberal candidate, though he himself has denied it strenuously; and the official announcement of a week ago that the choice would not be made until after the Fair plainly revealed the intention of the party. So long, however, as the matter might be held to be only conjecture nothing could be done. But now that Mr. Keary has declared himself it becomes the duty of the directors of the Fair to see that the money and patronage of the exhibition association are not further used to fatten a campaign fund, and that the affairs of the exhibition are divorced strictly from party politics. Otherwise they will be courting the disaster of which the self-seeking Manager-politician has all too eloquently prated during the past few days, and which it has become his interest to bring about in order that a cause of complaint against the McBride government may be created where now none exists.

## Throughout the Province

There is an interesting review of the political outlook in the last issue of the Nelson Tribune and if it is made by the president of the Liberal-Conservative party and therefore gives the benefit of any doubt to that side of the house, the reasons for the faith in the success of the McBride government are strong, and this marshalling of data makes it apparent that the question is simply of the majority the McBride ministry will have in the new Assembly.

Two Liberal candidates it is noted at the outset, threw up the sponge during

the week, and it is doubtful if either vacancy will be filled. R. A. Bradshaw of Skeena and Neil McCaffrey of Grand Forks both stand well in the towns in which they live, but the chances were against their election. The Conservative nomination for Rossland will be made on the 11th. It will either go to ex-governor Mackintosh or to A. S. Goodere. In Columbia riding, W. C. Wells is a hard man to beat, and the Conservative candidate has not yet been selected.

A review of the situation in south-eastern British Columbia, shows the Liberal-Conservatives in the best position. The party stands flat-footed on the platform adopted at Revelstoke a year ago, and its candidates are appealing to the people, because they themselves are of the people. In Fernie riding, William R. Ross, the candidate, is a lawyer, but not one of the retainers of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and when elected will not hold a brief for the company as against the people. In Cranbrook, Thomas Caven, a conductor on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R., is the candidate. He is a well-to-do workman and is a staunch member of one of the railway organizations. As 70 per cent of the voters of the riding are workmen, "Tom" Caven should go in a-flying. In Ymir riding, Harry Wright will have a walkover, as his opponent is looked on as a political blatherskite. In Kaslo, Hon. Robert F. Green, minister of mines has two opponents—a Liberal, John L. Retallack of Kaslo, and a Labor-Socialist, Samuel Shannon of Ferguson. "Bob" will pull through with a handsome majority. In Skeena, the withdrawal of the Liberal candidate shows the weakness of the party. In Revelstoke there are three candidates. The Liberal-Conservatives have "Tom" Taylor, the Liberals "Jim" Kelle, and the Socialists John W. Bennett. "The fight will be close, but 'Tom' Taylor can win if he pulls off his coat."

In Greenwood riding, Dr. G. E. Spankie has accepted the Liberal-Conservative nomination. He has ability and is popular, and in a three-cornered contest will win with ease. "In Nelson City riding, it is only a question as to the size of John Houston's majority." "Sizing up the situation from Nelson," the Tribune concludes, "the Liberal-Conservatives will carry seven seats in Kootenay-Boundary, two in Cariboo, three in Yale, six on the Island, and should have no trouble in electing six more in Vancouver City, the Lower Fraser, and the North Coast. But they get down to hard work: The success of the Liberal-Conservative Party depends on the voters of the eleven ridings in the south-eastern corner of the province, ridings in which the party's candidates are their own organizers, and their friends the men who will furnish the campaign funds."

It will be seen that the above estimate figures out 24 seats for the Conservatives, which would leave only 19 for their opponents; and if the whole calculation is as modest as that part claiming only six seats from the Lower Fraser and the North Coast the government's majority may be moved up safely several figures.

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Devoted to  
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Duncan and  
Kootenay.

ADVE

For 100 words  
Over 100 words  
Over 150 words  
Over 200 words  
And for every  
Municipal by-law  
at one-half the  
Advertisement  
double the above  
The above scale  
or four insert  
50 per cent  
No legal adver  
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Per inch per M  
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**The Kootenai.**  
THURSDAY.  
**BLACKBURN & WEBSTER,**  
PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

Devoted to the upbuilding of Kaslo, the develop-  
ment of the vast mineral resources of B.C., and the  
welfare of the people of the Kootenai.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

For 100 words and under..... \$1.00  
Over 100 words and under 200 words..... 1.50  
Over 200 words and under 300 words..... 2.00  
Over 300 words and under 400 words..... 2.50  
Over 400 words and under 500 words..... 3.00  
And for every additional 50 words..... .75  
Municipal by-laws requiring only one insertion, to be  
at one-half the above rates.  
Advertisements in tabular form will be charged  
double the above rates.  
The above scale of charges will cover the cost of two  
or four insertions. Over four insertions, charged  
as per cost extra for each insertion.  
No legal advertisement taken for less than \$5.00.  
Cash must accompany each advertisement.

**COMMERCIAL**  
Per inch per month..... \$1.50  
Per inch per insertion..... .50  
Reading Notices per line..... .25  
ALEXANDER & CO., 521 First Avenue, Spokane,  
Wash., keep this paper on file and are our author-  
ized agents for advertisements and subscriptions.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

Send one year to any address in Canada or U. S. \$5.00  
Six months..... 3.00  
Three months..... 1.75  
Extra postage on foreign subscriptions..... .50  
Exchange must be added on cheques.  
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Coast conservative papers now  
seem to be in love with Mr. Mc-  
Bride, the ex-member for Dewdney,  
and they resent the attitude taken  
by the liberal papers which, one and  
all, regard him of the weakest kind  
of make and particularly short on  
brains.

About the end of May and the  
beginning of June last, these same  
conservative papers thought differ-  
ently and they strongly objected to  
this same ex-member for Dewdney  
and his present colleagues trying to  
turn out the Prior section of the  
conservative party, to put in the  
McBride section of that same con-  
servative party.

The Colonist at that time spoke  
out strongly as follows:

If he (McBride) has to take  
the disagreeable alternative of  
playing fast and loose with the  
liberal supporters in the legis-  
lature, as against playing fast  
with the conservative party, we  
have certainly no advice to give  
him upon the ethical aspects of  
such a choice, but we can tell  
him this, that if he plays fast  
and loose with the conservative  
party, that party will drop him  
a thousand fathoms deep.

This was perfectly true, and is  
proved by the fact that some of the  
conservative candidates have al-  
ready pledged themselves to vote  
against the present cabinet and  
it was only this pledge which  
secured their nomination.

In regard to the Columbia Western  
Land Grant, and Bill No. 16, the  
Colonist says:

It must further be remem-  
bered that the position of Mc-  
Bride 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 be-  
tween D. M. Eberts and B. Mc-  
Bride, that the one should be  
brought low and the other  
elevated as the result of matters  
to which it is needless to refer.

We should say, very dangerous to  
refer.

That McBride is as guilty as any-  
one else in the House, is apparent  
to anyone, and in fact no one has  
denied that they are equally guilty.  
It was the liberal vote that was  
against it and a liberal withheld  
one crown grant, as proved by

those notes and Proceedings of the  
House, which documents McBride  
and his partners in this political  
crime, wish were at the bottom of  
the sea.

Finally the Colonist put it square-  
ly in the following words:

"That the purely temporary  
character of the McBride gov-  
ernment" and declared that "it  
is a radically unfair thing to  
ask conservatives to vote con-  
fidence in him."

This of course they won't and  
cannot do. It was a supreme in-  
sult to them as a body to expect it.  
They would, and will, rather vote  
liberal this election, than damn  
their party thus with such a cabinet.

If the present unseemly howl  
going up from the conservative  
newspapers means anything at all,  
it means that the Votes and Pro-  
ceedings of the House are most  
unpleasant reading, as it is a  
genuine record of their deeds.

The conservatives were in a  
majority in the last House. They  
also have had a majority in the  
House ever since Confederation. If  
they had had the nous and vim then  
that they are claiming to have now,  
and had the interest in the country  
they claim, why have the affairs of  
the country come to the disastrous  
condition they have?

If conservatives allow things to  
run recklessly in a House where  
they are in majority, though not  
under a duly elected party leader,  
what else can we expect of them  
when under a duly organized party  
and a party leader?

If they would permit irregulari-  
ties—to use a mild phrase—when in  
power as personal representatives,  
how much more pliable would they  
be when whipped in by a professional  
whip of the conservative party on a  
party vote to support any other  
irregularity?

The liberals blocked these irregu-  
larities. John Oliver and Smith  
Curtis will go down to posterity as  
men who threw down the conserva-  
tives in the last House and stopped  
the transfer of property which  
belonged to the province to people  
who had not earned it and did not  
claim it. (See Shaughnessy's evi-  
dence before the Committee.)

Mr. Alex. Lucas (the late organ-  
izer of the provincial conservative  
party and the present mining  
recorder of the Ainsworth mining  
division has been gazetted deputy-  
mining recorder for the Trout Lake  
mining division.

We are glad this has been done  
for it will legalise the affidavits taken  
since that date by that official and  
save much trouble in the future.  
At the same time, it will not injure  
the liberal party for they drew  
attention to the incongruity some  
weeks ago and have saved the situa-  
tion by forcing the government to  
protect the work of an official from  
being declared illegal by their duly  
gazetting him and empowering him  
to act for the miners while certainly  
not injuring the prospects of the  
party he represented for some time.

Messrs. McBride, McPhillips,  
Wilson, Green & Company have  
broken their agreement with the  
people, and have got ready to strike  
the first blow before their opponents  
took off their coats.

The elections are to take place now  
on the 3rd October instead of the  
31st October, as gazetted and the  
House is to be called together on the  
26th of November instead of the  
20th January, 1904, as gazetted.

This is done because they think

they are strongest NOW, and to  
get the seasonal allowance for their  
followers, if elected, of \$300 each  
this year. It is also alleged that  
they have sold themselves to some  
railway for election funds. We  
liberals are, however, ready for the  
fight, for we anticipated this.

We did not expect anything  
different from the same old Victoria  
party. They could not act honestly,  
any more than a leopard could  
change his spots.

We do not complain, they are the  
parties who will have to complain  
after the votes are counted for  
anything sealed their defeat, it is  
such action as this. We say, go on,  
you are helping us to a still larger  
majority. McBride and his friends  
gained their seats by treachery,  
and are seeking to treat the elec-  
torate as they treated the Prior  
section of the conservative party.  
Is it any wonder that conservatives  
will vote for liberals this time in  
order to prevent their party from  
being smothered and ruined by such  
an incapable, treacherous band of  
political adventurers as this provi-  
sional government at Victoria.

It is evident that both parties  
object to the straight questions pro-  
posed by the Provincial Mining  
Association.

We are not surprised at this, be-  
cause the various members of both  
parties, when sitting in the late per-

sonal governments, have acted as  
though they were not governed by  
principles of any party or creed, but  
have switched from side to side to  
suit their personal ends or desires.

We admit it is awkward for a man  
to come down to straight business in  
politics, but so far as we can see the  
Provincial Mining Association of  
British Columbia, is not to be caught  
by either party in the coming fight.  
The Provincial Mining Association  
knows no party, for governments go  
and governments come, we hope  
the Association will go on for ever in  
their quiet energetic work, but they  
are entitled to know the views of the  
members of the legislature when  
elected, and it is as well they should  
know them before, as after their  
election.

We do not believe that the Asso-  
ciation can be dragged into politics  
in any event, and our advice would  
be keep out, and keep clean.

What effect has the bonus had on  
the local smelter question?

A prominent metallurgical man  
was asked this question by our  
reporter a few days ago when he  
wrote his reply as follows:

"It never would have been  
thought of this year unless the  
bonus was passed. The bonus was  
the incentive.

"The bonus in a country where

there is no ore would do no good,  
but in a country where there is ore  
in plenty would have a tendency to  
increase the output and give a  
smelter a good amount of business.

"It is the same principle as a  
smelter offering a reduction to get  
more ore."

Now the government recognized  
this, and immediately they dis-  
covered the remedy they applied it  
at once. The result is apparent in  
the country today.

From every quarter comes  
cheering news of rising interest  
in our camps. There is not a man  
unemployed, who is willing and able  
to work, throughout the Kootenays.  
The merchants are doing a better  
business. Buyers and bonders of  
mineral claims are coming into the  
Kootenays and sales are being made  
almost daily at fair prices and on  
equitable terms.

The tide has turned and in view  
of the chances the people now have  
and of which they will avail them-  
selves, to get a good, clean, new  
government into power for the next  
four years. Confidence is being  
rapidly restored and prosperity is in  
sight for some years to come.

Hail to the liberal government  
and the liberal candidate, John L.  
Retallack, who fought so hard and  
so long for this splendid result.

School books are strictly cash and  
will not be charged.—O. Strathearn

**To the Electors of the Kaslo  
Electoral District:**

**GENTLEMEN:**  
The unprecedented action of the Provincial Conservative government in abruptly changing the  
date of polling day from October, 31st to October 3rd, is evidence not only of their increasing weakness in the  
country, but also that they appreciate the fact.

Such action will, however, debar many electors from personally interrogating the candidates and of attending  
meetings, which must now perforce be hurriedly held, with little or no notice to those whose occupations compel  
them to be absent from the residential centers.

It was my intention to have continued my visits to all of the various outlying camps, so that the electors  
might personally ascertain my views on questions of interest.

Being debarred, by the action of the Conservative Executive, from this privilege, I take this method of placing  
my political views before you.

I enclose with this letter a copy of the Provincial Liberal Platform.

It is on this Platform that, as the nominee of the Kaslo Electoral District, I solicit your votes and  
support, and with the exception hereafter noted I endorse this Platform, especially as regards the following  
planks which are of particular interest to this District; viz:—

- (1) Protection of the mining industry, and no radical changes to be made in mining laws without full notice  
to all interested parties, giving full opportunity for discussion and criticism.
- (2) Discouragement of Oriental immigration and employment.
- (3) No more land grants as subsidies, and the reservation of public land for bona fide settlers.
- (4) Reform in the existing extravagant expenditure of public moneys.
- (5) Reform and the enforcement of greater efficiency in the Civil Service.
- (6) Systematic and economical construction of trails, roads and bridges.

I do not subscribe to Clause 9 of the Provincial Platform which, in case of strikes or lockouts, approves  
the adoption of compulsory arbitration.

I am opposed to the principle of compulsion as applied to the settlement of labor disputes, and favor rather  
the establishment of conciliatory boards.

Should you elect me as your representative, I will at all times endeavor to impartially represent, and protect,  
the interests of all classes and sections of the community, recognizing that impartial, economical, responsible and  
stable government is essential to the prosperity of any country.

Without such a government, safeguarding the rights of both capital and labor, we shall continue to have that  
uncertainty in economic conditions which has in the past proved so fatal to the interests of all classes of the  
community.

The development of the natural resources of this country is essential to the prosperity of its people.

The permanency and extent of our natural resources are assured, and much has lately been done by the  
Dominion government in the interest of our principal local industry—Silver-Lead mining—but, unless we can  
restore to the minds of investors, a feeling of confidence in our Provincial government, prospects and mines not  
affected by the lead bonus will remain undeveloped, and the depression and depreciation of property values, from  
which all classes are suffering, will continue.

Our country is young and undeveloped, and we are concerned with the present, rather than the future.  
Many of our people have given up the best years of their lives, and endured hardships, entailing permanent  
injury to their health, in the prospecting field, and their property acquired at such cost, and which, if held in  
other countries, would insure comfort in their old age, lies valueless on their hands.

A country brought to the condition in which we find ourselves is no field in which to test the principles of  
socialism or any other theoretical sentimentalism, nor can any representative pledged to support one class, section,  
or idea, if he remains true after election to the principles on which he was elected, bring about impartial  
and stable government.

The election of such a representative will result in a continuation of the changeable, vacillating, and weak  
policy from which we have suffered, and are suffering.

Relief can only come through the election of the nominee of one of the two great constitutional parties.  
The maladministration and incompetency of those, who having had the direction of affairs in their hands for  
the past five years, now ask you to return them to power as the Conservative party, is known to all and cannot be  
contested.

Secure in the record of the Liberal party, and the unparalleled prosperity which the policy of that party has  
secured for all other parts of Canada, I confidently solicit your aid in restoring our district and province to the  
prosperity now enjoyed throughout the rest of the Dominion.

Kaslo, B. C., Sept. 9th, 1903.

**JOHN L. RETALLACK.**



**TIC EXCLUSION.**

The Westminster Liberal in its effort to find some stock-cry which can, in its jaundiced view of things, "officially" be used effectively against the Conservatives, has coined the phrase "Chinese Tory." If the Liberal were not so blindly ignorant the most severe condemnatory language would not be misapplied in speaking of their "rot." In reference to the Chinese problem the Liberal has only to look at the records of the two parties at Ottawa to find where the leaders have stood on the question. The truth is that from the hour Chinese flooded into British Columbia, so-called Liberals were their friends! In parliament, at Ottawa, they coddled and petted and eulogised them. The Celestial and his pigtail were objects of interest, as well as sympathy. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. David Mills and all leading Liberals then in power, condemned in unstinted terms any tax upon Chinese. In fact, Mr. Mackenzie, the Liberal leader, said from his place in parliament:

"The honorable member for Cariboo (Mr. Thompson, a Conservative) has stated that there are many criminals among the Chinese, including perjurers. He might get equally bad cases in Canada, without going to the Chinese. My impression, from all I can hear, is that the mass of Chinese in California are better behaved as regards the observance of the law than the same number of whites."

The Chinese better behaved, as better law-abiders, better citizens than our white laborers and white people generally! But probably the best proof of a pudding is to eat some of it, and the best proof of sincerity, with reference to minimizing the Chinese influx, is—that the first statute taxing Chinese immigration was introduced by Sir John Macdonald and passed by a Conservative parliament!

The Liberal in common with other Grit organs, has ever since its first number claimed that the present McBride government is but a continuation of previous governments, practically Conservative in personnel. This, like many other of its effusions, is also "rot," but granted it were so the only effective, legislation dealing with the Oriental problem has been passed and re-passed by previous Provincial governments only to be disallowed by the Laurier government, and in place of legislation admittedly effective, they give us what? The imposition of the \$500 head tax is right so far as it goes—anything is right which will aid in the suppression of the evil against which the Province has so long cried out, but in bringing it into effect so long a time after the passing of the necessary legislation, the Grit government has shown that the legislation has no real sympathy from them. It was simply a matter of political expediency. Ever since the Act was passed every boat has been crowded with coolies. The rush grows larger each week and will continue to grow until the new head tax can be imposed by law.

Why in the name of common sense could not the Act have come into effect immediately? There was nothing to prevent it save the well known antipathy of Laurier to the oft-reiterated demands of the Pacific province. Instead of decently effective legislation the Grit govern-

ment has rushed into the country a ten years' supply of the "yellow plague."

The shortening of the campaign comes as a surprise to all, whether Conservative or Liberal, but on second thought the advantages to the Province are apparent. It will shorten the period of agitation and discussion during which the ordinary business of the country is always more or less disturbed, and it will bring about so much sooner the endorsement by the people of the Lieutenant-Governor's choice of his advisers.

When the elections were first arranged for October 31st and the first session of Parliament for January a roar went up from every grit in the country, and every scribbler in the Liberal press dipped his pen in vitriol to write "cowards," "Hangers-on," and such like endearing remarks against the McBride Government. The Government gave good reasons for the delay, which was considered absolutely necessary, but when circumstances enabled them to set ahead the date in the interest of the country another howl goes up and more quills are burnt in vitriol because the Conservative leaders have proven that they are not "cowards," and not "hangers on."

In no other country or province is a meeting to be addressed by the leaders of either party considered to be a joint meeting. The head of a Government does not only speak as the leader of a party explaining and enlarging on the party platform, but as a Minister of the Crown giving an account of his stewardship, and in either capacity his time should not be subject to curtailment by the vapourings of some lesser light of politics. Even between candidates the joint meeting is a delusion and a snare. The candidates should have their meetings separately and the greater part of the evening allotted to each in person and not taken up by the party spellbinders of their opponents. Mr. Deane knows how much more satisfactory this arrangement is to both speakers and hearers, but he manufactures his itinerary to clash with his opponents so as to give him the opportunity to get in his usual whine. The old tactics, the old candidates and the old result.

*Herald*  
NOV 10 1903

**LABOR DAY INCIDENT.**

As more complete reports of the Labor Day meeting in Vancouver come to hand it becomes more and more apparent that the disturbance which caused Mr. Smith to cease speaking and leave the hall, was an organized Socialist conspiracy to prevent Mr. Smith from getting a hearing. That Mr. Hawthornthwaite was privy to the conspiracy cannot be doubted for a moment. He predicted it before it came off, and he sat on the platform during its continuation without attempting to prevent it. These two facts are circumstantial enough to condemn a man for murder if murder had resulted, and no amount of denial or equivocation on his part can suffice for him to escape the public indignation that must inevitably follow. The campaign is young yet and this incident will doubtless come in for some discussion. If the tactics which the Socialists adopted in Vancouver are attempted in Nanaimo they should receive prompt and drastic treatment.

The following editorial from the Vancouver province gives an indication of how the Vancouver public feel in regard to it:

Among all reasonable and intelligent workmen the feeling of regret and disappointment at the lamentable scene which was witnessed last evening in the city hall must be very keen. It was quite easy to perceive that the portion of the audience responsible for the breaking up of the meeting was determined that Ralph Smith should not be given a hearing and that their conduct was due to an organized conspiracy. This was quite patent to anyone present, and did not require the confirming fact that it was well known before the proceedings were opened what the intention of these people was. As there is under such circumstances nothing to be gained by concealing facts, it is just as well to state plainly that the Socialists were responsible for the disorder and were

present for the express purpose of preventing those with whom they differ from speaking; and of capturing the meeting for their own spokesman. Disensions they were resolved there should not be, and as truth is only reached through discussion, Ralph Smith's assertion that they did not want the truth was quite within the mark.

We should have imagined that even at the hands of such men as these Mr. Ralph Smith would have received reasonable and courteous treatment. He is a man of pronounced and acknowledged ability, and for many years now has been the recognized exponent of the best labor views of this province, it would not be too much to say of this Dominion. The integrity of his life, private and public, is unquestioned, and the confidence of the working classes and the good will and esteem of the general community have united in selecting him as a member of the Canadian parliament. Surely such a man on such an occasion as that of last evening has something of value to communicate to an audience; and those who drowned his utterance by an organized uproar paid the best tribute of which such persons are capable, to the superiority of his opinions and the unsoundness of their own views. These persons have never been denied the right of public speech, and displays of intolerance by them such as

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that of last evening must recoil severely upon themselves. They must recognize that the public will not be bludgeoned into accepting their opinions, and the sooner they realize this the better for all classes.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's charge that Mr. Smith was guilty of treachery to the labor interests will only provoke smiles of disdain among those who know the two men. That every laborer at the meeting, with the exception of the Socialists, left the hall, with Mr. Smith is a sufficient indication of the trust which unionism places in him.

What the Chairman thinks:

Alderman McPherson, who acted as chairman of the meeting, was very much incensed at the action of the Socialists. He said: "It was a small meeting, about 200 or so, of whom 45 or 50 were Socialists. Evidently they had pre-arranged that Mr. Smith should not be heard. I think that such tactics will cost the Socialists dearly. It gives the public the impression that they are afraid to let Mr. Smith speak, which is no doubt true. It looks as though their case was so weak that they fear to let the other side be heard."

After Mr. Smith left the meeting continued quite harmoniously until the finish.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite delivered an extensive address, which was purely Socialistic. W. H. Higgins, the logger, also spoke for quite a while and he stated the Socialist party strongly for their intolerant stand. Mr. Smith's name was only mentioned once after he left, that was by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who said that Mr. Smith was organizing the old parties to defeat in Nanaimo the labor candidate. To this Mr. Smith said this morning that the candidate whom Mr. Hawthornthwaite called a labor candidate is not a labor candidate at all but is a Socialist. The Labor candidate, he said, is the man whom he (Ralph Smith) is supporting.

## THE PROVINCE

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1903.

### FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

The fears entertained by the people that the Government is negotiating with Mr. J. J. Hill for the sale to him, through the V. W. & Y. Ry., of the Fraser River bridge at New Westminster will be strengthened and increased by the semi-official announcement that the Government must be treated with the justice shown, in British countries, to any other criminals, and must be regarded as innocent until convicted. Under such circumstances as obtain in this matter the apparent refusal of the administration to enter a direct denial is equal to an admission of guilt. It is hardly to be supposed that a band of politicians would adopt an attitude which is likely to defeat their aims for any mere idle sentiment; it is certainly incredible that they should do so in a matter of the importance to the province of this railway bridge, if they are entirely innocent of the accusations made against them.

The people of the province are entitled to know at once whether the Government harbors the intention or did at any time harbor the intention of disposing of this important public work. Their right to this knowledge is founded in the necessity for electing a Government which will safeguard the interests of the people of the province, and in whom absolute confidence can be reposed. If the present Government has been negotiating with Mr.

any private company whatsoever for the sale of a structure such as this, which to fulfil the purpose it is intended to serve should never belong to a private corporation, then its conception of what is for the public benefit and advantage is so imperfect that it would be folly to extend the lease of power it now enjoys; if the Government, as has been charged against it, is preparing to dispose of the bridge that it may apply part of the consideration received to keeping itself in power, then it is unworthy any confidence at all, and should receive its dismissal at the polls.

It is that they may be in a position to vote intelligently under these circumstances that the people desire from

the Government either a denial or a confirmation. Absolute silence must be taken as an acknowledgment of guilt.

Instead of meeting the case in a frank, manly way, such as would gain it some respect, the local organ of the administration attempts to quibble, and not cleverly or entertainingly either. It says: "Instead of the British idea of justice—that the accused is innocent until convicted—the Opposition has adopted the French system, and having declared that the Government is negotiating to sell the bridge, asks it to state that it will abandon such intention and pledge itself to retain the ownership of the structure."

Is not this whine really equal to a confession?

The suggestion that this charge should have been kept until the eve of the election, and then sprung on the people, shows the character of the supporters of the Government responsible for it. The people are not regarding the charge in the light of a political weapon. What they desire is to know the truth, and knowing this they will know how to act. The accusation has been made weeks before the election expressly that the Government, if it were innocent, might suffer from no disparagement when it went to the polls. If then the charge is untrue, let us know it at once.

Sep 11/1903.  
THE PROVINCE

### CORRESPONDENCE

#### Hawthornthwaite Criticised.

Editor Province.—In connection with your editorial in Wednesday's Province referring so aptly to Mr. Hawthornthwaite's ignorance as "His only excuse," and being myself present at the meeting, emboldens me to draw under the calcium light of public discussion other misstatements made by him, and evidently swallowed by his gullible and admiring followers, which either shows wilful misrepresentation in order to gain cheap notoriety, or else the correctness of Wednesday evening's editorial heading.

Knowing the dependable condition of the workers and having their interests at heart, prompts me to write this correction, realizing that only by a truthful and correct diagnosis of the malady can a permanent cure be effected, and not by distorting the truth either consciously or unconsciously. The truth will set you free, is a maxim that applies with unlimited force to any movement calculated to advance the cause of the workers, and it must be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, otherwise all effort will prove abortive. Mr. Hawthornthwaite evinced great economic ignorance when he stated that "increases in the price of labor power, i.e. wages, was only at the expense of the rest of the workers," which assertion he failed to prove, and furthermore is incapable of proving; all the facts point the opposite way. If a rise

in wages is as strong the opposite as a lowering of wages in one trade should be beneficial to the men following other trades, and therefore a logical consequence the capitalist endeavors to lower wages, should be looked upon as a benefactor by the men working at other trades, and they therefore are acting foolishly by entering upon sympathetic strikes to maintain the wages of their fellow-workers whose employer is endeavoring to lower them. Now I maintain that an increase is by far preferable under all circumstances, and I think I will have the concurrence of at least all thinking working men. To use an illustration of Karl Marx's in chap. 1 of his Value, Price and Profit, assuming the amount of wealth produced by the workers to be represented by the figure eight. The absolute limits of this number do not prevent its parts from changing their relative limits. If profits are six and wages two, wages might rise to six and profits decrease to two, and still the total remain eight. Increase wages and profits fall, cut down wages and profits rise. But let us take Mr. Hawthornthwaite's own illustration. He cited Chicago as the strongest union city in the world (which perhaps it is), and said that "when one union increased its wages it was all right, but when all the unions increased their wages in like proportion, the prices of commodities increased on account of the increased cost of production." But there is one thing Mr. Hawthornthwaite failed to take into consideration, and that is that the laboring class are not the sole consumers, as Mr. Hawthornthwaite's premises would imply, for a great part of the national wealth is spent by the wealthy class upon luxuries; and even granted the price of these commodities did go up (which is not necessary), it would come out of the pockets of the wealthy classes. But I further take issue with Mr. Hawthornthwaite, that the prices of commodities increase on account of a rise in wages. If this were true Karl Marx shew us forth as an economic ignoramus. In fact the position occupied by Mr. Hawthornthwaite is counter to and in direct opposition to the teachings of Marx. Marx in opposing Mr. Weston over forty years ago on the same position says, "That the law of supply and demand is what determines the price of any commodity, and the price of labor—wages—is no determining factor at all. If wages determined prices of other commodities, other commodities should determine the price of labor—wages—therefore if prices of commodities go up wages should go up, and if they come down wages should come down, which is not only not true, but you simply travel in a circle and arrive nowhere." The determining factor of prices is undoubtedly supply and demand. To illustrate. The mill laborers get an increase of 25 per cent, and the demand for lumber decreases, or the competition for buyers amongst millowners is keen; or in other words, there is a greater supply of lumber than a demand. What happens? The price of lumber falls in spite of the 25 per cent. increase in wages. Take another case, the mineowners force a 15 per cent. decrease in wages on account of influx of miners; at the same time the demand for coal goes up together with its price, but wages remain the same and may even go lower. So you see, Mr. Editor, that all the wind disparaging the men from endeavoring to strike for a rise of wages rebounds after all to the benefit of the employing class, because if the idea gets inculcated into the heads of the workers "That it's no use trying to increase wages as the prices of other commodities will go up in proportion," the capitalist can depend upon the smooth running of his factory without the annoyance of strikes. And to furthermore show the inconsistency of his position after blowing cold, he proceeds to blow hot by saying "that unions are all right, as they provide the proper fighting ground, and that they will even be necessary under socialism." Now what in the name of common sense is the use of discrediting trades unions from carrying out the primary principle for which they were organized—to increase wages and better the workers' condition generally, and then proceed to tell them that an increase of wages would not be beneficial as the capitalist would increase prices, and then wind up by saying that they are all right and would be necessary under socialism? It goes to show evidently the inconsistent position occupied by the party Mr. Hawthornthwaite claims to represent. This attitude of "all things to all men," although it may be the means of gaining "followers" amongst the more ignorant of the workers, yet such policy can never be stable enough to withstand the storms that will assail the working class movement ere the workers gain their emancipation. A movement must both be consistent and scientific in order to com-



trust the permanent respect and confidence of the workers, and such is not the makeup of the party to which Mr. Hawthornthwaite claims adherence, and like the house built upon the sand must eventually succumb. The means for revolutionary progress are eternal vigilance and unyielding backbone coupled with honesty of purpose and unity of action. Such the Socialist Party of British Columbia has not, and whose very name is a denial of international solidarity.

Y. GRIFFITHS,  
104 Powell Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

## The Boundary Creek Times

Issued Every Friday

HUNCAN ROSS MANAGING EDITOR

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TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES 2.50



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1903.

### A POLITICAL TRICKSTER

A new precedent has been established. Weits for the provincial elections have been cancelled and a date four weeks in advance of that gazetted has been decided upon by Premier McBride. It is evident that even the responsible position of first minister of the Crown does not restrain a political trickster from indulging in his favorite pastime. No one ever accused Richard McBride of being a statesman. The Conservative party in British Columbia tolerate him now because they have no other alternative. By a peice of sharp practice, by a contemptible desertion of politidal friends he succeeded in securing the premiership and forced himself on the Conservative party as their leader. His latest move is in keeping with his past record. His first official act was to mislead His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It is impossible for him to rise above the level of the political trickster and the charlatan.

Mr. McBride may think that in doing violence to constitutional precedents he has made a clever political move but it will benefit him in no way. The liberals are ready for the battle on October 3rd or any other date. They desired sufficient time to plainly and clearly place McBride's record before the people and enlarge upon the Liberal policy. Mr. McBride does not want public discussion. Since the campaign opened neither he nor any of his ministers have made one public pronouncement that could be construed as a political speech. It has been a campaign of promises that cannot be fulfilled.

Mr. McBride's action has simply confirmed and strengthened the general view of his character and has made more apparent the importance of relegating him to private life. If he could deceive the Lieutenant-Governor in reference to the personnel of his cabinet, if he could deceive his sup-

porters while in opposition and if he could mislead the public in reference to the date of the elections, he cannot be trusted in the administration of public affairs. In settling the East Kootenay Coal lands question, in dealing with the public assets of the province and in all matters in which the interests of the province are at stake Mr. McBride will pursue the same tricky course. The people will not trust him and the Conservatives cannot trust him.

The safety of the province lies in returning a strong Liberal party pledged to a definite policy of reform. Mr. McBride simply accentuates the evils of the past. He has surrounded himself with those who are responsible for bad government in the past and instead of improving them, he is only a willing instrument in their hands.

*Nelson Tribune  
Sep 12 1903.*

# POLITICAL SITUATION

The week ending today had but one sensation in politics. The government announced a change of date for holding the elections; that instead of being held on October 31st, they would be held on Saturday, October 3d. The announcement of the change caused considerable commotion among the Liberals, and a few of the prominent men in the party implored the lieutenant-governor, by personal interviews and telegrams, to ignore the recommendation of his responsible ministers. The lieutenant-governor had assented to the change of date, or it would not have been announced. So the protestants had their trouble, and gained little more than a laugh from the people. The people are not worrying over the matter. They know just as much about the issues now as they would know if the campaign was extended till Christmas, and they want the election over.

While neither party has nominated all its candidates, it may be stated that the candidates of the respective parties have all been selected. In the Kootenay Boundary districts, the Liberal-Conservatives have named all their candidates except for Columbia riding, and the Liberals have named all except for Slocan and Rossland City ridings. Reviewing the situation, making due allowance for the political bias of The Tribune, it appears that the Liberal-Conservatives are the stronger in Greenwood, Grand Forks, Nelson City, Ymir, Kaslo, Cranbrook, and Fernie ridings, and are more than likely to carry these seven ridings. Dr. Spankie, in Greenwood riding, and George Fraser, in Grand Forks riding, are hard at work making a personal canvass. Both are opposed by lawyers, the Grand Forks Liberals having put up a lawyer, named Clements, in place of Neil McCallum, who resigned. In Nelson City John Houston is also opposed by a lawyer, who claims he has the labor vote in his hip pocket. Houston's majority will be a hundred or more. In Ymir, Harry Wright's opponent is probably the weakest man, from every standpoint, in the riding. He is looked on as a blatant blatherkite by the laboring men who know him, and business men will have nothing to do with him. Wright's majority will be over 300.

In Kaslo, "Bob" Green is opposed by John L. Retallack, who is given all the credit for securing the \$15-a-ton bonus on

lead. While not detracting from the good work done by Mr. Retallack with respect to the aid secured from the Dominion government, this fact should not be lost sight of: "Bob" Green was working to secure fair treatment for the silver-lead mine-owners of Kootenay during all the years Mr. Retallack was sojourning in the United States, and the work Mr. Green and others did while Mr. Retallack was an actual non-resident of the province made it all the more easy to secure what little was obtained from the Dominion government. In Cranbrook riding the Liberals are marshalling spellbinders, which is an indication that "Tom" Caven is getting there with both feet. "Tom" is a worker, not a spell-binder, and his majority will be over 400. W. R. Ross, in Fernie riding, has a walk-over against E. O. Smith, the Liberal candidate. Smith is the candidate of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. Ross is the candidate of the people.

In the Slocan, William Hunter is working like a day laborer on a contract. His Liberal opponent dropped out, and a convention is to be held at Lew Denver on Tuesday to name another candidate; but it is not likely one will be named. The day is too late, and the race will be between "Old Bill" Hunter and William Davidson, the candidate of the Independent Labor Party. The race will be close; but we are inclined to believe that Hunter's wind is the better of the two, and that he will lead at the finish by a neck. In Revelstoke, the fight is between Taylor and Kellie, Bennett, the Socialist, not being considered in it. Kellie is posing as an Independent, in the hopes of drawing support from all parties; but the dodge is too thin. Taylor can win if only his supporters use common sense in making their campaign. Claptrap and abuse of Kellie will not help Taylor.

In Rossland City, the Liberal-Conservatives nominated ex-mayor A. S. Goodeve on Friday night, and Liberals will probably nominate a lawyer, named Macdonald, next week. Goodeve is one of the best speakers in Kootenay, and as he was elected mayor of Rossland twice, he should be able to defeat lawyer Macdonald as easily as John Houston will defeat lawyer Taylor in Nelson. In both ridings it is a case of "too much lawyer." Up in Columbia riding, W. O. Wells (Liberal) will probably have a walkover. He was chief commissioner of lands and works for three years, and he took good care that every request from a constituent for a road or a

trail was gratified. Hence his popularity. Outside of the Kootenay Boundary ridings, the situation may be summed up as favorable to the Liberal-Conservatives. There is a good deal of friction in both parties in Vancouver and Victoria, and the result will be the return from these two cities of five Conservatives and four Liberals. Atlin, Skeena, Delta, Dewdney, Richmond, Chilliwack, New Westminster, Esquimalt, The Islands, Sanich, Cowichan, Newcastle, Nanaimo, and Alberni will break even. Cariboo will return Rogers and Adams, both Liberal-Conservatives. Lillooet, Yale, Similkameen, Kamloops, and Okanagan should return a majority of Liberal-Conservatives.

### BOYS, THE MEMBERS FOR THE KOOTENAY BOUNDARY RIDINGS WILL CONTROL THE NEXT GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA!

Under date of September 3d, John Houston, the candidate of the Liberal-Conservative Party for Nelson riding, mailed

the following letter to the editor. In asking for your vote at the coming election, I state what I accomplished while I was a member of the assembly.

Elected in June, 1900, of the legislature committee. At that session I introduced the Water Clauses Act, which enabled the City of Vancouver to acquire water rights, but to acquire a power station.

I drafted an amendment to the Act, which was adopted, and in mineral claims to advantage out who refused to pay the

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## TRAIL CREEK NEWS

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1903.

### THE ELECTIONS.

On the 5th inst the Government issued new writs for an election to be held on October 3rd, instead of at the end of the month. The nominations for Ymir riding will be held in the Government Offices here a week from today, 19th inst. Polling places will be established at Trail, Gulch Addition Trail, Hall Siding, Castlegar, Ymir, Ymir Stamp Mill, Granite, Silver King Mine, Proctor, Slocan Junction, Kitchener, Sirdar, Fairview, Salmo, Willow Point, Athabasca-Venus Mine, Fire Valley, Erie, Waneta, Arlington Mine, Porto Rico, and Creston.

Trail will have one polling place at the Government offices and another one at some central point in the Gulch.

'TIS BETTER SO.

## Columbian

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

### The Premier and the Fair.

By appointment, the Hon. Richard McBride met the executive of the exhibition association yesterday afternoon, to discuss ways and means of insuring the fair against loss in attendance or otherwise through the fact of the general elections taking place on the day following the close of the exhibition proper.

As anticipated, the meeting proved mutually satisfactory. The Fair directors realized from the explanation given them that the government had acted in the public interest in changing the date for the election; and they accepted in the cordial spirit in which the Premier's offer was made, his suggestion of various means in which the government and the association may co-operate to promote the success of the exhibition.

The directors sat in camera afterwards dealing with the Manager-Candidate. That the success of the Fair should be jeopardised by the Manager pushing a particularly offensive candidature on the cry that the government should be defeated for an offence which the executive declares never had any existence, is a situation impossible of continuance.

### Public Meeting Tonight.

To-night will witness the commencement of the campaign in this city. The public meetings are concerned. The Premier will formally open the Gifford Committee Rooms in the Depot Hotel block and will make the event the occasion for an address on the public issues of the day.

until 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening, anybody signing up to that hour being entitled to a vote.

In the case of more than one nomination ballots will be taken and if no member gets a majority of the vote of the whole meeting voting, balloting will proceed until such time as such a majority is held by some person who will thereupon be declared the Liberal standard bearer. After the second ballot is taken with no result the nominee having the smallest number of votes cast for him will be dropped from the roll upon the third and each succeeding ballot.

It is generally understood that popular feeling is in favor of J. A. Macdonald, who, as head of the East Kootenay Liberals, stands a chance of being the premier of the province, supposing that the Liberals win out over the province.

Times  
Sep 12 1903.

### LIBERAL DEPRESSION.

To the Editor:—It is amusing to read in the Columbian that the Liberal party throughout Canada are disheartened. Some of the reasons for this low state of mind are probably as follows: The restoration to health of their leader, who

# SITUATION REVIEWED

ice his popularity. Boundary rid- be summed up as il- Conservatives. friction in both nd Victoria, and turn from these vatives and four n, Delta, Dewick, New West- Islands, Sanich, Nanaimo, and 1. Cariboo will ns, both Liberal- Yale, Similk- kanagan should liberal-Conserva-

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I COLUMBIA!

3d, John Hous- Liberal-Cons- riding, mailed

the following letter to his constituents:

In asking for your vote and influence at the coming election, it is only fair I should state what I accomplished during the time I was a member of the legislative assembly.

Elected in June, 1900, the first session of the legislature commenced in August. At that session I introduced a bill amending the Water Clauses Act, and secured its passage. City municipalities, like Nelson, have now the same status under the Water Clauses Act as power companies. This enabled the City of Nelson to not only acquire water rights on Kootenay river, but to acquire a site on which to erect a power station.

I drafted an amendment to the Mineral Act, which was adopted, allowing owners in mineral claims to advertise co-owners out who refused to pay their share of as-

essment work. Such a provision had been asked for for a number of years, but for some reason definite action had not been taken. The amendment has been a part of the Mineral Act for three years, and that it has worked well is evidenced by the fact that no complaints have been heard against its operation. In the three following sessions I introduced and had the mining committee adopt the following, which was reported to the house:

"Your select standing committee on mining beg leave to report as follows: Your committee is of the opinion that no amendments should be made to the Mineral Act during the present session."

This action was in line with public opinion in Kootenay, that the fewer changes made in the Mineral Act the better it would be for everyone interested in mining

As a member of the municipal committee, I drafted a number of amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act and the Municipal Elections Act, which were adopted, notably the following: (1) Giving municipalities power to borrow money on the revenue derived from public utilities, so that the interest and sinking fund charges on the borrowed money need not be raised by taxation on real estate. This will enable Nelson to borrow \$150,000 for the erection of an electric power station without increasing the rate of taxation. (2) Taking from the mayors of municipalities the right to revise the annual voters' lists, and placing the preparation of such lists solely in the hands of city clerks; also, providing means by which names improperly omitted from voters' lists [could be placed on, and names improperly placed on struck off; and the further provision that all voters be on an even footing, each to have one vote only for aldermen when a city municipality is divided into wards. These amendments have worked satisfactorily in every city in the province.

The Redistribution Act, as far as it relates to the number of seats allotted to Kootenay and the Boundary, and the boundaries of these ridings, is my work; and there are few people in Kootenay and the Boundary who will say that this section of the province has not a fair share of representation, or that the ridings are not equably divided.

"The Assessment Act Amended Act, 1903," in so far as it relates to the taxation of mineral claims, is in accordance with amendments introduced by me. I insisted (1) that the tax rate on crown granted claims should not be increased from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per acre; (2) that no taxes shall be payable if actual work to the value of \$300 be done annually on a crown granted claim; (3) that mineral claims should be treated the same as real estate at tax sales, that is, that title should not pass to the purchaser at a tax sale on the day of the sale, but that title should only pass at the

expiration of a period given for redemption, which on mineral claims is now fixed at a year from the date of the tax sale.

The above amendments to laws are general, not special, in their scope, and I believe they are practical and will benefit residents of municipalities and people engaged in the mining industry.

I secured for the City of Nelson (1) title to the foreshore, (2) title to the park, (3) title to land on Kootenay river for a power station site, (4) liberal appropriations for the maintenance and construction of the general hospital, (5) an extra appropriation for the construction of the high school, (6) an appropriation for Nelson's first fair, and (7) an appropriation of \$40,000 for a new court house. In addition, I secured liberal appropriations for school houses and for other public buildings throughout the riding, and few complaints have been heard regarding the amount of the appropriations I secured for roads, trails, and bridges.

In asking your support for reelection to the legislature, I can only say that if re-elected I will do my best to advance the political and material interests of Nelson and the country tributary to it, which is the whole of Kootenay and the Boundary.

Both parties will hold rallies tonight. The supporters of John Houston will rally in the Liberal-Conservative committee rooms at the corner of Baker and Josephine streets. There will be speeches by the candidate and by a dozen of his best spellbinders. His nomination paper was placed in circulation today, and at 8 o'clock over 200 names were signed to it, and among the names were several well-known Liberals, who say that in a provincial election friendship counts more figure with them than politics. The Liberals will hold their rally in their committee room on Vernon street. The announced speakers are the candidate himself, candidate Parr of Ymir riding, and F. M. Black and William Ebbs. The latter is a Socialist spellbinder, who has been persuaded to drop Socialism for the time and advocate Liberalism.

Alf Parr, from Ymir, is registered at the Madden.

... situation, purporting to come from a local correspondent. To put it mildly and politely, the whole article was highly erroneous. Trail Conservatives are a unit regarding the candidature of Harry Wright, and the majority that will be rolled up for him here on October 3rd will show that they resent such misstatements as those contained in the article alluded to. The Trail Liberals seem to be satisfied with their candidate as well. Certainly if they are not they have the good taste to keep their family quarrels to themselves. As John Houston acknowledges that he has enemies, it is possible some of them live here; if they do, however, they are hard to discover. On the other hand he has many warm friends here.

the convention the roll will be open at the Liberal campaign rooms

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GRIFFITHS,  
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1903

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11 1903.

### A POLITICAL TRICKSTER

A new precedent has been established. Weits for the provincial elections have been cancelled and a date four weeks in advance of that gazetted has been decided upon by Premier McBride. It is evident that even the responsible position of first minister of the Crown does not restrain a political trickster from indulging in his favorite pastime. No one ever accused Richard McBride of being a statesman. The Conservative party in British Columbia tolerate him now because they have no other alternative. By a peice of sharp practice, by a contemptible desertion of political friends he succeeded in securing the premiership and forced himself on the Conservative party as their leader. His latest move is in keeping with his past record. His first official act was to mislead His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It is impossible for him to rise above the level of the political trickster and the charlatan.

Mr. McBride may think that in doing violence to constitutional precedents he has made a clever political move but it will benefit him in no way. The liberals are ready for the battle on October 3rd or any other date. They desired sufficient time to plainly and clearly place McBride's record before the people and enlarge upon the Liberal policy. Mr. McBride does not want public discussion. Since the campaign opened neither he nor any of his ministers have made one public pronouncement that could be construed as a political speech. It has been a campaign of promises that cannot be fulfilled.

Mr. McBride's action has simply confirmed and strengthened the general view of his character and has made more apparent the importance of relegating him to private life. If he could deceive the Lieutenant-Governor in reference to the personnel of his cabinet, if he could deceive his sup-

porters while in opposition and if he could mislead the public in reference to the date of the elections, he cannot be trusted in the administration of public affairs. In settling the East Kootenay Coal lands question, in dealing with the public assets of the province and in all matters in which the interests of the province are at stake Mr. McBride will pursue the same tricky course. The people will not trust him and the Conservatives cannot trust him.

The safety of the province lies in returning a strong Liberal party pledged to a definite policy of reform. Mr. McBride simply accentuates the evils of the past. He has surrounded himself with those who are responsible for bad government in the past and instead of improving them, he is only a willing instrument in their hands.

*Nelson Tribune  
Sep 12 1903.*

# PC

The week ending sation in politics, nounced a change of elections: that inste, October 31st, they w urday, October 3d.

the change caused tion among the Libe prominent men in th lieutenant-governor, views and telegrams, mendation of his re The lieutenant-gove the change of date, c been announced. So their trouble, and gai a laugh from the peo not worrying over know just as much a as they would know tending their ne success of the al and Indus a town and

While neither pa its candidates, it candidates of the all been selected. dary districts, the have named all the Columbia riding, named all except fo City ridings. Rev making due allow bias of The Tribu Liberal-Conservat Greenwood, Grand Ymir, Kaslo, Cranb ings, and are more these seven riding Greenwood riding, a Grand Forks riding making a personal ce posed by lawyers, th als having put up l ents, in place of Ne signed. In Nelson C also opposed by a law has the labor vote Houston's majority more. In Ymir, Har is probably the weak standpoint, in the ri on as a blatant blat ing men who know h will have nothing Wright's majority w In Kaslo, "Bob" G John L. Retalack, w credit for securing th

ing their ne success of the al and Indus a town and

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city municipality is divided into wards.

These amendments have worked satisfactorily in every city in the province.

The Redistribution Act, as far as it relates to the number of seats allotted to Kootenay and the Boundary, and the boundaries of these ridings, is my work; and there are few people in Kootenay and the Boundary who will say that this section of the province has not a fair share of representation, or that the ridings are not equably divided.

"The Assessment Act Amended Act, 1903," in so far as it relates to the taxation of mineral claims, is in accordance with amendments introduced by me. I insisted (1) that the tax rate on crown granted claims should not be increased from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per acre; (2) that no taxes shall be payable if actual work to the value of \$200 be done annually on a crown granted claim; (3) that mineral claims should be treated the same as real estate at tax sales, that is, that title should not pass to the purchaser at a tax sale on the day of the sale, but that title should only pass at the

51	Bombini, Michela	Anaconda
52	Boomer, Linwood	Eholt
53	Boone, Jean Baptiste	Greenwood
54	Bothwell, Charles Edward	Greenwood
55	Boug, George	Greenwood
56	Bowie, Robert	Eholt
57	Boyle, William	Anaconda
58	Bray, Charles	Boundary Falls
59	Breck, Wesley	Boundary Falls
60	Broomfield, Alexander	Greenwood
61	Brown, Joan Robert	Greenwood
62	Bruce, Henry	Midway
63	Bryant, Lewis	Greenwood
64	Bubar, Bayard Wesley	Midway
65	Bubar, Franklin Merrill	Midway
66	Bubar, Stanley Livingstone	Midway
67	Buchanan, Duncan	Boundary Falls
68	Bunting, Ernest	Eholt
69	Bunting, Herbert	Greenwood
70	Burns, George	Greenwood
71	Burnside, Anson Jones	Greenwood
72	Buron, Joseph	Eholt
73	Bush, James H.	Midway
74	Butler, Albert Edwin	Boundary Falls
75	Cameron, Benjamin	Anaconda
76	Cameron, James	Greenwood
77	Campbell, Alex. McKay	Greenwood
78	Campbell, Duncan N.	Boundary Falls
79	Campbell, John Murdoch	Eholt
80	Campolieto, Giovanni	Anaconda
81	Campolieto, Faquale	Anaconda
82	Cannon, Homer Earl	Anaconda
83	Carlson, Eloff	Midway

for roads, trails, and bridges.

In asking your support for reelection to the legislature, I can only say that if re-elected I will do my best to advance the political and material interests of Nelson and the country tributary to it, which is the whole of Kootenay and the Boundary.

Both parties will hold rallies tonight. The supporters of John Houston will rally in the Liberal-Conservative committee rooms at the corner of Baker and Josephine streets. There will be speeches by the candidate and by a dozen of his best spellbinders. His nomination paper was placed in circulation today, and at 3 o'clock over 200 names were signed to it, and among the names were several well-known Liberals, who say that in a provincial election friendship cuts more figure with them than politics. The Liberals will hold their rally in their committee room on Vernon street. The announced speakers are the candidate himself, candidate Parr of Ymir riding, and F. M. Black and William Ebbs. The latter is a Socialist spellbinder, who has been persuaded to drop Socialism for the time and advocate Liberalism.

Alf Parr, from Ymir, is registered at the Madden.

## TRAIL

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## TRAIL CREEK NEWS

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1903.

### THE ELECTIONS.

On the 5th inst the Government issued new writs for an election to be held on October 3rd, instead of at the end of the month. The nominations for Ymir riding will be held in the Government Offices here a week from today, 19th inst. Polling places will be established at Trail, Gulch Addition Trail, Hall Siding, Castlegar, Ymir, Ymir Stamp Mill, Granite, Silver King Mine, Proctor, Slocan Junction, Kitchener, Sirdar, Fairview, Salmo, Willow Point, Athabasca-Venus Mine, Fire Valley, Erie, Waneta, Arlington Mine, Porto Rico, and Creston.

Trail will have one polling place at the Government offices and another one at some central point in the Gulch.

### 'TIS BETTER SO.

The bringing on of the elections a month earlier than expected seems to meet with general approval.

The Conservatives, in anticipating the pleasure of the robes of office to be worn by them after October 3rd, may say:

"So tedious is the time  
As is the night before some  
festival,  
To an impatient child that  
hath new robes  
And may not wear them."

The Liberals find consolation in the fact that when a tooth has to come out and a bitter dose be taken, it is better to have it over with as soon as possible.

Last Tuesday's Rossland Miner contained an article on the political situation here, purporting to come from a Trail correspondent. To put it mildly and politely the whole article was highly erroneous. Trail Conservatives are a unit regarding the candidature of Harry Wright, and the majority that will be rolled up for him here on October 3rd will show that they resent such misstatements as those contained in the article alluded to. The Trail Liberals seem to be satisfied with their candidate as well. Certainly if they are not they have the good taste to keep their family quarrels to themselves. As John Houston acknowledges that he has enemies, it is possible some of them live here; if they do, however, they are hard to discover. On the other hand he has many warm friends here.

## Columbian

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

### The Premier and the Fair.

By appointment, the Hon. Richard McBride met the executive of the exhibition association yesterday afternoon, to discuss ways and means of insuring the fair against loss in attendance or otherwise through the fact of the general elections taking place on the day following the close of the exhibition proper.

As anticipated, the meeting proved mutually satisfactory. The Fair directors realized from the explanation given them that the government had acted in the public interest in changing the date for the election; and they accepted in the cordial spirit in which the Premier's offer was made, his suggestion of various means in which the government and the association may co-operate to promote the success of the exhibition.

The directors sat in camera afterwards dealing with the Manager-Candidate. That the success of the Fair should be jeopardized by the Manager pushing a particularly offensive candidature on the cry that the government should be defeated for an offence which the executive declares never had any existence, is a situation impossible of continuance.

### Public Meeting Tonight.

To-night will witness the commencement of the campaign in this city. The public meetings are concerned. The Premier will formally open the Gifford Committee Rooms in the Depot Hotel block and will make the event the occasion for an address on the public issues of the day.

Mr. McBride may be trusted to speak plainly and frankly as usual, on the important subjects as to which his supporters in this city desire him to be heard, to meet the campaign slanders of the opposition. His government is in the happy position that the more fully its position and the reasons for its action on any point are explained, the better it is appreciated by the public. There will be, therefore, more than usual public interest attaching to the opening address of the campaign, which Premier McBride will deliver to-night.

## Saturday World

Sep 12 1903.

### LIBERAL CONVENTION

### J. A. Macdonald Likely to Be the Choice on Monday Night.

The Liberals held a successful rally at their campaign rooms on Thursday evening. Speeches were made by several of those present, including Dr. Kerr, A. W. Dyer, Kenneth Martin, J. A. McDonald, A. Dutton, A. McMillan, R. L. Grigor and J. A. Macdonald, and the meeting agreed to hold its convention in Miners' Union hall on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Liberal interest. All Liberals who are members of the local organization, or all those who have signed the roll will be invited to vote at the convention but no others. In order to give the greatest possible publicity to the convention the roll will be kept open at the Liberal campaign rooms

until 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening, anybody signing up to that hour being entitled to a vote.

In the case of more than one nomination ballots will be taken and if no member gets a majority of the vote of the whole meeting voting, balloting will proceed until such time as such a majority is held by some person who will thereupon be declared the Liberal standard bearer. After the second ballot is taken with no result the nominee having the smallest number of votes cast for him will be dropped from the roll upon the third and each succeeding ballot.

It is generally understood that popular feeling is in favor of J. A. Macdonald, who, as head of the East Kootenay Liberals, stands a chance of being the premier of the province, supposing that the Liberals win out over the province.

## Times

Sep 12 1903.

### LIBERAL DEPRESSION.

To the Editor:—It is amusing to read in the Colonist that the Liberal party throughout Canada are disheartened. Some of the reasons for this low state of mind are probably as follows: The restoration to health of their leader, who is as fit as ever to guide the destinies of the Dominion. His political strength is such that he could afford to lose from his cabinet in the same year two such men as Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair. His statesmanship is shown by his great transcontinental railway policy and his deft handling of every issue that has arisen. The rapid influx of population. An overflowing treasury. Business prosperity everywhere. If the Liberals are not disheartened by these things it must be because of innate wickedness.

Other cause for Liberal depression are: The Borden railway scheme, which excited the ridicule of all practical men, and was privately condemned by every Conservative who felt compelled to support it. The entire loss of confidence in Ontario in the ability of Mr. Borden to lead the party to success. The sulking of Sir Hibbert Tupper. The escapation of Mr. Foster. The certainty of Conservative defeat at the next general election in every province in Canada.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

### MAYOR KEARY'S CANDIDATURE.

The change in the date of the provincial elections may have been made by the government purely on public grounds, as the Premier declares, but there have been several incidents which have followed the announcement which go to show that the Premier, at any rate, had a few ulterior motives, as well as his bleeding country, to serve.

One of the incidents in question has its origin in New Westminster, the residence of the First Minister. A howl of dismay went up from the populace of the Royal City when they found that polling day, under the latest order-in-council, would take place during the progress of their fair, and on the very day on which the lacrosse match will be held. They contend, with much force, that the clashing of the dates will be fatal to the success of the exhibition, which in face of great discouragement they have brought to its present proportions and efficiency.

Now no one will presume to say that Hon. McBride did not know the date of the fair. To a Westminister man the date of "the show" is as familiar as that of his own birth, for it is the red letter



occasion in the party history of the place. When he selected the date he did, the Premier therefore must have had some other object in view, more desirable of attainment than the success of the fair.

What that object was is made reasonably plain by an editorial in the Columbian newspaper in which it applies its bludgeon with freeminded rage to Mayor Keary. From between the shrieks of the aforesaid article it is gathered that Mayor Keary, who in addition to being chief magistrate of the Fraser river metropolis, is also the manager and almost creator of the fair, has been destined for Liberal nomination in that city. His nomination was very properly delayed until after the exhibition was over, because the party leaders felt that it would be unwise to have the manager of the exhibition associated with a political fight, when all his energies were required for the show, and when his nomination might cause friction.

To bring on the elections at the very time the fair was in progress was therefore a rather clever tactical move, had it been effectual in shutting Mr. Keary out of politics, because it is admitted that with Mr. Keary in the field Mr. Gifford's chances of election are very unpromising. Mr. McBride evidently was willing to imperil the success of the institution, for which he has always professed a willingness to risk everything but his life, in order to steal a party advantage. But he reckoned without his host, hence the dismal sequel to the whole affair. After a brief period, spent in relieving his torrential feelings, according to the Columbian, Mayor Keary, to the dismay of his opponents agreed to accept the nomination. A convention was at once called, and he was promptly placed in the field.

Now the Premier has complex troubles on his hands—troubles which whatever their effect on himself will convince the public that he is a mere tyro in the political game. He has levelled a crushing blow at the exhibition, he has forced a sure winner into the field, and he has lost forever any right to the claim that he is the special custodian of the interests of the people of New Westminster.

The Columbian now, characteristically enough, accuses Mayor Keary of inviting disaster to the fair "in order that a cause of complaint against the McBride government may be created where none now exists." In view of all the circumstances this claim is exquisitely droll.

Equally amusing is the complaint that Mayor Keary has been regarded as a Conservative in the past, and hence should not have accepted a Liberal nomination. It forgets that Mr. Gifford, who is a Liberal, was appropriated by the McBride element, and is standing as their candidate. Altogether the incident contains nothing but wormwood for the supporters of the government.

## THE CONSERVATIVE RETIRES AT COMOX

### MAYOR GRANT HAS WITHDRAWN FROM FIGHT

F. McB. Young Will Probably Be Returned by Acclamation—Preparations for the Fight.

Comox electoral district will more than likely return F. McB. Young, the Liberal nominee, unopposed. The Times special correspondent says:

"Mayor Grant will not contest the Comox constituency. His chances would be but slim were he to attempt it. There is no other eligible man in the constituency on the Conservative side, and there seems to be no outsider who is willing to throw away several hundred dollars in an unequal contest."

"F. McB. Young is on the ground, and will stay here until nomination day. Committee rooms have been opened and everything is in readiness, except that an opponent is lacking. Any candidate entering the field now could not possibly canvass the whole constituency in the time remaining before election day, so it is probable none will try it."

Daily News  
Sep 12 1903

### THEIR RAILWAY RECORD.

One of the most important of the several questions before the people of this province at the present time is that pertaining to railways. There is pressing need for more railways, and for the lack of them development has been retarded materially. There is not only a great need for railways, but there is need also for a wise, progressive, railway policy, properly administered, always looking to the safeguarding of the people's interests in the matter of control of freight and passenger rates, etc. The question, too, of government ownership is one that has to be considered, and in face of the plank in the conservative platform favoring government ownership and control of rates, it is interesting to note how the members of the present conservative government have voted in the past when these questions have come up before the house. Those votes show exactly where they stand on these questions, and the evidence gained in this way is far more clearly indicative of their real opinions than all the planks in their disregarded platform.

When in August, 1900, the Vancouver and Westminster Railway Bill was before the legislature in committee, Mr. Curtis moved the insertion of a clause giving the government the right to purchase the property ten years after the passing of the act. Mr. McPhillips, the present attorney-general, protested strongly against it, urging that it meant government ownership, to which he thought the people of British Columbia were opposed. In reply, Mr. Curtis pointed out that government ownership was a plank in the conservative platform. The proposed amendment was rejected by a vote of 23 to 12. Out of the 23 that voted against it, 20 were conservatives, and 3 were liberals; and of the 12 that voted for it, 11 were liberals, and one was a conservative. Among the conservatives who voted against this government ownership clause were the present Premier McBride, and his colleague, provincial secretary and minister of mines Green, and chief commissioner of lands and works Tatlow. A few days later, to be precise on August 22nd, 1900, considering the same bill some further amendments were proposed, having for their object the providing of a greater measure of government control of the undertaking. They were all rejected, all the members of the present government then in the house, Messrs. McBride, Green, Tatlow, and McPhillips voting against them.

The session of 1901 is memorable on account of the disgraceful conduct of the government and their supporters with respect to the railway policy, and especially with regard to the construction of the coast-Kootenay railway. It is not so long ago, but that it will be remembered, that there were two aspirants for government aid towards the building of that line, the V.V. and E. people, and the C.P.R. It was the desire of the people of the province that the line should not be built by the C.P.R. What the people wanted was a competitive road, but despite the vigorous expression of public opinion to that effect, and notwithstanding the representations of delegations, and resolutions passed at public meetings held in all parts of the country, the govern-

ment ignored them all. They dared not openly espouse the cause of the C.P.R., but they did the next thing to it, they did not give favors to the V.V. and E. people. Instead, they advertised for tenders for building the road. In the house repeated attempts were made by the opposition to elicit from the government some idea of the policy they intended to pursue, but the government had too large a following at that time to enable the opposition to do more than show up the unwillingness of the government to make public their intentions upon a matter of such impor-

tance to the province as a whole.

It was important because the Boundary and Similkameen country were at a standstill, because of the dearth of transportation facilities; development was retarded, and the outlook was far from bright, unless railway transportation were provided. The coast to Kootenay railway would provide for the need, and that would give the solution to the question which was agitating the public mind at that time. But the government dallied; they did nothing; their railway policy, apparently consisted of doing nothing in line with the desires of the people, and when a motion was at length introduced by the opposition to bring about a discussion of the conduct of the government in refusing to state to the house their policy regarding that particular railway, the speaker refused to put the question on the ground that it was not "of sufficient importance," and no previous notice having been given. The chair was, of course, sustained, upon appeal being taken, and the opposition had to be content with having shown the utter disregard the government had for the unmistakable wishes of the people. Those who voted for the government on this occasion voted their endorsement of the action and policy of the government, and among them were Messrs. McBride, McPhillips, Tatlow, and Green.

Another attempt was made on April 1st, 1901, to get at some knowledge of the government's plans by moving for a return to be made to the house of all correspondence relating to the granting of railway subsidies during the preceding year, but the motion was voted down, Messrs. McBride, McPhillips, Tatlow, and Green again voting against it.

It was the wish of the country that the coast-Kootenay railway be built as a competitive road, but on May 9th, McBride and Green voted against a resolution to that effect in the house. Three days before, the same two, in company with Mr. McPhillips, voted against a motion implying want of confidence in the government, in that they did not build the coast-Kootenay railway as a government work. When the railway policy of the government in 1901 was placed before the house it was found to embody several propositions. One of these was the extension north on Vancouver Island of the E. and N. railway, of which the then premier, James Dunsmuir, was a chief owner. Provision was made for a cash subsidy to that line, and an amendment was offered providing that no subsidy should be given to any company in which one of the promoters was a member of the executive council. It was a very proper amendment; its object was to prevent Mr. Dunsmuir as one of the promoters of the Comox and Cape Scott railway, giving to himself a large cash grant for building a road which was to benefit his E. and N. railway. Right and proper as was the amendment, Messrs. McBride, McPhillips, and Green voted against it. Messrs. McBride and Green also voted against an amendment providing for the safeguarding of the people's interests and the building of the coast-Kootenay road, and on the same day, May 9th, 1901, the present premier McBride voted against an amendment providing for government control of freight and passenger rates on the E. and N. and the Cape Scott



and Comox railways.

The foregoing will serve to show how the members of the present ministry voted upon the railway question. Those votes express their real attitude on it, and upon that record the people are now justified in judging them.

The liberal policy with regard to railway construction is clear cut and well defined. It has already been given effect to in some particulars, and so far as this province is fully covered by the following provisions in the party platform:

"2. Government ownership, Dominion, provincial, and municipal, of public services of utilities is sound, and should be carried out in British Columbia.

3. Should it be advisable at any time to grant aid to a railway company such shall be in cash and not in land, and no bonus of any kind shall be given without definite and effective means being taken to safeguard the interests of the province in the management of the road, control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liability against it except for actual cost."

*Rossland Miner*  
Sep 12 1903

## A. S. GOODEVE NOMINATED

Result of the Conservative Convention Last Evening.

Speech of the Candidate  
in Accepting the  
Nomination.

The Rossland Conservative association met last night to nominate a candidate to represent the Conservative interests in the Rossland riding. Nearly 200 people were present, and a certain amount of enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings.

President A. S. Goodeve called the meeting to order, and all those who had assembled at Miners' Union hall listened with comparatively close attention to his remarks.

Mr. Goodeve explained the method of procedure for voting upon the candidature of anybody who might be desirous of nomination for standard bearer of the Conservative party. The plan was, as explained in The Miner yesterday evening, that all nominees should be balloted for until a majority had been obtained between the last two aspirants. A committee of three was appointed as scrutineers to take charge of the balloting.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh then rose from his seat in the front of the hall, nominations being in order, and made a brief speech which reviewed his attitude and what he hoped might be the attitude of the convention. He dwelt upon the desirability of unity and the traditions of the Conservative party as he understood them. He then placed the name of A. S. Goodeve before the convention as his choice for the nomination of Rossland Conservatives in the forthcoming elections. The nomination was promptly seconded by some half dozen supporters of Mr. Goodeve.

The name of C. B. Race was then mentioned as another possible nominee, but before it could be seconded Mr. Race rose and explained that he had no intention of accepting the nomination, and had submitted a letter to the secretary of the Rossland Conservative association which set forth the reasons why he was not an aspirant to the honor. The letter was not read, for some inexplicable reason, and Mr. Goodeve's nomination then became unanimous.

The letter from Mr. Race to the convention read as follows:

Rossland September 11, 1903.  
To the Secretary of the Rossland Conservative Association.

Dear Sir: It has come to my knowledge that my name will be presented to the convention tonight as a candidate for nomination to represent the Conservative interests of the Rossland riding in the forthcoming provincial elections.

I beg to state to the convention that my political principles absolutely preclude the possibility of my nomination under the auspices of the Rossland Conservative association unless the association is prepared to accept my amendments to the Revelstoke platform. The present formal attitude of the Rossland Conservative association does not, in my opinion, go far enough to meet either the opinions of myself or the general sentiment of the electors of this district. Neither does the method of nomination suit the exigencies of the case.

It is my simple belief that your representative in the approaching contest should stand firmly and truly by and for the principles of true Conservatism—a condition that means equality for all and special favors for none.

We are, sir, at the parting of the ways. It is for Conservatives to consider the serious responsibility that rests upon their shoulders. It is for them to realize and fully appreciate that the question of good government is paramount; that the prosperity of this great province hangs in the balance of this political contest; that our patriotic sentiments as good and loyal Conservatives should be freely offered for the public weal.

I therefore ask, is it not our bounden duty to act with the fullest discretion and the closest adherence to these sacred political doctrines? Is it not our glorious right to direct, so far as lies in our power, the truth and justice of our cause and jealously espouse all matters of government that have for their cardinal principles all rights of the common people in keeping with enterprise and safety?

But, let me ask you, are we as Rossland Conservatives doing all this? Have we done all the things that we ought to have done? Have we made our clear and emphatic pronouncement on all the more important questions that confront us? No; assuredly we have not. Evil influences within the association have attempted to stultify every effort that I and others have put forth in order to meet the several vitally important issues of the day. That these issues have been stultified is certainly not my fault; neither is it the fault of the rank and file of the party. However, as these influences have had their untoward effect, I must adhere to my original decision, and therefore beg to decline any nomination that would necessitate my representing you only to the extent of a declaration of principles as promulgated up to the present time. Unless the convention permitted me to be in full accord with true Conservatism, it would be both deceitful and futile for me to take any other attitude.

I have the honor to be yours very truly. (Signed) C. B. RACE.

Acting Chairman MacNeill then declared Mr. Goodeve nominated and called upon him to address the convention.

Mr. Goodeve, in taking the platform, said that he appreciated the honor that had been done him by the association, and pledged his undivided time and attention from now to election day to the candidature with which he had been honored. He said that he would do all in his power to carry the Conservative banner to victory. He spoke for nearly half an hour upon the question of Conservatism as he understood it, but many of those present failed to hear from his lips a pronouncement justifying the belief that he had a policy to present further than that which is contained in the brief and somewhat incoherent declaration of the Revelstoke platform. However, in all justice to Mr. Goodeve it must be said that he particularly impressed upon his audience that the spontaneity of his selection as the nominee of the Conservative party had taken him by surprise to the extent that he was not prepared to discuss vital local issues. He met the hope, however, in the minds of his audience that at some future date he would be more explicit in this respect, and the audience had to accept the declaration for what it was worth.

The half hour consumed by Mr. Goodeve in his remarks to the convention was a masterly exhibition of flowery rhetoric. With characteristic diplomacy he touched here and there

on pertinent questions that appealed to him, but never in one instance would his speech permit an analysis that would justify the deduction of lucid expression or argument concerning the questions that confront him as a candidate for election to the legislature from the Rossland riding. But never once did he hesitate. Whenever he trod upon the thin ice of live issues he manifested his characteristic skillfulness in ambiguity.

The audience was delighted while he spoke, but disappointed when he finished. Everybody went away with the impression that Mr. Goodeve was a rattling good talker and would undoubtedly have made his mark as a camp meeting exhorter or as a street-corner corn doctor. But the statesmanship for which The Miner has searched and the electors yearn was as foreign to his discourse as the poles are one to another.

Mr. Goodeve was cheered by those of his supporters who accepted hazy fluency for close reasoning and for a logical discussion of the pertinent conditions that arise in the present campaign. But he may do better. The chances are—and it is to be hoped that such a prediction will prove true—that he will be more logical and pertinent in his next address to the electors. If not, it is not reasonable for him to expect the enthusiastic support of those who might otherwise vote for him.

It is the same with Mr. Goodeve as it is with Premier McBride. Upon the basis that "Tis only noble to be good," both Mr. Goodeve and Premier McBride have a golden opportunity if they will distinctly manifest a close adherence to the public weal; but Mr. Goodeve, together with Premier McBride, has made the almost irretrievable mistake of accepting political honors without adopting a position that will enlist the support of the body politic as a whole. He certainly dwelt at length upon the rights and wrongs of the mineral industry, but it is almost inconceivable that at a meeting of such importance as last night's convention he should ignore the rights and wrongs of the workingman and the merchant. Never once in his speech of acceptance of the nomination did he refer to the absolute necessity of an equitable system of taxation, and he also omitted to state that he is in favor of the total abolition of government reserves on crown lands that should now be open, and ever should have been open, to the hardy pioneer and humble prospector. He had nothing to say concerning his ideas of a fiscal policy for the province—the crux of statesmanship in British Columbia today. He seems to have no reasonable remedy—no remedy at all, in fact—for the appalling deficit that confronts us. If he had hinted at some practicable scheme for the elimination of the annual deficit of the province, or suggested a plan by which we could increase our borrowing capacity at a reasonable rate of interest so as to insure an increase in our prosperity and in our taxable wealth, no thinking man in the audience would have failed to cheer him to the echo and look upon him as the political saviour of not only the Rossland riding, but of the province of British Columbia.

It remains to be seen whether Conservative ideals and Mr. Goodeve's ideas will coincide. Can he play the game as the electors want it played? If he can and will there is not the slightest reason why he should be prevented from becoming a member of the next legislature; but this is certain, that he must be more explicit, more definite, more outspoken, evince a greater desire to meet the requirements of the country and the ideas of his constituents than he did last night.

The Miner has a sincere belief that it knows Mr. Goodeve and his limitations like an open book. It has no desire whatever to do him injustice, but it is absolutely determined that he shall do no injustice to the ideals of the Conservative party. Mr. Goodeve may be very much alive, but in the language of the present Prince of Wales he must "Wake Up" to his surroundings if he is desirous of the popularity that would ensure his success at the polls.



Walter James  
Sep 12 1903

## REEVE LADNER NOMINATED

### IN CONSERVATIVE INTEREST

#### Ladner's Reeve Enters the Political Arena in Opposition to Honest John.

The Liberal-Conservatives of Delta riding had their nominating convention on Monday, at Cloverdale, when Reeve W. H. Ladner was unanimously chosen as their candidate in support of the McBride government.

In token of the confidence in the Premier the convention first asked the Hon. Richard McBride if he would accept the nomination, and upon his declining the convention proceeded to ballot. The choice of Reeve Ladner was then quickly arrived at. The ballot resulted as follows:

W. H. Ladner .....	18
H. D. Benson .....	2
— Wiltshire .....	3
H. T. Thrift .....	1
— Crosier .....	4
T. Forster .....	2
Total .....	30

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Ladner .....	26
Wiltshire .....	3
Benson .....	1

At the Liberal convention for Dewdney district, held in Mission City on Monday, Ald. W. W. Forrester, of New Westminster, was nominated to oppose the Premier.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Copies of the Liberal provincial platform are being mailed to electors as well as being printed in full in the daily papers. Public attention is thereby enforced as well as invited. Possibly an examination of the platform may prove interesting.

The first clause, demanding a redistribution bill, is admitted to be no longer necessary, be we are assured that for the measure since passed we have to thank only a handful of Liberal members, who held the balance of power and forced their views upon an unwilling Conservative government. This is so glaringly contrary to fact that refutation should be unnecessary. A brief historical resume may be in order. In the last session of the Turner ministry's regime, 1898, a redistribution bill was passed which the opposition of that day admitted to be in the right direction but inadequate. The demand for a fuller measure was the chief campaign issue of that year and most of Mr. Semlin's supporters thought it entitled to first place when his government was installed in office. Mr. Semlin's administration was rendered helpless, in less than two years by the defection from it of a "handful of Liberals" led by Mr. Martin. Since then no party has opposed redistribution; all concurred in the last bill, and it is either gross ignorance of the facts or worse to credit Mr. Martin or any of his following with the last bill.

The second clause approves of government ownership of "the public service of utilities." What does this mean? Whatange wrote this? Are not food, clothing and shelter utilities? Do our Liberal friends advocate government ownership of the service of these? However this clause is only the expression of an opinion and the party is pledged to nothing by it. This criticism applies to nearly every clause; they read rather as a list of subjects offered for debate than as a series of purposes and aims of a political party.

This seems to have occurred to the members of the executive committee for they have appended more than two columns of explanation to less than one column of policy. The explanation itself is refreshing and decidedly new; all our previous administrations, we are told, have been mainly composed of Conservatives and supported in the house by Conservatives. We are not told that the only unmixt government we have ever had, that was believed to lead that the voters of the province regardless of all old dividing lines united to crush, was the Liberal government of Mr. Martin in 1900.

Such stony indifference of truth in what purports to be a statement of fact, is a poor pledge of the sincerity of the Liberal party.

Further, there is the advocacy of a progressive policy, including the building of six railways "with necessary branch lines, ferries and connections." These are to be built by the government or else assisted with real bounties, if the franchise of the undertak-

ings are sincere in any part of their declaration. They are also to be constructed immediately. Incidentally, "expenditure must be kept within revenue." Can any sane man reconcile these proposals?

There are some more "pious opinions" about farming, roads, public health and administration of land, shrouded in the same nebulous garments that beautify the worship of "government ownership of the public service of utilities."

In the conclusion we are asked to assist to secure "sane, progressive and

stable government." If it is to be sane no man who had a hand in composing the manifesto is eligible, and if it is to be stable, what about Joe?

The only paragraph that does not damn itself by barefaced falsehood or silly verbiage, is one advocating Civil Service Reform; it happens to be a plank in Conservative, Liberal and Labor platforms, and the Liberals have not even the merit of having said it first.

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mail  
Sep 12 1903

### THE ELECTIONS.

#### J. M. Kellie's Views—His Is a Practical, Progressive Policy.

J. M. Kellie, in an interview with the Camborne Miner, said:—

"I am in the field as an independent candidate, though I have received the endorsement of the liberal convention held at Revelstoke. While I do not expect support from the socialistic party who have their own candidate in the field, yet I can count on many conservative and labor votes and practically the full strength of the liberal vote.

"My object in going into this contest is not a seeking after political honors, of which I have had my share as a member of the house for ten consecutive years, but I am actuated by a desire to see the mineral and other industries of the province receive just treatment, and if elected I shall bend my efforts towards that result and other legislation looking to the opening up of the interior and in fact the whole province, which with its splendid and varied resources is not receiving the attention it deserves. With regard to timber manufactures, I believe that many vexatious legal restrictions retard the development of this industry, and the hamper-legislation of such nature should be revised. It has also often occurred to me that much might be done to encourage the clearing of small farms throughout this riding, especially for the raising of products for home consumption, which under existing conditions have to be purchased abroad at great expense for transportation. While crown lands suitable for farming are not in any one locality throughout the mining sections, obtainable in large tracts, yet there is much acreage scattered over the country contiguous to good markets in mining camps, which, if sufficient encouragement were offered in the way of making them accessible by building of roads, would soon be settled upon.



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"I am opposed, said Mr. Kellie, to any further grants of land to railways on any condition, but if grants are applied for, I would favor a bill that would compel any corporation to publish, 30 days before the meeting of the house, the aid applied for, failing which no corporation would be allowed during that session to ask for the passage of a bill in that direction. This would give the members an opportunity to return to, and before voting on such important measures, consult their constituents.

"It is my intention to ask the other candidates, Messrs. Taylor and Bennett, to hold joint meetings at the various places in the riding, so that the electors will have an opportunity of hearing the views of all parties. Timely notice will be given of the date selected to hold a meeting in Camborne, and my present visit is to get in touch with my many old friends in this section and to meet new ones. The mining industry, concluded Mr. Kellie, has always received a large measure of my attention, and I think this foremost industry of the province is laboring under many adverse conditions which intelligent legislation would do much to remedy. A brief study of the public accounts will show that while the revenue derived from mining and allied sources in West Kootenay is about 30 per cent of the ordinary revenue of the province, yet the expenditure devoted to the fostering of mining is probably upwards of \$75,000 less than what is received from this source in the district."

### FACE THE MUSIC!

J. M. Kellie's suggestion that the three candidates now in the field for this riding hold joint meetings before the electors at the chief centres of the district is one which should meet with universal approval. Mr. Bennett has already agreed to fall in with Mr. Kellie's proposal, and we hope Mr. Taylor will do the same. No candidate who is afraid to meet his opponents in open discussion before the people whose votes he asks is entitled to the confidence of the electorate. Such a candidate is the willing tool of the lobbyist and the despoiler of the public estate. The man who is prepared to do his duty by the people is not afraid to meet them in the open and defend his position and his cause.

### THERE'S THE RUB.

The premier is trying to pump it into a section of the electors that the duty of "the faithful" is to vote for his nominee if it is only a yellow dog or a broom-stick. Mr. McBride will find the majority of the electors recognise a man who, as minister of mines, voted to give away between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 of the richest coal and oil lands of the province without investigation is not the man to be entrusted with the premiership. If Mr. McBride could calmly tell the committee of investigation "I did not bother my head about it," there is grave danger he might vote to sacrifice even greater interests of the people without bothering his head about it. Every elector who votes to support Mr. McBride as premier under these circumstances votes to continue the reign of intrigue and spoliation of the property of the people which has been the curse of this province.

Revelstoke riding, who has at heart the welfare of the district, must be delighted with a perusal of J. M. Kellie's interview with the Camborne Miner as published in another column. Mr. Kellie shows he recognises the necessity of opening up the country, developing the mining and lumbering industries, promoting settlement of the land, stoppage of land grants to railways. Mr. Kellie also shows that, considering the large amount contributed by this section of Kootenay to the public treasury, the expenditure devoted to the opening up of the country is discreditable.

### INJUSTICE TO PROSPECTORS.

The McBride government cannot help showing its hand in regard to the coal and oil lands. Not satisfied with supporting, when minister of mines, the scheme to give away these valuable coal and oil lands to the C. P. R. his government has now refused prospectors the right to prospect these lands, evidently with a view to dangling them before the C. P. R. or Great Northern, whichever will put up the biggest corruption fund. A prospector who applied got this letter: "This application has been taken into consideration by the department of lands and works, (of which Hon. R. McBride is chief commissioner,) and I am instructed to return you cheque for \$50, and to inform you it is not the intention of the government to issue licenses to prospect for coal and petroleum in that section." The prospectors of British Columbia have as much right to these coal and oil lands as Jim Hill or the C. P. R.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

## POLITICAL.

*See Other Side*  
**Public Record of Premier McBride, His Colleagues, and T. Taylor Their Revelstoke Candidate.**

### SESSION 1899.

For some sessions previously bills had been passed giving away huge grants of land to railway companies and the Semlin government brought in a bill to cancel these schemes to give away the province. Premier McBride and Hon. McPhillips opposed the bill on February 23rd.

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as Dansmuir discharging them simply because they belonged to union. April 28th.

It was during Premier McBride's regime as minister of mines that the two per cent tax was passed which is claimed to have done such serious injury to the mining industry, and it was also he who raised the crown grant fee from \$10 to \$25, and did much in other ways to tax the mining industry out of existence.

By their record ye shall know them!

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**High Tribute to J. M. Kellie from Trades and Labor Council.**

When J. M. Kellie was last a candidate for Revelstoke riding the Rossland Trades and Labor Council issued the following manifesto to their fellow workers in this riding:

To the Friends of Labor's Cause:

It having come to the notice of Rossland Trades and Labor Council that Mr. J. M. Kellie, until recently representative for the district of which our city formed a part, has been regularly chosen as the standard bearer of the Opposition party of Revelstoke riding in the present campaign, therefore we, the Executive Committee of and under authority from said Trades Council, in recognition of appreciation of his valuable services rendered in the past by Mr. Kellie to the interests of labor in Kootenay District in particular and the Province generally, take this method of publicly expressing our hearty endorsement of his candidature and we respectfully solicit for him the sympathy and support of all who believe in promoting the interests of the producing classes by the adoption of wise and judicious legislation.

John McLaren, Charles Marshall, John E. Taylor, Chris Foley, Thos. Best.

has not already done so he is fully prepared to sacrifice the prospects of individual prospectors and the province in the East Kootenay coal and oil lands for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific Railway company."

### J. M. KELLIE.

**A Candidate With Creditable Public Record.**

J. M. Kellie was introduced into politics in Revelstoke thirteen years ago, F. B. Wells, J. F. Hume, R. Green, W. Newman and others being mainly instrumental in bringing him out. The Robson government had passed an amendment to the mining laws requiring locators within the railway belt to pay \$100 to the dominion government for each claim they located to establish their right to such location. That meant the ruin of the mining industry in this section. Mr. Kellie was one of the principal claim-holders in the district and was chosen as the champion of the people to have the iniquitous law repealed. He was elected and at the first session thereafter Mr. Kellie had the wrong repealed, and was appointed one of a committee to revise the mining laws, with the result that British Columbia had a mining code which was not surpassed the world over.

Another important proposal he made, but in which he was defeated, was to have elective councils in the various ridings to have charge of the administration of public expenditures on roads, trails and other works.



in token of his support. He would enter the convention just as he was. Hon. Richard McBride if he could accept the nomination, and upon his declining the convention proceeded to ballot. The choice of George Ladner was then quickly arrived at. The ballot resulted as fol-

H. Lader	10
D. Benson	8
Whisbrie	3
T. Thurl	1
Crozier	4
Forster	2
Total	30

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Lader	26
Whisbrie	3
Benson	1

At the liberal convention for Dewdney district, held in Mission City on Monday, Ald. W. W. Forrester, of New Westminster, was nominated to oppose the Premier.

The government was justified in passing Mr. Scamlin's administration was certainly hopeless, in less than two years by the defection from it of a "handful of Liberals" led by Mr. Martin. Since then no party has opposed re-election: it is all concerned in the last bill, and is either gross ignorance of the facts or desire to credit Mr. Martin or any of those following with the last bill.

"The second clause approves of government ownership of 'the public service of utilities.' What does this mean? What else wrote this? Are not food, clothing and shelter utilities? Do our Liberal friends advocate government ownership of the service of these? However, this clause is only the expression of an opinion and the party is pledged to nothing by it. This criticism applies to nearly every clause; they need rather as a list of subjects offered for debate than as a series of promises and aims of a political party.

It seems to have occurred to the members of the executive committee as they have appeared more than two columns of explanation to less than one column of policy. This explanation itself notwithstanding decidedly heavy; all our previous satisfactions, we are told, have been mainly composed of Conservatism and supported in the house by Conservatives. We are told that the only unaltered government we have ever had, that was believed so long ago, that was believed so long ago that the voters of the positive regardless of all old dividing lines united to crush, was the Liberal government of Mr. Martin of 1904.

Such study indifference of truth in what purports to be a statement of fact, is a poor pledge of the sincerity of the Liberal party.

Further, there is the advocacy of a protective policy, including the building of railroads "in the narrow gauge," "the branch lines, farms and country." There are to be built by the government or else awarded with subsidies, if the means of the nation

**THE ELECTIONS.**

*J. M. Kellie's Views—His Is a Practical, Progressive Policy.*

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Premier McBride, Hon. McPhillips, Fulton (Kamloops) voted against resolution confirming eight-hour law and requiring its enforcement. August 30th.

Premier McBride, Hons. Green and McPhillips and Taylor (Revelstoke) supported it. Aug. 30th.

#### SESSION 1901.

Premier McBride, Hons. McPhillips and Tatlow, Fulton, Kamloops, and Taylor, Revelstoke, showed they were afraid to trust the people. They voted against the proposal to refer land and money grants for railways to a vote of the people, though this same principle is applied in cities. March 12th.

Premier McBride, Hons. McPhillips and Tatlow, Fulton, Kamloops, and Taylor, Revelstoke, voted against redistribution proposal to secure fair representation for interior. March 14th.

Premier McBride, Hons. McPhillips and Green, Fulton, Kamloops, and Taylor, Revelstoke, voted to raise poll tax from \$3 to \$5, to increase taxation on the workers and leaving capital, income and property further untouched. April 19th.

#### SESSION 1902.

Premier McBride, Hons. McPhillips and Green, Fulton, Kamloops, and Taylor, Revelstoke, voted against the "Master and Servant" amendment to give workmen contributing for medical aid the right of choosing their medical men. April 10th.

Premier McBride, Hons. McPhillips, Green and Tatlow, Fulton, Kamloops, Taylor, Revelstoke voted against resolution to urge Imperial government to withdraw opposition to legislation to exclude Japs and Chinese from the province. April 23rd.

Hon. McPhillips voted against bill to protect funds of trades unions from effect of Talm-Vale decision. May 29th.

Premier McBride, Hons. McPhillips and Taylor, Revelstoke, voted to maintain mischievous system of plural voting in city elections. May 30th.

Hon. Green and Fulton, Kamloops, voted against abolition of \$200 deposit imposed on parliamentary candidates. June 12th and 20th.

Premier McBride, Hon. Tatlow, Taylor, Revelstoke, opposed bill requiring each party to labor dispute to file particulars, and that one party might require the other to arbitrate. June 17th.

Premier McBride, Hons. McPhillips and Green, and Taylor, Revelstoke, opposed reference of mining disputes to jury, thus maintaining principle of judgment on legal technicality instead of common sense and justice. June 18th.

#### SESSION 1903.

Hons. Tatlow, Green, McBride and Taylor, Revelstoke, voted against bill to prevent such tyrants

as Dansmuir discharging them simply because they belonged to union. April 28th.

It was during Premier McBride's regime as minister of mines that the two per cent tax was passed which is claimed to have done such serious injury to the mining industry, and it was also he who raised the crown grant fee from \$10 to \$25, and did much in other ways to tax the mining industry out of existence.

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John McLaren, Charles Marshall, John E. Taylor, Chris Foley, Theo. Beattie, Rossland Trades and Labor Council, Office of Rossland Trades and Labor Council, Rossland, B. C. June 22, 1898.

### LAND SCANDAL

#### Hon. McBride Supported Giving \$15,000,000 Worth of Coal and Oil Lands to C.P.R.

Premier McBride's apologists now want to make out he was in no way responsible for the proposal to give away \$15,000,000 of coal and oil lands to the C. P. R. The best evidence against Mr. McBride is his own statement before the commission. On page 166 he admits he was present at meetings of the cabinet on Sept. 10th, Dec. 19th, Aug. 10th, when handing over these lands to C. P. R. was dealt with, the order-in-council to do so being passed at meeting on Aug. 10th. At the inquiry he showed he took so little interest in the affairs of the province entrusted to his keeping that he hardly remembered anything. The reason he gave was "I have been bothering my head about it." He gave quotations from his evidence saying he was equally responsible with the other ministers and gave it all about it:—

"We knew perfectly well that these lands were in proximity to the Fernie coal lands, and that possibly that might greatly add to their value."

"The chief commissioner thought he was negotiating a good thing, and I thought so too."

"This thing had been what you would call a 'chestnut'; we used to have it up and up day after day; informal meetings of the cabinet would take place and we would discuss it."

"Everything that happened while I was a member of the Dansmuir government up to the 3rd day of Sept. 1901, I am equally responsible for with my colleagues, whether I was in council or not; and I do not place any qualifications on that position at all, absolutely none."

"I don't think I ever missed a single cabinet meeting; save in my absence from town I never missed one."

"Whatever is done by order-in-council is done by every single individual in the government. There is no doubt about that."

In discussing the objections to Mr. McBride being recognised as the leader of the conservative party in the province, the Colonist, the leading conservative paper at the coast, said:—

"It must further be remembered that the position of 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."

A leading Kootenay paper says:—

"There is not a thinking man in the province today at all conversant with McBride's record, and more particularly with the facts of his connection with the Columbia and Western land grant scandal, but believes that if he

has not already done so he is fully prepared to sacrifice the prospects of individual prospectors and the province in the East Kootenay coal and oil lands for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific Railway company."

### J. M. KELLIE.

#### A Candidate With Creditable Public Record.

J. M. Kellie was introduced into politics in Revelstoke thirteen years ago, F. B. Wells, J. F. Hume, R. Green, W. Newman and others being mainly instrumental in bringing him out. The Rotson government had passed an amendment to the mining laws requiring locators within the railway belt to pay \$100 to the dominion government for each claim they located to establish their right to such location. That meant the ruin of the mining industry in this section. Mr. Kellie was one of the principal claim-holders in the district and was chosen as the champion of the people to have the iniquitous law repealed. He was elected and at the first session thereafter Mr. Kellie had the wrong repealed, and was appointed one of a committee to revise the mining laws, with the result that British Columbia had a mining code which was not surpassed the world over.

Another important proposal he made, but in which he was defeated, was to have elective councils in the various ridings to have charge of the administration of public expenditures on roads, trails and other works.



*Kootenaiian.*  
*June 25, 1903*

Prior to the last provincial election a convention of Conservatives was held in the Kootenays and a Conservative candidate selected. The Coast party sent the Conservative organizer round the camps to inform the electors that they, the Coast people, desired another man elected. Conservatives have now made up their minds apparently that they will either have the candidate they select in convention of their own will, and not one thrust upon them, through any accident, conspiracy or otherwise. If they cannot do that, they will probably vote for the other fellow. The time has long since gone by when a man can force himself on a constituency and get elected. Most men of honor would hesitate to force themselves upon a constituency when they are told that the party cannot and will not elect them, especially when they know that they are not wanted in any constituency.

Eberts and his colleagues threw McBride in 1901. Next McBride threw Eberts and his colleagues in 1903 and stole their seats. There must be something the matter in the Conservative ranks. It is reported that the pirate party, who conspired to throw Mr. Dunsmuir overboard and form a new government with their friends in 1901, have quarrelled badly. Two of the three who were to quit Dunsmuir's cabinet, and leave one behind to scuttle the ship, repented before they did it. McBride left first, Eberts and his friend, who were to follow, didn't. They broke the compact, kept their seats, and the solitary wanderer was left out in the cold. The anguish and chagrin of McBride to find himself out without his confreres must have been great, but the way of transgressors against the code of honor and loyalty is always hard. The present crowd used the opposition to gain their seats. Will McBride dare say it was because Dunsmuir accepted the opposition's aid to hold seats, that he left Dunsmuir's cabinet? Who gave the present cabinet their seats? John Oliver and his friends and they hold them at the will of that party today for a brief period only.

What reforms or useful work did McBride perform while he occupied the office of minister of mines in 1900 and 1901?

Houston's Nelson Tribune was first class production last week and has no equal in the Dominion of Canada. Full of meat, clean and free from mud slinging.

Reports, at the cost of some government officials, are taking active steps to insure the return of men who put them in office. This shows the viciousness of the practise in vogue in allowing the civil servants to be appointed on the recommendation of the local and temporary member, representing the constituency for the time being.

The civil service must be reorganized and put in business shape by the new incoming government. A Civil Service Act must be passed and this will relieve many honest members of the trouble of refusing favors which the present custom enable them to grant if an opening occurs.

One premier we know of determined to bring in a civil service act, but the opposition was so strong against it on the part of those whose purpose the present condition of things best serve, that it was abandoned for the session with the understanding that it would be then passed, with or without a fight, but passed anyhow next session. The next session never came for that premier and the condition of things remains (as it is for the time being.)

Civil servants are, however, by their present bold and prominent action in politics, forcing the hands of the people, who will now take up the gauntlet they have thrown down and settle the matter for all time. Civil servants must not complain if some are inconveniently situated by the course pursued, as a long suffering public turns at last with surprising rapidity, and execution of reform ideas usually follows the turning.

One thing will be settled this time and that will be this: Whether the civil servants rule the people or the people the civil servants. Hitherto it has been the former, in future it will be the latter. All will, eventually, be benefitted thereby.

We have no criticism to make of the present minister of mines. He is present—favorable or otherwise—he has done nothing since he became minister. As a representative the ex-M. P. P. for the Slocan was a failure and past events sometimes cast their shadows before them.

What is the difference between the McBride, Dunsmuir, Turner, Eberts, Prentice and Wells cabinet and the McBride, McPhillips, Wilson, Green and Tatlaw cabinet?

They all supported Dunsmuir in 1900, but why did McBride leave Dunsmuir?

Liberals believe that the difference is without any distinction. Will Columbia-Western explain.

It is rather hard to have a temporary make shift government fix the date when the parliament shall be called to meet the new government. They might as well have left the fixing of that date to their successors, who will shortly relieve the unity and trinity of the burdens carried.

It is reported that Charles Wilson will run in Cariboo. We understood that the constituencies were going to have something to say as to the selection of their candidates, but apparently the old Conservative game is to be played, and the constituents are simply to be asked to ratify the selection by voting for him. Cariboo and Kaslo wont do this.

*"Province"*  
*Sept. 8, 1903*

#### HOUSE OF THE ELECTIONS.

The change in the date for holding the provincial elections, as announced on Saturday night, certainly came as a surprise to the public, and could not fail to excite considerable comment. In some quarters the comments are very unfavorable and severe; in others just the reverse. It will not be denied that the business of the country is always adversely affected by the agitation incident to an election campaign, and that the longer the campaign is continued the greater the loss and inconvenience to commercial interests. In view of this indubitable fact, the removal of polling day to a time less remote by one month than the originally decided upon will perhaps be in a general way for the public advantage. We are not inclined, however, to credit the change to a solicitous care of the part of the Government for the public interests. Despite the plausible arguments advanced in behalf of their action, the public good-sense will attribute it to a desire to catch the Liberals napping, which may or may not be justified. It will be generally realized that Governments do not fix the dates of contests on which their existence hangs with any other end in view than the suitability of the time to serve their own purpose. Accordingly, the elaborate excuses for the change will be quite properly brushed aside. If, as the action would indicate, the Government forces are well disciplined and ready for the issue, so much the better for the Government. If the Liberals are not, they are, from a party point of view, at fault, and their managers are open to criticism. It will be said, and with truth, that if they were not prepared for what has happened, they should have been. If, however, they are prepared, then there would seem to be no good reason for any unnecessary delay in going to the polls.

The strongest and most reasonable objection would seem to come from New Westminster, where the date of polling will clash with that of the holding of the annual exhibition and will have a tendency to detract from the success of that event.

*"Columbian"*  
*Sept. 9, 1903*

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#### Suppose.

Suppose it appeared that the McB Government were confronted with problem like this—whether to risk ownership of the bridge across the Fy at New Westminster, or as a matter of precaution to call an election and meeting of the House at dates conflicting with the New Westminster Fair—what should they have done?

Risked the bridge and assured the at the Fair—do you say?

Hardly.

We have not heard from Victoria a thing suggesting this supposition. We have heard from Ottawa that certain gentlemen opposed to the McB Government are applying to have themselves incorporated to take over the bridge; and having followed the course of provincial finance we can surmise these worthies are trading upon the ancestral necessities of the province.

We know that the McBride Government found the treasury nearly empty. The statements to the Legislature that we know that only half a million dollars was borrowed for the bridge, that it is costing nearly a million. We know that there is no loan authorized out of which the difference can be made good, and if it is taken out of the current revenue what about the ordinary services of the province?

Suppose that the machinations at Ottawa make it necessary that the Legislature meet this fall to provide for the paying for the bridge.

Suppose that in order to secure meeting in time it is necessary to be on the election at the date chosen.

Will any responsible man in New Westminster say that the Government should hold off lest the attendance our Fair should be interfered with?

Let us all do the best we can to secure success for the Fair; but let us be parties to inviting a greater loss in order to avoid a smaller one.

*"Ymir Mirror"*  
*Sept. 9, 1903*

THE Nelson Tribune of Saturday last gives undue prominence to Alf Parr, the Liberal candidate for the Ymir riding. This is what John Houston has to say about our Alf Parr, candidate Taylor's wiper in Ymir riding, talks glibly of what he would be if he only had a seat in the legislature. That he wouldn't be a "stoten bottle" like John Houston, who was utterly unable to pass any legislation that benefited labor, or secure adequate appropriations for his riding. What a great man this Parr is, to be sure. Although he is a young man and has lived in a mining camp for five or six years, is he an expert machine miner? Does he know how to put in a set of timbers in a mine? Can he hit a drill without endangering the life of the man holding it? No. He is not even a good mucker, for he had to go to work in a sawmill for \$2.50 a day because no mine foreman could be made believe he was worth mucker's wages, \$3 a day. Yet, he would be a power in a legislature. He would introduce no end of bills and would bring in no end of amendments to bills introduced by other members. He would outdo Smith Curtis. But his strong point would be in securing appropriations. Men like Parr are awfully strong on appropriation. They preach retrenchment and reform and show how money is wasted; but they must have big appropriations. Their little neighborhoods must have

every thing the people in them demand the people in every other neighborhood, however, in asking for appropriations, are mere "stoten bottles" and "corruptionists." Parr is, what every one who knows him knows he is, political blatherkite.



78/Min Minor  
Sept. 9, 1903

### TRAILING A LIE

Editor Ymir Mirror

Dear Sir—The article appearing in the Rosland Miner of yesterday, with reference to the political situation here, purporting to be from a Trail correspondent is false in every particular.

As representatives of the Conservative Association here we wish to give it our unqualified denial.

The Conservative party in Trail is a unit regarding the candidature of Harry Wright, and the majority that will be rolled up for him here on October the 3rd will prove that the Conservatives of Trail resent such calumnies as the article alluded to.

John Houston needs no champion, as he is perfectly able to take care of himself. It is untrue however that he has enemies here in the party.—Yours truly,

JAN. H. SCHOFIELD.

President Liberal-Conservative Association.

Trail, B. C., Sept. 9th, 1903.

Colonist  
Sept. 13, 1903

### LIBERAL DECREPIDITY.

Our argument that the Liberal party throughout Canada is in a condition of advanced decrepitude has apparently given some offence. We did not refer to the Liberal party in parliament. There it controls a docile majority. We referred to its position in the country, the source of every political party's vitality. If proof were needed that the party is breaking up, its parliamentary position would afford remarkably strong evidence. Here is a leader in possession of a perfectly adequate majority who cannot bring what is already the longest session of parliament in Canada, to a close, with whom the opposition, secure in popular support, can take any course they like, and who neither dares to appeal to the country, nor dares to delay such an appeal. If a parliamentary position like that is an evidence of strength, it can only be so interpreted by a perversion of logic as unequalled as the situation itself is unique. Of the other portions of Canada the people of British Columbia are capable only of judging by hearsay, by what they see in the newspapers and hear from the occasional visitor. But of the condition of the Liberal party in their own province they are more capable of judging, and not a reader of the Colonist but can verify the evidence we adduce by the facts of his individual experience be Liberal or Conservative. How long ago is it since Mr. Ralph Smith was the leader of a widely-spread and strong public opinion, not based entirely upon the principles of Liberalism it is true, but in practice made, by its leader, entirely subservient to the lack of principles which is the distinguishing Liberal characteristic? And where is Mr. Ralph Smith today? Where is that prophet of whom crowds would cry "Labor ilah Allah! Ralph Smith rescue Labor!" We regret that Mr. Ralph Smith is not in robust health. We hope sincerely that the invigorating climate of British Columbia will fully restore him. He is suffering, we believe, from the after effects of pleurisy, and any who know what that is would not be inclined to even imagine that his sickness is of the convenient parliamentary character peculiar to politicians. We say this because, until we knew, we were inclined to be less than just to Mr. Smith in this matter. However, we cannot help congratulating him that his present, and we hope temporary, weakness is not of such a nature as to affect his nervous system. If it had been, we fear the shock occasioned by his discovery of the changed relations of his former supporters towards himself, would have seriously retarded his recovery. First battered, then tricked, deceived, and abandoned by the Liberal party, the working men of British Columbia have fallen

into the same principles of Conservatism, which protects labor as it does every other national interest, in the national spirit and for the country's sake. The noxious weed of Socialism has made some headway in British Columbia. The treachery and false promises of these weird hybrids, the Labor Liberals were the seed of it. For every act of treachery and falsehood there is a penalty provided. That Ralph Smith should be howled down by Socialists is the only appropriate nemesis which his subservience to a party untrue to its own professions has heaped upon his head. Another of the same kind of bargain-hunting Liberals, Mr. Smith Curtis, has, we understand, attempted to make a bargain with the Socialists to trade Liberal votes in Grand Forks for Socialist votes in Greenwood. The Socialists laughed at him. He transit gloria Curtis. Another of the same crew of exploiters of honest labor sentiment for political advantage, and the most brazen-faced of the lot, Mr. Alfred Parr, flings the banner of the Liberal party to the breeze in Ymir, and invites votes upon pledges that have been exploded for some years. Surely it is a great sign of Liberal strength to have one leader on the Coast on his knees to Conservatives to save him from his former friends, and ally themselves with him against the Socialists; to have another in Kootenay trying to make a bargain with the Socialists against the Conservatives; to have a third, a candidate, exploiting Liberal-Labor fallacies while the candidates in neighboring constituencies for the same political party represent class interests directly hostile to those he professes to serve! What can the Liberal party make out of a hatch patch like that? But let us come nearer home. The campaign is approaching, yet strange to say, the Liberal organ in Victoria is silent on its issue. Its usual methods of campaigning, which resemble those of a marine beast accustomed to envelop the persons of its enemies in an ink cloud, have not yet begun. Why? Because it is waiting to see what the Liberal party is going to do before it lifts up its voice. It recognizes the Liberal party, but it is the Liberal party with a difference. We only hope that the outcome of the Liberal conventions will be that it is put in a position of the most complicated embarrassment it is possible to conceive, for it will only be fully reconciled to its own character when it is at war with everyone else. We understand, too, that there are Liberals going about making a merit of the fact that in a certain constituency they will vote the Conservative ticket. Let them do so. So long as they do not claim by such professions to impugn the forthcoming government with their own mugwumpery. For votes given to Conservative candidates, not because of belief in Conservative principles, but because of invincible hatred of Liberal personalities, we thank not the donors, but an over-ruling providence with the interests of British Columbia at heart. There are a few evidences of the strength and solidity of the Liberal party in this province. Let the people judge for themselves.

## Pacifying the Royal City

Premier McBride Lays the Facts Before Exhibition Authorities.

Managers Satisfied That Elections Will Not Interfere With the Show.

Good Progress Being Made On the Fraser River Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Sept. 12.—The political pot continues to boil merrily and interest during the last few days has centered on the City Hall, the headquarters of Mayor Keary, the opposition candidate. On Friday a conference was held by appointment between Premier McBride and the executive of the R. A. & L. Society, when was discussed the probable effect on the provincial exhibition of the government's action in moving forward to October 3rd the date for the general elections. All kinds of ulterior motives have been ascribed for the change, the one most favored by the local press being a blow at New Westminster city and exhibition, and its manager, Mr. Keary, was struck either deliberately or thoughtlessly by the government. This blow has been ridden to death already, and will peter out entirely in a day or so, when Mr. Keary will probably realize that he was talked into his present position during the time he was very angry and before the other side of the story had been heard. The other side of the story was heard at this conference, when, after hearing the explanations and proposals of Premier McBride, the assembled directors of the exhibition concluded that the big fair would not be so materially affected as they at first had feared.

The Premier explained that it was impossible for the government to set any other date for the elections, and that they were practically forced to take that date. They did not know at the time that the fair would not be over, as they thought that it would be concluded on Friday, October 2nd. However, should the Society suffer any financial loss owing to the change of date, the government would indemnify it. Moreover, the different agents of the government had been instructed to do all in their power to aid the Westminster Exhibition, and it is thus hoped to overcome any effect that the elections may have.

The Premier announced that for the convenience of those attending the fair, polling booths would be established near the city, as follows: Delta, at South Westminster; Dunsbury, at Sapperton; Richmond, at Burnaby; and at Riverdale, from which place there would be steamboat connection with the city.

The press was excluded from the meeting, but a statement embodying the above facts was handed out later. The interview with the Premier was comparatively brief and he retired to commence to fill numerous engagements.

was remained in the Mayor's office for some an hour longer. What they took there has not yet leaked out, but though the noise of strife issued from the room, the conversation at the men with them came out showed the atmosphere had been decidedly warm. It is rumored that the manager of the exhibition was given to understand that there was altogether too much politics and that he would be doing a graceful thing if he withdrew from the contest for a seat in the legislature now that the fact had been made clear that the government was not hostile in the exhibition. However, nothing official has transpired to substantiate this, though it is generally believed that this may yet be done before nomination day.

In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that preparations for the provincial exhibition are going on apace. Arrangements are being made for a special steamer to go through the gulf islands and take up the exhibits for the fair. It is expected that arrangements will be made whereby Victoria residents will be enabled to take in the fair and return home the same day. From Whatcom there will be a special excursion on "American Day," and there are assurances that a large number of people will take advantage of the special transportation rates over all the roads and visit the greatest fair in the West.

The premium list is the largest of any show west of Toronto and the attractions this year will be second to none, as the society believes in having the best. This year they will have lacrosse and baseball matches and fireworks as special features and balloon ascensions and a host of side shows. Every available inch of space in the immense main building has been applied for twice over; and the stock stalls promise to be full. The Gun Club's Bench Show promises to be one of the largest yet held on the Coast.

Those who are desirous of staying in the city overnight would do well to communicate at once with the City Clerk, who has started a free information bureau on behalf of the billeting committee. Already the hotels are making arrangements for the crowds.

Premier McBride stated yesterday that the government agent had been instructed to push to completion the new trunk road to Ladner and other Delta points.

Work on the Westminster bridge is progressing well. No. 3 pier, the last in deep water on the city side of the river, is nearly finished and the masonry is well under way on one of the No. 2 (double) piers, in shallow water, to support the fantail approach which is an unique feature of the big structure. In the meantime the contractors for the superstructure have carried their framework half-way across and are now preparing to erect the first of the long spans, one 280 feet long. Twelve carloads of steel have already been used, and the compressed air riveting machines are working incessantly. About forty carloads more of steel is en route from Montreal. The designer, Mr. Waddell, has just returned from the interior where he has been superintending the erection of a suspension bridge over Chimney creek. Another workman on the bridge was injured this week. William Lytle had his right hand jammed in a block and tackle and was obliged to have two fingers amputated.

Owing to the provincial jail here having become overcrowded, there being but 24 cells and 70 prisoners, ten of the latter were transferred yesterday to the Nanaimo jail, the squad being in charge of Sheriff Armstrong and two constables.

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## RESPECTING ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

Information reached the Colonist yesterday evening that notice had been posted in Esquimalt district calling a nominating convention in the Conservative interest for the 15th inst. This was so surprising, in view of the fact that Mr. C. E. Pooley is the recognized candidate who will carry the Conservative banner at the forthcoming elections, that the Colonist interviewed the president of the Conservative Association, H. D. Helmcken, K. C., and asked him if he knew anything about the suggested convention.

"I know nothing about it," said Mr. Helmcken. "Mr. Pooley will represent the Conservative party in Esquimalt district as candidate for the forthcoming elections. I am sure, however, at the statement that a nominating convention is to be called on the 15th inst. We know nothing about it."

Mr. Pooley was interviewed on the matter, and he expressed great surprise at the announcement that a convention was being called for the 15th inst. "Why," said he, "my return from San Juan I heard of the government's change of date of the elections, and recognized at once that, owing to the short time which will elapse before the elections are on, that it would be impossible to hold a convention representative of the whole district; and I shall certainly not be a party to any behind-the-scenes meeting."

Prominent Conservatives spoke in about the matter last evening, pool-pooled the idea of a convention. They pointed out that Mr. Pooley is the duly recognized standard-bearer of the Conservatives in Esquimalt district, and as such, a sure winner.

Ladysmith, Sept. 12.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative committee was addressed by Max. Capt. Tallow this afternoon. Candidate Alex. Hyden gave in his allegiance to the party in no uncertain terms. Victory is sure, Capt. Tallow went to Nanaimo to meet the Conservatives there. He expressed himself as satisfied with the outlook.



*Edwards Sept 13 1903*

## Politics In Northern Districts

The Conservative Candidate For Newcastle Has Enthusiastic Reception.

Probability That Labor Organizations Will Support Mr. Bryden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 12.—With tot acceptance this afternoon by Mr. A. ex. Bryden of the nomination of the Conservatives of Newcastle district which was signed at an enthusiastic meeting held at Ladysmith, at which the Hon. Capt. Taylor was present, the campaign is fairly inaugurated in that constituency. Although somewhat late in the field Mr. Bryden will prove a strong favorite in the polling. Already it is reported, the Liberals out in the district, who are not by any means satisfied with the choice made by the convention of a B. C. M. T. man, who while an excellent young fellow, has no particular qualifications for the position of legislator, are agitating their intention of supporting Mr. Bryden and the growing feeling that he, being the strongest candidate, should be permitted to fight the Socialist party without interference may yet lead to the withdrawal by the Liberals of their nominee.

Meanwhile in Nanaimo Mr. Quennell's campaign is going on swimmingly. Here, too, Liberal defections will swell his vote, it being a matter of common report that a large number of the members of that party, now that the decision has been taken to support the Labor candidate, hold themselves absolved from any allegiance to Mr. Sheppard. On the other hand also, unfortunately for Mr. Sheppard, his own friends do not approve the alliance, and it is doubtful if all the votes he gains by it will compensate with those he will lose. Whatever the results of the campaign may be in other directions, it is certain to be disastrous to Mr. Ralph Smith, as a test of whose strength this fight by proxy is generally recognized. Both Conservatives and Socialists dismiss the Liberal-Labor combine from serious consideration when estimating the probable results of the election and the former are equally confident that when the votes are counted those polled for Mr. Quennell will outnumber those polled by the only opponents it is necessary to take into account.

The news that two Richmonds were entering the field which he has hitherto had to himself has sent Mr. W. W. E.

McInnes off to Alberni in a hurry, and he is now busy with his fences there. Mr. McInnes has been hard at work for many weeks, and it must be conceded that it will take a very vigorous pursuit to catch him up. It is probable, Mr. H. J. Hickey comes out in the Conservative interest, the easy victory on which Mr. McInnes counts will be by no means assured. Mr. Hickey has the advantage of being a farmer and a resident. He also carries a splendid record for service in the field as a soldier of the late Queen, and his simple integrity has earned for him the respects of the community. Mr. Hickey will not only take all the Conservative votes, but if, as now seems probable, the Liberals who are dissatisfied with Mr. McInnes, do not run an independent, some of their as well. On the other hand, although the Socialists themselves have no hope whatever that their candidate will be elected, he cannot fail to secure some votes and these will be such as would otherwise have gone to the Liberal candidate.

It is not positively known whether or not Mr. Robert Grant will accept the Conservative nomination for Comox. The first intimation received indicated that he had done so, but these have not been confirmed. Should he accept his election is a foregone conclusion, as his opponents are a Nanaimo lawyer, Mr. F. M. H. Young, and a Socialist. That the latter has but little following even in Cumberland, where his entire strength lies is indicated by the fact that the local union has surrendered its charter to that Socialist organization, the Western Federation of Miners.

In Cowichan Mr. Salner's return is rumored. There are so many other constituencies the Liberals have the machine and the Conservatives have the votes.

The new creamery here began operations yesterday, turning out several pounds of excellent butter as a sample. It is expected that the manufacture will proceed steadily all winter.

*Nelson Sept 13 1903*

## A MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION

Largest Political Rally in Nelson's History

Liberal Candidate Gets an Ovation

A rally of two hundred and thirty-seven of Nelson's electors was the inspiring augury of success that greeted Sidney Stockton Taylor, K.O., liberal candidate for the Nelson riding, in his committee rooms last night. This is by far the largest rally ever held in the political history of this city, and the men who were there were every man of them electors. There were four speakers: F. M. Black, William Ebbs, Alfred Parr, liberal candidate in Ymir riding, and Mr. Taylor. The speeches were short, clear, and convincing. Mr. Taylor spoke for a little over half an hour, during which time he covered a great deal of ground. He exposed the record of the conservatives in the province, and the weakness of their leaders, and pointed out the immense superiority of the platform the Liberals offered.

Mr. Taylor made a special point of the fact that the question now before the electors was not so much whether liberals or conservatives should rule, but whether or not the present corrupt time-serving, and incapable administration should continue in charge of this province, which they are already responsible for bringing to the verge of ruin.

Alderman Hamilton was the chairman of the meeting, which was opened promptly at eight o'clock, and in a few words he introduced the first speaker, Mr. Black.

Mr. Black shortly reviewed the state of affairs. British Columbia was the richest province in natural resources of this rich dominion. We would expect it to follow that it would be the lowest taxed, and have the highest credit. The reverse was the case.

"Why," asked Mr. Black, "are these things so? Because the assets of the province have been administered—by foolish and improvident trustees. We have imagined ourselves a self-governing province, but in reality we have been governed by Messrs. Dunsmuir, Everts, Pooley, Prior & Co., Unlimited.

Mr. Black explained how these gentlemen had kept themselves in power so long by a group of "pocket boroughs" around Victoria, but at the last session a redistribution measure had been forced on the government by the liberal minority, and now was the opportunity to send real representatives to the capital.

The speaker said of Mr. Taylor: "He is a man of character. He has been measured in the past, and he has no strings on him. He will not go to Victoria with the object of personal gain—in fact, he will be a loser financially, but he is a man we can trust, whom we know and respect."

William Ebbs was the second speaker. Mr. Ebbs is an elderly man, and a working man who has done many and many a hard day's labor, but there was a spirit in his eye and a fire of eloquence in his speech that many a younger man and man with larger opportunities might envy. Quotations from classic prose and poetry fell easily from his lips, as he warmed to his subject and ransacked memory for language to express the sentiments that possessed him.

Mr. Ebbs said in part: "I am an independent, and while I stand on this platform it is an independent platform, for I express independent views. A member of the independent labor party, I am in the minority, but a minority has rights in a democratic country, and these rights the liberals of Nelson have recognized by offering me the privilege of appearing on this platform."

An election ought to be an exhibition of public spirit, but in Canada in the past this has not been the case, and in the result we find that indifferent men go into political life to advance their own interests.

It is high time that intelligent men awake and support what they find him a true man such as we have now with us. I refer to Mr. Taylor.

The platform of the liberal party I find a plank calling for public ownership, Dominion, provincial, and municipal. The question then presents itself. Can I conscientiously withhold my support from a man or party which upholds this principle? The answer is, No. I am in this battle to get strong, good government, and I can't withdraw any vote from a man or party which stands on this principle when the man who professes it is one in whom I have confidence. We may want more than is set out here, but this is a long step in advance. Upon this condition, be it understood, I give my confidence to Mr. Taylor, and I will support him with all the powers I possess.

We believe we have in him a man who would scorn preferment that brought with it a shadow, and we pledge him hands across that we will rest not day or night until we elect him by a large majority.

Alfred Parr, as usual, tackled the question of taxation, and made it clear to his hearers how unjust the present

fiscal system and methods of taxation were.

"The legislation we have had in this province," he said, "has not inspired any confidence in capital, and as a consequence our industries are starved."

"Taxation is all on industry, and very little on privilege. Of the taxes levied, the miner and prospector pays the largest share. He pays 25 per cent. of the total taxation of the province."

"The fiscal system is very bad. The ministers of the past have been in the habit of swelling their estimates, and basing their revenues on their estimates, which, when the end of the year came, was found to be largely in excess of the real figure. In one instance, an \$80,000 estimate resulted in the actual collection of \$20,000."

Mr. Parr showed that the miners were paying far more than their fair share of taxation. Taking the wild land tax as an instance, he stated that there were arrears of \$75,000 in this department. "Which proves clearly that the speculators are not paying their share," he remarked.

"This province," continued Mr. Parr, "is already a large landlord. It owns and leases oyster beds, fish traps, brickyards, pasture lands, and many other properties. There is no reason I can see why it should not lease also the coal lands."

"Further, I favor the province building and operating a smelter. I can see no relief for the mining industry otherwise. There are consumed in Canada yearly 15,000 tons of lead. Of this 11,000 tons come from the United States, 3,000 tons of which are sent to the United States from the Slovan. The balance of 4,000 tons comes in the form of refined lead from Belgium and Germany. The liberal government very properly refused to put a duty on lead, as there were no works here which such a duty could benefit. Instead, they gave the bounty, and before that bounty expires I hope to see some arrangement made which will continue to the province the benefits we now obtain from the bounty."

Mr. Parr then dealt with the taxation of railways. The present taxation on an assessment of \$3,000 per mile was wholly inadequate, considering the cost and earnings and proper taxation of railways would more than make up the deficit caused by the relief of industry from its present burdens.

Mr. Taylor then spoke.

I do not propose tonight to make a speech embodying the policy I propose to follow and support. I have already discharged the duty of making such a speech. This is a rally, and you come here tonight to hear the views of others who support the liberal party, and see if those views commend themselves to you as reasons why you should support the liberal party.

I listened with deepest pleasure to the speech of Mr. Ebbs, whom I heard for the first time tonight, and I felt instructed by it. I felt that as a candidate a high ideal was being held up before me, an ideal I will strive faithfully to attain and retain.

Heretofore to be a member of the British Columbia legislature has meant to have an opportunity to graft. I am casting no reflections on the man who represents you now, but the policy of the British Columbia government has always been: "Take from the people their heritage." The face of this province today is marred by the vast blocks that have been given away to men who never paid a cent for the territory they received.

This has been the case heretofore, but I call for the condemnation of every man if I fail to prove myself worthy of the trust.

At the meeting in the Opera House I had something to say about the McBride government.

I have something to add to that now. As you all know, the elections were set for the 31st of October. They were a week ago without warning changed to the 3rd of October. Such a thing has never before been known in the history of Canada.

This change will not hurt us here. I am ready to go into the contest now, this minute, but this change was made with a sinister purpose. There are at the coast men away from their homes winning their daily bread, sealers, fishers, and many others who are beyond reach of the telegraph, men who will never hear of this change until they return and find themselves robbed of their votes, and if, as may be the case, the contest is close, then the absence of these men may save the day for the present government, by winning a few constituencies at the coast.

I do not charge that the conservative party has done this, but I do charge that the McBride government has done it, with just this end in view.

You want to get rid of such men, men who have sacrificed not only the best interests of the province, but also the commonest principles of honesty and fair dealing for their own ends.

In future in this province we will have party lines drawn, but now in the present contest the first duty is not to support any party so much as to get rid of the class of men who have wrecked the country."

One of the great reasons for the present pitiable state of our finances is our cumbersome and useless civil service. We have five or six men to do the work of one, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are thrown away every year.

The liberal party is pledged to make a clean sweep of the civil service. I do not mean that we will dismiss every one. There are many splendid officers in the service, but the drones will be dismissed and the sinecures lopped off. In one instance alone I have been informed by a government official that \$60,000 annually could be saved by a simple reform which would at the same

Have you any pledge from the conservatives that they would improve this disgraceful situation? None whatever. The conservatives would continue to consume wastefully the funds of the province instead of devoting them to permanent improvements.

The Liberals have given the Dominion the best government Canada ever had, and it is evident that you believe the same prosperity will come to British Columbia under their rule, and that is why there is here an audience of over 200, instead of 70, as I am informed there are at the other rooms.

I will not refer to the liberal record on the question of public ownership, but I do want to refer to the resolution adopted by the mining association, which I claim the honour of drawing, and the criticism of which in the local conservative paper has been most unfair, most unreasonable, and most unjust.

This is the resolution referring to the coal lands in East Kootenay. First, let it be understood that the resolution does not ask interference with standing rights. It distinctly states to the contrary, for although I believe such rights should never have been permitted, I would not take from any man rights he has legally acquired.

What it does ask is that no more coal lands be alienated, but that instead they be leased to actual operators, with proper safeguards to the public as to price of coal and continuity of operation. Under this system no forestalling would be allowed, no seizing of immense fortunes by men who never did a thing to earn them beyond the mere driving of a stake in the ground, no selling of coal lands, your national heritage, to American capitalists for immense sums on which you would forever after have to pay interest in the shape of a higher price of coal.

Instead the poorest among you could become mine operators by paying a royalty on the coal mined, and operating the mines, but so soon as you ceased to operate, the lease would lapse, and another take your place. In a word, our local mines would be in the hands of operators, not speculators, and the people of British Columbia would reap the benefit in royalties and cheap coal.

We would have no more such spectacles as when a half of the rich island of Vancouver was given to one man. That land was taken from you.

You have no declaration from the McBride government of an intention to change this policy. You have from the liberals.

The challenges I issued in the Opera House remain unanswered.

My opponent is a man versed in politics. He calls himself a practical politician, but he can find no answer when I ask him to point out one act passed by the conservatives in their eighteen years of power in the special interest of labor. The one act to which he has referred was passed in 1872, 30 years ago. We want a government that can act more than once in thirty



As a matter of fact, the clause he refers to was never passed by the conservatives. It was an act repealing certain clauses of the anti-combine act, making trades unions criminal, and was introduced when Mr. Clark, the friend of the conservatives, got himself into a jam. The act served its purpose, got Clark out of jail, and then the conservative attorney-general discovered the law was not a proper one, and it was never used.

When the liberals came into power they passed the same act twice, and twice it was defeated by the conservative senate. At last in the third year they managed to bargain with the senate to allow it to pass, and thus at length labor was freed from an obnoxious law by the liberal party.

My second challenge was to my opponent personally. He had been in parliament four years, and I asked him what he had done for labor. His answer was: "While I have done nothing for labor, I have done nothing against it."

Then I hurled at him his motion to fine every labor union \$250, and his vote to increase the poll tax, and he had no answer. You have heard from Mr. Parr what the miners are paying now, and my opponent wanted to increase this already unjustly heavy burden.

There is another matter of which I would speak, the charges that have been made against me. I am not here for the purpose of answering the yarns that have been told against me, lies, villainous, shameful, and cruel to the last degree. I am known to this audience. My record is short. It is open. You may read it.

But I ask you is it fair that the only answer made to my challenges and to my arguments is that I am a liar. He would make an issue of the question whether my clothes are made in Montreal or Nelson. It is nauseating, it is repulsive, it is an insult to the intelligence of every man of you. Will you be influenced in casting your votes by such yarns as these?

Gentlemen, this campaign is on. Your majority is as sure as your existence, but let us make it so large that it may be a lesson to the conservative party and to the men who have misrepresented you so long.

Mr. Taylor was given an ovation when he ceased speaking. His speech had been frequently interrupted by hearty applause, but there was unmeasured enthusiasm in the applause at the close, and right hearty were the cheers given in response to the chairman's call.

*Daily News Sept 13/1903*

#### THE LIBERAL LAND POLICY.

The policy of the provincial liberal party has always been in the direction of the public rather than of the individual interest. That the administration of provincial lands should therefore be regarded by the liberals from the broad standpoint of conserving to the people this most essential asset, is only in line with the general trend of the party policy. One of the planks in the platform of 1902 has special reference to the public lands, and it is therein laid down that the liberal party favors the taking of effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain except for actual business or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

Satisfactory as this plank is, it has been still further strengthened and amplified by the additional announcement of the liberal party's intention to favor free homesteads to actual settlers. The land policy in the past has not been conducive to the rapid settlement of available lands. In very few instances have any of the provincial officers been in a position to direct intending settlers where to find the sort of land they wanted. There have been so few surveys made, even in parts accessible to settlers that the fund of information at the disposal of government agents and other government officials has been painfully limited.

Where settlement has been attempted the government's policy of demanding taxes and payment of money for the land from the struggling settler has neither encouraged people to take up provincial lands nor made the way smooth for them when they did so. By the policy advocated by the liberals every encouragement will be given to settlers to take up land, and upon their

success of each settler has a definite value to the country, much more than the sum realized for the sale of a parcel of land he may wish to acquire. It pays better to give the land away to attract settlers than to sell land to speculators, or even to settlers who are handicapped at the very outset in their endeavors to earn a living from the soil.

Instead of perpetuating the conservative policy of giving large grants of land to railway companies and promoters, the liberals propose to hold the lands in trust for the people, and to use them so as to bring within our borders a larger agricultural population. Enormous tracts of land have forever passed out of the hands of the province whose value is now recognized as far in excess of any advantage which was supposed to follow from the cause of its alienation. The same remarks apply to reservations of lands. In the past when a reserve has been placed upon a parcel of land it has been less for the good of the country than for the advantage of some favored individuals to whom that certain area was of more than common value. The case of the reservation placed upon certain lands in Kootenay today is a case in point. Every acre of land should be subject to the same regulations. If these latter are at fault they must be amended, but there must be perfect fairness, equal rights to all, without favor to any, and until this policy is carried into operation there cannot be a straightforward, honest administration of the public lands in British Columbia.

This question of the administration of our lands is a most important question. It has been stated over and over again that the agricultural capabilities of this province are limited. In a certain measure that statement is correct, but it is a misleading statement in that it does not convey a fair idea of what are the capabilities of the province from an agricultural standpoint. It is now

The nominations will be made next Saturday, and at present it looks as if at least two liberals would be returned by acclamation, F. McB. Young in Comox, and W. C. Wells in Columbia. A start of two out of 42 is satisfactory to the liberals.

A. S. Gooderle is unquestionably the strongest candidate the Roseland Tories could have placed in the field, and his selection was a wise move, but he is not as popular a man as ex-governor Mackintosh, who was defeated by Smith Curtis at the last general elections, and if the liberal nomination, which is to be made tomorrow evening, falls on J. A. Macdonald, as it is generally supposed it will, he should be able to satisfactorily defeat Mr. Gooderle as Curtis did the ex-governor.

Referring to the weak defence put up by premier McBride for his hurried change of the election date, the Victoria Times very aptly says: The only defence which the government organs have advanced for the change in the date of the provincial elections is that it will abbreviate the period of political unrest incident to the campaign, and hence will be welcomed by the business community. While a protracted campaign is rarely desirable, unless the issues involved like those just raised by the colonial secretary in the old land, are radical departures from national tradition and policy, a sudden change in the date is even more objectionable for the reasons set out in the issue of the Times of yesterday. The main objection is not that the campaign is to be restricted to less than four weeks but that this restriction is enforced after all arrangements are complete for a campaign of twice that duration. There is a vast difference between the two cases.

*Roseland  
Saturday Night  
Nov 14/1903*

#### THE BY ELECTION

The appointment of Charles Wilson to the Attorney Generalship will commend itself to Vancouver, especially to Conservatives. Vancouver may have a quarrel with Premier McBride but it will have none with Charles Wilson. How far, however, the shortcomings of the one will be visited on the other yet remains to be seen. If the Liberals contest the seat, they will have to put up an equally good man. There is no doubt that Vancouver is Liberal despite its return of five Conservative members. The Conservatives did not poll a majority of the vote. If all classes were united against the present Attorney General there is no doubt that he would fail to secure reelection although he is personally popular and the strongest Conservative in Vancouver, possibly in the province. But will they so unite?

The Nelson News proposes an excellent move, which is to ask the Attorney General to return the Fernie ballot boxes and have an official recount. He will be hard put to it to make a satisfactory reply.

*Trout Lake Spic  
Sept. 14, 1903*

A branch of the Imperial Bank to be established in Trout Lake right away is an unmistakable indication of the town's prosperity and progress.

*Trout Lake Spic  
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Thanks to the exertions of W. A. Galliber, the Nelson Board of Trade and the Daily News, a mail service will be established between Trout Lake and Nelson via Gerard, Poplar Creek and Lardo.

The date for the provincial elections has been changed from Oct. 31st to Oct. 3rd. The reason for this is that the Conservative leaders at the Coast are convinced that if the date of election is delayed to the date first selected they will be irretrievably snowed under. The new date, however, suits the Liberals. They are as fully prepared now as at any time within the next two months and the Conservatives will be snowed under on the 3rd just as badly as on the 31st.

The Blocca Drill says the Conservatives have been shouting for good roads for years past and accuse the Liberals of cribbing this plank from the Conservatives.

Well, we don't know about the cribbing business but we agree with the Drill that the Conservatives have been doing a lot of shouting. Whooping, however, will not lay down puncheon or brush out trails so the Liberals have taken the matter up and while the Conservatives are trumpeting their good intentions the Liberals will cut the trails and make the roads saving their wind for the work in hand. Hot air is a fine thing to inflate a balloon or swell a politician but it never yet handled an ax, a pick or a shovel.

Sentiment ought not to have a part in the selection of the representative for the Kaslo riding. The man who sits in the next house for this riding ought to be the man who has done most for us and there can be no doubt in the minds of any voter in the district who that man is. John L. Retallack has done infinitely more in the short time he has been striving, to help every individual business man, miner and prospector in the Lardeau, than Bob Green has during the eight years he has been sitting in parliament.

While Bob Green has been intriguing and plotting in his own interests John L. Retallack has been spending his time and money in the endeavor to place silver-lead mining on easy street and he has succeeded. If a prospector is in position to sell his claim at a better price and with less difficulty than before he can than before he can thank J. L. Retallack, for had he not obtained the \$15 bonus, money would not now be found seeking investment in this class of mineral. John L. Retallack has well repaid the trust reposed in him by the silver-lead miners of the Kootenay and he is just as sure to repay the electors' trust if they return him to the next parliament. John L. Retallack has accomplished to his credit while Bob Green has words and a record for self-seeking. It ought not to be hard for the electors of Kaslo riding to select the man who will further their interests most.







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Gentlemen, this campaign is on. Your majority is as sure as your electorate; but let us make it so large that it may be a lesson to the conservative party and to the men who have misrepresnted you so long.

Daily News 441 191703

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Satisfactory as this plan is, it has been still further strengthened and amplified by the additional announcement of the Liberal party's intention to favour free homesteads to actual settlers. The land policy in the past has not been conducive to the rapid settlement of available lands. In very few instances have any of the provincial officers been in a position to direct land-seeking settlers where to find the sort of land they wanted. There have been so few surveys made, even in parts accessible to settlers that the kind of information at the disposal of government agents and other government officials has been pitifully limited.

Where settlement has been attempted the government's policy of demanding taxes and payment of money for the land from the struggling settler has neither encouraged people to take up provincial lands nor made the way smooth for those whom they did so. By the policy advocated by the liberals every encouragement will be given to settle on the waste land, and upon their failure to take up land, and upon their

proves that many different kinds of soil are as susceptible of being turned into as any practical use as producers are to any practical use as producers are to turning out admirably adapted for fruit-growing and the like. There are first-class of kind in the dry hot that need only water to render them fertile, but no provision has been made by farmers for the systematic and proper handling of what is a very important question. The Liberal party recognizes the possibilities the province possesses in its acid and semi-acid lands, and the proper utilization of the water supply will receive at their hands the attention its importance justifies.

British Columbia may never reach an agricultural province, but it is quite capable of growing by far the greater portion of farm produce consumed, and there is no reason why the demand should not be more than fully furnished from the home farms instead of a large part of it being imported from across the line. Everything possible should be done to encourage settlement. But this encouragement must be given in the proper way, a practical way, and the policy emanated by the liberal party offers such a way. It is a land policy that appeals strongly to every resident in the province as a policy directed to the betterment of general conditions as regards the province, and of special conditions with respect to those who make up their minds to build up homes here, and to make good permanent citizens of their children and next citizens of their children and themselves. The policy is so clearly laid down that there is no misunderstanding what the liberals are prepared and intend to do. Like the rest of the platform upon whose merits they are seeking the support of all those who are desirous of good clean government, it is a policy in which the public good is given the first place, the first consideration.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

The nominations will be made next Saturday, and at present it looks as if at least two liberals would be returned by acclamation, F. McR. Young in Comor, and W. C. Wells in Columba. A start of two out of 42 is satisfactory—to the liberals.

A. S. Goodere is undoubtedly the strongest candidate the Roosevelt forces could have placed in the field, and his selection was a wise move, but he is not as popular a man as ex-governor Macdonald, who was defeated by Smith-Curtis at the last general elections, and if the liberal nomination, which is to be made tomorrow evening, falls on J. A. A. Macdonald, as it is generally supposed it will, he should be able to so effectively defeat Mr. Goodere as Curtis did the ex-governor.

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Ross land  
Saturday Nov.  
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3rd ed. 10/10/10  
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# MR. TEMPLEMAN ON LOCAL POLITICS

## DISCUSSES THE SITUATION

British Columbia's Representative in the Federal Government Thinks the Fact of the Liberals of This Province Being Leaderless Is No Argument Against Their Success -- The "Old Gang" Must Go.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Your correspondent, on hearing that the McBride Government had, like the hard-pressed fox, "scuttled on its tracks" in respect to the date of the general elections, interviewed Senator Templeman in reference to Mr. McBride's motive in so doing, as well as to the political situation generally in British Columbia. When asked if he could give the reason for the McBride Government changing the date of the general election from the 31st of October to the 3rd of October, and fixing the nominations on the 25th inst., thus shortening the time a month, the Senator said the only one he could at the moment assign was "pure cussedness" on the part of Mr. McBride, but as he was not on the ground, and had received no information as to the reason for cutting four weeks off the time previously arranged for, he might be doing the Premier an injustice in so describing what seemed at first sight an unnecessary if not an unjustifiable act.

It was suggested to the Senator that, as the Lieutenant-Governor had intimated to Premier McBride the propriety of making an earlier appeal to the electorate than he had intended, but on this point the Senator could not express an opinion.

"Possibly," he said, "there may be something in that, but I doubt it. I am rather inclined to think Mr. McBride is maneuvering to obtain an advantage. He made a tour of the province, and found out, very likely, that his cause is steadily losing ground. If he waited another month, he very properly reasons, his party will be overwhelmed, and so he has determined to try and snatch a victory before his opponents are ready. But it will not succeed. The Liberals may not be ready for the contest, but neither are their opponents, and on that score there is no advantage on either side."

"Neither party has all its candidates nominated yet; probably not more than one-third of the whole number are in the field. And nomination day is only five days away! Yes, we do things differently in British Columbia from the other provinces, but the other provinces have not got the same kind of political strategists in office that British Columbia has."

Reminded that the Liberals were leaderless, and reported to be divided, while the Conservatives were in power with all the influence of patronage at their back, and hence the conditions of this distance would seem to be in favor of the latter, Senator Templeman replied that conditions could not be accurately gauged at such long range.

"It is," he said, "British Columbia's misfortune to be misjudged in more ways than one. The Conservatives have the position, but the Liberals have the better cause and the numbers. They have only to stand together to control the situation. Because there is no officially proclaimed leader of the Liberals, timid friends may fear that the party is thereby at a disadvantage, while the Conservatives would not hesitate to point to that fact as an evidence of weakness. In my opinion a united party without a leader is infinitely stronger than a disunited party with a leader. Sir John Thompson was at one time the Conservative Premier of Nova Scotia. On one occasion he appealed to the people and was opposed by the Liberals, who had no leader. The Liberals were victorious, and subsequently from among the representatives they then returned there was selected one of the most successful provincial Premiers who has ever been in public life in Canada, the Hon. W. R. Fielding, at present Premier of Nova Scotia. What was done in British Columbia will be repeated in British Columbia. There may not be a Fielding here, but among our candidates, it is true, but it is equally true that the gentleman who leads our opponents is far from being Sir John Thompson. After the election the Liberals can select from among their number, as the Conservatives can, one who will be Premier."

Province  
Sept 14, 1903

honest Government, which is more everything else the one thing that it is most in need of."

Asked to explain the platforms of the two parties, the Senator laughed and said: "Really, I can't do that; I have not seen them. I suppose, however, that while there may be printed platforms respecting local issues, both Liberals and Conservatives will pin their faith to the policies and records of their respective parties in the Dominion field. Political platforms seem to be considered necessary, and when they contain principles that can and should be given effect to in legislation, they no doubt serve a useful purpose. But to my mind the best platform is a good record and the worst a bad one. Both parties have records to be judged by, the Liberals in the Dominion field only, because they have never been the ruling party in provincial affairs, and the Conservatives in both provincial and Dominion. For twenty years Conservative politicians, practicing Conservative methods, have always been in the ascendant. In both spheres the Conservatives have records, and say these records, rather than by present-day platforms, or the promises of Mr. McBride on the stump, will be judged. Mr. McBride has inherited the sins of his political forefathers, and they are so great that all the waters of the Fraser cannot wash them away. It may be the old gang will die with Mr. McBride's defeat, but until he is defeated the danger that it will be perpetuated in him and in his colleagues, and misrule so be continued, is very great. As yet the snake has been scotched, not killed."

The excellent character and high standing of the Liberal candidates thus far placed in nomination is an indication of greater interest in public affairs by our best citizens than ever before. The personnel of the two tickets will no doubt have much to do with the result, for our people, many of them, will

continue to be influenced by the personality of the rival candidates. It will take them some time to become imbued with the real party instinct.

"Of course there is no use disguising the fact that the Liberals have had in the past divisions in their ranks, just as their opponents have to-day. But they have not been divisions arising out of disagreements in respect to any question of policy or principle. They have been mostly of a trivial kind and generally the natural outcome of the 'no-party' system that has prevailed in British Columbia ever since it was given responsible Government. It was impossible that Liberal should be arrayed against Liberal or that Conservative should be arrayed against Conservative in the so-called 'no-party' struggles of the past and no friction result between party friends. Both parties in Victoria have but to recall the late by-election to admit the truth of this statement. But whatever the divisions in the respective parties, or whatever their causes, there is now no longer the semblance of an excuse for maintaining them. The Conservatives will come together at the last moment if they have not already done so, and even Col. Prior, ex-Premier, may yet be found championing the cause of the party, a section of which was responsible with the Liberals for his expulsion and downfall. If the Conservatives can find standing room with the party led by Mr. McBride, the Liberals can with greater propriety and less sacrifice of pride and certainly without any sacrifice of principle, unite under one banner. Those who decline to do so will be working almost as effectively in behalf of the Conservatives as though they actually joined the 'old gang' that for twenty years has given to British Columbia the worst Government that any province in Canada has ever had."

"There is no split in the Liberal ranks that I know of, and no friction that may not be made to disappear. The leadership question as agreed to by the executive will be settled immediately after the election and in a way satisfactory to all. It is according to precedent that the representatives select their leader, and in voluntarily resigning the position and submitting the selection to the decision of the representatives to be elected Mr. Martin clearly indicated that he approved of the constitutional course being followed at the outset of party government in British Columbia. In so doing I think Mr. Martin not only acted wisely but unselfishly and in the best interests of the party as a whole. Mr. Martin having thus made it possible for a united party to go to the poll to defeat the common enemy, that is the only thing that should concern our political friends or the public at present. That is the only thing we have now to do. Afterwards the Liberals elected will choose the leader, and that leader will lead a united Liberal party."

great things will be doing in British Columbia during the next five years. We are going to build a great transcontinental railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic, five hundred miles of which, costing \$25,000,000, will be

in British Columbia. What that will mean to the province in growth of population and the development of its marvelous natural resources, every person who has resided in British Columbia since the completion of the C. P. R. (save Senator Macdonald and Mr. Earle) can tell. A Liberal Government is needed at Victoria during those five years. The Conservatives have been bungling projected railway enterprises long enough, and there would be a positive danger in placing them in a position to retard or hold up the Grand Trunk Pacific. The only two Conservative representatives at Ottawa, Senator Macdonald and Mr. Thos. Earle, M. P. (Senator Reid being absent), have done all they could to defeat that magnificent enterprise. In the regrettable partisan spirit displayed they represented, it is but reasonable to suppose, the views of the Conservatives of British Columbia, chief among whom are Mr. McBride and his colleagues. If the people of British Columbia desire that railway to be built, and at a cost to them of not one dollar, they should see to it that the men

who oppose its construction are not placed in a position to defeat their wishes. There will be other railway building in British Columbia during the next year or two, and on the completion of the G. T. P. lines to the north and south, opening up vast mineral and agricultural areas now absolutely valueless, will rapidly follow. What the C. P. R. has done in developing the southern fringe of the province will be duplicated by the G. T. P. in the centre, possibly even to a greater degree because the natural difficulties to be surmounted are less, while the natural resources of the country are known to be equally great. This then is not the time to place men in power at Victoria who are ready to kill a project calculated to do so much for British Columbia. For this reason, alone if for no other (and of course there are others) the best interests of the province require that a Liberal Government shall rule British Columbia after the 3rd day of October next.

"And do you know," added the Senator, "I think the Liberals will be victorious. The old gang must go."

Monday, Sept. 14, 1903.

## PREMIER'S OPENING SPEECH.

No one who listened to the address of Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, as he promised, in his native city of New Westminster to open the first campaign he has to fight as premier of his native province, could fail to be convinced by the clear, straightforward style of his remarks. Saturday night he opened the campaign in the committee rooms of Mr. T. Gifford, the Independent government supporter in the city of New Westminster. The crowd which assembled, and of which not half could find accommodation in the large hall, was more than cordial in its reception of the young man who has grown up in their city and has achieved the success he deserves by his straight and manly course since he has entered public life.

But if the reception accorded the brilliant young premier was cordial when he entered the hall, it rose to the warmest pitch of enthusiasm as he, in plain, outspoken words, boldly met the petty insinuations which have been the best political ammunition his opponents have found to fire at his head. If any doubts existed as to his attitude and that of his government on the bridge ques-

tion, that subject on which every New Westminster citizen is ever on the alert, none could remain when he had dismissed the matter after showing that in no way, directly or indirectly, as a public man or in his private capacity, was he interested in the bill which has been introduced in the Dominion House by Mr. Aulay Morrison, one of his political opponents, and who is acting on behalf of the promoters, who are in no sense allied with him. As he said, and his words carried conviction: "I stand with my government at my back for the continued ownership by the people of British Columbia of the railway and traffic bridge over the Fraser river at the port of New Westminster. I resigned a portfolio and \$4,000 per annum for a principle and stand ready to do so again."

In similar manly fashion, the premier in a few clear cut sentences disposed of the maligning of Mr. John Oliver, whose spleen has arisen at not being called to join Hon. Mr. McBride in the new government, a position he intimated his readiness to accept. Mr. McBride pointed out how impossible it was to entertain any proposal to include Mr. Oliver in the cabinet when the opposition which had fought the Dunsmuir and Prior administration was almost entirely composed of men pledged to party lines, and in the establishment of party lines the premier saw the only hope for a regeneration of public administration in British Columbia.

Regarding railway matters the premier makes two statements, plain and broad enough for any person to subscribe to. There must be a railway directly from the coast to Kootenay in the immediate future, eighteen months the premier limits the construction to. The other proposal, the G. T. P., must come before the people on the basis laid down in the past by the then opposition. The premier points out the deplorable position the province would now be in, had the enormous grant to Mackenzie & Mann been given, and which the

present government supporters successfully sidetracked when in opposition. The government would have been powerless to deal with the Grand Trunk Pacific. When the time comes not a yard of earth is to be conceded, unless the railway construction proceeds on the conditions imposed by the legislature in British Columbia, chief of which is the exclusion of all Asiatic labor from the construction or operation of any government aided road.

Other public questions were dealt with in the same open-minded manner, and the people of British Columbia, when they read Hon. Mr. McBride's speech cannot fail to be convinced, as were his hearers in the Royal City on Saturday night, that "Our Dick," as his fellow townsmen affectionately call him, is a man with whom it is safe to entrust the direction of the affairs of British Columbia at this juncture, which we all feel is big with destiny.

To turn for a moment to a local matter, it is pleasing to note how openly the premier has acted in connection with the trivial and vexatious cry raised that the date set for the election, being on the closing



day of the Provincial Fair at New Westminster, practically on the day after the fair has closed, will spell that event this year. The premier alluded to the matter in his speech and told the public what he had told the directors, that there was no intention to injure the fair, that there would be every facility afforded belated voters to reach a polling place as near as possible to New Westminster and finally that the government would guarantee the directors, who have assumed heavy personal liability against any deficit which might accrue by reason of the election day being changed.

The premier turned the effort of Mayor Keary to get a little political kudos from the incident into a veritable boomerang. The ambitious gentleman, who the premier said, turned his coat at the last moment and then deserted his post as manager of the fair to take a nomination and enter the campaign, thus working a greater injury to the fair this year than any other possible contingency which might arise.

The Ledger recommends a careful perusal of the address of Premier McBride to all electors.

#### LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

The Conservatives of the Kootenays have been successful in getting their strongest man to enter the political campaign as candidate. The standard set by the different conventions was high from the first and the recent choice of the Conservatives of Rossland adds to it. In nominating ex-Mayor Goodere the government supporters in the province have brought forward a man who would soon make himself a prominent figure in any legislative body in the Dominion. He is one of the big men of the Interior, a successful business man and combines with a knowledge of the needs of the country an eloquence that cannot fail to impress it on others. For a long time occupying positions of trust in Rossland, Mr. Goodere has a record that cannot be assailed and which should easily place him at the head of the polls on election day. It is such men as the Rossland nominee that the province wants and in defeating him Rossland would not only work an injury to itself, but keep from the service of the province a man who would be an ornament to it.

From all the Kootenay constituencies come assurances of Conservative success. In Kaslo it is a certainty that Hon. Mr. Green will be elected, and he will bring down a solid delegation with him. The Kootenays, perhaps, more than any other portion of the province, appreciate the need of a stable government and a freedom from political turmoil. Those living there during the past few years know the effect the succession of irresponsible administrations and their unwise mining legislation had on the great industry from which the district derives its sustenance. Brit-

ish investors withdrew from the field, many of them announcing that they would not again turn their attention to the wealth-laden hills of Kootenay until the reins of government were placed in responsible hands.

The Kootenays now have an oppor-

tunity, in common with other portions of the province, to place the government on a solid basis. It is now in strong and capable hands. Will the country leave well enough alone or will it invite further crises and another long period of political unrest by turning Premier McBride and his party out of power? We think that the average intelligence of the electorate of British Columbia is much too high, and the anxiety of those enjoying the franchise for the prosperity of the province much too keen to permit the second alternative becoming an accomplished fact.

If the Liberals are elected to office, what then? Does anyone imagine that this party without a leader can so far curb the aspirations of a dozen of its members as to assure an administration that would not be rent by dissensions? If anyone does think so, he is but slightly acquainted with the characters of those who are even now battling for the leadership. To defeat Premier McBride means the introduction of another era of political unrest and another succession of impossible governments until we have a return to the conditions of today, a safe, strong, and capable government in whose hands the welfare of the province is assured.

Leave well enough alone.

*Times - Sept 14*

#### DIFFICULTIES OF POOR RICHARD.

The McBride government has been but a short time in office, but it has already established a record for blundering incapacity and crass stupidity almost without parallel in the history of British Columbia. That is a strong statement. It is warranted, however, while making due allowance for the unique records of all the governments of which that of McBride is the "lineal" descendant.

The head of this wonderful administration told the indignant people of New Westminster that he had no option but to push forward the date of the provincial elections four weeks from the time originally fixed upon. What occult power is it that has been thus exercising its influence upon the government? It could not have been the representative of the Crown, because His Honor had already assented to the programme laid down by his ministers. The influences which have been so potent must therefore have been illegitimate and pernicious from the point of view of the people whose interests governments are supposed to guard. The probability is that a variety of forces were brought to bear upon the unstable character of the Honourable Richard and that in combination they were too powerful for the "weak and indeterminate" Premier to withstand.

In the first place it was discovered that the tide of popular favor was running strongly against the administration and that the only forlorn hope of stemming it lay in attempting to make the passage to power before the current became too strong. How extremely feeble that hope is may be understood by those who take the

Liberal candidates in the field with the representation of the "old gang," the maintenance of plunder, pet and graft, who have been put up to oppose them. The list of the champions of grab is not yet complete. Victoria and Saanich and a few other places have not yet been manipulated on behalf of the powers whose sinister purposes are thoroughly understood. The plan of campaign will be made plain in a few days. It would not do to let the people study it too closely or too diligently. Therefore the necessity for precipitation.

But there are other reasons than the dread of public scrutiny of the records of candidates individually and of the Conservative party as a whole for the haste the government now evinces to get the appeal to the people over. Those who are familiar with the history of the Conservative party in Canada know that the strength that party has possessed in the country has been due, not remotely, to the extraordinary aptitude possessed by its leaders for collecting fat sacks of "bonds." Since the days of the Pacific Scandal the fortunes of Toryism have waned and waned as corporations or contractors were complaisant, accommodating or obdurate. The Hon. Richard McBride and his colleagues are evidently familiar with the methods of the celebrated party in whose name they are reigning in British Columbia. In search of the indispensable deputation of government members went to Ottawa and other cities of the East. We are sorely afraid they did not meet with the success they expected there. The Liberal government now in power at Ottawa had practically made all arrangements for the construction of another transcontinental line of railway. This road is to penetrate British Columbia, opening up to settlement the rich lands of our northern territory and to the miner and lumberman the almost inexhaustible resources of the middle and upper regions of the province. In addition to the creation of a "great fertile belt" on land, which no doubt in the course of a few years will be occupied by a multitude of industrious people, shipping is to be established on the Pacific, the most prolific fisheries on the coast will be exploited—all without costing the treasury of the province one cent. The undertaking was so systematically arranged, the whole scheme so complete, that absolutely no excuse was left for the local government to sacrifice any part of the people's patrimony in exchange for assistance to win "the first fight under party lines." And so the "delegates," it is suspected, were sent empty away. The government was forced to look elsewhere for the needed. Rebuffed in all quarters in the East, Hon. Richard has been forced to pass around the hat in the West. A local magnate has been appealed to but magnate has been appealed to also, but his assistance has been made conditional on a certain number of his servants being given, in the name of the Conservative party, seats in the Legislature. Naturally, these things will not bear inquiry, and so the programme is to get the agony over before they become too extensively bruited abroad. Some of the results of the deals are already apparent. The more independent of Conservatives refuse to endorse the selection in Esquimalt. To-night the war will be transferred to the nominating convention in Victoria, where it is of course advisable to keep up an appearance of submitting to the faithful the choice of candidates.

In New Westminster the Premier has got himself into an inextricable dilemma by bringing the elections into conflict with the great fair, the pride and joy of the people of the Fraser Valley. They suspect that the course of the Liberals of that city, in selecting the strongest possible candidate that could be found in the person of the Mayor and the man who has made the exhibition the pronounced success that it is, had something to do with the change of the date of polling. No doubt it had to the same extent as the choice of candidates in the

other constituencies had. The elections are being drawn to the men selected by the Liberals, because in every instance they represent character and responsibility, qualities which guarantee after the elections are held a government in every respect the antithesis of that of Hon. Richard McBride.

According as the strength of Liberalism in British Columbia becomes apparent the state of demoralization in the government ranks increases. Mr. McBride is aware of the conditions. He knows that his only hope lies in an appeal to the people, if possible, before the great stampede occurs. The hope is vain. Liberals have but to pursue the course to which they have set their faces in order to achieve a notable victory in the first fight under "party lines" in British Columbia.

Premier McBride has promised the people of New Westminster that he will indemnify them for any loss they may sustain through the elections interfering with the success of their fair. It is also reported that he will have polling booths erected on the grounds so that all the farmers may cast their votes without returning to their constituencies for that patriotic purpose. He is a very accommodating man is the Premier. He will put the people of the province in any expense in order to keep strong Liberal candidates out of the field, if he can. Mayor and Manager Keary is of the type of all the other Liberal nominees put up on the Lower Mainland. None of them can be beaten. No wonder poor Richard and the noble band of Conservatives are in a demoralized state.

*Times*  
*Sept. 14 1903*

### THE CHOICE OF SAANICH LIBERALS

HENRY TANNER WILL CONTEST DISTRICT

D. W. Higgins Will Oppose C. E. Pooley in Esquimalt—Discussions in Conservative Camp.

The interest in political matters evinced by the splendid Liberal Association of Saanich showed itself at the convention in Colquhoun hall on Saturday evening last. From an enrollment of one hundred and forty of the best men of the large district there were present seventy-seven. The enthusiasm manifested on this occasion was in itself a forceful announcement of a solid determination to win the Saanich electoral district for the Liberals. Those members of the association who found themselves unable to be present, sent expressions of hope and confidence in the favorable result of the coming election.

The proceedings began shortly after 8 o'clock by a meeting of the executive in the large dining room of the hall. When this was over, the convention was promptly called to order and after two or three matters of minor importance had been passed upon, the nomination of candidates began. Henry Tanner, a young Saanich farmer, was the first to have his name brought before the convention. J. Stuart Yates came next, followed by David Stevens and then by Thomas Brydon, after which the nominating ceased. It was then ordered that each of the candidates should have ten minutes in which to lay his political views before the meeting. With these speeches, which were really excellent, the enthusiasm rose to its full height. Balloting began at half-past 10, and lasted till near midnight. The result of the first ballot showed: Tanner 25,

and return in the election I shall endeavor to make the construction of a dock."

Mr. Pooley's candidature has been, since to a considerable extent. One fact representing the Dunagitation was stirred of a convention, who party might be taken. With the at change in date for Pooley's candidature known as a sequel, one which he had in The short time interval served, in his opinion, for rinning convention.

Now a convention I unknown to Mr. Pooley, quite apparent that party are responsible for.

Mr. Higgins in ent not know whether he the convention on Sa realizes that to wait ma slumbers of bell handup him in the now enters the area



## AN APPEAL UPON PARTY RECORDS.

Senator Templeman Indicates That These  
Rather Than Platforms Will Constitute  
Test--Predicts Liberal Victory.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Your correspondent, on hearing that the McBride government had, like the hard-pressed fox, "doubled on its tracks in respect to the date of the general elections, interviewed Senator Templeman in reference to Mr. McBride's motive in so doing, as well as to the political situation generally in British Columbia. When asked if he could give the reason for the McBride government changing the date of the general election from the 31st of October to the 3rd of October, and fixing the nominations on the 19th inst., thus shortening the time one month—the Senator said the only one he could at the moment assign was "pure cussedness" on the part of Mr. McBride, but as he was not on the ground, and had received no information as to the reason for cutting four weeks off the time previously arranged for, he might be doing the Premier an injustice in so describing what seemed at first sight an unnecessary if not an unjustifiable act.

It was suggested to the Senator that probably the Lieutenant-Governor had intimated to Premier McBride the propriety of making an earlier appeal to the electorate than he had intended, but on this point the Senator could not express an opinion.

"Possibly," he said, "there may be something in that, but I doubt it. I am rather inclined to think Mr. McBride is manoeuvring to obtain an advantage. He made a tour of the province, and found out, very likely, that his cause is steadily losing ground. If he waited another month, he very properly reasons, his party will be overwhelmed, and so he has determined to try and

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before his opponents are ready. But it will not succeed. The Liberals may not be ready for the contest, but neither are their opponents, and on that score there is no advantage on either side.

"Neither party has all its candidates nominated yet; probably not more than one-third of the whole number are in the field. And nomination day is only six days away! Yes, we do things differently in British Columbia to the other provinces, but the other provinces have not got the same kind of political strategists in office that British Columbia has."

Remarking that the Liberals were leaderless and reported to be divided, while the Conservatives were in power, with all the influence of patronage at their back, and hence the conditions at this distance would seem to be in favor of the latter, Senator Templeman replied that conditions could not be accurately gauged at such long range.

"It is," he said, "British Columbia's misfortune to be misjudged in more ways than one. The Conservatives have the position, but the Liberals have the better cause and the numbers. They have only to stand together to control the situation. Because there is no officially proclaimed leader of the Liberals, timid friends fear that the party is thereby at a disadvantage, while the Conservatives would not hesitate to point to that fact as evidence of weakness. In my opinion, a united party without a leader is a stronger party than a disunited party with a leader. Sir John Thompson was at a time the Conservative Premier of Nova Scotia. On one occasion he appealed to the people, and was opposed by the Liberals, who had no leader. The

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and subsequently, from among the representatives they then returned, there was selected one of the most successful provincial Premiers who has ever been in public life in Canada, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, at present Minister of the Dominion. What was done in Nova Scotia will be repeated in British Columbia. There may not be a Fielding among our candidates, but it is equally true that the gentleman who leads our opponents is far from being Sir John Thompson. After the election the Liberals can select from among their number as the Nova Scotia Liberals did, one who as Premier has given to the province stable and honest government, which is above everything else the one thing that it is most in need of."

Asked to explain the platform of the two parties, the Senator laughed, and said: "Really, I cannot do that; I have not seen them. I suppose, however, that while there may be distinct platforms respecting local issues, both Liberals and Conservatives will all their faith to the policies and records of their respective parties in the Dominion. Political platforms seem to be considered necessary, and when their contents are published they can and should be given careful study. But to my mind the best platform is a good record and the worst a bad one. Both parties have records to be judged by, the Liberals in the Dominion, and only because they have a better record than the ruling party in pro-

vincial affairs, and the Conservatives in both provincial and Dominion. For twenty years Conservative politicians, practising Conservative methods, have always been in the ascendant. In both spheres the Conservatives have records, and by these records rather than by their present-day platforms, or the promises of Mr. McBride on the stump, will they be judged. Mr. McBride has inherited the sins of his political forefathers, and they are so great that all the waters of the Fraser cannot wash them away. It may be

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"There is no split in the Liberal ranks that I know of, and no friction that may not be made to disappear. The leadership question, as agreed to by the executive, will be settled immediately, after the election and in a way satisfactory to all. It is according to precedent that the representatives select their leader and in voluntarily resigning the position and submitting the selection to the decision of the representatives to be elected, Mr. Martin clearly indicated that he approved of the constitutional course being followed at the outset of party government in British Columbia. In so doing, I think Mr. Martin not only acted wisely but unselfishly and in the best interests of the party as a whole. Mr. Martin having thus made it possible for

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to go to the poll to defeat the common enemy, that is the only thing that should concern our political friends or the public at present. That is the only thing we have now to do. Afterwards the Liberals elected will choose the leader and that leader will lead a united Liberal party."

"Great things 'will be doing' in British Columbia during the next five years. We are going to build a great transcontinental railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic, five hundred miles of which, costing \$25,000,000 will be in British Columbia. What that will mean to the province in growth of population and development of its marvellous natural resources, every person who has resided in British Columbia since the completion of the C. P. R. (says Senator MacDonald and Mr. Earle) can tell. A Liberal government is needed at Victoria during these five years. The Conservatives have been handling projected railway enterprises long enough, and there would be a positive danger in placing them in a position to carry on the Great Trans-Pacific. The only two Conservative representatives at Ottawa, Senator MacDonald and Mr. Earle, M. P.

of the Conservative party to next Friday's convention, so that it is possible that another Conservative may be in the field after that date.

The opponents of Mr. Pooley have not been wooed to his side by the evidence of machine tactics which followed the public notice of a convention being called. They were to know why H. D. Helmcken, president of the Victoria Association, should be consulted in the matter and quoted as an authority in matters pertaining to the Esquimalt district alone, as was done by the Colonist, the recognized organ of the anti-McBride wing of the Conservative party.

The Esquimalt episode is only the first outbreak of the trouble.

### SECRET OF COLONIST'S HATRED.

It is not difficult to understand why the Colonist hates Ralph Smith with a deadly hatred. Whenever our contemporary is at a loss for some one upon which to empty the vials of its impotent wrath, it turns its attention to the sane, reasonable and temperate leader of the labor party in Canada. Ralph Smith represents the elements which make for success to the labor cause, hence the fury and venom of the Colonist at the mere mention of his name. Mr. Smith was one of the councillors of the coal miners of Nanaimo during the years when perfectly harmonious relations were maintained between the union and the New Vancouver Coal Company, relations which were maintained for years through a sympathetic bond which was the result of a perfect understanding between employees and employers. Probably the miners of Nanaimo realize at this day that the conditions which prevailed under the wise regime of Mr. Robbins were almost ideal—that they at least approached within measurable distance of the goal the true friend of the toiler keeps in view. It is through the efforts of leaders of moderate views, supported by adherents who are not extremists striving to accomplish too much at a time, that great reforms are in time effected. Through taking one step at a time the toiler of the present day has lifted himself into a position in such marked contrast with the lot of his fellows of a comparatively few years back. It is the knowledge of this fact combined with the further knowledge that it is expected to uphold now, as it has always upheld in the past, conditions the very antithesis of those which obtained in Nanaimo under Mr. Robbins's management, that makes the Colonist bare its yellow fangs and spit like the frenzied feline at the mere mention of the name of Ralph Smith. We can assure our contemporary that even if it succeeded in accomplishing the downfall of one leader another would be raised in his stead—that the work of the reformer must go on until the tyranny of ignorance and the despotism of the friends of cheap labor, whether embodied in Mongolians

elections not voting. The second round was held on Sept. 11, and Sept. 13, showing that the result in the respective ends of the district where the population was greatest. Tanager from Saanich and Yates from the city portion, had a majority of 1,000 votes. Stevens and Brydon, both from the centre, Stevens and Brydon at this point in the proceedings very gracefully announced their wish to withdraw their names, to allow Tanager and Yates to have the field to themselves. The third ballot, which had now to decide the choice of the convention was then called, and Yates followed Tanager so closely throughout that at this point interest in the proceedings became most intense, and when the announcement was made Tanager 40, Yates 37, the applause was simply deafening. It was plain to be seen that Stevens's forces had gone over to Tanager, while the Brydon men went over to Yates. The nomination was at once made unanimous after which Tanager in a graceful manner announced his acceptance, with many thanks to all present. Speeches were made by Messrs. Yates, Brydon and Stevens, each announcing his determination to fight the battle for Mr. Tanager the same as though the candidature had fallen to himself, and each declaring this election contest to be a fight to the finish. An earnest "call to arms" was made by John Piercy, president of the Victoria Liberal Association, and a stirring address was given by Mr. Sen. Hoffmuth, who was served at 11.20 and just before midnight the meeting closed, the greatest possible unanimity and friendly fellowship having prevailed throughout.

The candidate selected is very popular in the riding. He is a young man possessed of untiring energy and will put up a most vigorous campaign. He is prominent among the farming community as a fruit raiser and commands the respect of the whole district. His election is regarded as almost certain.

The truce between the warring elements in the Conservative party has been broken and on the very eve of the election the most bitter feeling is being aroused. It is now manifest that the old bitterness which was so much in evidence at the time Premier McBride by a strange succession of events dropped into the leadership of the Conservative party, has never been any more than glossed over. It has now broken forth in a most virulent type and the coming election, especially on Vancouver Island, will be remarkable for the determined fight for supremacy between the two factions of the Conservative party. This will be carried beyond the conventions and will extend to the rostrum. In more than one constituency the representatives of each of the warring camps will oppose one another.

The best local evidence of this is in the Esquimalt district, where D. W. Higgins, the old parliamentary war horse, has decided to oppose his former running mate, C. E. Pooley. Mr. Higgins will enter the contest as a supporter of the McBride government, and will fight Mr. Pooley, who runs as a Conservative, which in the present provincial fight is capable of several interpretations. In his election card Mr. Higgins describes himself as a supporter of the McBride government. He says: "Among other things, I am in favor of a second transcontinental railway; the establishment of fish traps on the Island coast and the extension of the government fish hatchery system; better roads throughout the district, and a policy of retrenchment

and reform in the civil service. If returned I shall endeavor to secure an increase in the naval establishment and the construction of a new and larger dry-dock."

Mr. Pooley's candidature in the Esquimalt riding has been anything but agreeable to a considerable number of the electors. One faction opposed him as representing the Dunsmuir interests. An agitation was stirred up for the calling of a convention, when the voice of the party might be taken in making a selection. With the announcement of the change in date for the election, Mr. Pooley's candidature also was made known as a sequel to the electioneering tour which he had made of the district. The short time intervening before election served, in his opinion, as an excellent excuse for running independent of any convention.

Now a convention is called for the 18th unknown to Mr. Pooley, so that it is quite apparent that his enemies in the party are responsible for the call going forth.

Mr. Higgins in entering the fight does not know whether he will be endorsed by the convention on Saturday or not. He realizes that to wait until that date and run chances of being selected would handicap him in the race. He therefore now enters the arena in the fond hope



(Senator Reid being absent), have done all they could do to defeat that magnificent enterprise. In the regrettable

#### Partisan Spirit Displayed

they represented, it is but reasonable to suppose, the views of the Conservatives of British Columbia, chief among whom are Mr. McBride and his colleagues. If the people of British Columbia desire that railway to be built, and at a cost to them of not one dollar, they should see to it that the men who oppose its construction are not placed in a position to defeat their wishes. There will be other railway building in British Columbia during the next year or two, and on the completion of the G. T. P. lines to the north and south, opening up vast mineral and agricultural areas now absolutely valueless, will rapidly follow. What the C. P. R. has done in developing the southern fringe of the province will be duplicated by the G. T. P. in the centre, possibly even to a greater degree because the natural difficulties to be surmounted are less while the natural resources of the country are known to be equally as great. This, then, is not the time to place men in power at Victoria who are ready to kill a project calculated to do so much for British Columbia. For this reason alone if for no other (and of course there are others) the best interests of this province require that a Liberal government shall rule British Columbia after the 3rd day of October next.

"And do you know," added the Senator, "I think the Liberals will be victorious. The old gang must go."

#### The News-Advertiser.

TUESDAY, ..... September 15, 1903

#### THE LOCAL CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

Vancouver is now the only constituency in which the Conservatives have not nominated their candidates for the Legislature and this will be done tomorrow evening at the Convention when the whole of the Provincial Conservative forces will be in line for the campaign. The Conservatives in Victoria selected their candidates last evening and Messrs. McPhillips, Helmcken, Hayward and Hunter should all be elected to the House.

It behooves the Conservatives of Vancouver to exercise the greatest care and discrimination in the selection of their candidates. As the most important constituency in British Columbia, on account of its population and consequent large delegation of representatives in the House, the character of the men selected by the Conservatives will be watched with interest throughout the Province. The selection will also be important in regard to the result of the local contest. With five good candidates in the field the Conservatives stand an excellent chance of carrying all the five seats. This is as it should be for it is scarcely of advantage to have five representatives, if two or three of them are on one side of the House and the others on the opposite side. In the last House, Vancouver, for all practical purposes and in regard to decisions on important issues of policy, was really without representation; certainly without influence in a division, since the votes of two of the City's representatives were neutralised by those of their dissenting colleagues. It should be the aim of the Conservative voters to prevent a repetition of such a state of things by the election of their five candidates.

This, we are persuaded, can be done if the nomination of the candidates is attended to with prudence and discretion. But it rests entirely with the electors and mainly with those who may attend the primaries to be held this evening. The delegates then chosen will decide at to-morrow's Convention who the candidates will be and it is, therefore, apparent how important the selection of the delegates is as regards the result of the whole campaign.

We think anyone who is acquainted with the situation will agree that the personality of the candidates will be an important factor in the local electoral campaign. While the contest is now

finally on Federal party lines, there are several factors that will have no little influence on the result. The political situation in British Columbia during the past three years has been unsatisfactory and anyone who followed the proceedings at the four sessions of the Legislature could scarcely fail to realise the incapacity and lack of experience of affairs that many of the members showed. Statutes passed at one session to be repealed at the next; legislation that might be construed in different ways and Acts put in the Statute Book that required amendments to make them either intelligible or workable. Perhaps in regard to the finances was the greatest lack of capacity displayed by the House as a whole and we see the result to-day in the addition in less than four years of about \$5,000,000 to the Debt and practically nothing to show for it. Does it not strike even the most careless or indifferent voter that his own interests, as well as those of his neighbors, will be best served by the election as members of the Legislature of men who are at least as capable, as honest and as zealous to perform their duties properly, as would be the case were they chosen to act as agents for any ordinary piece of private business?

There is also another detail that should not be lost sight of in the selection of candidates. That is that the commercial and industrial interests of Vancouver should be represented in the Legislature by men competent from their experience and knowledge to deal with such matters in the House. Many recent legislative blunders—connected with finance, taxation, the regulation of industries and cognate matters—would have been avoided had there been a fair number of members who had practical experience and knowledge of such subjects. Surely this constituency is sufficiently important; its commercial interests large enough, that in its representatives in the House there shall be a proportion of those directly interested in those matters and able to speak with the weight derived from practical experience in regard to them. This is the more important because some questions are likely to come up for consideration and decision in relation to taxation and other financial matters in which this kind of member would be particularly useful. We observe that taking the Province as a whole the candidates nominated include few of this kind of men. Lawyers abound, indeed, it looks as though more than half the membership of the next House would consist of gentlemen supposed to be learned in the law. While even Judge Bole may extract some consolation for the sombre views he seems to hold as to the ultimate destiny of members of the Bar, apart from the judiciary, by the reflection that the gates of the Provincial Legislature are not closed to them, if celestial portals are, it seems to us that a somewhat larger proportion of representatives of other interests would conduce to the most satisfactory legislation.

Furthermore it should not be ignored in the selection of candidates that the Voters' List contains an unusually large proportion of new names, the particular political bias of the owners of which is in many cases unknown. Many of these, together with that large neutral mass and the silent vote that is only heard when the ballots are counted, will to a very considerable extent vote regardless of party lines and influenced only by the character and personality of the candidates. The Conservatives start under more favorable conditions than their opponents and with a wise selection of candidates can secure all the five seats for Vancouver.

#### THE PRIMER.

Tonight in the various wards of the city the electors who are allied to the Conservative party, and are supporting the McBride administration, as representing that party, will meet to select from their number those who shall act as delegates to the convention of the Conservatives, which meets tomorrow evening in the rooms of the Conservative Club to nominate the five candidates who shall carry the Conservative colors to victory on Oct. 3rd.

As it is in a measure a first opportunity for those electors who form the Conservative party, to give an expression of opinion on party lines, it is a more interesting occasion than usual. And as party lines have been found to provide the only workable system under which responsible government, as we have it, can be carried out, the duty devolving on all members of any party is an important one when the selection of representatives is being considered.

Representatives should fairly stand for the expression of opinion of the party which sends them. If not fairly and openly selected, then it is more than can be expected that the representatives will voice the views of the party. As on polling day the choice of the men who shall go to the legislature for the next four years depends upon the voters, and they are responsible for those elected, so the choice of the men who shall represent the party in asking the suffrages of the electors is a responsibility which lies directly upon the members at large of the party. And as those representatives are chosen well or ill, so will the party fare well or ill in public opinion.

There are various considerations which must have weight in deciding the selection of candidates to represent a party. But, first of all, and not to be overridden by any other consideration the choice of a convention, to appeal not only to the party, but to the electorate as a whole, must be made absolutely free and unbiased. To ensure this, when the delegates who go into convention are being selected, the individual members of the party must use their best effort to secure a fully representative body of men. These men should, and if selected on the lines suggested will, go into the convention seriously intent upon making choice of the best men who shall go before them to be ballotted for. In no other way can a worthy selection of party candidates be made.

And let it be repeated, the task of selecting delegates is really the first exercise of the franchise which comes to the individual members of the party. With the privilege comes the responsibility. It is to them the people look that a selection of a ticket is made, which, if it does not succeed in heading the polls, will at any rate have the merit of being honestly named and fairly representing the party selecting it. In that respect it is the privilege of party

men to demonstrate that by working on party lines, the best material in the electorate is secured.

And if there are considerations to govern the citizen, first in selecting the delegates to convention, and after to govern him in nominating candidates when in convention, one of these should be that the chosen shall as nearly as possible be representative of all classes, not merely of the party, but of the community. For the first duty of an elected member will be, not to the party who brought him forward, but to the public at large, and unless it is fairly represented, it will be somewhat difficult to deal with the desires and requirements of the whole public intelligently.

But the prime consideration is the grave duty and responsibilities not only to the party but to the people attached to the task of selecting candidates for the suffrages of the people. May the duty be well done.

#### THAT BRIDGE BOOBY.

As we anticipated he would do, Mr. McBride quickly and definitely put an end to the Liberal canard—that the sale of the Fraser River Bridge was under consideration—by his decisive statement on Saturday evening at New Westminster, that the Government would retain the ownership of the structure in accordance with the trend of public opinion.

#### ANOTHER OPPOSITION STATEMENT DENIED.

Some of the Opposition newspapers have stated that Mayor Grant, of Cumberland, had retired from his candidature for the Legislature. The following telegram from Hon. R. G. Tatlow absolutely contradicts that statement and indicates that the Conservatives already have candidates nominated in every constituency except Vancouver and Victoria, in which nominating conventions will be held this week. The following is a copy of Mr. Tatlow's telegram:

"Victoria, September 14th.  
"News-Advertiser," Vancouver, B. C.  
Report that Grant will not run is untrue. We have now candidates in every riding except Victoria and Vancouver, where conventions not held yet.  
(Signed) R. G. TATLOW."

*The News-Advertiser*

TUESDAY,

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Winning Tick  
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Hon. A. E.  
Hayward, J.  
H. D.

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# PROSPECTS ROSY FOR THE [CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT]

Local Liberals Undecided—Mr. J. F. Garden, a Candidate for Vancouver City—Mr. Gifford's Declaration—Mr. Joseph Martin Repudiated at Rossland by Liberal Nominee.

The Liberals called the caucus off last night. It was a frost as far as doing anything and none of the factions cared to sit round in a mutual admiration society for long at a time. It was too hard on their nerves. So it was decided to get out and save up their strength for the convention tonight.

As The Ledger announced for the Liberal friends, there are to be no primaries. The mass meeting of the party called for tonight, is to settle if possible, on a slate to put up. It is seriously asserted that there is strong probability of a motion being put before the meeting to stay out of the campaign entirely, throwing what influence the party can command to the Labor candidates.

There is only one objection to this course, it is alleged, that is the ambition a number of the party have to try their luck with the forlorn hope of winning out. Only the most ambitious ones among those who are considered possible are willing to make the attempt, but these will do what they can to prevent the convention letting the election going by default.

"Didn't you hear anything today?" asked a staunch Liberal of a Ledger man yesterday afternoon. Pressed for an explanation, the Liberal grew mysterious, and with many injunctions as to keeping the source of the information secret, he confided the plan which certain of the Liberal wire-pullers, so he said, have been working tooth and nail to bring off. It was nothing more or less than a revival of the former abortive effort at a coalition Liberal-Labor ticket.

"You see," he said, "of course it looks very much like a walkover for the Conservatives. I know most of the Liberals even among the various leaders of factions, are convinced

that nothing will prevent the Conservatives carrying Vancouver.

"Now the proposition has been made to the labor men to put two Liberals on a joint ticket, filling up the places so far left vacant by the Labor party. The hope is that the Labor men will not be averse to doing this, for the funds are slow coming in for the deposits and expenses for the three men already in the field.

"What has that to do with it? Oh, a very great deal, for it is understood that if the Labor men will agree to this latest proposition there will be no further trouble about deposits or expenses, or any other old thing of that sort. It is not impossible to give the same old barrel another little roll and turn out enough to carry the campaign through.

"By this scheme it is hoped to prevent the Conservatives getting all the five seats of Vancouver. How are the Labor men taking it? Well, so far, there has not been much encouragement from that source. But wait until after tomorrow night's mass meeting of Liberals. If there were only two Liberals nominated, then look out for a combination which will make the game anything but easy for the Tories."

## The Colonist.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1903.

### Conservative Candidates

Winning Ticket Placed in Field  
in Victoria at Meeting  
Last Night.

Hon. A. E. McPhillips, Charles  
Hayward, Joseph Hunter and  
H. D. Helmcken.

Great Enthusiasm Displayed  
by the Rally in Institute  
Hall.

What was probably the largest non-union convention ever held in Victoria place last night at the Institute

...with enthusiastic Conservatives, assembled to nominate the candidates who will lead the party in Victoria to success on the 3rd of next month. Mr. George Jay took the chair, and at 8:30 p.m. called the meeting to order and explained its object in a few words. The names of four candidates were then proposed, namely, Chas. Hayward, H. D. Helmcken, A. E. McPhillips and Joseph Hunter. The chairman then asked if these names should be unanimous, or if the meeting had any additional candidates to propose. Messrs. J. W. Bolden, J. L. Beckwith and Theo. Hooper were then proposed,

making seven candidates in all. On motion, the nominations were then declared closed, and the serious work of balloting began. This was handled neatly and expeditiously, and then, amid a breathless silence, the count commenced. It was decidedly interesting, though lengthy, on account of the large number present, for the fighting between several of the candidates was fast, close and furious. The count was not finished till 10:45, when the chairman announced the four candidates elected in the order named, Messrs. Hayward, Helmcken, Hunter and McPhillips.

Deafening cheers and a storm of congratulations followed the announcement, after which, the hour being late, the audience went home well satisfied with a good evening's work, and determined to drive the nail home and clinch it on election day.

The extraordinary harmony prevailing throughout the proceedings was a marked contradiction to the amusingly lurid rumors of civil war in the Conservative camp which have been circulated round the city by the opposition—who doubtless feel lonely in their own exceeding quarrelsomeness among themselves, and would like to see the Conservatives follow their evil example. But, in spite of the size and varied character of the gathering—every class and line of business in the city being represented—the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings; each man seeming to be solely actuated by a desire to pick the best men possible for his party. This they have done and done well.

### Mr. Jardine Is Surprised

Liberal Candidate in Esquimalt  
Denies Knowledge of Pro-  
posed Action.

Mr. Higgins Assured Him Three  
Weeks Ago Had Given up  
Idea of Running.

Mr. John Jardine, Liberal candidate in Esquimalt district, left last night on the steamer Queen City for Port Renfrew and contiguous points, for the purpose of pursuing his plan of campaign. Just before the boat sailed a Colonist reporter asked Mr. Jardine if he had heard the report which was in circulation throughout the city, to the effect that Mr. D. W. Higgins had declared that he would enter the field in Esquimalt constituency and endeavor to secure the votes intended for Hon. Mr. Pooley. Mr. Jardine said that he was much surprised to hear anything of the kind, because about three weeks ago Mr. Higgins voluntarily informed him that he had given up all hopes of running in Esquimalt; and at the same time assured him that he (Mr. Jardine) was certain to beat Mr. Pooley. Mr. Jardine said that while the report might be true, he would be surprised if it were so, after the emphatic declaration made to him by Mr. Higgins. Mr. Jardine said that it made little or no difference to him whether Mr. Higgins entered the field or not, as he personally felt quite confident of the result. He had been into all corners of the constituency and had personally interviewed upwards of forty electors in those outlying portions, and he had nothing to lament in consequence.

*The Colonist  
continued on  
next page*



MR. D. W. HIGGINS.

Mr. D. W. Higgins has announced himself as a candidate in Esquimalt district. That he should have done so is not remarkable. His talents run in that direction. The amazing thing is that he should announce himself as a supporter of the McBride government. Mr. Higgins is not a supporter of the McBride government, he is a supporter of one D. W. Higgins, and of him alone. By claiming to be a supporter of that government he has aimed a blow at it, the heaviest within his power. To be supported by Mr. Higgins is the last fate to be dreaded by any government. In fact we believe that a government in a majority of one, and that one Mr. Higgins, it would resign office sooner than submit to his support. We are quite sure that his independent attempt to claim the support of the government in return for his own, will be repudiated by the premier and members of the government in no uncertain terms. So far as Mr. Higgins from being a supporter of the McBride government that we can say upon good authority that he has lost his influence and support to Mr. John Jardine after that gentleman was nominated. He apparently means now to run upon the strength of electors who object to Mr. Pooley personally, and who also object to Mr. Jardine personally. He has no pretensions to being a party candidate. The Conservative party will not have him and the Liberal party does not want him. The opinion of his supporters will be declared on the 3rd of October, and it will cost Mr. Higgins a deposit to find it out. On the whole Mr. Higgins will take more votes from Mr. Jardine than he will take from Mr. Pooley. His candidature has made Mr. Pooley's election, if such a thing could be more certain than it was before. Possibly Mr. Higgins is running in Esquimalt as the candidate of the Mining Association and no doubt, as the vice-president of that association, he will endorse the political platform laid down by that association at Roseland a short time ago. What this association has to do with the interests of the Esquimalt electors we do not know, but we do know that it would have a great deal to do with the political action of Mr. Higgins. His candidature introduces an element into the campaign usually wanting political affairs, the element of comedy. In fact the only pantomime essentials lacking are a harlequin and a columbine.

#### ESQUIMALT NOMINATION.

To the Editor.

Sir.—With reference to the item relating to Esquimalt political situation in Sunday issue, I beg to say that when I was asked whether the Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association had anything to do with the summoning of the convention in Esquimalt for the 18th inst., I replied that the Association had nothing to do with it as could not, as it was an Esquimalt matter and simple. A similar enquiry was made of the Junior Liberal-Conservative Association, and the like answer received in response to a further inquiry I state that some time ago it had been announced in the columns of the Colonist that Esquimalt was a candidate in the Conservative interest for Esquimalt district as a supporter of the present government. Personally I knew nothing of the calling of the convention for the 18th inst., (and there is no reason why I should have known) until the above enquiries were made of me late on Saturday evening, and while I have a large interest in Esquimalt district, I may be pardoned for taking some interest in its welfare, yet I never interfere with or take any part in any way in preliminary arrangements for bringing out a candidate for the district.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN.

Sept. 15<sup>th</sup>  
DAILY TIMES,

## LIBERALS WILL NOMINATE TO-NIGHT

### CONVENTION MEETS IN A. O. U. W. HALL

#### Conservatives Attempted to Pass Over Attorney-General McPhillips—Jos. Hunter Was Accepted.

To-night the Liberals of the city select their candidates for the election on the 3rd of October. Only two weeks and four days intervene until polling day. The candidates therefore who are chosen will commence at once a vigorous campaign.

There are a good many names spoken of as likely to be put in nomination. From these it will be a very easy matter to select a quartette which will reflect the wishes of the majority of the electorate in the next legislature.

The convention is of the greatest importance, and the party should be fully represented at it. It is there that the first test of the candidates' popularity will be made, and the meeting should therefore be well attended. With the selection of four strong men the success of the Liberal party in Victoria is assured at the election. The prevailing desire in the city is to put an end to the weak governments which have held power for so long, and which have impeded progress in the province. The McBride faction, which now is in the ascendant, it is known cannot hold power without the support of the old element which will dominate that section if the Conservatives are returned. The country is therefore ripe for a change and look to the Liberal party. The men to be selected this evening will be called upon within the next few months to play their part in the government construction and the shaping of the policy which will advance the interests of British Columbia.

The convention will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall commencing at 8 o'clock.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Young Liberal Club was held last night, at which there was a splendid rally.

Last evening the Conservatives of Victoria made their choice. It resulted in the selection as standard bearers of Chas. Hayward, H. D. Helmcken, Joseph Hunter and Hon. A. C. McPhillips. The candidates are named in the order in which they stood after the ballots were counted. The slate is not a satisfactory one to either of the factions of the Conservative party. In addition to those selected the names of Thos. Hooper, J. L. Beckwith and J. W. Bolden were put in nomination.

There was apparent many attempts to stuff the convention, and a good number were present who were not electors of Victoria. In Mr. Hunter's case many plumpers were cast, thus insuring his selection. The vote as counted stood: Chas. Hayward, 254; H. D. Helmcken, 244; Jos. Hunter, 211; Hon. A. C. McPhillips, 182; Thos. Hooper, 122; J. L. Beckwith, 80; J. W. Bolden, 40. As was anticipated the Attorney-General in the McBride government came rather close to being left off the slate. There was evident a determination to do so, which was only frustrated by the efforts of Mr. McPhillips's personal friends. The old line Conservatives, who lay claim to the reins of government by divine right, endeavored last evening to show their disapproval of the plumpers who have come into the heritage.

This element having now positive proof of the intention on the part of the old element to cut them out, have avowed their determination on October 3rd of taking their revenge in a much more effective manner and thus avoiding any chance of the tail wagging the dog so far as the party is concerned.

In Esquimalt the trouble increases. Henry Croft has announced his intention of being a candidate in that district in the event of the convention called for Friday selecting him. He further announces his readiness to support the nominee of that convention, provided he is not the choice. Thus Mr. Croft is opposed to anyone claiming the right to run as a Conservative candidate through any other than that derived from a representative convention.

Mr. Pooley is having a hard fight this year, inasmuch as all the equipments against the E. & N. railway and the Dunsmuir interests are connecting him with their troubles. Mr. Pooley is

that he cannot be selected for the therefore highly probable that there will be three candidates in the riding, all under the name of Conservative.

John McLaren, of Vancouver, has been selected as the third Labor candidate in that city. He is a carpenter by trade. A. G. Perry and F. Williams are the other Labor candidates.

#### A DELICATE TASK.

The Colonist begs for time to consider the matter of the nomination of Messrs. Hayward, Helmcken, Hunter and McPhillips. Why such hesitation? Can anything but commendation proceed from the organ upon the wisdom and foresight of the selection? Mr. Hayward has even been the friend of the paper when he was not assiduously working for the advancement of his own interests, public or private. Did not the Colonist insist upon the candidature of the gentleman who a few months ago, for the first time, humiliated his ex-Worship in the dust? We are quite sure the organ will do all in its power to atone for that great error of judgment. Its readers may to-morrow expect a lurid eulogy of the disinterestedness, the patriotism, the wisdom, the foresight, the hindsight and the general nobility of character of his ex-Worship.

As for the People's Harry, who can say a word in derogation of his course as a public man? There has never been the least shadow of turning in any of his actions, has there? Was there ever a man of such steadfastness of purpose, of such inflexibility of will, of such determinate character? The Premier is admittedly as weak and unstable as water, but with such stalwart as Harry

to stiffen his backbone, to hold up his hands when they get weary in well-doing and to direct his course when his wavering and uncertain judgment is at fault, the province will be all right.

It is not so easy to say what the judgment will be upon the case of Mr. Joseph Hunter. It will probably be that the Legislature would be a dull place indeed deprived of the scintillating wit, the genial good humor and the generous bonhomie of this far from Canine Scot. Besides, there is the connection to be considered. It is quite as unique as that of Mr. Pooley, of Mr. Bryden, or of that of any of the other practical candidates, who cannot be expected to lose sight of the "bread and butter" phase of the political situation. If our contemporary bears in mind the relation of the E. & N. to the nucleus of the campaign fund and the number of plumpers Mr. Hunter received last night, we are quite certain it will have nothing but that which is commendatory to say of the wisdom of the Conservative party in placing this candidate third upon the ticket.

The case of the Attorney-General is not so easy to deal with. Mr. McPhillips, unfortunately, has a political past. Not so many weeks ago the Colonist was quite sure he had no future. Naturally our contemporary desires time to reconsider the things it said such a short time ago. If in its quest of new qualities in the political make-up of its learned friend our contemporary grows to enthusiastic we shall be tempted to examine back files and to quote from them.

#### A JUVENILE'S BUMPTIOUSNESS.

Premier McBride has been pleading with the people of New Westminster not to turn their backs upon "The Boy." The Boy is the Premier himself, and it must be admitted that his remarks have a truly juvenile ring. Mr. McBride is always saying things "right here." One of the statements he made "right there" was that the present government would not have been able to treat with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company if Colonel Prior's administration had been permitted to give away practically the whole of the northern part of the province to secure the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. Such a statement as that is not likely to have a soothing effect upon the rankling wounds that are still painfully affecting a large section of the party in this city. But why need The Boy bother his head about the terms of the entrance of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company

been all arranged by a government which it is not stretching a point to say is much more competent to deal with the question than the crude administration of which The Boy is the irresponsible and fitting head. We have no doubt the Hon. Richard would be glad of an excuse for dealing with the Grand Trunk Pacific. He had hopes at one time, ap-

parently, that some sort of an arrangement could be arrived at which would have left something substantial in his hands, and which might have been utilized with advantage in the elections. But the bargain of the Liberal government at Ottawa was so complete in every detail that the emissaries of The Boy came home empty-handed. Now the juvenile head of the government is breathing out threats in his own simple way about what he will do to the Grand Trunk if it does not come to his terms. He evidently has some kind of hazy dream that he can keep it out of the province altogether. If it dares to employ Oriental labor he will boycott it; if it does not grant him the power to supervise the rates it proposes to charge he will get out an injunction against it, or do some other hasty and ill-considered thing. Let us see: Was it not the great Conservative party of which Mr. McBride promises to become such an ornament when he outgrows his juvenility that specially granted the C. P. R. permission to import Chinese laborers in order that that first Canadian transcontinental railway line might be cheaply built? And the Chinese have been with us every since, the party to which The Boy is so proud to belong and to lead in his own childish way absolutely refusing to do anything to remedy the wrong it thus inflicted, resisting through its representatives in the Senate even up to the present year the remedial measures proposed by the Laurier government. As for the regulation of rates on the Grand Trunk Pacific, they will be attended to by a stronger government than Mr. McBride is ever likely to lead. The Grand Trunk line will be built in spite of the loyalty of the McBride government, which evidently thinks it is in duty bound to support its friends at Ottawa even at the expense of the well-being of the province whose interests should be considered paramount.

#### ESQUIMALT.

Both Mr. Higgins and Mr. Pooley have announced themselves as Conservative candidates in the Esquimalt district. Each of the gentlemen came out of his own volition, and yet the organ of the government in this city has taken the one to its bosom and has read the other out of the ranks of the party. Mr. Higgins is assailed with a virulence which would possibly have been reserved for Mr. McPhillips if that gentleman had not by a very narrow majority scored at the convention he'd last night. As between Mr. Pooley and Mr. Higgins as citizens there does not appear to be much choice. Both have gone in and out before the people of Victoria for many years, and we have yet to hear of the individual who could point the finger of scorn at the private record of either. The one is a Tory by nature and disposition; the other has been all his life a Conservative. Each has sat as the representative of Esquimalt in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly. By what authority does the Colonist undertake to say that the one shall be granted and the other denied the right to appeal for the suffrages of the people of the old constituency? If it be true that Mr. Higgins will take more votes from Mr. Jardine than he will draw away from Mr. Pooley, the Conservative party should encourage him in his intention of appearing as a candidate. It should instruct the organ which poses as its mouthpiece to exercise better judgment in its criticism. But we doubt the sincerity of the declaration that the presence of Mr. Higgins in the field will strengthen the cause the Colonist has in its own peculiar way so enthusiastically espoused. It appears to us that there is a concern deeper even than concern for the fate of the McBride government at the bottom of the organ's abuse of Mr. Higgins. The "bread and butter" candidates are scarcer than usual, and their prospects more dismal than usual. The defeat of Mr. Pooley would be a



serious blow to the public life of British Columbia to her hurt. If violence on the part of the organ and a plentiful supply of "boodle" from the same source from which it strengthens its sinews can avert such a calamity the interests will be adequately represented. The sower has already gone forth to sow in Esquimalt constituency. But he is being watched.

#### THE CONSERVATIVE "TICKET."

At a meeting of the representatives of Conservatism in the city of Victoria held last night, the nominations of the party managers were ratified. Messrs. McPhillips, Heimcken, Hayward and Hunter are in the field, and the triumph of the machine is complete. To avoid any such disturbance as has been caused in the Esquimalt district, it was thought advisable to go through the formality of holding a convention, but for all practical purposes it would have been just as well if the master mind had been permitted to have its way and the rank and file had been told that its duty was simply to vote for the men selected by the intellects of peculiar acumen which have undertaken to relieve the common people of the burden of discriminating between the fit and unfit. As announced in the Times last evening, it had been decided that the Attorney-General, the minister who is yet without a portfolio but whose breast is filled with his hopes, the ex-Mayor who is a natural born politician and conservator of the rights and privileges of No. One, and a shrewd individual who at a critical point in his public career threatened to seriously damage an opponent who thought to have designs upon an assuaging diet of "bread and butter," were to be the candidates of the Tory party in Victoria. The programme was carried "to the letter." Now the insignificant mob whose duty is merely to vote according to instructions are in the position of their brethren of Esquimalt. Perhaps they are wondering how it was done. Possibly they may follow the example of a large section of the Conservative party in Nelson, of many of the other constituencies on the Mainland and of a majority of the districts on the Island, and sulk in their tents, leaving to the "workers" the impossible task of saving the government.

Evidently Mr. McPhillips has not yet been forgiven for the part he played in accomplishing the defeat of the Prior government and for the independence he displayed during his last term as a legislator. Even the prestige of his position as a cabinet minister scarcely saved the Attorney-General from being cast out into the darkness that pervades all beyond the pale of Toryism. Yet a greater calamity might have befallen the minister than rejection by the convention. A position alongside of that of Mr. Higgins as an independent supporter of the government might have been more tolerable than association with the forces of a united Liberal party in the city.

#### WHO IS TO PAY THE PIPER?

PREMIER McBRIDE has informed the people of New Westminster, from a public platform, that if their exhibition suffers through the act of government in putting forward the election date—again at the dictum of "political expediency"—any financial loss will "be made up to the directors."

What does this mean?

Those who are most familiar with the McBride school of politics are likely to conclude that it is nothing more than a phrase intended to console the prospective losers of business with the delusion that they have a promise, if a very intangible one.

If it really means anything practical and a guarantee to the citizens of New Westminster, then what is that meaning?

Has it come to this in British Columbia that with a constantly growing overdraft at bank, a "condition of finance" that admittedly demands an immediate session of the legislature to extricate the country from impending bankruptcy, and a depreciated credit through the same financial retrogression, the government shall propose to pay for its party mistakes and indiscretions out of the public purse?

And what else can it mean?

If Premier McBride is to be taken as for once making a promise in sincerity and frankly, his language seems capable of no other interpretation. He admits that in repudiating an official announcement of the election date, upon which New Westminster like the rest of the country had based its business arrangements, the success of the provincial exhibition has been jeopardized in order that the party of which he is the nominal leader may gain a possible advantage over their opponents.

"But," says the First Minister, "should the fair suffer any financial loss through the elections being brought on thus, it will be made up to the directors."

By whom? In what manner? The country has a right to know, and to know before it casts its ballots for the McBride government or against it.

Is the depleted treasury of British Columbia to be again invaded to pay in cash for the political blunders of Hon. Richard McBride and his colleagues, or for their political advantage?

Could any auditor general approve a voucher thus diverting one dollar of the public revenue?

And if the country is not to pay, who is?

The people of New Westminster ought to know to whom they are to look for compensation.

#### A WORD FOR THE OLD MEN

WHILE the Hon. Premier McBride and his government are busy with the work of their campaign, it is to be hoped that they are not too busy to give ear to a cry from Kamloops as to a real grievance—and one which should take precedence even of "political expediency." The World refers to the matter of the administration of the Old Men's Home, and there must be some assurance the government that has no desire to make of this a political matter, or to accomplish sought than some degree of necessary reform in administration such as will make the few remaining days of those of the country's pioneers as have found a supposed refuge in the Home, less wretched and more sunshine-illuminated.

During the past few weeks this paper has received numerous letters from Kamloops with respect to the conditions prevailing at the Home, and while it may be freely admitted that there is a tendency on the part of the aged toward irritability and undue criticism of their surroundings, charges are made which demand at least the immediate attention of the government.

It is stated for example, that there is discrimination between the penniless pioneer for whom the country has provided this home, and his more fortunate comrade who has still some little money left—that the one when ill has at his command such medical attention and such little special comforts as will alleviate his suffering and make his unpleasant lot a little less unbearable, while the other has not.

It is asserted, too, that neglect on the part of the authorities in charge has led to filthy and insanitary conditions among the unfortunate inmates of the Home, and that discipline among the staff is sadly inefficient, the bad results being naturally most apparent in the discomfort of the inmates.

There is a further charge of misappropriation to their personal uses or for any of products of the Home farm or garden, and the allegation that all appeals to Victoria for just investigation are treated with contempt.

The World is well aware that querulous old men are apt to imagine themselves shamed without an adequate foundation for complaint. At the same time the stories that have come from Kamloops as to mismanagement of the Provincial Home have been so persistent and so much of the same tenor that it would seem something must be amiss.

And if it be not, the only way to effectually convince the country of the fact is by honest inquiry, open and above board.

The conditions under which the hapless members of the little band of early pioneers pass through the twilight of their eventful lives are something that much concerns the public of today. British Columbians are neither heartless nor unappreciative. They recognize the value of the part played by the pathfinders of the province. They admit the obligation under which the generation of today is to the breakers of the wilderness. The

*The World  
continued on  
next page*

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recognizes that many who performed a valiant part in laying the foundations of the province may by their own improvidence or through the ill-luck that intrudes itself into the best laid plans of many men, or through a characteristic recklessness of the prospector type, in their declining years be found poor and dependent upon what the unthinking describe as public charity, but which in truth might very well be termed a public recognition and partial payment of its inestimable obligation to the pioneer.

It is therefore meet which ought that reflects upon the administration of the Home at Kamloops should be forthwith inquired into. If its administration is defective as has been so frequently alleged, reform is necessary. If the smoke of protest rises from no smouldering fire of mis-rule, the only way to prove it is by a full and fair investigation, in which the old men witnesses will be assured protection from all bullying into line and against the visitation of subsequent vengeance upon their whitened heads.

### THE PREMIER AND THE PRESS SATIRIST

THOSE who have enjoyed the pleasure of listening to any of those charming little speeches with which the editor of the Daily Ledger occasionally enriches the literature of post-prandial oratory in the Far West, have been quite converted to an appreciation of his quality as a quaint humorist and quiet satirist. They now have the satisfaction of seeing the qualities which they have so much admired transferred to the printed page, brightening and giving the spice of originality to the Ledger's editorial treatment of political topics.

It is the provincial premier's Saturday night speech at New Westminster, a speech characteristic in its bombastic generalities and its careful avoidance of plain pledges and simple statements of fact, that forms the text of the Reynolds satire, and no keener irony could be written concerning it than the opening lines of the humorist-satirist's "leader": "No one who listened to the address of Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, as he promised, in his native city of New Westminster, to open the first campaign he has had to fight as premier of his native province, could fail to be convinced by the clear, straightforward style of his remarks."

As those who have learned to appreciate the Hon. Richard's circumlocutory efforts in oratory—and there are few, not excepting the genial Harry McMecken, who have more completely mastered the art of talking in a circle—would remark, "clear, straightforward style" is distinctly good.

Nothing could more effectively describe a typical McBride speech—by contrast.

The motive of the Ledger in so bitterly satirizing the effort of the leader it is presumed to follow, or at all events was following yesterday, is not easily comprehended. But then all things in British Columbia politics are unfathomed in their complications, and the man who would seek to plumb the deep sea of motives in them has set himself a hopeless task. To follow the surface course of affairs political is really bad enough.

But in all honesty the address delivered by the honorable first minister which has invited the ironical compliments of the editor-in-chief of the Vancouver voters' list, challenges such attention from either friend or foe. It shows the premier to be capable of sadly misjudging the average intelligence of the community to which he addressed himself, for surely the time has gone by when a public man may with any degree of reason hope to favorably influence the verdict of any constituency by prophesying wholesale and indiscriminate victory for himself and his party, belittling the capacity and impugning the integrity of one of his most sterling opponents (as John Oliver certainly is to the present first minister), and carefully shirking the issues upon which the country wishes to hear from him and has a right to hear from him.

The old, old Conservative tactics of prefacing election returns with prophecies of victory "all along the line," when well aware of inevitable defeat in numerous constituencies, is not only obsolete today, but is so thoroughly ostrich-emulating as to be unqualifiedly ludicrous to those who look on.

The public man who would command such language as that quoted from the columns of the Ledger, written in sincerity, will meet the people frankly with what he believes to be the prospect in politics, or will be silent concerning probabilities. He will also avoid all beating about the bush and discuss the intentions and proposals of his party with candor and directness, instead of equivocating and guarding his every phrase with generalities and conditions designed to cover a withdrawal or change of front should such be dictated by "political expediency," that god of present day politicians.

The straightforward politician of this type may be wrong some times, but he commands the confidence of the people in infinitely higher degree than the too-careful politician in whose utterances simple sincerity is an absent quantity.

### CORRESPONDENCE

#### MR. McPHILLIPS' "BIBBAX."

Editor World.—I notice a letter from Mr. A. E. McPhillips, attorney-general, in one of the Victoria papers in which he denies, or at least does not remember, having used any such expression as has been attributed to him at Claxton on August 5. While not in the least surprised at the failure of his memory under the circumstances, I can assure him my memory is quite fresh on the point, as the right honorable gentleman was speaking directly to myself at the time, and when I replied that that was neither British freedom nor British justice, he answered that it was "imperialism." The right honorable gentleman must have very peculiar notions of imperialism.

Mr. Chamberlain, the greatest Imperialist of the day, is magnanimity itself in his treatment of our late enemies the Dutch in South Africa, and on account of the privileges and freedom he has already granted them, as well as by his tolerance and forbearance with their national sentiments, he has not only won, but commanded the admiration and confidence of the whole Dutch population, for himself, as well as for the Empire which he represents. The various nationalities are co-mingling and co-operating with one another in perfect harmony, and a great forward step has been taken towards the realization of

that genuine imperialism which the colonial secretary so ably and so ardently champions.

Not so, however, the imperialism of the attorney-general of British Columbia. A man holding such an important position in the cabinet as he does, who is supposed to administer justice impartially, and uphold the British constitutional practice of equal rights and privi-

leges to every British subject, be he free born or naturalized. Not so would he deal with them, but for the sake of party gain at a general election he would endeavor to work upon the patriotic sentiments of the free-born Britisher by setting race against race and raising an election cry of "Vote for one of your own nationality. Where would we be if they were in the majority? What would become of us if they were in power?"

These are the exact words of the right honorable gentleman, spoken directly to myself, but in the hearing of others, just as the Tees was leaving the wharf at Claxton.

I am a free born Britisher myself (and a Scotchman to boot). I yield to no man in my love and admiration for my native land and of the British Empire as a whole, including "the greater Britain beyond the seas." But far be it from me to refuse to those who were not privileged to be born within the Empire, but who have sworn allegiance, and who are good-law-abiding citizens, the same privileges and the same freedom which I myself enjoy. Therefore I say that the election cry which the attorney-general raised in this district is not only unworthy of the man himself, but tends to bring the important office which he occupies into contempt and disrepute.

No doubt the remarks of the right honorable gentleman were aimed principally at Mr. Herman, the Liberal candidate of the Skeena district, a gentleman who has been in the country for

the last twenty years, and who has won the esteem and confidence of the people of this district irrespective of politics, and which will be more fully demonstrated on the 3rd of October. There are, however, a large number of naturalized electors in this district of all shades and politics, who strongly resent the insult cast upon them by the attorney-general, and who are determined to enter their protest at the polls by electing Mr. Herman with a sweeping majority.

D. MacKENZIE.  
Claxton, Skeena District, B. C., September 4, 1906.

## JOHN HOUSTON NAMES A CABINET

### WANTS AFFAIRS OUT OF TRICKY HANDS

#### Harry Wright Still Awaiting Decision— Another Attempt to Get Re- count in Fernie.

The import of John Houston's remarks that he would fight Premier McBride in the party is being revealed. In his paper, the Nelson Tribune, Mr. Houston says: "Premier McBride and the members of his government have shown themselves to be incapable and tricky and treacherous, and it is the duty of the Liberal-Conservative members of the legislature to meet in conference and compel them to step down. He says the Conservative party is not without able men in the legislature, and suggests the following cabinet:

Carter Cotton, Premier and Minister of Finance; C. W. D. Clifford, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; Price Ellison, Provincial Secretary, W. R. Ross, Attorney-General; Thos. Taylor, Minister of Mines, and J. F. Garden, President of the Council.

"McBride and his ministers," he continues, "were not chosen by the Conservative party. Were an appeal made to the country to-morrow the McBride government would swamp the Liberal-Conservative party. Turn the tricky and treacherous incapables out so that honorable and able men will lead the party."

#### Sufficient "Brain Power."

Harry Wright at the close of the eventful public meeting in Nelson when Mr. Houston's course was approved of is reported to have said:

"I have got just as much brains as either Fraser, Fulton, or Tom Taylor, and if there are any portfolios going begging, I don't see why I should not put in for one of them."

His friends, it is said, suggested that there was not much time to lose if he meant to be in the running. There would probably be a stampede to Victoria in the course of a day or two and unless he hustled some he might find the prizes all captured.

Finding upon inquiry of Premier McBride that there were still some portfolios to be handed out he decided to make for the capital, and is therefore awaiting the decision of the Premier as to who will fill the vacancies.

According to Mr. Houston Premier McBride informed him during the time when the member for Nelson was supposed to be all but a member of the cabinet that the Provincial Secretaryship was to be joined with the office of Minister of Mines thus effecting a saving of about \$4,000. It is possible the Premier has changed his mind since that time, however.

#### Another Try For Ballots.

The Fernie ballot box trouble has not yet been settled, and S. S. Taylor, K. C., acting for E. C. Smith, the Liberal candidate, shows no sign of letting the matter drop until everything has been done to test the validity of the ballots in question.

When Mr. Justice Irving gave his decision the other day against having a legal right to call for the delivering up of the boxes to the Deputy Provincial Secretary he stated that the returning officer might have the power to call the boxes back, although he did not propose to give his opinion on that phase of it then.

At that time Mr. Taylor had taken the necessary steps to have this tested, and had written to the Deputy Provincial Secretary on the matter. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Sir:—Some time ago I wired you that we required the ballot boxes returned, together with all statements, papers, etc., in connection with the recount ordered by Judge Forin in the matter of the Fernie election. You intimated, as I understand, that you desired the order of a judge, we thereupon had Judge Forin make such order and to wire you. This order was forwarded by my agents at Revelstoke, Messrs. LeMaistre & Scott, and you have acknowledged receipt of it. You thereupon intimated that you desired the order of a



Supreme court judge, Mr. Justice Ives, in Nelson, but he has held that he has no power to make the same, and that section 154 does not go beyond the scope of chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, and does not give him power to order the delivery of these ballots, etc., for recount purposes.

I have always been of the opinion that a judge's order was not necessary in any event, and I simply acceded to your wish for the purpose of avoiding, if possible, unnecessary trouble and delay. It seems perfectly clear by section 44 of the statutes of 1890, chapter 25, when read in connection with section 152 of chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes that it is the duty of the returning officer to get these ballots, papers, etc., from you when a recount is ordered. Section 44 says that he shall obey the command of the County court judge and produce those ballots, papers, etc. Section 152 of chapter 67 says that immediately after the close of the election he shall mail a return to you of such ballots, papers, etc. Section 43 of chapter 25 of 1890, says that a recount can be ordered within 10 days after the close of such election, which would be also after such return had been made to you. It must therefore be clear that he shall obey, pursuant to section 44,

the command of the County court judge made during those 10 days, and shall produce the ballot boxes, etc., before the County court judge, and that it is his duty and his duty alone to get these ballot boxes back from you.

In the interests of justice and in order that the remedy provided by the statute may be given effect to, I appeal to you to return these ballot boxes to the returning officer for the purposes of such recount and I trust you will see your way clear to advise me accordingly. Yours truly,

S. S. TAYLOR,

Solicitor for F. J. Watson, the Applicant, and E. C. Smith, the Nominée.

The letter has been received here, but it is believed the Deputy Provincial Secretary will not take any action on it, claiming that he has no choice in the matter, but must, according to the statute, retain possession unless ordered to deliver them up by the Speaker or the Supreme court or a judge thereof for the specific purposes of instituting or maintaining a prosecution for an offence in relation to ballot papers or ballots, or of a petition questioning an election or return.

#### Appealing to Courts.

The prospectors interested in the coal and oil lands of Southeast Kootenay are seeking to have action taken with respect to their claims. In order to drive the government to a decision either in their favor or against their claim they propose to apply to the Supreme court for a mandamus to compel the mining recorder to issue a license.

The question of the rights connected with a reserve being put upon any section will then come up. It is contended by those seeking licenses that a reserve only applies to the surface rights. Minerals, it is contended are excluded under the Coal Mines Act.

Should the Supreme court of the province decide against the granting of such mandamus appeal is proposed to the Supreme Court of Canada, and if necessary to the Privy Council.

#### Liberal Leader's Views.

Jas. A. Macdonald, the leader of the Liberal party in the province, has given his opinion on several subjects now engrossing attention. Concerning the Fernie election matter he is reported to have said:

"The matter is sub judice at the present time and I have no desire to discuss its legal phases. Doubtless means will be found for carrying out the intention of the act, which undoubtedly admits of a review before a county judge on application at any time within ten days after the returning officer's report. Whether this is accomplished or not, the government is putting itself in the extraordinary position, by its refusal to allow the production of the ballot boxes, of obstructing the administration of justice rather than yielding, which is its manifest duty. A government that attempts to retain power by such means cannot hope to command the respect of even its own party. Any technical difficulty in the way of a review by the county court judge can easily be overcome by the government carrying out the plain intent of the law and permitting the review to proceed. If the government fails to do this it will be open to the charge of clinging to office in defiance of the will of the people.

"The situation created by the expulsion of John Houston from the cabinet," continued Mr. Macdonald, "reflects little credit on the McBride government. If Mr. McBride really wanted Mr. Houston in his cabinet and felt that he was a

suitable man for a cabinet position, he should have insisted upon the appointment, and if refused by the Lieutenant-Governor the only dignified course left for Mr. McBride was to have tendered his resignation for the Lieutenant-Governor's acceptance. If, on the other hand, Mr. McBride did not want to admit Mr. Houston to his cabinet he should have said so frankly and relieved the representative of the crown from the unpleasant position in which the latter was placed. Mr. Houston himself has doubtless gauged the situation correctly when he blames the Premier and his colleagues for what happened, but if Mr. Houston is right in this what must the people of the province think of men, supposed to be advisers of the crown, shirking their unpleasant duties and attempting to cast upon the Lieutenant-Governor a responsibility which they themselves should have assumed.

"McBride's delay in filling the cabinet," said Mr. Macdonald, referring to the political situation generally, "and thereby opening two constituencies, is a lamentable confession of weakness on his part. It is apparent that his want of promptness in this respect arises from a desire to ascertain what constituencies can be safely opened and not to satisfy himself as to which men are most capable of filling the vacant office. The province will not get the services of the men in the Conservative party best qualified to fill responsible positions, but of those who are thought safe for re-election without regard to their fitness.

*Times*  
Nov. 5/1903.

## Joe Martin on Governor's Action

Claims His Honor Was Not Justified in Rejecting Member For Nelson.

Points Out What He Alleged Is a Grave Injustice of the Whole Proceeding.

The action of the Lieutenant-Governor in refusing to admit Mr. John Houston, the Conservative member-elect for Nelson, to a position in the McBride cabinet, has drawn from Mr. Joseph Martin the following open letter addressed to His Honor:

Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière, Lieutenant-Governor, Victoria, B. C.:

Sir—I have read with a great deal of interest the correspondence between Mr. John Houston, M. P. for Nelson, and yourself, recently published by your direction. As the matter in question raises constitutional questions of great importance to the people at large, I venture to write you this open letter with reference to it.

I was present in the House when the incident to which you refer occurred. The conduct of Mr. Houston at the time was deserving of censure, but it appears to me that the real culprit was the leader of the government. When Mr. Houston declined to obey the order of the speaker, it was the duty of the leader of the House to at once propose a motion suspending Mr. Houston until he was prepared to obey the orders of the speaker. This was not done, and the failure to take this course it seems to me was a direct attack upon the dignity of the House. The point was raised by the opposition, but nothing was done. The only person who was in a position to assert the dignity of the House was yourself. If you had suggested to the leader of the government that it was his duty to take the matter up no doubt it would have been done at once.

Your letter to Mr. Houston shows that you were well aware of the incident, but it would seem to me you have punished in a very severe manner the fault of Mr. Houston, which, after all, was only an indiscretion, and overlooked at the time the fault of the Premier, whose conduct was inexcusable.

While not wishing to excuse it in any way, I must say that during the time I have been a member of the local House in British Columbia, I have been a spectator of many worse incidents, most of which have occurred since you occupied your present position.

Mr. Houston's error arose from a failing which is common to very many of our best citizens. Time and again I have witnessed worse conduct arising from the same cause indulged in by members of the administration and although Your Honor had the power of dismissal, nothing was done. I must also say that on several occasions much more disgraceful incidents have occurred without the excuse on the part of the perpetrator of the failing to which I refer, and yet Your Honor, instead of punishing the offenders did not hesitate to confer upon them the highest honors.

With regard to the constitutional point involved I infer that Mr. McBride, the Premier, assumes all responsibility for your action in refusing to accept Mr. Houston, otherwise I would look upon the incident as a grave attack upon the constitutional liberties of the people.

I might point out to you that on the 7th of September last, I wrote to you protesting very vigorously against the government being allowed, after fixing the date of the elections for the 31st of October, to change the date to the 3rd of October, leaving no less than two weeks between the notice of the change and nomination day. In response to this letter, Your Honor informed me that it had been laid before your responsible advisers. In other words you refused to interfere. At that time, as a matter of fact, you had no responsible advisers, and I have always understood that in case a government holding office without the approval of the people attempts to take an unfair advantage of its position, it is the constitutional right of the opposition party and the public at large to look to the representative of the Crown to protect them. In the case in question the unfairness of the action of the government was very plain, and, as a matter of fact, has resulted, as no doubt it was intended to, in retaining the present government in power. They have, as you are aware, a bare majority of one, and the election of their candidate in Lillooet by acclamation was brought about directly through the said change of date of the election. Just at that time our candidate retired, and the time was too short to enable us to obtain another. Judging from the result in Cariboo, which joins Lillooet, and in which the political conditions are practically the same, the Liberal candidate in Lillooet, had there been one, would have been elected easily.

Adverting again to the cause of Mr. Houston, it strikes me as a very strange thing that such a severe punishment should be meted out for so comparatively trivial an offence and were the same rule to hold throughout, a great many prominent individuals would at once bite the dust.

I might point out to you that in the Dominion parliament instance after instance can be pointed out where politicians of much greater prominence

than Mr. Houston have been guilty of similar breaks from the same cause, and yet no such punishment overtook them. In this list I could include as distinguished a man as the late Sir John A. Macdonald and many other prominent men on both the Liberal and Conservative sides.

Mr. Houston has, I think, in his letter to you, pointed out clearly the grave injustice of the whole proceeding. It has been demonstrated, as he states, that the people of Nelson have confidence in him, and no doubt they are fully aware of his one failing. Three times he has been elected mayor of that thriving city and twice as member of the provincial House. His last election to the House took place, of course, after the incident in question, and it would appear to be contrary to justice that the electors of the city of Nelson should be denied the privilege of their member taking his seat in the executive council, for so small an offence, especially as no law has yet been passed that members of the executive council must be total abstainers. Yours truly,

JOSEPH MARTIN.



# Columbian

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

## What We Have We'll Hold.

This sturdy British motto is one particularly applicable to the political situation in New Westminster district today, and if the electors are well advised they will show unanimity in acting upon it.

What we have is, properly first in our estimation, a Government headed by one of ourselves, the Hon. Richard McBride, who in five years has made his way to the front in Provincial affairs, winning the confidence of all parts of the Province without causing his own district to pay the penalty too often levied by public men who neglect their neighbors in order to prove the largeness of their minds, and the breadth of their comprehension of duty. We have sent some men of this type to the Legislature from New Westminster—if the reader does not identify them from his own consciousness it is useless to mention names. But against Mr. McBride his neighbors cannot levy this reproach, since we have always had in him a most attentive guardian of the interests of this district.

We have had very tangible evidence of Mr. McBride's solicitude for the welfare of his home and birthplace; and leaving out of the question several smaller services which will be recalled readily, a few of the more important public works secured from governments which Mr. McBride has supported or of which he has been a member, may be mentioned. First in importance is the network of highways leading to the city—the North Arm road down river, the Dewdney trunk road (the Premier's hobby, if he has one), the river road to Ladner, and the great bridge which will draw to New Westminster all the traffic that may be exchanged over these highways. In securing all these works Mr. McBride has taken a leading part, cordially acknowledged at the time each concession was obtained, and which should not be forgotten now when matters trivial in comparison are urged upon the electors by jealous rivals. Then we have in town the splendid city hall, the gift of a government of which Mr. McBride was a member, as their willing contribution towards helping us to recover from the calamitous conflagration of 1906. That around this city hall should have centred the cabal for the overthrow of the government created by our citizen Mr. McBride, is in particularity bad taste; but regrettable as it is the fact remains that it is only the prestige attached to occupancy of the Mayor's chair that makes Mr. Keary a possibility as a candidate. It is not in the interest of the city that our chief magistrate should take any active part in politics; but when he takes the field with no other ambition but to destroy the government headed by one of our own citizens, the breach of propriety is particularly glaring.

The works mentioned above are for the advantage of the whole public; but there have been many incidents appealing more particularly to individuals which show the McBride policy to be one of the development of each community by attention to its real industries, rather than allowing the larger centres to monopolize the patronage of the government and of local institutions. Our local machine shops, for instance, are represented in the machinery of the new government ferry on the Pitt river; and while we have observed that this is of individual interest, it is more, because every local institution operating a piece of machinery is directly concerned in

keeping open an institution like Mr. Schaake's, and must recognize that the equipment there is so expensive as to call for every dollar of local patronage that can be turned in, in order to be operated at a profit. We have heard, too, from merchants on Columbia street, of orders for supplies in their lines for local consumption given to them since the McBride Government has been in power; while for eight years past these supplies had been purchased at some central spot without any saving in price and shipped over to New Westminster. The profit on these orders may not be great, but the fact that the merchants can rely upon the Government offices buying locally enables them to keep on hand for the public convenience certain lines which there might be no profit in carrying without any certain customer. While we have the McBride Government in power we may expect this line of policy to continue, instead of the centralization of power and patronage which has helped so much to make other administrations unpopular throughout the province. The Government that shows a disposition to deal justly with each locality, always will be stronger than one impelled by local importunity to fatten one section at the expense of all the rest.

Some of these acts of consideration on the part of the McBride Government may be sneered at by opponents as little things; but are they little in comparison with the issues upon which electors of New Westminster are urged to turn down and out their honored townsman whose fortune has so signally favored by making him Premier at an age when few men are fairly introduced to public life? The issue of the date of election for instance. The people are asked by Mr. Keary to defeat Premier McBride, for the sole reason that election day falls on the date set for a lacrosse match here. For this event we expected to draw mainly from Vancouver, but to our disappointment find the club there arranging for a match on the same day. In the matter of injury to our interests this action by Vancouver is infinitely worse than the offence alleged against the McBride Government; but the Vancouver lacrosse club are not political candidates and no vials of wrath are poured upon them by our Exhibition manager. He singles out Premier McBride and his supporters; declares bridges and roads and city halls and fish trap policies and local benefits of all kinds to be unworthy of remembrance, in comparison with the one act for whose ill results, if any, the Premier had promised full compensation before Mr. Keary rushed into the political field.

The electors of this district, we are confident, have better judgment than Mr. Keary has displayed. We do not have to replace our ministerial friends by strangers in order to make our Fair a success; nor should we intimate to our parliamentary helpmates that our gratitude to them ceases upon the completion of any work they undertake on our behalf.

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# LIBERALS NAME A WINNING TICKET

A Bumper Convention Selects Its Standard-Bearers---Drury, Cameron, McNiven and Hall Endorsed by Meeting.



**R. L. DRURY**

who polled the highest vote at last night's gathering, is regarded as one of the brightest young men of the city. For years he has served in official and semi-official capacities on the school and hospital boards, where his gratuitous and valued services to the public were highly appreciated. The big vote he always polled for school trustee was indicative of the high regard and confidence felt for him by the people of the city. Educational matters have always claimed a great deal of his attention, he having been a teacher in Ontario.

It was not until the general elections of 1900 that Mr. Drury entered the lists as a candidate. The wonderful strength he then developed was little short of remarkable. In platform ability he completely overshadowed all his opponents, and his rapid improvement in that line was a source of congratulation to his supporters.

Young and energetic, with an absolutely clean record, and possessing the confidence of friends and opponents alike, his election on October 3rd is regarded as a certainty.



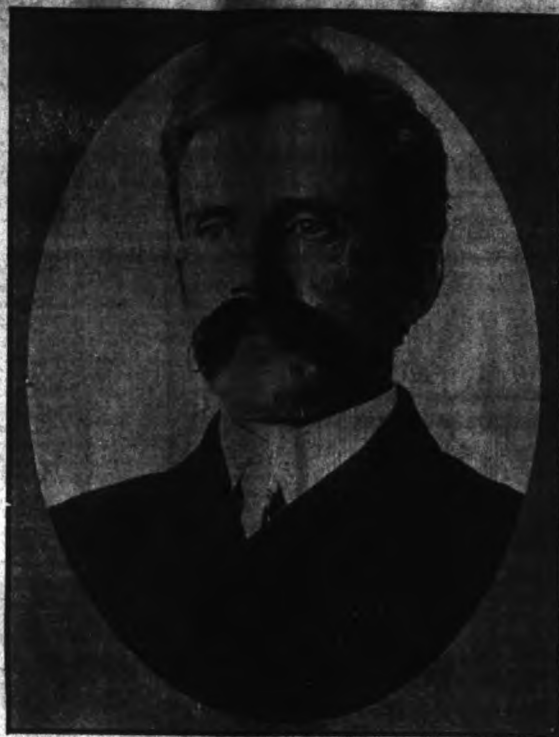
**ALD. W. G. CAMERON**

In Ald. Cameron the Liberals have another municipal veteran who, with a long career at the council board, has a reputation for uprightness and integrity which in itself will constitute a strong claim on the electors. In his own ward Mr. Cameron invariably heads the poll—a testimony to his "weariness" qualities with those among whom he lives, and whose interests he more immediately serves. At the council board Mr. Cameron has paid particular attention to financial questions, and has been chairman of the finance committee of that body for years. He is a ready speaker and a man whose judgment is regarded as almost faultless by a large number of friends.



**RICHARD HALL**

Richard Hall has been in the political field so long that he needs no introduction to Victorians. He has represented the city for some years, and from his wide business connection is peculiarly strong at the polls. Mr. Hall is also a comparatively young man, and an aggressive and skilful campaigner. In marine and sealing circles, where he is perhaps best known, he is held in high esteem, an esteem which is reflected in the big vote he always polls from that class. He has a large stake in the city, being a heavy property holder, and no one excels him in confidence in the great commercial future of this port.



**J. D. McNIVEN**

J. D. McNiven is a native of Bradford, Ont., where he was born in 1859, and has resided in British Columbia since 1891. A printer by trade, he worked at different points in Ontario, and for ten years in Winnipeg before coming to Victoria.

Mr. McNiven has always been prominently identified with the cause of trades unionism, and was one of the stalwarts of the Trades and Labor Council in this city when it was struggling for an existence. He assisted largely in the organization of a number of the trades unions of Victoria; was secretary of the Trades and Labor Council for a number of years, secretary and also president of the Typographical Union for some time, and has been associated with most of the movements for bettering the conditions of the laboring classes in this city. Conservative in his views, he has always stood for moderation and conciliation as between employer and employee. He has been a life-long Liberal, and an unobtrusive but earnest worker for the cause ever since his youth.

Last evening the Liberals of Victoria, in one of the most enthusiastic and undoubtedly the most unanimous convention held in the city, nominated four strong candidates for the election. The nominees were R. L. Drury, Ald. Cameron, J. D. McNiven and Richard Hall. All of them are popular and the Liberal party in the selection made have decidedly the start in the race.

In addition to those nominated the names of R. T. Elliott, W. F. Fullerton, Col. F. Gregory, Chas. H. Lugin and Major Nicholles were also before the meeting.

The voice of the convention was unmistakably in favor of the four names selected, and among their supporters will be found none more ardent than those who were not selected as the standard bearers. They accepted the situation in the spirit in which Col. Gregory expressed it. He said that the members of the convention should exercise their best judgment in making the choice which in their opinion would be

strongest at the poll. He claimed that right for himself.

The sentiment of the meeting was that in its opinion he was not sufficiently strong to carry the election. He would give those selected the same support that he would have, had he himself been chosen.

The other candidates expressed themselves in a similar manner, and at the conclusion of the vote the standard bearers were in turn given an ovation. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, which augurs well for the party's success on October 3rd.

The convention was a large one. There were present over four hundred, and from the start to finish not a discordant note was heard. There was represented all classes. The old time Liberals were there in good numbers, and vied with the Young Liberal Club in their enthusiasm. The latter was represented by a very large number of its members. The Labor interests were also well represented. At no time during the evening

(Continued on page 2.)



# LIBERALS NAME A WINNING TICKET

(Continued from page 1.)

was there the least appearance of a division in purpose.

In proposing the nomination of one of the candidates, a member of the Young Liberal Club of the city, speaking for that organization, said that far from being pledged to any particular candidates they had decided to endorse none of them individually, but would pledge their heartiest support to whatever four were named by the convention.

The convention showed a determination to have the Labor interests of the city properly represented. Two candidates essentially representing that class were put in nomination to be balloted for. J. D. McNiven, who stands high in the ranks of organized labor in Victoria, was among those selected to represent the party. Mr. Fullerton also made an excellent run for a place on the ticket.

The meeting was presided over by the president of the association, John Piercy. In opening the meeting he said he could cut out all unnecessary speech-making, and asked them to proceed at once to business. He read the following message from Hon Senator Templeman:

John Piercy, President Liberal Association, Victoria, B. C.:

Sorry cannot be at your convention. Hope it will be great success, that unanimity will prevail, and that best and strongest candidates will be chosen. They should all be elected. The information is that Kootenay, Yale, Cariboo and Vancouver Island will each return Liberal majorities. The personnel of the Liberal candidates, the great need for change from old Conservative order of things, and the misfortune that would follow success of McBride if his attitude to Grand Trunk is same as that of Senator Macdonald and Mr. Earle and Conservative party generally; are sufficient reasons for success of Liberal party. You have my best wishes.

W. TEMPLEMAN.

The reading of the message was the signal for an outburst of applause.

Nominations followed, with short speeches full of hope for the results of the election delivered by the proposers of the several candidates.

This was followed by the balloting. On the first of them 385 were cast divided as follows: Drury, 345; Cameron, 328; McNiven, 184; Hall, 164; Fullerton, 148; Elliot, 142; Lugin, 116; Gregory, 100, and Nicholles, 29.

R. L. Drury and Aid. Cameron, having received a majority of the votes cast were declared candidates.

On the second ballot Major Nicholles retired from the contest, and with 394 ballots cast the vote resulted as follows: McNiven, 202; Hall, 166; Elliot, 129; Fullerton, 130; Lugin, 96, and Gregory, 68. This decided J. D. McNiven as the third candidate for the suffrages of the electorate, and Col. Gregory then asked his name withdrawn.

On the third ballot 377 voted, divided as follows: Hall, 152; Fullerton, 93; Elliot, 90; Lugin, 42.

No one had secured the necessary majority vote, so that a fourth ballot became necessary. Mr. Lugin and Mr. Elliot withdrew their names, leaving the field to Mr. Hall and Fullerton. The ballot resulted as follows: Hall, 229; Fullerton, 143.

The nomination of the four successful candidates was then made unanimous. In turn the nominees were called upon for speeches.

Ring campaign addresses were given, the speakers receiving the hearty support of the audience. The keynote of all of them was the assurance of success.

R. L. Drury stated that he had had a high honor conferred upon him. He assured them that the honor was outweighed by the feeling of responsibility which attached itself to his selection. He promised he would to the best of his intelligence and strength endeavor to carry the Liberal flag to victory.

There was a mutual bond of responsibility. While a responsibility had been placed on the candidates, there was likewise a responsibility upon those who had elected them. The time before the election was short, but if all did their duty the candidates selected could be returned victorious. He asked for each

## APPEAL TO ELECTORS.

The following address to the electors of Victoria was passed without a dissenting voice at the convention held last evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. In addition, it is subscribed to by the four candidates, R. L. Drury, Aid. Cameron, J. D. McNiven and Richard Hall, who will be the next representatives of Victoria in the legislature of British Columbia:

Victoria, B. C., 15th September, 1903.

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

The members of the Liberal party, residents of the city of Victoria, in convention assembled, do hereby declare:

(a) Our absolute confidence in and our unqualified endorsement of the principles and policy of the Liberal government of Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

(b) That we heartily endorse the policy and action of the Liberal government of Canada in reference to the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway as a transcontinental national highway.

(c) That we also heartily endorse the action of the Liberal government of Canada in granting a bonus in aid of our lead-producing mines, a course of action which has increased the working population of the Sticam and Lardens district from 400 to 2,500 during the last six weeks; and

(d) That we unreservedly endorse and approve the action of the Liberal government of Canada in advancing the capitation tax on Chinese entering the province, first from \$50 to \$100, and again from \$100 to \$500, a total increase under the Liberal administration of \$450 per head.

We pledge ourselves to the support of a policy and all measures designed to advance the interests of the province and especially of legislation calculated to effectuate the purposes following, namely:

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

(a) By so regulating appointments and promotions that the staff of officials shall not exceed the number necessary for the actual conduct of business.

(b) By so regulating the conditions of service that efficiency shall be essential for the tenure of office, and length of service and efficiency shall govern promotions.

## FISCAL REFORM.

(a) By keeping expenditure within revenue, borrowing money, if at all, only for works of a permanent character.

(b) Reorganization and revision of the system of taxation of mines and minerals so as to encourage development.

## REFORM IN LAND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The thorough reorganization of the system of administration of provincial lands so as to put an end to the reservation of large areas for speculative purposes, and the present system of practically permitting the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to exercise the functions of the legislature.

(b) To hold the public lands in trust for the promotion of settlement and encouragement of industry. In the case of agricultural lands we favor free homesteads under conditions which shall effectually secure the land to actual settlers.

(c) Full and exact information as to all public lands fit for settlement should be obtained by the government and made available at every government office for the information of the people.

## THE FARMING INDUSTRY.

(a) Recognizing the importance of assisting to the utmost possible extent the development of the agricultural resources of the province, we are in favor of placing the Department of Agriculture on a thoroughly practical and efficient basis.

(b) In the interest of agriculture in what is commonly known as the "dry belt," the question of the proper utilization of the water supply for irrigation purposes demands and must receive prompt attention from the government.

(c) Careful inquiry should be made as to the provisions and effect when in operation of "Settlers Aid Acts" as in force in some parts of the Empire, with a view to the adoption in this province of some uniform and effective method of advancing aid to actual settlers under proper safeguards and on such terms as will render the settlement of the outlying districts of the province attractive and profitable.

## ROADS.

(a) The construction and repairing of roads should be placed under the control of local authorities or local officials.

## GAME ACT.

(a) The Game Act should be thoroughly revised so as to make effective provision for the preservation of all classes of game animals and game birds, and fish from wanton destruction. The act as revised should be rigidly enforced.

## EDUCATION.

Provision should be made in the province for:

(a) Higher education and technical education.

(b) The adoption of a standard series of text books and the furnishing thereof to the pupils at cost.

(c) The setting apart of school lands, so that when crown lands are surveyed into townships every sixteenth section, or some other adequate proportion, shall be set apart for school purposes.

## RAILWAY POLICY.

(a) Aid to railways should be limited to such amount and should be of such nature and character as may be actually necessary to ensure the early commencement and continuous prosecution of construction of railways through the outlying portions of the province, and should be subject to such conditions as will absolutely protect the interests of the people of the province, promote immigration and actual settlement, and effectually regulate rates.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

(a) Government ownership, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, of public services and utilities is sound in principle and should be carried out in British Columbia wherever practicable.

## STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, AND LABOR TROUBLES.

(a) Legislation should be enacted and enforced to conserve and advance the interests of both employers and employees and to prevent the waste and suffering caused by strikes and lockouts, and we favor the early establishment of a bureau of labor.

## PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

(a) We are committed definitely and unreservedly to the support of all such measures as may from time to time become necessary for securing the maintenance in their integrity of the rights of this province under the British North America Act, not only as to matters of legislation, but also as to the control of the public domain.

## RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(a) We pledge ourselves to the maintenance in the fullest degree of the fundamental doctrine of the Liberal party, namely, responsible government, the principles of which have been disregarded in this province to the great injury of the people.

Cumberland.  
News.

Sept 15, 1903

It is expected that on nomination day the Conservative party will bring forward a representative for this district. The supporters of true Conservative principles intend to make a sweeping victory through British Columbia. The time between now and election day is limited, and those who have the political salvation of the country at heart must not let the grass grow under their feet. The country stands in urgent need of representatives imbued with sound common sense, and who will not be afraid to stand by their principles. It is decided that Mr R. Grant will be the choice of Comox electors, and now he consents to stand, the people of the district and islands have every reason to congratulate themselves in choosing a man so thoroughly conversant with the needs of the settlers. Mr Grant is a man gifted with sound sense and practical ideas, and we feel assured that no important issues will be overlooked should he be elected.

So far the Liberals have not made a pronouncement as to who their leader will be, but it is inevitable that should the Liberal party be returned that Joseph Martin will be Premier of B.C. Old-time Liberalism without Martinism is very good, but there are enough Martinites in the Province to counteract any good they might do. This idea is both repugnant and intolerable to all who desire the prosperity of the Province. Joseph Martin is the strongest man in the Liberal rank. The rank and file of the Liberal party seem unable to rid themselves of him. While many are willing to do so, they seem afraid to denounce him openly, fearing that he may do them more harm than he has already. British Columbia has been brought into disrepute by him, both at home and abroad; never once has he introduced a resolution for the good of the public; he has proved himself utterly selfish, unworthy of the high trust imposed on him by the party he represents, and entirely inimical to the interests of the workingman. The public owes it to itself not to forget this at the next general election.



one to put forth an effort. That was what he had always done. They had a good cause to fight for. He felt proud of the Liberal party led by the great statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was sufficient power represented right in the convention to carry the election.

An election contest was one of the things which he shrank from. Now in the fight not a trace of that was left, and he was ready to do his part.

Ald. Cameron said that he had always been a supporter of the Liberal party. He felt that there was an excellent prospect of electing the Liberal ticket in the next election. There was a demand for a new government, a new policy and a new legislature. The country was all right, but they wanted a good Liberal government in power to restore confidence in it. The time was short and there was plenty of work to be done. They must get down to work at once. If returned the Liberal party and the people of Victoria as a whole would receive his careful attention. He looked forward to a full Liberal ticket being returned.

J. D. McNeven said that while he had not expected the honor, as would, now that he was selected, do his best for the party. He felt some timidity in launching into the broad field that he was now entering. He had no record in public life. His only recommendation he felt was that he did what was entrusted to him to the best of his ability. He was sorry that a place could not be found for all the candidates which came before the convention.

They had a hard fight before them, but he did not feel discouraged. He had little fear of the result. He thought that there was no need of fear. He did not consider those whom they were pitted against as sufficiently strong to carry the election in the face of the Liberal party. A great deal of attention had been given by him to the labor cause in Victoria. He was a Liberal, but his interest in the cause of labor would not be reduced in the least. He hoped to do something in that cause if returned to the legislature.

Richard Hall made a very short speech as the hour was late. He was prepared to do his best to make the elec-

tion a signal victory for the Liberal party. He had every confidence that the party would be victorious, and that the province of British Columbia would soon have a Liberal government.

In addition to the speeches by the candidates, T. W. Patterson gave an address in which he assured the audience that the feeling in the country was in favor of a change, and that October 3rd would result in the overthrow of the McBride government.

Mr. Paterson said he had just returned from the Islands constituency. In that riding it looked much brighter for the Liberal party than he had even expected to find it. The feeling in the outlying constituencies was altogether in favor of the return of Liberals to the House. There was every assurance that a Liberal government would be returned by a strong majority.

The McBride government was being supported by nearly all the old supporters of the Prior government. The feeling he found in the country was that the Prior administration deserved defeat. Many of the men who were now conducting affairs would be retired to private life.

The policy of the late governments had been what could they do to get votes enough to retain power. They were in consequence held up by their supporters. Under these conditions they could have no good government. For the past ten years they had not had a premier who would resign on principle. They were prepared to sink principle to retain power. They had worked disastrously to the country's welfare.

He met many men who said they had never before cast a Liberal vote who said that in this election they would do so. After this election it would be so. After this election Victoria was one of the strongholds of Liberalism in Canada.

C. H. Lugin also delivered a short address telling the audience that the rumors circulated to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in delicate health were all false. The Premier had told the speaker himself while in Ottawa that he had "turned the corner" and

was now fully recovered. He said his eye was bright and there was every evidence of his renewed vigor.

Mr. Lugin also took occasion to tell how popular he found Geo. Riley, M.P., at Ottawa. He stood well with both sides of the House, and worked assiduously for his constituents.

While in the House of Commons during his visit Mr. Lugin said an amusing incident occurred affecting this province, which he related.

Hon. Wm. Mulock, he said, was speaking on the floor of the House and stated that "all British Columbia was in favor of the new transcontinental railway." Cries arose from the Conservative side and the demand was made for his authority for such a statement. Holding up a letter, Hon. Mr. Mulock said: "My authority for the statement is H. Dallas Helmcken." Cries of "Who is H. Dallas Helmcken?" followed from the Conservative side. The Postmaster-General, scanning the letter again, announced that H. Dallas Helmcken was president of the Victoria Conservative Association.

The announcement was received with loud applause from the Liberal side, and evidences of disfavor from the Conservative benches.

But, continued Mr. Lugin, "don't be deceived. Don't think that because that letter was written that the McBride government will not work hand in glove with R. L. Borden in opposing the building of that transcontinental line."

Mr. Lugin then went into the advantages to be derived by the building of that line to which so much was due to the wisdom and foresight of the Liberal party.

With cheers for the candidates selected and the singing of "God Save the King," the meeting dispersed, those present going forth feeling assured that at the election the four popular candidates will be returned by safe majorities.

#### PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AFFAIRS

After an attentive perusal of Premier McBride's "brilliant two hours' oration," delivered in New Westminster on Saturday evening, we quite agree with the general Conservative verdict that the deliverance was worthy of the man and that that man rose nobly to the occasion. Apart from the special and tearful plea for charitable consideration for the case of The Boy who heroically sacrificed a cabinet position on a matter of principle, and from violent, indignant, and sometimes, it must be admitted, childish denunciation of John Oliver (who virtually brought about the downfall of Colonel Poirer and cleared the way for the calling in of Mr. McBride), there are some really noteworthy sentences in the "oration," as the first announcement of the policy of the Conservative McBride government has been termed. We have already alluded to the announced determination of Mr. McBride "right here" to oppose the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway through British Columbia unless he is given a voice in the determination of rates and in the matter of class of labor that shall be employed on the work. But that is a thing of no importance, inasmuch as The Boy knows that the Dominion government will see that the rates are placed upon a reasonable basis and he will understand by and by the impossibility of the employment of Chinese on the work. At the same time, it must be conceded that if the people of British Columbia were to proclaim to the world by returning the McBride government to power that they are opposed to the prosecution of such an important undertaking, the effect would not be encouraging to the Dominion administration, which purposes spending upwards of twenty-five million dollars in opening up the country and preparing the way for the times of great activity whose borders we are now but entering. But that is a matter of relatively small importance to the electors of Victoria, inasmuch as The Boy can hardly inflict much damage by his partisan and therefore impotent opposition to the railway. The Laurier government is stronger in the Dominion to-day than it has ever been. The Toronto World, one of the ablest Conservative newspapers in Canada, managed by a member of parlia-

ment who is in close touch with politicians and is constantly feeling the pulse of public opinion, admits that the Grand Trunk Pacific project is one of the "grandest vote-catching schemes" that has ever been launched in Canada. Of course that is not the light in which it is rewarded by the statesmen in whose minds it was conceived. The work will be undertaken because it is necessary to the development of the country—because it will at the very least compensation double the productive power of the Dominion within a few years of its completion. But Liberals are not impervious to the influence of votes. They are pleased at this expression of opinion from an enemy—an expression which is not likely to weaken them in their determination to push forward the work. Mr. McLean's counsels have evidently been taken to heart by the leaders of the Conservative party, because notwithstanding the loud anthems which have been raised by the Tory press from Victoria to Halifax about the alleged disintegration of Liberalism, the opposition is in a panic at the prospect of a general election during the present autumn. The members of that bold party have got the idea into their heads that there is bound to be an appeal to the people. There is no reason for that opinion except the conviction that if they were in power now they would take advantage of favorable circumstances and secure an extension of their term of office. They fancy Sir Wilfrid Laurier will follow the Conservative practice. That is the reason of the obstruction in parliament which has laid Mr. Borden upon a sick bed. It must be made impossible for the Liberals to go to the country. That is the state of mind of the Conservative party at the present time, that is the feeling with which it regards the possibility of a general election. To add to its demoralization, Mr. Blair has to all intents and purposes confessed that he made a mistake in opposing the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. Not a single political friend of his from New Brunswick voted with him against the government. The opposition has gained one recruit, the man of vaulting ambition who thought the Premier's health was ruined and that he might step into his shoes. It is welcome to Mr. Tarte and all the strength that erratic politician will give the cause. That is the actual state of affairs in the federal field, and no amount of

ening the McBride cause can alter the facts. It is evidently hoped that the prospect of a change of government at Ottawa may influence impressionable voters in British Columbia. There is but one Conservative government elect-

ed by the people in any part of Canada. That is the Roblin government of Manitoba. There will be but one Tory government of any kind after the 3rd of October. The political cuckoos of British Columbia will be turned out of the nest shortly after that date.

#### THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR DUTY.

For the first time in the history of Victoria the forces of Liberalism and of Conservatism are joined to battle in a British Columbia provincial contest. The champions of the Liberal party were chosen last night at one of the largest, one of the most enthusiastic and one of the most harmonious conventions ever held in this city. The spirit of the gathering was most hopeful, while the loyalty with which the decision of the convention was received, the enthusiasm with which those whose names had been unsuccessfully submitted as candidates announced their determination to work with might and main to assure the return of their more fortunate fellows, indicates that one of the hardest fights for supremacy on record has been inaugurated and that Messrs. Drury, Cameron, McNeven and Hall will play a conspicuous part in inaugurating a new era in the public affairs of British Columbia.

Now that the preliminary operations are over the electors may look forward to a determined assault upon the McBride government, the methods by which it was brought into existence, the programme it has reluctantly adopted and the means by which it hopes to retain office. The Premier is the one man in the combination who appears to be capable of saying anything that would attract attention even in a ward meeting, and it would probably be worth the

writers of the party he has forced himself into the leadership of it means could be found of keeping his mouth closed for the next two weeks. The chief plank of his platform consists of opposition to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and to the policy which has increased the population of lead mining regions of British Columbia more than a hundred fold within the past few months. If the Premier were a man of discernment he could perceive that the people of British Columbia thoroughly comprehend the extent of the revival that has already come over the province and are completely seized of the situation that will be developed as soon as the work of building the new road is begun and the tremendous expansion that will take place in the zone of our activities after it is completed. But the Hon. Richard is not the man to "take occasion by the hand." He is not a man of fine discrimination, nor by any means as far-seeing as that fine model for all Conservatives, the astute remodelder of the party. And so the Premier blunders along, saying the very things he ought not to say and attacking the projects he ought to deal with tenderly. But then Richard, you know, "wants to say right here," to use his own classical language, "that he is a Conservative first, last and all the time," and he feels under obligations to his leader at Ottawa to justify himself, to prove his fitness for the position he has usurped.

If the unreasoning and ill-judged opposition of Mr. McBride to all that fills the hearts of the people of British Columbia with hope for the future be not enough to insure his condemnation and the extinction of his government at the pending elections, the fact that all the elements of misrule, of corruption, of self-seeking, all grasps of unjust privileges, all who would despoil the public of its rich natural heritage—in a word, the "old gang"—have either been nominated by the Conservative party or have nominated themselves as supporters of the government, would be sufficient to call down the vengeance of an outraged people on the 3rd of October. It is morally certain that there will be such an uprising of electors on that date as will shake the too long established order of things in this province to its foundations. Advice from the Mainland says there are indications of a conviction in every constituency, and that in the new Assembly scarcely a wreck of the old order will remain. The Liberal can-

didates who were nominated last night will be an important factor in this great house-cleaning operation. Mr. Hall may be relied upon to do his duty. As for the others, they are men whose records will bear scrutiny and who may be depended upon to conduct themselves as faithfully in the wider sphere which is opening up before them as they have done in the past within their more limited field.

Times  
Sep 16/03



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Sept 16/1903

#### FISHING.

Premier McBride has proclaimed as the policy of the government unalterable and inflexible opposition to the introduction of fish traps. He says he is determined that the more economical, the up-to-date method, the method which must prevail in the end, shall not be adopted if he can prevent it. The fishermen have stood by him in the past and he will be their friends in the future. This is an interesting and a timely announcement. The quality of gratitude is quite pleasing, especially so in politicians, who are credited with great facility in forgetting events that are past. Still a statesman who aspires to rule a country in wisdom and understanding should not make rash promises in his political pronouncements. If the spirit which animates Mr. McBride's address had prevailed in the past the world would have made no advancement. We should now be doing everything—reaping harvests, making shoes, setting type, printing papers, spinning wool, sewing garments—by hand. It is true that if all the world had been forced to follow such a course because advanced processes would apparently have deprived a few men of employment, we should never have comprehended the magnitude of our loss. But in this case our competitors in the canning business refuse to stick to obsolete methods. They must use traps in taking fish or go out of business altogether. It has been suggested that if they were reasoned with in a persuasive way they might be convinced that their system was endangering the craft in general, and induced to pull up their piles. But we all know that while a fish runs there will be traps across the Sound to catch it. It is freely admitted that when the final point of competition is reached the canners using traps will be able to easily overcome their rivals on this side of the water. It has been demonstrated that the industry can be conserved just as effectually by regulations under the trap system as under any other. Why the opposition, then? Simply because it is surmised that a few fishermen will be thrown out of employment. As a matter of fact nothing of the kind would occur. There might be a change in the nature of the operations, but the labor would be required just the same. It would be employed more steadily and probably at higher rates than is the case at the present time. The history of progress in fishing would be the history of every other industry in which the march of improvement was at first resisted, but ultimately accepted as inevitable. The pronouncement of Premier McBride is therefore, not merely that of an opportunist, but that of an unreasoning demagogue. We should like to hear some of his disciples in this city preach a discourse from the text, "I am unalterable in my determination to prevent the establishment of salmon traps."

News-Advertiser  
Sept 16/1903

#### THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—One reason given by the Premier for expediting the elections is the necessity of putting the finances of this Province on a better footing. I presume there is no one on either side who does not agree that this is the most important question that can be placed before the electors.

For several years the revenue has been about \$700,000 less than the expenditure. It is therefore incumbent upon every candidate not only to agree that an equilibrium shall be established, but also to show some workable plan whereby it can be done.

In every advanced plan, however, it should be borne in mind the people cannot bear much more taxation; nor will the civil and other services stand any great reduction. Indeed, the Works Department is daily called on for increased expenditure; so also is the Education Department.

The immediate financial need, then, is not only to equalize revenue and expenditure, but also to increase it to growing needs. In our view the Dun-

smuir Government passed two acts which indicate a plan whereby this may be done. The acts are those prohibiting the export of lumber and the taxing of coal.

As a preliminary I would suggest that royalties be abandoned and a tax substituted. This would place all land, no matter whether Crown-granted or not, on precisely the same footing, and at the same time clear away the confusion that has arisen in the public mind caused by the retention of a royalty in lieu of the imposition of a tax. Two items from the report of the Lands and Works Department show the iniquity which this confusion of thought has caused. The B. C. Mills Timber & Trading Company paid last year in royalties over \$30,000 on sixty million feet of lumber, but the Victoria Lumber Company, on twenty-eight million feet of lumber, paid less than \$500. And all because in one case the land had been wholly granted, and in the other, by the retention of a royalty, only partly so; whereas had both been wholly granted, both would have been equally taxed or untaxed.

In lieu then, of royalties, I would suggest a tax to be placed on all lumber, with a rebate in favor of all used or manufactured in the Province, leaving the sum payable to the Treasury the same as the present royalties. This would put all the lumber mills and the lumber lands on an equality.

The prices paid for lumber on the other side, according to quality and kind, is from \$2 to \$7 a thousand higher than here. The demand is practically unlimited. It has, therefore, been proposed that the tax should average \$2.50 a thousand, with a rebate of \$2 in favor of the home mills. At this rate, I am assured, the tax, payable by the foreigner, would never be less than \$400,000, and might be as high as \$500,000 a year. Recently United States capitalists bought large limits, and are said to contemplate shipping the logs at the rate of not less than a hundred million a year. With a tax as proposed, they would have to pay \$200,000 a year, or change their plans and build the mills on this side.

As with lumber, so with coal. Abandon the royalties and impose a tax with rebate in favor of all used at home or shipped in British Columbia-built cars and ships. With a tax of 50c a ton (that is the United States is 65c), and a rebate of 40c, the sum paid by the home consumer would be unchanged. The average export is 900,000 tons a year. At 40c this will equal \$360,000. This sum the coal masters would have to collect and pay into the Treasury, or establish car-shops and ship yards. In either case the Province is equally benefited. But in the latter case the coal masters would add the profits of manufacturers and shippers to those of mine-owners.

Once more, the Province has spent in developing the lands in the Dominion railway belt a sum of close on \$10,000,000, and is liable for an annual charge of between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Much of this land is still held by the Dominion, and cannot be taxed. In equity the whole of this should be paid by the Dominion. So also should the cost of the further work required to complete the reclamation.

Had the money been spent in developing the E. & N. Railway lands—lands given in precisely the same manner—the iniquity would be so apparent no one would rest a moment until it was all refunded. In one case, however, the matter is a great deal more inequitable. We pay no taxes to the E. & N. Railway, but in 1902 we paid the Dominion over \$200,000 in duties on foodstuffs, all of which could have been grown in this railway belt if it were properly reclaimed. These duties were put on for the purpose of developing agriculture in the Dominion. In the other provinces it is so spent—but here, not a cent.

Coupled then, with the claim for a refund should also be a demand for this \$200,000 a year to be used in opening up our agricultural resources.

In these three ways, without adding a cent to local taxation, the outsider can be got to pay:

On exported lumber, probably... \$400,000  
On exported coal, probably... 250,000  
A refund of a certain percentage of the food taxes, say... 150,000

A total yearly sum of..... \$800,000

an amount sufficient to equalize expenditure and revenue, with a margin over for other needs.

Another matter of great importance is railway construction. The late and preceding Governments believed themselves anxious to promote this, but their methods have proved sterile.

These methods were apparently designed to safeguard the interests of the promoters; to give them an abundant profit; but ignored absolutely the security and interests of the man who was

to build the railway. This must be revised, or no railways.

The financial position of the Province is such that it cannot give cash subsidies, nor increase its annual expenditure by guaranteeing bonds; further, it is contrary to all good policy to allow railway companies to become land owners—their business is freighting, that and nothing else. Still, railway companies cannot be expected to build lines into the wilderness without some inducement.

These conditions are absolute, and if they were the whole, would render railways almost impossible. But there are others. First, the Dominion will help by cash or a limited guarantee, provided the lines "be for the good of Canada," and be built under a Dominion charter. Second, capitalists are prepared to build, provided these charters be obtained, and to build on Provincial leases if the Province will obtain the charters and supplement the Dominion aid with an agreement that it will reserve a railway belt and set aside the whole of the revenue derived from the sale or rentals of the land therein for the purpose of meeting the interest and sinking fund of the capital invested.

In this way there would be no addition to the Provincial debt, no charge against current revenue, or any payment due or payable till the cash from the sale or rental is already in hand—nor then would more be used than necessary to redeem the bonds. Further, as in the redemption of the bonds the leases would expire and the lines become the property of the Province, Government ownership would slowly but surely be attained—that is, Provincial ownership under Dominion charter and control.

A somewhat similar plan might be adopted to establish a growing and continuous source of revenue for educational purposes.

Doubtless there are many other and better ways, but I leave others to point them out, careful only to enforce the facts that expenditure and revenue must be equalized and railways built; and further, that the thing now most needed is to elect men who not only know these things, but also know how, and are willing to do them.

Railway lines are essential to good, honest government. It is just as essential in politics as in chess—there must be the black and the white—but in both cases it is very poor playing when all the men are pawns.

Yours, etc.

T. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, September 12th, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Macdonald and Mr. C. M. Marpole were arrivals on yesterday's Imperial Limited.

Colonist  
Sept. 16/1903

## Government Takes Action

Attorney General McPhillips Desires to Restrain Wellington Colliery Co.  
*Colonist*  
Injunction Applied For to Keep Chinese Out of the Coal Mines.  
Sept. 16, 1903

Yesterday Hon. A. E. McPhillips, Attorney-General for British Columbia, made a motion to Mr. Justice Irving for an interim injunction to put the Chinese employed by the Wellington Colliery Company in its mines at Cumberland out of those mines immediately. Mr. Justice Irving said that he preferred not to do this, as it might prejudice interests, and he would rather hear what the company had to say on the matter before he did anything. He accordingly directed that notice be given to the company, and said that he would hear the motion for an interim injunction on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The attorney-general will then appear for the province, whilst it is expected that the company will be represented by Mr. Laxton, as Mr. Cassidy, who had charge of the case recently heard at Cumberland, is out of town.

As is well known a former case of this kind was taken to the Privy Council, which decided that the matter was ultra vires of the province. The Company took its stand upon that decision, and was able to laugh at all attempts to get the Chinese out of the mines. The present government determined to do something in the matter, and last July made the first move. Mr. Rogers representing

Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton and Barford, proceeded to Cumberland and entered action against the Wellington Colliery Company for infringement of the Colliery Mines Regulation Act, in employing Chinese in the coal mines. Mr. Cassidy appeared on behalf of the company.

The result of that case was that Superintendent Little was fined, and it was enacted that no Chinese should be employed below ground at all. The company declared its intention of fighting this enactment again up to the Privy Council, and since that date it is alleged, has been regularly employing Chinese workmen in the coal mines. In recent action taken yesterday the government state that the company is not allowed to employ Chinese in that capacity.

The course of the government's crusade against the employment of Chinese in the coal mines is being followed with great interest by the people generally.

"NEWS-ADVERTISER."

P.O. Box 81. Vancouver, B.C.

WEDNESDAY, ... September 16, 1903.

## THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S POLICY.

The policy outlined by Mr. McBride at New Westminster on Saturday last will unquestionably meet with the approval of a very large number of the electors. As declared by the leader of the party which, there is no reasonable doubt, will be confirmed in power by the electorate on October 3rd, it has an importance and will receive a consideration that would not be the case under other circumstances. It may, therefore, be regarded as the outline of the character and scope of the administration under which the Province will be enabled to progress and prosper during the next four years.

The first duty which the Government undertakes is that of bringing about stability and order in the various departments of the administration as a preliminary to real and genuine Civil Service reform. The circumstances of the past three and one-half years have made this one of the most urgent and important duties that the Government could undertake. It is notorious that the expenses of the administration of Provincial affairs increased enormously and suddenly after the retirement of the Semlin-Cotton Government. There were no legitimate grounds for the large and general increase in the cost of the Civil Service that was shown in the Estimates passed at the first session of the Legislature which met shortly after the Dunsmuir Government came into power. Extravagance was seen in almost every department, and it almost seemed as though Messrs. Dunsmuir, Turner, and Eberts had determined to see how marked they could make the contrast with the careful and moderate estimates of the preceding year. To the prodigality in this detail of expenditure, and the lavish outlay on public works for political purposes, also sanctioned at the same session, must be ascribed to a considerable extent the enormous additions made to the Funded Debt and the unsatisfactory condition in which the present Government has found the Provincial Treasury.

Besides the necessity for greater economy in connection with the expenditure incurred in the administration of the affairs of the Province, the efficiency of the service will be greatly improved by an overhaul and reorganization of it. It has attained its present proportions rather by accidental accretions from time to time than by a development and enlargement of it on any regular plan or system. That fact is no doubt the cause of the undue expense of the administration and at the same time of much of the inefficiency that is complained of in connection with some branches of the service.

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There is also another fact that must be taken into account in the work of reconstruction. That is that the material and physical conditions in British Columbia have undergone great changes in the course of the last 25 years. In the later Seventies and early Sixties the facilities for communication and transportation were few, primitive, slow and very costly. The system under which the Government business was carried on throughout the immense area of the Province had to be adapted to the existing conditions. A journey from Barkerville or East Kootenay, or from Omineca or some other remote point to Victoria involved an outlay of time and money far greater than is now necessary, and also the maintenance of a system of official machinery which has become antiquated and out of date under the conditions of to-day.

This is one of the matters to which the Government is pledged to give early attention, and from its character may be first considered in a review of the policy on which it appeals for support.

#### THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

The candidate selected by the Liberal Convention last evening to contest the five seats for Vancouver deserve and they will certainly receive our sincere sympathy for the position in which they are placed by the action of the Convention. To have to fight when victory is known to be impossible is a situation discouraging even to veterans. But with the exception of Mr. Martin, the other Liberal candidates are now to have their first smell of powder in actual political warfare. While Mr. Martin's nomination to the first place on the ticket is a proof that the party has found it impossible to dispense with the experience and courage gained in many campaigns, it is understood that he will not be distinguished by the official rank of leader. As both he and his comrades are likely to fall in the fray, neither he nor they can receive any but posthumous honors, and these are scarcely calculated to stimulate endeavor or call out the latent courage. As we began, so must we close with the expression of sincere sympathy for the little band, without a leader or a policy and whose political days are numbered.

## FRASER SURE OF WINNING

Clear Enunciation by the Conservatives.

LARGE AUDIENCE AT HARDY HALL.

*Phoenix Pioneer*  
Messrs. Fraser, Kerr, Burrell, Miller and Hewitt Made Good Addresses — Mr. Clement Declined.

*Sept 16, 1903*

Last evening the Conservatives held a rally at Hardy-McKenzie hall, and at noon to-day will hold another at the same place. At last night's meeting the hall was crowded to the doors, and some of the best speeches of the campaign here were heard. G. W. Rumberger presided, and introduced the speakers, the first of which was George A. Fraser, the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Fraser held the attention of his audience, and told just where he stood on the questions before the people. He did not think the Socialists themselves expected to win, and therefore it was between the Conservatives and the Liberals. The speaker then went on to show how little the Liberals had

done for the cause of the laboring man in the past, notwithstanding the claims set forth by the leaders of the party. He also referred to the coal license matter, about which such a noise has been made in this campaign, and stated that Premier McBride had told him personally that he intended to issue the licenses.

Mr. Kerr was the next speaker and repeated, in large part, the address he gave here last week on the rise and progress of Socialism. As usual he was well received.

W. H. P. Clement, the Liberal candidate, was then called upon, but for reasons which seemed to be personal, he declined to take part and left the hall.

Mayor Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, then took the platform and delivered a thoughtful and interesting address. He took up what several Liberal speakers had said at previous meetings, and appealed to those present to think carefully on topics being discussed in this campaign, as he had done, and they would decide that the Conservative party offered the best opportunity of giving this province what it has needed for several years—a stable government. Mr. Burrell is a pleasing speaker, and interspersed his remarks with witty anecdotes that illustrated the points he made.

Then Ernest Miller, of Grand Forks, made an address, and also showed the uselessness, now, of attempting to carry out the aims of the Socialists, no matter how much they might be believed in. Mr. Miller also severely criticised the attitude of the Liberals toward labor.

Edward Hewitt, of Vancouver, was the last speaker of the evening, and dwelt more particularly on the advantages of the Conservative form of government.

The meeting was a model in one respect, in that it did not last so long as to tire the listeners. Next Tuesday Premier McBride will be in Phoenix, and on Thursday Sir Hibbert Tupper and Hon. A. S. Goodeve are expected to speak for the Conservative party.

Speaking to the Pioneer man yesterday, Mr. Fraser, said that he felt certain of victory at the polls next Saturday, and that word from all over the province was to the same effect.

## VANCOUVER DAILY LEDGER

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1903.

### STRONG GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

There can be no better indication of the perfect organization which prevails in the ranks of the government supporters than the evidence which is given in the state of the candidature in all constituencies. When the Vancouver contingent of five government candidates is selected at tonight's convention, every constituency in the province will have Conservative or government representation in the field. Nothing could be more convincing.

But to give conviction further emphasis, it is only necessary to examine the character and standing of the nominees of the party. There has been singular unanimity and accord throughout the province in the very difficult work of selecting suit-

able candidates, and making the selections without arousing those feelings which even political friends are bound to meet with at times. Indeed, in far other affairs than politics it is at times difficult or impossible to avoid friction. It is a subject of congratulation among the hosts of government supporters that there have been no signs of discord in any way.

Of the men who have been selected in the various parts of the province, it would be empty flattery to say they are the best men in the country. There are other just as good men, but the men selected, while possessing individual merits, have the stronger recommendation that they are the choice of a united party. That ensures the support of a large section of the electorate, and the influence of every individual in the party.

When a government with such a strong following appeals to the people and is able to present candidates worthy of confidence, it is unnecessary to impress upon the electors that such a government, if returned, will be in a position to carry on the affairs of the country with every prospect of harmony and continuity. There is the further guarantee, from the stamp of men selected, that the legislature which will contain a majority composed of these men will conduct its affairs in a way to command respect and confidence.

The government of the day, headed by Premier McBride, being in this proud position, has in opposition to it, something approaching very near to chaos in the Liberal ranks. There has not been united action, and there are many ridings without Liberal nominees. Just what they propose to do, the Liberals have so far failed to make clear. Certainly they have not been able to place themselves before the people as the Conservatives have done.

The electors should find little difficulty in deciding that the interests of the province are much safer entrusted to the hands of a strong government with a strong party at its back, rather than to a headless organization with a disrupted party, drifting aimlessly on the tide of events.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

On October 3rd the electors of British Columbia will decide to let well enough alone.

The Liberal nominee in Rossland opens his campaign with a denunciation of Joseph Martin. The Opposition will have a great time when it meets to elect a leader.

The Liberal papers have not yet



pointed out what they have to offer the province in return for the defeat of the McBride government. They simply wish the electors to turn out the stable and strong administration now at the head of affairs and put the reins of government into the hands of a party rent to the core with jealousies and dissensions.

The "white shirted hoboes" of Rossland do not seem to take kindly to the selection of Joseph Martin as leader of the Liberals. They surely do not imagine that any other selection would be agreeable to that gentleman himself.

The Liberals up in Nelson believe they have their Moses in S. S. Taylor, the Opposition candidate. They argue that as few people know him there could be little objection to him as leader. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer and he might gather around him a cabinet of legal lights. Take, for instance, Joseph Martin, J. A. MacDonald, of Rossland; Smith Curtis, and E. V. Bodwell. There would be about as much harmony in that combination as in any other the Liberals could name.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, the nominee in the Slokan riding, showed evidence of so much strength at the beginning of the campaign that his Liberal opponent dropped out of the field. Slokan Conservatives chose wisely when they selected Mr. Hunter. He is a type of the men who will some day make the Slokan great; a shrewd and successful business man, and one whose long residence in the silver camp has given him a thorough insight into the needs of the district. Various efforts were made in the past to get Mr. Hunter to run for the local house but not until the government of the province was put on a substantial basis would he consent to let his name go before the electors.

*Colonist*  
Sep. 16/1903

## Are Four Good Men and True

Brief Biographical Sketches of the Quartette of Conservative Candidates.

Leaders in Business Enterprises And Prominent in Professions.

All of Them "Solid Men" With Large Interests in City They Will Represent.

Well known and highly esteemed by all, as are the gentlemen who have been selected as Conservative standard-bearers in the coming fray, the long-extended and publicly useful careers which distinguish all four of them will make the following brief particulars of especial interest to the electors whom they are going to represent:

### MR. A. E. McPHILLIPS, K. C.

In the forefront of public affairs and the legal profession of which he is an ornament, Mr. Albert Edward McPhillips, K. C., is one of the most prominent public men in the province. Although a native of Richmond Hill, Ontario, Mr. McPhillips came with his parents to Manitoba at the early age of twelve years, and may thus be considered a typical specimen of the best class of Western professional and public men. Taking up the profession of law in Winnipeg, he was called to the Bar

of Manitoba in 1882, commencing practice in partnership with his brother, the well-known Vancouver King's Counsel, Mr. L. G. McPhillips. The firm dissolved in 1888. Mr. A. E. McPhillips proceeded to Vancouver, while three years later, in 1891, Mr. A. E. McPhillips came to Victoria, becoming head of the present legal firm of McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard.

In the early part of his career Mr. McPhillips took a prominent part in military matters, and holds a second-class military certificate from the Toronto School of Infantry. In the spring of 1885, when the Riel rebellion broke out, he held a lieutenant's commission in the well-known 90th Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles. Going at once to the front with that gallant regiment, upon which the heaviest and most dangerous work of the campaign fell, Mr. McPhillips served throughout the period of hostilities with marked distinction, and was in the engagements of Fish Creek and Batoche, for which he holds the medal and clasp. He retired from the regiment in 1890 with the rank of captain.

A Conservative always in Dominion politics, Mr. McPhillips became noted during the Manitoba school controversy for the marked ability of the able articles he brought before the public on that much-vexed question. He was elected in 1898 to the British Columbia legislature, and was successfully re-elected in 1900. A man of exceptional forensic ability and eloquence, he came rapidly to the front in the political arena, and has been one of the most prominent—as well as one of the most highly respected—members of the local House during his career.

### MR. CHARLES HAYWARD.

There are few better known or more highly esteemed personalities in the city of Victoria than that of Mr. Charles Hayward. A native of Stratford, Essex, England, he came as a young man to British Columbia in the year 1862,

and, in the true spirit of the pioneer, proceeded to identify himself with the interests of his adopted country, among the more prominent public men of which he has since worthily maintained so high a position. Although, at the time of his arrival, the Cariboo gold diggings were practically depopulating the Coast cities, Mr. Hayward determined to remain in Victoria, having a faith in the future of this city, which subsequent events have most abundantly justified. Commencing in business as a contractor and builder, he was successful from the start, soon including in his undertakings a saw, door and blind factory. In the occupation of a contractor and manufacturer, Mr. Hayward remained until 1897, when he retired to devote his time to other interests.

Mr. Hayward, early in his career in this province, took an active and intelligent part in public affairs. He was prominently identified with the provincial schools system, and for ten years sat as chairman of the Trustee Board. He was first elected to the City Council for the years 1873 and 1874, during which time he was instrumental in establishing the present excellent waterworks system of Victoria. It was not until 1890 that he again stood for the council, when he was elected alderman for the South Ward. In 1900 he was elected for mayor by a magnificent majority, giving such satisfaction that he was returned by acclamation in 1901 and 1902.

A glance at the work effected by Mr. Hayward during his term of office as the city's chief magistrate, shows plainly that he was no figure-head. It is rare indeed that a public official can point to so busy and beneficial a career. He secured the consolidation of part of the civic debt, thereby effecting a reduction in interest from five to four per cent. Further, the city under his rule secured the funds for construction of the James Bay Causeway, costing \$150,000, and the new Point Ellice bridge, costing over \$100,000; both of which undertakings are now rapidly nearing completion. He also secured the present excellent paving of the principal streets. Besides his large business interests, Mr. Hayward is president of the British Columbia Agricultural, Mining and Industrial Exhibition, the very successful Tourist Association and numerous other public institutions.

### MR. JOSEPH HUNTER.

Mr. Joseph Hunter, who is well known to all Victorians, is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, but has been in this province since 1864. Throughout the greater part of this period he has been much and favorably before the public, having, with others, fought the

battles of Confederation in Cariboo in 1870, and was returned as one of his members to the first provincial legislature under Confederation in 1871. Since then Mr. Hunter has represented Cariboo, in the last legislature; having thus sat twice for the Golden constituency. He was for four years chairman of the Private Bills Committee, and for eight years chairman of Supply and Deputy Speaker. During last session he was chairman of the Railway Committee.

Apart from these public duties, Mr. Hunter's life throughout his long residence in British Columbia has been a very busy one. He has been actively engaged in mining and in railway construction and operation; it being interesting to note that on Sunday last, the 13th inst., he completed his twentieth year of service with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, having surveyed, constructed and operated the line, of which he is now vice-president and general manager. He has also been engaged on explorations and surveys for the C. P. R., having been probably the first man to explore the Silver Pass. Mr. Hunter, it may be noted in this connection, received a call the other day from one of the Grand Trunk engineers, with reference to his intimate knowledge of the topography of the province. In 1877 he sat on the international boundary line on the Stikine River between Canada and the United States, and his reports and plans connected therewith are now in the archives at Ottawa, Washington and Downing Street. These will probably be produced in evidence on the International Boundary Commission now in session in London.

### MR. H. D. HELMECKEN, K. C.

Mr. Harry Dallas Helmcken needs no introduction to the people of Victoria, whom he has worthily represented for close on a decade in the provincial legislature. The second son of the Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken—himself one of the most prominent and universally respected figures in the early history of British Columbia—Mr. H. D. Helmcken is a native son, having been born in Victoria on the 22nd of December, 1853. Educated here and in Toronto, he studied law in the latter city and was called to the British Columbia bar in 1885. He was created a Queen's Counsel by Lord Aberdeen in 1894.

A staunch Liberal-Conservative in politics, Mr. Helmcken has, following the example of his father, taken a leading part in public affairs, and has sat in the local house as one of Victoria's representatives since 1894. Indefatigable in his public duties, cheery of voice and manner, ever-watchful of the interests of his constituents, Mr. Helmcken is one of the most notable, as well as one of the most agreeable, figures in provincial public life. His energetic work in connection with the Royal Jubilee hospital, of which institution he is president, goes to show that a man may be a lawyer and a politician, yet possess a sympathetic heart under both these drawbacks. The hospital, under Mr. Helmcken's care, carries a reputation for good and successful management which reaches far outside the boundaries of the province, and is a testimonial to his sterling worth of which any public man might well be proud.

*Times*  
Nov. 4/1903

### AN HONEST, HAPPY FAMILY.

We have already expressed the opinion that the proceedings which culminated in the extraordinary political meeting at Nelson were without precedent in the history of any constitutionally governed country. They confirmed the general impression that Premier McBride was either totally ignorant of the nature of the relations which should obtain between a representative of the Crown and his chief adviser, or that in his weakness, constitutionally and politically, he deliberately elected to play a treacherous, mean and ignoble part rather than incur the opposition of the member for Nelson.

We have now the full and official report of the proceedings of that meeting before us. They bear the imprimatur of Mr. Houston. From them we gather that the rejected member is fully aware of something that almost everybody else knew previously: the majority of the members of the government always have been, and no doubt were when the Premier was "jolly" him, opposed to his being taken into the cabinet. No doubt they connived at the arrangement whereby Mr. Houston was to be made to understand his social and political standing in the province, and the name of the Lieut.-Governor was to be dragged in to help them out of a dilemma they had not the art, the courage, the honesty nor the

manhood. However, Mr. Houston attempted to connect a scandal, party, or reproach, cannot complete the story. McBride for democracy, of administration, taken to seat in the House of Commons, further, not more those who for the right pair, with fair dealing, ask that the opportunity to and that her confidence, magnitude. This is what published point.

"This is its opportunity to be the incumbent, selected by Governor, ground loss Legislature, McBride and and allow up. There among the there is a government and a foreteller and member so.

That is a prior is a vative Ass and has had average To and fitness their position of Hon. Economist, ton, sits up and remark.

"Mr. Houston that he will to down the Victoria. He will do Conservative can do a good present will not su-

prior to the tested that McBride, and the chances of long enough to vote with that if he wanted he would break away. we had had it would so soon three weeks to support the cleared his son McBride govern-

The strength in this province future may be considering the containing a Houston was cabinet position McBride is unwelcome him into it will be an im combination good of British the 20th of N-



manhood to extricate themselves from.

However, the Premier by his blundering and worse in connection with the Houston matter, and his Attorney-General by his dishonest and contemptible attempt to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the Fernie bailor box scandal, have placed the Conservative party, of which they are such brilliant representatives, in a position Liberals cannot but regard with the most complete satisfaction. The capacity of McBride for leadership has now been demonstrated; the breadth of the conceptions of McPhillips of his duties as an administrator of justice has been exhibited by his deliberate blocking of steps taken to secure an elected member his seat in the Legislature and his instructions to the partner of his partner in trickery to keep out of the way until further orders. Dodson & Fogg were not more worthy of the admiration of those who regarded the law as a vehicle for the prevention of justice rather than the righting of wrong. This precious pair, with their sublime conceptions of fair dealing as between man and man, ask that they shall have an opportunity to give British Columbia efficient and honest government, in order that her prestige shall be restored and the confidence of the outside world in the magnitude of her resources renewed. This is what one Conservative newspaper published in Nelson has to say upon that point:

"The Liberal-Conservative party had its opportunity, but the opportunity appeared to have been thrown away through the incapacity of leaders who were not selected by the party, but by the Lieutenant-Governor. If the party is to regain the ground lost, the members-elect to the Legislature must require Premier McBride and his colleagues to step down and allow bigger and truer men to step up. There may not be many big men among the members-elect, but surely there is a sufficient number to form a government that will not with malice and aforethought try to blacken the character and destroy the reputation of any member supporting it."

That is what the Tribune, whose proprietor is the President of the Conservative Association of British Columbia, and has had better opportunities than the average Tory to estimate the character and fitness of the present ministers for their positions, thinks of the government of Hon. Richard McBride. The Economist, being opposed to John Houston, sits upon the other end of the teter and remarks:

"Mr. Houston has sworn a sacred oath that he will do everything in his power to down the men who gave him 'dirt' at Victoria. By this he no doubt means he will do whatever he can to defeat the Conservative government, and that he can do a great deal in this direction at the present time is beyond question. This will not surprise anyone. For months

prior to the last election, this paper protested that Mr. Houston was not a Conservative, and that if he were elected, the chances were that he would not act long enough with the Conservative party to vote with it when the House met; that if he did not get everything he wanted he would find some excuse to break away. In reiterating this charge we had had no idea that its justification would so soon be manifested. Within three weeks from the day he was elected to support the Conservative party he declared his solemn intention to wreck the McBride government."

The strength of the Conservative party in this province and to prospects for the future may be accurately estimated by considering the above paragraphs, each containing a modicum of truth. John Houston was just as unworthy of a cabinet position as Hon. Richard McBride is unworthy of the power of calling him into the provincial councils. It will be an interesting sight to see that combination working together for the good of British Columbia on and after the 20th of November.

## FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

Even the strongest opponents of the present Government must admit that it has shown commendable promptness in bringing before the Legislature on the first day of the session practically all the important business outlined in the King's Speech. The members have now before them a new Assessment Act, and important amendments to the Land, Coal Tax and Coal Mines Act together with an Act for raising the sum of \$1,000,000 by a series of Treasury debentures repayable in ten annual instalments of \$100,000 each.

It must, in this connection, be stated that the Government has to meet a deficit of nearly a million and a half left by the Prior administration, the expenditure for 1902-3 being \$3,303,182 against a revenue of \$2,044,030. Of this half a million was paid on account of the New Westminster bridge.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow was compelled, therefore, to adopt drastic measures and has shown the courage of his conviction that the era of deficits must cease. This necessitates additional taxation, the most important features of which are set out in the Assessment Act. One thing we are pleased to notice is that the taxation of railways is fixed at the full assessed value and at the same rate as ordinary real estate. This more than trebles the revenue from that source.

Another matter is the imposition of a tax on all lumber cut on lands where no royalty is paid. This is evidently directed at the E. & N. Railway lands and removes the cinch Mr. Dunsmuir and his associates up to the present have had by reason of non-taxation. To encourage saw mills in the province a rebate of all taxation over fifty cents per thousand in respect of timber manufactured in British Columbia is provided for. In fact, the present financial crisis has been met with courage and ability and the assurances of a settled fiscal policy given by the Government previous to the elections more than redeemed by the legislation introduced.

## YOUNG CONSERVATIVES.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Term. — Constitution of Social Club Adopted. — First Anniversary to be celebrated on December 10th.

The Junior Conservative Social Club held a most enjoyable "At Home" last night in the rooms of the Conservative Association. There was a large attendance and the young men spent a very pleasant evening.

The principal business of the evening was the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year. It was at first intended to receive the nominations only, but as there was a large attendance it was decided to go right ahead with the election, which resulted as follows:

Secretary-Treasurer—H. Pearsall (re-elected).  
Executive Committee—Ward I—F. Lucas, G. Matheson.  
Ward II—A. W. Bull, O. Shoebottom.  
Ward III—E. A. Rose, D. Keith.  
Ward IV—E. Robinson, C. Houghton.  
Ward V—W. Blair, R. Homewood.  
Ward VI—P. Hogg, L. Bently.

Upon the conclusion of the election of officers, the constitution of the Club was submitted to the meeting, and was unanimously adopted.

A short impromptu programme was then rendered, among those taking part being Messrs. R. Hamilton, W. G. Breeze, W. Hession, Green, F. Lucas and the well known local Irish comedian, William Moore. The latter gave several selections, interspersed with comic sayings, which kept the young men in roars of laughter. He was entered time and again, and always came back, until at last he was forced to stop from sheer exhaustion. Mr. Moore, who is a staunch Conservative, is one of the best entertainers in this city, and both vocally and musically has made a great hit.

Refreshments were partaken of, after which the meeting dispersed, after singing the National Anthem.

The first anniversary of the Club will be celebrated on Thursday, December 10th, and it has been decided to hold a grand concert. The Committee will meet next week to make preparations, and intends to secure some of the best local talent for the occasion. A large number of the young men have also signified their intention of taking part.

The constitution of the Club reads as follows:

I.—The name of this organisation shall be the Young Conservative Club.

II.—The objects of this club are: (a) To promote by all lawful means the interests of the Conservative party in Vancouver. (b) To provide social evenings, the programmes of which to consist of card tournaments, concerts, debates, addresses or other entertainment.

III.—(a) The club membership shall consist of young men whose views coincide with those of the Conservative party, or who have no other party affiliations. (b) All members in good standing shall have the right to attend any general meeting of the club, or to take part in any discussion.

IV.—There shall be elected each year, at the meeting previous to the annual meeting of the club, the officers for the year, viz.: (a) President, whose duties shall be to preside at all meetings of the club from the time of his election, until the election of his successor. (b) Secretary-Treasurer, whose duties shall be to keep minutes of general, special and executive meetings, keep the official correspondence of the club, receive all moneys belonging to the club, and to disburse same under orders from the Executive Committee. (c) The Executive Committee, who shall consist of President, Secretary-Treasurer and two members from each ward.

V.—The Executive shall generally manage the affairs of the club during the year, raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the club, instruct the Treasurer as to the disbursements of same and to provide programmes for the regular meetings. Five members, exclusive of President, to constitute a quorum.

VI.—The officers of the club and members of the Executive Committee, after nominating and seconding, shall, if approved, be elected by written ballot.

VII.—The Executive Committee shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in the ranks during the year.

VIII.—The annual meeting of the club shall be held on the second Thursday in December.

IX.—The regular meeting of the club shall be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

X.—Executive meetings shall be held at the call of the President, a written notice of 48 hours being necessary.

XI.—Special meetings of the club may be called by the President or at the request, in writing, of 15 members in good standing.

XII.—This constitution may be amended or altered by unanimous vote of the Executive following the meeting at which the motion of amendment is made; provided the Executive cannot agree the proposed amendment to go before the general meeting.

XIII.—Business matters which do not arise out of the minutes shall be dealt with by motion duly moved and seconded. No person shall speak more than once on any one motion (except by way of explanation, or by special permission of the Chair) the mover in each case having the right to reply.

XIV.—The order of business shall be as follows:

Reading of minutes of previous meeting.  
Correspondence.  
Reports of committees.  
New business.



# TIME FOR A CHANGE

It has been the custom for the past few years for British Columbia ministers desirous of enjoying a little change of scene and of participating in a little show of their exalted position, to take a jaunt down to Ottawa. There was always a convenient plea to offer for taking the trip at the public expense. There lay the beauty of the thing. To go to Ottawa at their own expense was one thing, and was to be thought of twice before being acted upon, but to go at the expense of the province was another and far better way. The convenient excuse given for making the pilgrimage was to seek better terms for the province.

Deputation after deputation of ministers have gone to Ottawa to stand up for better terms and to make demands from the Dominion Government. They were well received, nicely treated, had a good time, and came back again none the worse—and none the better—for their outing. Because they did not get all they asked from the government, there has been an attempt made to blame the Ottawa people for the failure of the missions. But what other than failure is to be expected when men like Dunsmuir, Prior, Eberts, and Green try to hold up the liberal administration of Canada? Their record is not such that the Dominion would be warranted in accepting their word for anything, they have not proved by their public acts that they are worthy of confidence in either their recommendations or their undertakings. The ministry at Ottawa are not ignorant of what goes on in this province. They are not unmindful of the requirements of the province, but that they should hesitate to deal on matters of public importance without very careful consideration and due deliberation with the Turner, Dunsmuir, Prior, and McBride governments is just what the people of British Columbia should expect from a government whose desire it is to promote the general prosperity and accede to the reasonable demand of the several provinces.

The federal government have not been impressed with the capability of past provincial ministries to administer the affairs of this province; they are not ignorant of the incompetence exhibited by past governments in this province in the administration of provincial finances; they have seen too many enormous land grants given away to subsidy hunters to have any confidence in the good judgment of the provincial ministries. What did the Turner government do to inspire confidence? What did the Prior outfit do to lead the Ottawa government to place better and more implicit faith in them? And what has premier McBride and his colleagues done to make the Dominion authorities repose more, aye, or even as much, confidence in them as they had in the Prior aggregation?

If the province of British Columbia expects to receive any better consideration at the hands of the Federal administration than has been the case in the past, it must be shown that the men in whose hands the management of public affairs in this province has been entrusted are capable men, men in whose policy they have faith, and with which they are in sympathy. The liberals of this province are of the opinion that they are better able to obtain better terms from the Dominion government than are the conservatives. Not so much because of any affiliation in matters political, but because the policy the liberals of British Columbia are advocating bespeaks sound administration upon a businesslike basis.

In a question of this kind results must be looked to, and to get results

there must be a sure foundation. The policy of the liberals of British Columbia, as laid down in their platform and manifesto, embraces every question vitally affecting the

country as a whole, and is a policy that creates confidence in the intention of that party to put it into operation. There is nothing in its several provisions that cannot be carried out, there is nothing in its planks that does not agree with the general policy of the liberal party in the Dominion. That there should be a desire on the part of provincial liberals to effect reforms in the fiscal policy, in the civil service, in the administration of lands, in the transportation policy, and, in short, in all matters of grave public import, is but in keeping with the desires of the party with respect to the entire Dominion, and extends to that question which has been the alleged object of so many excursions to Ottawa, the proper consideration of provincial rights. The liberals of this province are fully alive to the necessity of looking after the interests of their particular part of the Dominion, and will not neglect an opportunity to insist upon the rights of the province in all matters pertaining to Oriental labor and to the readjustment of the financial arrangements between province and Dominion. With federal and provincial governments working together harmoniously, the province stands a better chance of having the representations of its officers given due weight, and apart from other considerations the province stands to gain by the placing the charge of affairs in the hands of the liberals. There is, however, the yet stronger and more cogent reason, that the conservative ministers in the past have failed to carry on the business of the country as it should have been done, and with a good record to assist them, the liberals are entitled to the opportunity now presented to them of establishing the business affairs of the province upon a sound and sure foundation.

SEP 17 1903  
Revelstoke Herald

## PREVARICATION OF THE MAIL

Clearly Demonstrated from Records of the Provincial Legislature—Campaign Liar's Dirty Work Exposed.

The "Mail" of Saturday last was a good exemplification of the campaign of misrepresentation, falsehood and scandal that has for the past few years disgraced the Liberal party in this Province. Professing to set forth facts—it published falsehoods, as we will now shortly prove.

The first statement is that Premier McBride and Hon. McPhillips opposed the well known Repudiation Act of Joseph Martin. No vote was taken on the Bill at all on Feb. 2nd, the date alleged, but only on an amendment moved by Mr. McPhillips and seconded by Mr. Ellison that "This House cannot approve of a Bill which involves the repudiation or cancellation of agreements solemnly entered into with the Crown and any of her subjects." The gentlemen mentioned voted for this and are prepared to stand by their votes. In this connection our contemporary should remember Mr. Martin's platform in 1900 regarding "the sacredness of contractual obligations," which is the precise principle Messrs. McBride and McPhillips were trying to regain.

LAST SESSION 1901.  
The moribund Semlin Government was about to receive its quietus and only held power by the casting vote of the speaker. The then Opposition did not deem such a government a fitting one to carry through Redistribution so voted the Government out of power. The Mail states a distinct falsehood in saying that Messrs. Mc

Bride, McPhillips, Green, Fulton and Taylor voted in Feb. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd against a Redistribution Bill. THERE WERE NO VOTES ON FEB. 21st AND 22nd and the vote taken on the 23rd was on an amendment by Mr. Turner that "This Bill shall not be read a second time until full and adequate information and maps are submitted to the House, showing boundaries of the new districts, together with statistics showing the number of voters in each district." Was that wrong? This vote put the Semlin Government out of office, and among THOSE WHO VOTED WITH THE GENTLEMEN MENTIONED WERE JOSEPH MARTIN AND RICHARD HALL the former, at that time, leader of the Liberal party.

In this connection Mr. Kellie proved himself a traitor to the Government he was elected to support. Although posing as a friend of the Semlin government he tried to knife them and made a SECRET AGREEMENT with Martin to vote against his political friends as soon as the Redistribution Bill was passed. This betrayal was defeated by the vote of the 23rd and Mr. Kellie, as a result, relegated to political obscurity.

### 2nd session 1901.

The vote of August 23rd, was on a motion by Mr. Brown for an immediate Redistribution. As the House was in its first session it was not considered necessary to rush the matter. THE PEOPLE GOT THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL and its passage was supported by the present Government. Their great crime was promptly jumping on a grand stand play of Brown and McInnes, which was done by a vote of 22 to 11. And we find Denis Murphy and Richard Hall supporting them.

The "Mail" in its efforts to blacken the Conservative party, decries them for not supporting many of W. W. B. McInnes' wild proposals regarding aliens. As acts containing similar words had been disallowed at Ottawa what was the use of inserting clauses in private Bills which would secure the Governor-General's veto. The Conservatives passed a general Act covering all the reforms asked for by Mr. McInnes. This did not endanger the charters, protected the province and was the only proper way to act. This general act was DISALLOWED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY. What has the Mail to say to that?

The Mail also is up in arms about another of McInnes' freak bills. Bill 44 had nothing to do with the Eight Hour Law, but misrepresentation does not matter to the Mail. If Mr. McBride and some of his present supporters voted against it what about Wells, Murphy and Hall who are all in the same box.

### SESSION 1902.

The legislature is representative of the people. Its members are chosen by the people to legislate. Mr. Brown proposed to do away with the constitutional course and said practically, "We are not able to use our own judgment though elected to do so and wish to shirk responsibility for passage of subsidy acts," and suggested that every time such an act was to be passed the trouble and expense of an election should be incurred and a popular vote taken. All the Conservatives voted against that and would do so again. So did that bad man Wells, also Denis Murphy.

The next wail of woe is that the Premier and some of his supporters voted against a resolution offered by McInnes regarding redistribution. So did Wells, Murphy and Hall. THE ANSWER TO THIS IS THAT THE PROVINCE HAS A REDISTRIBUTION BILL ADMITTED, ON ALL SIDES, TO BE EMINENTLY FAIR WITH THE EXCEPTION OF REVELSTOKE RIDING.

On 27th March, 1902, MR. TAYLOR MOVED that the Redistribution Bill

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recommitted for the purpose of giving REVELSTOKE TWO MEMBERS INSTEAD OF ONE. THE LIBERALS DEFEATED THIS.

Among those who voted, to do Revelstoke Justice, AYE were McBride, McPhillips, Tatlow, Green, Fulton, Gifford and Taylor.

Among those who voted NAY were, Jos. Martin, Wells, McInnes, Oliver, Stables, Gilmour and Hall. This shows what the LIBERALS THINK OF REVELSTOKE.

The new voters list shows Mr. Taylor was right. Revelstoke has considerably more names on its list than any of the large interior ridings and was entitled to the justice that Mr. Taylor and all the members of the present cabinet then in the House insisted upon.

The Bill increasing the poll tax passed the House by a vote of 22 to 11, among those voting for it being Wells, Murphy and Hall. It is the only way that can be devised to get a proper contribution to the revenue from Orientals and the floating population. All the allegations made by the Mail apply to Wells, Murphy, Hall and in some cases Martin. Should not our contemporaries see that it's own party's record is a good one and excommunicate the bad Liberals. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander also. This act, however, has never been enforced.

The Votes and Proceedings of the House can be seen in the HERALD office and our statements verified. One more allegation we wish to mention now and that is that Messrs. McBride, McPhillips, Green, Tatlow, Fulton and Taylor voted "against a resolution to urge Imperial government to withdraw opposition to legislation to exclude Japs and Chinese from the province. April 23rd."

This is an absolute lie, and the Mail knows it. THEY VOTED FOR IT. Mr. Helmcken introduced the resolution, and Dunsmuir's outfit interpolated an amendment which Mr. McBride voted against. But who were the gentle angels associated with Mr. McInnes, why Dunsmuir, Eberts, Wells, Prior and all the Dunsmuir gang. The Mail therefore would hold up the Premier to obloquy for voting, as leader of the Opposition, against the Dunsmuir government.

As the Mail says, "By their record we shall know them." And that such record is suitable to the people will be proved on October 3rd, when all the gentlemen the Mail has been blackguarding will be returned at the head of the poll.

## PREMIER RIPS UP SLANDERERS

At New Westminster Saturday Evening—Exposes Campaign Falsehoods Amid Tremendous Enthusiasm.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 14. (Special)—The announcement that Premier McBride would comply with an oft expressed wish and open his campaign in his native city created great interest here. The occasion was the opening of Gifford's committee rooms on Saturday, which, though very commodious, could not hold more than a third of those who wished to hear "Dewdney Dick." Geo. Hargreaves occupied the chair and the meeting was opened by H. T. Thrift, of Hazelton, who gave a most satisfactory account of the campaign in Delta and predicted that W. H. Lander would defeat John Oliver on election day.

When the Premier, accompanied by C. G. Malor and Percy Venables, arrived they could with difficulty get through the crush that extended halfway across Columbia Street, and Mr. McBride's appearance in the hall was the signal for such an ovation as has never been witnessed in favor of a public man in the Royal City.

After referring to things of local interest, including the fair, regarding which he had perfectly satisfied the directors on Friday, Mr. McBride took up matters of Provincial importance.

The Premier did not think it necessary to take up much time with the charges brought against him by Mr. John Oliver. The electors present had known him since he was a boy, and they knew also all about the eight years of his career in political life. "Why, if Mr. Oliver's charges were true," the Premier said, "I should not be here tonight talking to my friends, but in the penitentiary up there. He called me, among other petty names,

"a dead rat, but I don't look like that, and I feel very much alive. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Oliver wouldn't follow Jos. Martin or 'Billy' McInnes, but he would have followed me if I could have given him the chance. That was impossible, as it seemed to me that party lines must be drawn as the only way out of the deadlock, and Mr. Oliver was a Liberal. But that is just what is the matter with 'John,' and if by any chance the Liberals should win the elections, you would have no less than five premiers in the House. But there is not the least chance of such a public calamity, for they have no leader and are generally disorganized." (Cheers.)

The speaker quoted the established and subscribed platform of the Conservative party, and promised that the government control of the freight and passenger rates and the total exclusion of Asiatic labor on all railroads constructed in the province should be held with a tight grip.

A railway from the coast to the Kootenays should be built within the next eighteen months. Also, as far as the present government was concerned, not a yard of British Columbia soil should be turned by the Grand Trunk Pacific unless the conditions were made statutory, with control of rates within the province, and that the construction was started from the Pacific coast. That the Grand Trunk Pacific would be built in the near future he had not the slightest doubt, but no rights should be granted from British Columbia fill these conditions were incorporated. (Cheers.)

"I stand with my government at my back for the continued ownership by the people of British Columbia of the railway and traffic bridge over the Fraser river at the port of New Westminster.

"I resigned a portfolio and \$1,000 per annum for a principle, and stand ready to do so again. (Cheers and loud applause.)

"In conclusion I ask you, electors of the good old Royal City, to once more give the boy a chance, and for another four years, by electing your fellow townsman, Mr. Thomas Gifford on October 3rd. And I may say to you now that after touring the province from Vancouver to Athol, and Victoria to the Kootenays, I am convinced that the country will go Conservative by three to one." (Loud applause.)

Lusty cheers again greeted the premier as he sat down, and Mr. McManamon, Conservative candidate for West Yale, entertained the meeting for half an hour in a speech bristling with Irish fun.

Near the midnight hour and after hearty cheers for the premier, Mr. Gifford, Mr. McManamon and His Majesty the King, the meeting dissolved.

## THE DAILY HERALD

SEP 17 1903

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## SOCIALIST METHODS.

Some time ago Mr. Hawthornthwaite wrote to the Free Press, answering as far as he was able the criticisms that had been made in this paper of his action in instigating his Socialist followers to howl down Ralph Smith at the Labor Day meeting in Vancouver.

His explanation as we pointed out did not amount to any more than a very sorry excuse and as far as the main indictment was concerned, it left him in a worse position than before.

The local Socialist organ, however, with the understanding that marks both Mr. Hawthornthwaite and the general body of Socialist leaders, has refused to publish our reply to Mr. Hawthornthwaite's defence and readers of the Free Press are now in the peculiar position of having read Mr. Hawthornthwaite's defence to criticisms which they may never have heard of and are now in a state of ignorance as to what reply was made. This is the same spirit that was manifested at the Vancouver meeting. A weak cause is ever afraid to give a fair hearing to opponents. The Vancouver meeting was one expression of class consciousness.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's action in sending his defence to his own organ instead of to the paper in which the criticism was published is another.

Neither the Free Press nor Mr. Hawthornthwaite are willing that both sides of the case should be heard. Doubtless if they had the power there would be no public speaker listened to except Mr. Hawthornthwaite and no public journal but the Free Press. Then indeed they would be rid of those pestilent fellows, Ralph Smith and The Herald, who believe in giving everybody a fair deal and no favors.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite has taken the same course in answering the letter signed "Caution" which appeared in the columns of The Herald a few days ago. Free Press readers cannot be supposed to know what "Caution" said because the letter was not published in that paper. Yet Mr. Hawthornthwaite uses the columns of the Free Press to reply to "Caution." Thus are Socialist methods shown forth to the light of day. If there is a crooked or tortuous method of doing anything your Socialist leader or newspaper will invariably follow it.

Another advantage of the system is that while they are seemingly fair in attempting to answer their opponents' criticism, great care is taken that the

only they talk to hear only one side of the case.

For our part we will continue to give our readers both sides and therefore republish Mr. Hawthornthwaite's letter this morning. As for the Free Press it is quite a step down from the proud position of defender of the great Conservative party to become a slave paw for the Socialists.

## FROM MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE.

The following letter from the pen of Mr. J. B. Hawthornthwaite appeared in last evening's issue of the Free Press. For the benefit of Herald readers it is reproduced:

Editor Nanaimo Free Press:

"Dear Sir, Tuesday's issue of The Herald contained a letter signed 'Caution' which I feel it is my duty to answer. The writer seems to be a reasonable man seeking for information that he is entitled to have, and shows but little of the calumny so frequently exhibited by secret correspondents in that paper towards myself.

"He is of the opinion that the grub must pass through the evolutionary chrysalis stage before it can become the butterfly that delights the eye, and therefore that the wage slave must undergo another evolutionary change before he can obtain emancipation. I would point out to him that not only has labor completed all its evolutionary stages but so has capitalism, and the end is at hand. With the formation of the trust, competition with its hideous cruelty has ceased in the ranks of the capitalist, and commercialism reached its highest development under private capital. Labor has evolved in many varieties of terrible oppression, with one brief interval of comparative freedom, through the stage of serfdom and of chattel slavery, into its final form of wage slavery. The next evolutionary step is the natural change from private capital into collective capital and the abolition of wage slavery by legally making each worker a part owner in the productive machinery of the world.

"If British Columbia establishes a Social government before Great Britain, the United States and Germany, it would have to await the triumph of the movement in those countries, but it would not have to wait long, as ten years will see it established in every civilized country in the world. The progress made in the two former countries during the past few years is marvellous. As an example let me point out that the workers of Birmingham, England, have selected a Socialist, W. A. Davies, to run against Lord Joseph Chamberlain in the next election, and are confident of success. If we were in power in British Columbia before the rest of the world, as we are, we could not and would not attempt to rudely establish Socialism, but would proceed in the meantime as our platform shows, to do all that could possibly be done to aid the workers. Provision for old and disabled workmen would immediately be made in the shape of old age pensions. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the house to the necessity for some such measure and productive works would be established for the unemployed. Railways would be built when and where required by the people and operated at cost.



"Let me point out here that at present it costs one-fifth of a cent per mile to transport passengers, and that the usual charge in Canada is twenty-five times that amount, and further, that the railways of this continent last year extorted in profits from the people nearly \$800,000,000.

"We would improve the system of education, grant free school books, regulate the hours of labor, make work in mines safe, rigidly excluding on the grounds of safety, all foreign labor, enforce existing good laws and repeal bad ones, and generally speaking, operate and carry on, the functions of government for the benefit of the workers.

"A capitalist government will not attempt to carry out such measures, and in fact, could not do so without carrying on productive works, which would interfere with its own objects and interests.

"When Socialism is fully established in other countries and British Columbia falls into line 'Caution' need not fear bloodshed, and we would then proceed to convert as rapidly as possible private ownership of public necessities into public ownership, by legal enactment. If a man to-day commits violence or breaks the law, he goes to jail. The same under Socialism. If a few capitalists feel like resorting to violence, they will simply be arrested and tried, as to-day, before the judges.

"Law and order must prevail under all conditions and nothing is to be gained by acting contrary to it. If laws are unjust have them repealed by constitutional methods.

"Thanking you for your valuable space, Yours truly,  
J. H. Hetherington.

*Ymir Mirror*

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 16.

ON Saturday next the various candidates for parliamentary honors will be nominated, and then we may expect some very lively campaign work. For our own district the nominations take place in Trail, at the schoolhouse. No doubt the two men who have been in the public eye for several weeks past will be duly registered—Harry Wright as Conservative and Al Parr as the Liberal Labor candidate. The first named gentleman has not taken the platform yet, but we will hear from him in good time, and what he will have to say will carry weight and be the Wright stuff. Mr. Wright is running as a straight Conservative; he is pledged to the platform as published in another column, and as he is known as a thoroughly upright, honest man, these credentials are eminently satisfactory. Mr. Wright has had rare facilities of gaining a knowledge of the requirements of the district. As mining recorder, assessor, etc., he has been over the ground, and knows everybody—or everybody knows him. A more popular man there is not in the Kootenays. His opponent, Al Parr, is a professional labor agitator and wind bag—a man who has always lived, and lived well, on his gall and garrulity. It is true he has been known to work for a few months in a saw mill, but even then his labors were at what is inelegantly known as "scab" wages. As secretary of the Miners' Union he drew \$3.50 per day, and did not look too bad in his working clothes; but when he tried to run the union the union sensibly ran him. For over eighteen months the ex secretary hung around the camp filling the unremunerative job of free inspector of public buildings, vainly hoping that the union would re-instate him in the only office to which a salary attaches. Finding that there was no chance of getting back to the easy old desk, Parr went

to work for a few weeks with pick and shovel on the Porcupine road, work undertaken and paid for by that vile government of grafters and stolen bottles which he is now denouncing so vigorously and into which he aspires to get, nevertheless. While thus engaged he drew \$3 per day as an unskilled laborer, and finding there was no possible chance of the miners' union taking him back again under salary, this professional agitator of labor's principles and standard wages took a sawdust job in the local mill at fifty cents per day less than the union scale. Any other man who would do likewise would be denounced as a "scab." But what would be a scab on another man's reputation is a beauty spot on Al Parr—for he is not a martyr to principle, as he defines the word! All this is too thin for ordinary intelligence, and the man whom the miners' union has turned down and out as its executive officer is not the one to be entrusted with greater responsibilities—and he went.

Is Al Parr running as a Labor candidate or a Liberal candidate, or both? He has proved himself a mistrusted member of the former party and as to the latter his only claim appears to be that he was a Republican in the United States—a country with the politics of which he is more familiar than with those of Canada, of which he knows practically nothing.

When you hear a man constantly attributing boodles and crookedness to others you may rely on it that he will need a good deal of looking after himself—especially if he is a politician.

Get a move on all you who make British Columbia your home and see that proper men are returned to parliament to manage the affairs of the province and give us stable government. For the first time the elections are being conducted on party lines. Remember that the Conservative party is the party by whom this province was opened up—the party that laid the foundation of Canada's greatness—the party that gave us the national policy upon which the national structure is built—the party whose policy the Liberals have adopted and are trying to perpetuate. Let us have the genuine article when we can; refuse to take what interested parties declare to be "just as good."

*World*

SEP 16 1903

#### CLASS OR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT?

YESTERDAY The World was impelled to comment upon the noticeable class character of the Conservative ticket in this city—"the kid glove quintette" one dissatisfied East End Tory has designed it. It was admitted that the ticket was in consonance with the traditions of the party, however; and that this view of the matter is right is inferentially borne out by the Colonist, the chief organ of Conservatism in this province. Observes the Victoria paper in comment upon the composition of the Liberal ticket in this city:

"The following despatch was received last night from Vancouver from the Colonist's special correspondent: 'The Liberals of Vancouver nominated the following candidates in open meeting to-night to contest Vancouver in the provincial election: Joseph Martin, Dr. Brydson-Jack, T. S. Baxter (secretary Liberal Association), J. D. Turnbull (prominent figure in recent U. R. strike, formerly foreman freight handlers C. P. R.) and C. R. Monck, stonemason.' Comment would seem to be superfluous on this extraordinary ticket, ESPECIALLY THE LAST TWO NAMES."

Of course a ticket that is not a class ticket—that is not an aristocratic ticket—is "extraordinary" in the eyes of the Conservatives and the Conservative press. That is one respect in which Conservatism and Liberalism differ. The Liberals do not regard it as in the slightest degree extraordinary that workmen who have shown that they have brains and a grasp of public affairs should aspire to the representation of their fellow workers and fellow citizens generally in the councils of the country. Indeed Liberals believe that this is right and proper and necessary, with fullest recognition of the true meaning of representative government.

*Kootenayan*  
Sep. 17 1903.

## GREEN'S MEETINGS

Held at Ferguson, Trout Lake and Poplar.

On Saturday the conservatives held a meeting at Ferguson. Mr. R. F. Green was present with his party, consisting of Messrs. C. W. McAnn, A. Carney, W. Skinner and W. Sanders. Mr. Atkinson occupied the chair. Mr. Retallack was also present with his friends, many of whom are residents of Ferguson.

Mr. Green opened the meeting with excuses and explanations of the alteration of the date of the election, saying it was because of the financial crisis in the provincial treasury and the desire of his revered leader to bring on the elections as soon as he could after the completion of the voters lists. The gist of his speech was that his political antagonists were treating him unfairly, especially in publishing his actions and votes in parliament since his election. This he characterized as "mud-slinging," but challenged to account for such votes, especially those, when a member of the Dunsmuir party, detrimental to labor, was unable to do so. His



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opened as usual, the meeting being called by him. His speech was practically a repetition of those previous, but he still harped on the unfairness of quoting his votes in the House. While, however, he complained of the publicity given to these votes he did not deny them, but on the contrary he did his best to justify them. But he could not satisfy his audience that his votes on the Chinese question, the \$5 poll tax, the admission of aliens to work on subsidized railroads and the votes against protecting laborers' wages on railways subsidized by the province, were in the interest of the people who had elected him.

Mr. Retallack following, eulogised the Liberal party and its policy and emphasized the fact that its candidates now in the Provincial field are of clean record. Calling attention to the record of McBride and his supporters, especially Pooley, the paid agent of the Dunsmuir estate, demanded what better could be expected from them in the future than in the past. Mr. Green had deserted his Kootenay supporters in 1900 to join the "Old Victoria Gang," who were seeking re-election. His votes proved this. By his actions and the actions of the "Old Gang" Mr. Green must be judged. The "Old Gang" must go, and with them Mr. Green.

Mr. Shannon followed and made a great point of the fact that the workingmen—who Mr. Green said had elected him at the last election—were completely disgusted with his action in neglecting their interests and throwing himself into the arms of the Dunsmuir-Turner-McBride party.

The supporters of the three candidates then followed, but all they