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NERVE TONICS FOR AUDIENCE AT VICTORIA WEST Small Attendance of Electors Greets the Speakers at Semple's Hall.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The Conservative meeting in Semple's hall last night was not very well attended and many empty seats were noticeable. The majority of those present, however, seemed to be Conservatives and gave the speakers liberal applause. In order to ensure the proper feeling on the part of the audience a couple of boxes of cigars were provided and those in attendance were assured the meeting was well attended.

The speakers were of the regulation type, the main appeal made by the speaker being that he was a native of the province. In this regard, the chairman, made the strongest appeal, and to the disparity of himself, all the other speakers on the platform and all the other Conservative candidates in the province declared that the British Columbia cause could only be properly advocated at Ottawa by one born in the province.

Leonard Tait presided and in his opening speech went into the Asiatic question, condemning the policy followed by the Liberal government. If their efforts were made to deliberately deceive the public, the Liberal government should not be returned, he said. If Wm. Templeman and the Liberal members had said they would resign if Richard McBride was given some equitable treatment when he went to Ottawa seeking better terms, the speaker would not have raised a hand against them. He declared that Richard McBride had not been dealt fairly with. He had nothing to say against William Templeman personally, but he had failed in his duty and he called upon the young men to declare against him.

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British Columbia wanted men of the British Columbia stamp to represent them at Ottawa. "Until such men—men who were born here, were sent to represent us, we would never get fair play at Ottawa." In closing he made an appeal for the young men who were born here to take the lead in representing the province at Ottawa. He had nothing to say against William Templeman personally, but he had failed in his duty and he called upon the young men to declare against him.

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He paid a compliment to the high character and principles of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was apparent, the speaker said, that Sir Wilfrid had lost control. The Asiatic question was a "big" one. He did not know that a "big" view had always been taken of it. The Asiatic question was an economic as well as a racial question. To-day the English press was awakened to the fact that Canadian sentiment on the Asiatic question was not to be overlooked. He drew a picture of the problem which would arise if the seventy million native British in the Empire were forced to meet a section of the colored races within the Empire. He said he would not suggest there was danger of this, but he pointed to the danger of the Oriental races united. Why should races alien in blood, in religion, in their ideas of morality, be allowed to come in and take the heritage of the white race? There were millions in the home land waiting to earn their living here. Why should they not be brought here? It was not for him to say how this was to be done. That was for the nation to claim to be big enough to devise a policy for populating this country. Canada lost her opportunity when Hon. Mr. Chamberlain asked if a clause should be inserted in the Japanese treaty which would give Canada practically control of the Asiatic question. He did not believe the government realized at the time the importance of this.

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shaded avenues and business blocks. If what Mr. Templeman told the people was an announcement what would the settlement be? According to Mr. Templeman's admission it was not until 1906 that he took an interest in the settlement of the Indian reserve question. In the face of that he had the audacity to ask to be returned in order to settle it.

Mr. Barnard said that if he had been a minister in the government he would have settled the question or he would not ask to be returned. If he were returned and Mr. Borden had a majority he would settle the question or not ask to be returned. The speaker said that W. T. R. Preston, the accredited agent of the Dominion government in Japan, was active in preparing a propaganda for an influx of Japanese into Canada. Mr. Barnard said that he did not make this statement on his own authority, but quoted from Japanese papers quoted in the Colonist. He lamented the fact that the Japanese had not been increased in the province. The local regiment of militia had not been properly furnished, neither. In spite of this the expenditure on the militia had been increased.

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Hon. Dr. Young. The minister of education being introduced, felt it was a matter of congratulation that the present campaign was being conducted in the province in a manner that reflected credit upon all parties. Too often mud slinging was resorted to. He did not approve of that. He did not think anything of that character could be attributed to the Conservatives. The Liberal party was being attacked as it was right to hold the Liberals responsible for their acts. The Liberal party was not present with any new policy. That party was purely defensive. It was significant that this demand for cheap labor was coincident with the demand for labor on the G. T. P. At the present time the current rate of wages in the north was \$4 a day. But to-day it was found that they had been brought down to \$2 or \$2.50 a day. It appeared as if another spasm in the way of construction on the G. T. P. was now taking place in the district. Mr. Templeman personally, but he had failed in his duty and he called upon the young men to declare against him.

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REAL ESTATE SHOWS REVIVAL ACTIVITY IS SEEN IN CITY SUBURBS Considerable Movement in Building in Different Parts of Victoria.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) There is a decided revival in the real estate business, a scarcity of houses, and a great activity in the building trades. That is the conclusion arrived at by a Times representative after making a round of some of the local offices. Thomas Stockholm has sold his bungalow on Douglas street realizing a handsome figure. Moore and Whittington have disposed of a new house in Carberry Gardens, the figure mentioned being \$5,000. Another new house has just changed hands on Southgate street, the vendor being W. D. McGregor. Two houses have also changed hands quite recently just outside the city limits in Oak Bay municipality and there is much activity in building in that neighborhood.

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SUFFRAGETTE INVADES BRITISH HOUSE America Must Ask Canada if More Reciprocity Treaties Are Wanted.

London, Oct. 13.—In spite of all precautions by the police, a militant suffragette succeeded in invading the House of Commons this afternoon. She suddenly appeared at the bar of the House waving her arms and shouting to the members that it was time to talk about the House of Commons. She immediately seized and carried away.

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GOVERNMENT AND TARIFF REFORM SIR WILFRID DISCUSSES VALUE OF PREFERENCE America Must Ask Canada if More Reciprocity Treaties Are Wanted.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 13.—In a speech at Farmham yesterday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the people of Missoquit were close to the border and pamphlets had been circulated among them blaming the Liberals for not enforcing the reciprocity plank of the 1897 platform.

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UNION BANK AT PRINCE RUPERT. Branch Will Shortly be Opened With E. K. Strathy as Manager.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Oct. 13.—A branch of the Union Bank of Canada will be opened in Prince Rupert, arrangements having been made by H. B. Shaw, superintendent from Winnipeg, who arrived in the Princess May early next spring as the ground is required for terminal purposes. Mr. Shaw, who is favorably impressed with the outlook for business at Prince Rupert, went south on the Princess May on Saturday.

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ULTIMATUM TO PRESIDENT CASTRO TEXT OF DUTCH NOTE TO VENEZUELA Republic Very Unlikely to Give in to Any of Holland's Demands.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Caracas, Sept. 23.—"The revocation of the decree of May 14th is demanded in the most energetic manner, the government of Venezuela must, from this moment, and without delay, fulfil the protocol of 1894, and not prolong the intolerable state of affairs which it has created by the decree of May 14th."

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He paid a compliment to the high character and principles of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was apparent, the speaker said, that Sir Wilfrid had lost control. The Asiatic question was a "big" one. He did not know that a "big" view had always been taken of it. The Asiatic question was an economic as well as a racial question. To-day the English press was awakened to the fact that Canadian sentiment on the Asiatic question was not to be overlooked. He drew a picture of the problem which would arise if the seventy million native British in the Empire were forced to meet a section of the colored races within the Empire. He said he would not suggest there was danger of this, but he pointed to the danger of the Oriental races united. Why should races alien in blood, in religion, in their ideas of morality, be allowed to come in and take the heritage of the white race? There were millions in the home land waiting to earn their living here. Why should they not be brought here? It was not for him to say how this was to be done. That was for the nation to claim to be big enough to devise a policy for populating this country. Canada lost her opportunity when Hon. Mr. Chamberlain asked if a clause should be inserted in the Japanese treaty which would give Canada practically control of the Asiatic question. He did not believe the government realized at the time the importance of this.

The riots in Vancouver, which he deplored, had had its effect in awakening Eastern Canada to a realization of the problems that were being grappled with in the west. It might have been a right to send Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Drury to Japan, but it would have been better had a clause been inserted in the treaty to protect the country. On the Chinese question the \$500 head tax was the best thing at the time, but more drastic measures would have to be taken. Sir Wilfrid had had his turn and had failed. Where was Mr. Borden on this question? He had been out here and studied the question in shorter range. He has placed himself in a positive manner on this subject. He has said he would deal with this subject in the way in which the people of this province desire.

NEW COQUITLAM DAM WILL BE ENORMOUS Structure by Means of Which B. C. E. R. Will Supply New Westminster.

New Westminster, Oct. 13.—To a party of prominent men of New Westminster, a preliminary presentation was made around the dam on the Coquitlam lake, from which the city obtains its water supply. F. R. Glover, assistant general manager of the Vancouver Power Company and the B. C. E. R., on Saturday made some startling statements regarding the new dam which the company proposes to erect by request of the New Westminster city council. All that the city desired was that a new dam be built which would give sufficient head of water to ensure the supply for the city for many years to come, and sufficiently stout to dispel any fears of its being carried away.

While Mr. Templeman had obtained four trivial appropriations for the province he had failed in connection on a great question that had come up. Mr. Templeman looked upon as the first Liberal in the province who had not raised his voice in the interests of the province on the Asiatic question and on better terms. On the G. T. P. Mr. Templeman had run a bluff when the bill was being put through the House.

On the G. T. P. subject the government was to be condemned as it resulted in two heavy a debt for Canada. On the Peace river selection of land, Mr. Tait argued that the Laurier government had taken the wrong course in living up to the letter of the contract.

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GOVERNMENT AND TARIFF REFORM SIR WILFRID DISCUSSES VALUE OF PREFERENCE America Must Ask Canada if More Reciprocity Treaties Are Wanted.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 13.—In a speech at Farmham yesterday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the people of Missoquit were close to the border and pamphlets had been circulated among them blaming the Liberals for not enforcing the reciprocity plank of the