# IMPORTANT RAILWAY MAN

## ENRY TYLER AND THE GRAND TRUNK

Has Removed Verv ninent Figure Connected ith Canadian Road.

leath of Sir Henry Tyler in which was announced some o in the telegraphic columns of es, removed a financier who, his connection with the Grand tailway, was an important figanadian affairs. enry Whatley Tyler began life

Royal Engineers, rising to a y. He was born in London of 1827, the eldest son of John Tyler. He was educated a al Military Academy, Wood nd then entered the Royal En In 1853 he was appointed an of railways under the board and in 1870 became chief in which position he continue when he resigned to becom of the Grand Trunk Railway This position he held unti ing well known, to many ns, visiting the cuntry almost and inspecting the lines of years after he became presi

the Grand Trunk he entered ant, sitting for Harwich from 1885, and for Great Yarmouth o 1892. He married in 1852 t, daughter of Lieut.-General , Pasley, K. C. F. His knight-tes from 1877, being bestowed im when he retred from the aspectorship of railways, in reof his services. Sir Henry a director of the Great Eastway, and chairman Iron Company. He was the of several scientific papers read the R. U. Service Institution, stitute of Civil Engineers, and arned societies. Besides his he is survived by a family of

ons and three daughters. emere, of the Montreal Star, has wing appreciation of deceased leath of Sir Henry Tyler at his home at Highgate, occur ay. Sir Henry was 81 years of n the eighties and in the first the nineties, he was one of the t Anglo-Canadian figures. From when as a lad of 17, when as a the Royal Engineers, he speon the subject, he was devoted to railway work. For he was the embodiment of the Trunk for its London proprie-nd through its darkest days, he ized them into acquiescence s schemes. Like Father Flynn a wonderful way with him. No hat equally forceful person, the Ir. Joseph Price, managing diof the association of American olders, appeared on the scene to e an opposition, did Sir Henry on the shareholders Mr. Price undermined Tyler' from all sides, and practically Charles Rivers-Wilson presi and Charles M. Hays, general er, to the infinite advantage both ada and the company. Sir Henry used to say that his dethroneom the Grand Trunk presidency itterest moment of his busi-He continued in other di ps, but his consuming interest was gone. Pointing to the gen nadian prosperity, which suc his displacement, and which, Hays' directing genius, did so to recreate the Grand Trunk, he "See how these other felthe luck a few days age he was to be antering over Hampstead Heath, as erect as a man of forty on a charger. His smart get-up,

wing white beard, made him a figure in his old age."

### BASKETBALL. ELLINGHAM WITHDREW.

Bellingham team which was to play the Victoria Y. M. C. A in this city on February 24th dropped out from the Pacific est league. They have not been sful in making any appreciabl and considered the best thing to s to withdraw from the league save the expenses of a tour. PORTLAND BEATEN.

(Special to the Times.) ver, Feb. 7.-The Portland Y. A, basketball team was outclass couver in a league game here sht, being give the worst beating season. The score was 45 to 14 scored the first 17 poin cals have now six straight wins ir credit, and lead the league eattle second. Wilson, of Bellingwas referee.

## REGISTERING BOATS.

res Taken to Prevent Duplication of Name

Westminster, B. C Feb. 6.-In or prevent the recurrence of indenties among Canadian-owned vessels ure appellations intended for all and steam crafts will have to be ed to the department of marine sheries for approval. Failure to do vill result in a refusal on the part of rities to register the boats.

## TALIANS AND THE KNIFE.

nie B. C., Feb. 6.-The mar was so badly ed by Italians on Saturday night a time-keeper employed on the G. tension. Cameron was stabbed usly in five places, but he is not ady wounded as at first reported, t is expected that he will recover, Italians were arrested in a t in the old town early this morn

NTERESTING SPEECH BY B. C. MEMBER

Careful Review of Events Leading to Negotiations With Japan.

Mr. Speaker, this question which we e now discussing has occupied the ouse for a considerable time, and ere will no doubt be further discusupon it. I am satisfied that the mportance of the subject justifies all the time that this parliament may deote to its serious consideration. It is question which is fraught with great mportance to the province of British olumbia, and to my mind it is of al importance to the rest of the ominion. It is a question that is na-onal in its character, and I am sure that the members of this House who have listened to the speeches delivered the British Columbia representatives on the motion of the hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. Ralph Smith) have a good deal of light thrown upon the Orintal question is so far as it affects our nce of British Columbia and all anada. I am satisfied that these hon. entlemen have a different view on nat question now from that which hey held before the facts were so ably resented. My hon. friend from Namo and other hon, gentlemen have en various grounds upon which it was not in the interests of Canada that re should be any large influx of Orintal immigration into British Columia. It is not my purpose to cover all easons set forth by these hon, gentlenen, who have marshalled in support their contention

But, sir, I may add another ground on which objection may be based to any great influx of Oriental immigrainto British Columbia, and it is a ground which even a proud and senive nation like Japan an take no exption to. In the province of British columbia we have a country which hose of us who have the good fortune to live there take a great pride in. We have a country of unlimited resources n minerals, in timber, in fisheries, and n the near future I think we may say in agriculture also. We have a coun-try of magnificent scenery, a country of unexcelled climate. We have a country that we believe should be preserved essentially as a white man's country. When I say this I do not mean to say that none other than a white man shall place his foot upon the soil of our pronce, because that would be carrying the principle to ar extreme; but what do mean by "an essentially white nan's country" is a country wherein only those who are employers and who can live without doing actual man-ual labor are white, but a country where the white man who has to earn a elihood by the sweat of his brow may call his home. I want not only the preponderance of commercial and in-

s of this article read "This vast and in some respects still nknown country has possibilities in tore for it not yet, perhaps, dreamed f. It has without peradventure great oilities as a home for the British migrant and as a field for the inestor; possibilities as the point of rgence of trade and commerce long the all-red line to the utmost deient of which the statesmen of he Empire are pledged; possibilities as n educational centre as famous as any n Europe; possibilities of great indus-rial wealth; possibilities, in short, as greater Britain on the Pacific, where tish arts and institutions will exnd under the fresh impetus, where e British flag will forever fly, where sh laws and justice will be respectand enforced, and where British and women will be bred equal to best traditions of the race."

That is our ideal, and there is no son why that ideal should not be atained in the province of British Colum-But if it is to be attained it can nly be by bringing to our province two asses of people-either those who are ritish born and have a love of British ations inbred in them, or people some other nation who are assimilpeople such as the Germans or French, or other nations of that cter, who leave their fatherland one cause or another to seek a perent home here and to grow up with e new country. Such people come to s for the purpose of adopting Canada eir nation: they become residents. me citizens, their children and ildren's children are born here. although they always have a warm their hearts for the land of birth, they become in every sense word true British subjects, true sh born subjects themselves, with erence for British institutions, a the Jap is an excessively patriotic ve know that love for

the Jap from the cradle to the | recommendation,

(Special Correspondence). (Special Correspondence). (Status, Jan. 29.—An interesting and able speech was delivered yesterday by w. A. Galliher (Kootenay) in the course of the discussion in the House on the result of Hon. R. Lemieux's negotia-tions with the government of Japan. Mr. Galliher said: (Special Correspondence). (Special Correspondence). (The new had a series of letters read by the minister of labor (Mr. Lemieux), the minister of labor (Mr. Borden) has re-ferred to the message from the colonial the message from the colonial the mass accured this wording in the tel-the minister of labor (Mr. Lemieux), the the set substanding the fact the minister. Mr. Galliher: H 'he assurances which we can preserve the pacific pro-the the set substanding the fact the message from the colonial the proper from man the people of the message from the colonial the proper from man the people of the message from the colonial the message from the colonial the desire people into participation of the province, that corporations, which may be infu-ential in the west, or any other inter-which desire the message from the colonial the proper from man the message from the colonial the mass accured the coverne-the contract of the message from the colonial the proper from the people from the p

the present treaty between Japan and Canada. That treaty was signed be-faith of Japan that she will restrict Canada. That treaty was signed be-tween Great Britain and Japan in 1894. It was followed by a proctocol in 1895, by which self-governing colonies could obtain the benefits of that treaty and still retain control of their immigra-tion. Contrast the position of Japan in 1894, when that treaty was signed, with her position in 1905 or 1906 or 1907. In 1894 Japan was a third-rate or a fourth-rate nower at the present time.

cbject was that she might enlarge her mercial relations with that country. Canada, as a young and growing counry, must constantly seek an outlet for per increased productions and her ex-panding trade; and looking at Japan on our western border, we saw a promsing market for Canadian goods. Our minister of agriculture went there some years ago, and returned with a favorable report to the government. So that our reasons for entering into a treaty have stood out against that, and we

migration

this question as a business proposition bestowed upon it by the leader of the opposition. Of course, the hon. gentleman is quite within his right, in criticizing the government on this or any other matter that comes before the House, and I am not at all questioning that right. But assuming the position from political bias, what do we find? the treaty of 1907, as set out in the into such conditions with the government for their ne-In about the year 1900, there was a good deal of agitation over the influx of Chinese into British Columbia and com-missioners were appointed to investi-gate. I note that the minister of la-ing fairly and impartially with the guestion, and at the same time one deal-guestion, and at the same time one deal-ing fairly and an and at the same time one deal-ing fairly and an at the same time one deal-ing fairly and the same time one deal-his statement in good faith and as a s of Canada, imbued, as are the or thirteen years, and certainly during that period the Chinese were never welcome in our country. And if the hon minister will turn to the Hansard when they went to Japan, that they had bered that they were not without pow-in this House had he not felt con-vinced that the Japanese government when they went to Japan, that they had bered that they were not without pow-in this House had he not felt con-vinced that the Japanese government would not nave matter stem a statement vinced that the Japanese government the they were the Japanese government to the they were matter stem a statement the they have no authority the they were the Japan. by whom we can populate the pro-ce of British Columbia so as to reach ideal enunciated in this magazine ce which I have read. It may well commission, which was appointed in the vere the province to attain the same the vere the province to attain but with all due respect to the But with all due respect to the se race, I say no. We all know le Jap is an excessively patriotic be know that the feature for the Mi-Chinese. That recommendation afterthe Mi- Chinese me law. But in that same wards be and that obedience to his will ex-

allegiance of that country; but that cath, whatever it is, is not as blinding upon him as the traditions which have been instilled into his mind from his cariy infancy. These will outweigh any advantages which he may obtain from instead of looking forward to the day when he can return to the land of the rises and end his funders the rule of his beloved Mikado. I say that citizens of that character, no mat-ter how estimable they may be in oft. Hen subsects are not the material with

 cf British Columbia or the people of Canada for desiring to have as citizens and builders of their nation people who have been as loyal to the flag we are born under, the British flag, as their people are to theirs.
di Having said so much with regard to the unassimilable nature of the Japan- see people as populators of our country, t le trace proceed to the consideration of the west or other to the t with her position in 1905 or 1906 or 1906 or 1906 or 1906 or 1906 or 1907 were in active negotiation over this diagramment with the Canada and Japan was signed, we find that Japan had kept her provise and restricted within the numprovers. This position, it is true, has been won by a great struggle, in which she not only showed her great resources to a sit would be with us if we were to active the treaty with Japan, relying on her good faith to be ravery and patrious of the past, the promises given us. Or in 1897, at the time when my hon, if the leader of the opposition says she was willing to treat with us on the basis of giving us control of our imminitation regulations, she could not consent the concede at the time this treaty between the treaty altogether. In fact, I do not think it is suscess the correspondence brought down and read by the minister of labor shows the object of Canada and Japan was signed, that is, discrimination against her people. Mow, what was the object of Canada Now, what was the object of Canada in entering this treaty with Japan? The cbject was that she might enlarge her er of the opposition can only hold pro-vided there was any reasonable doubt the mission of the minister of labor to

years ago, and returned with a favor-able report to the government. So that four reasons for entering into a treaty with Japan were purely commercial reasons, having in view the benefit of both countries. When we come to con-sider the benefit to be derived from this commercial treaty with Japan, I for one will not minimize the importance of that consideration. Up to the time that treaty was entered into, there was very little to give an impetus to our trade with Japan. The possibilities promised to be great. Now, I admit that we can pay too great a price for even the possible advantages of this treaty. That price would be to my mind the fooding of British Columbia or of Canada with Japanese immi-grants. We from British Columbia bave stoed out a sequent the cout a sequent the sequent batter the stoed sequent the sequ or of Canada with Japanese immi-grants. We from British Columbia preponderance of commercial and in-tarts. We find prise that, and we dustrial interests in British Columbia to be white, but I want the great pre-ponderance of the labor interests to be the cases. We filtsh Columbia have sour ideal of what British Columbia, and the closer and greater the restric-bla should be, and I do not know that be better pleased will be the transfing the concluding sentences of this article written by R. E. Gosnell, published in a recent issue of the Vancouver magazine called Westward Ho. The concluding sen-tences of this article read! equally direct nature. Now, in view of recognize that the mission of the mincannot act to disclose. with Japan. The hon. leader of the opposition has directed the greater part into a treaty one day and cancel that like very well to tell my constituents opposition has directed the greater part of his speech to a criticism of the acts of the government in that regard. Let us see if that criticism is merited. I day. We must have broader views of national matters than that. Our prime was the exact nature of those restric-tions that would warrant the minister believe the best way for us to judge of minister had those views. He took the in using the words I propose to quote believe the best way for us to judge of that would be to consider matters as they were before the treaty was entered into and to suppose that we had before us to-day the question whether or not we should enter into a treaty with Ja-pan unrestricted in its terms as to im-inter inter into a treaty with Ja-pan unrestricted in its terms as to im-inter inter into a treaty with Ja-pan unrestricted in its terms as to im-inter inter int Japan. Before dealing with that part matters of this kind there may be con-Let us for a moment divest ourselves of the case I may say that I do not ditions of settlement which it is not in consider the signing of that treaty be- the best interests of either Canada or divided into division of government and divided into division of government and opposition, or Liberal and Conserva- into Canada at that time. That influx have to take one of two positions. I ive, but simply and purely discussing was brought about by the commercial have either to say that I am not satiswas in the interests of Canada to enter into a treaty with Japan. If we put curselves in that position, we can best curseives in that position, we can best judge whether or not the government is open to the criticism which has been ish Columbia then that there was in 1907. Had the conditions been the same lutel closed, we have eliminated from there was after the signing of the immigration. Now the minister himtreaty.

what country he may emigrate to, his emigration is not looked upon even by bimself as a permanent departure from bimself as a permanent departure from Nippon or as a permanent residence in the consul general of Japan in Vancou-the land he goes to. He comes there for a time. He may take the oath of allegiance of that country, but that the Japanese government would re-the tript Japanese government would re-the data was the the foreign office of Japan of the the Japanese government would re-the Japanese government would

migration to Canada. Let us then see and in order that Canada might not be how these assurances were carried out by her. Until some time in the summer of negotiate with the government of Ja-1907 there was no complaint that these pan. My hon. friend, the leader of the before the signing of the treaty, there this issue everything that may rise to would have been the same influx that future trouble with regard to Japanese self must realize the importance of plishes absolutely nothing and which Now, let us see how the Japanese these words, he must know that he has of a body discussing this matter free from political bias, what do we find? bor (Mr. Lemieux) said that some fif- question, and, at the same time, one his statement in good faith, and as a explanation of it-merely a vote of centeen or twenty years ago immigrants that is ably compiled and very clear. member from British Columbia, I am were welcomed into British Columbia. At page 19 of that report Mr. Macken- prepared to take it in good faith. I ask ject. I will not detain the House were welcomed into British Columbia. At page 19 of that report Mr. Macken-I wish to correct him on that point. I have been in their province some twelve coming from Japan, says: I wish to correct him on that point. I zie king, spectral and a state of the minister true. I am satisfied he which I feel keenly and have felt keen-have been in that province some twelve coming from Japan, says: or thirteen years, and certainly during "On the other hand it is to be remem-would not have made such a statement by all along. I would like to mention, of 1884-5, he will find there a resolution in their possession documents which in-moved by the then hon. member for dicated the need and the desire for ed into, some particulars of which the Canada is limited to 1,000. I am satis-

Mr. Lemieux: Hear, hear

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grave. And we know that no matter advised that a similar restriction should Canada, it is not to be forgotten that would like to make a word of reference the people of British Columbia-that

Mr. Galliher: Yes, that should be have made.

to carry out those assurances. That is

and I am not going to pin my faith upon the strength of these, whether they are or not. Mr. R. L. Borden: I am speaking of regulations which are to be found in an official publication of the United States government. Mr. Galliher: Now we will proceed Mr. Taylor: Pass that.

Mr. Galliber: There is nothing to it, as far as that is concerned. We found them negotiating to-day just the same as we had to go and negotiate. Now, the second last clause of the amend-ment of the hon, leader of the opposi-tion is: tion is: "That in the opinion of this House

Canada should not enter into or accede to any treaty which deprives parliament of the control of immigration in

to this country." Very good; that is a good sentiment very proper sentiment, but in this articular case what does it effect? We have already entered into a treaty and to put that on paper does not alter the fact in regard to the Japanese treaty. It is there. As to the treaty it is too late. Then the hon, gentleman de-

eign government."

Now, we are all of one mind as re-gards this idea, both Liberals and Conservatives; we do not want to see any apetition in labor in British Columinto competition with others, that that | men in the city. competition shall be fair and that it shall not be with people who can work for less wages, who can maintain the class of living of the laboring peotion mean? Supposing we all cast our thing definite and substantial, but the hon, gentleman carefully avoided that He puts forth an amendment and is very patriotic, but which ac means nothing.

Mr. Sproule: It means a vote of censure on the government for their ne-

House that if I believed it was limited fall occurred.

by some of the papers that the limit is BREAKDOWNS ARE OF

Mr. Galliher: If it is correct this

that both parties in politics and that the press who supports either party in politics will consider that the arrangement which has been made is entitled to a fair trial and that nothing will be tion had been with the Dominion gov-ernment, and notwithstanding the fact an agreement with your government way or the other. Let us give the mat-Mr. Galliher: If the assurances of the minister of labor are true and a city with some 30,000 souls, a por n earnest in dealing with the government of this country and whether they vill maintain the arrangement they

> THE TERMINAL FACILITIES

# E. & N. WILL LIKELY **BEGIN WORK AT ONCE**

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Has Been Asked to Provide for it.

## (From Friday's Daily).

The new terminals of the Esquimalt

exact nature of it. I see some news-paper reports which may not be true placed back in the estimates for the Dominion and consequently to a gr placed back in the estimates for the Dominion and consequently to a great placed back in the estimates for the business. The percentiations were broken off. negotiations were broken off. This is taken as an assurance that the work will commence at once, and is causing much satisfaction through-gained no appreciable advantage thereut the city, especially among business

> carry out the provisions of the agreement Aldermen Pauline has posted a notice of his intention to bring in the necessary by-law on Monday evening next. The notice simply states the in-tention to introduce the by-law subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

### MEETING OF LOCAL

HUNTERS AND ANGLERS

All This Evening in the

treating the forbearance and aid of for- Legislature. Bryan Williams, the Pro- of them are perfectly aware of disadvincial game warden, has come over vantages which they, and Victoria in from Vancouver especially for the purpose of attending the meeting, and system. For the benefit of the city an H. B. Thompson, M. P. P., and W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., have both signi- cation is necessary for there are times bia that is not fair and is not warrant- fied their intention of being present, when the inhabitants are as ed. We desire, where the laboring peo-ple of British Columbia have to enter the legislature, and other prominent as well as several other members of from the great world beyond as if they A number of questions are likely t

arise in connection with the subject of CANADIAN CLUB IS hunting and fishing and game the close of the c everyone who is ever so remotely interple of British Columbia or of Canada ested in the subject should turn out to the meeting to-night

It is undertsood that there is con pposition, or Liberal and Conserva-ive, but simply and purely discussing in order to decide whether or not it arge railway enterprises in the west-orditions of Canada in course of the country. We had very into Canada at that time. That influx have to take one of two positions. I have to take one of two positions. I have either to say that I am not satis-to say that I am willing in it which relieves the situation of our own people. If the hon, gentle-ern portion of Canada in course of minister who negotiated it, and to into chanda at that time. That influx have to take one of two positions. I have either to say that I am not satis-to say that I am willing in twice is no-to say that I am willing to trust the minister who negotiated it, and to proposition whether in view of these be discussed intelligently and both circumstances it is advisable to at once sides of the case presented. An op-

It is hoped that Mr. Bryan Williams will at this meeting be able to explain his neglect of the matter of which sounds very well, reads very well protecting the game on Vancouver Isprotecting the game on vancouver is-land. There are a good many who think more attention should be given to this Island, or at any rate that it should receive a small amount of care, should receive a been wholly negbut it seems to have been wholly neg-

It might also be mentioned here that the leader of the opposition in the leg-islature, J. A. Macdonald, K. C., is in thorough accord with the idea of game protection. Although he is not ortsman, he feels that it would be a good thing to conserve the game that is here. He expressed himself to that effect a short time ago to a Times renorter.

SNOW ALONG BOUNDARY LINE.

Vancouver. Feb. 6 .- The southern in terior of British Columbia was swept fied that they have no authority for by a snowstorm last night, from North Bend to the summit of the Rockles, and state to the minister of labor in this south to the boundary, a heavy snow

### \$5.000.000 FAILURE.

Copenhagen, Feb. 7 .- Owing to re ent heavy withdrawals, the Copen-That recommendation after-ecame law. But in that same oners her countrymen in large numbers to are others who will follow me. But I subject he must know the feelings of bank's capital is about \$5,000,000. tme.

# WIRE SYSTEM IS INADEQUATE

# FREQUENT OCCURRENCE

Victoria Wants More Reliable Communication With the Continent.

## (From Friday's Daily).

The repeated breakdowns in the C. P. telegraph system , on Vancou aws renewed attention to the unen viable position which Victoria enjoys in ter time and prove whether the words pared with surrounding cities. Here is whether the Japanese government are the tonnage of which is continually on the increase, the capital of a provinc which is advancing by leaps and bounds, and it is questionable, if withthe wide Dominion, there is a city of even half the size, which is so in-adequately supplied with the means of inicating rapidly with its neighboring towns. It is true that two telegraph sys-

tems run into the city, namely the C. P. R. and the Western Union. But t is, moreover, true that each of these s frequently out of commission, and the man who has business relations with eastern provinces, with the States. r even with Vancouver, has sometimes to wait fully twelve hours be-fore he can get in touch with his lient or employer as the case may be. Another bad condition of affairs which prevails in connection with the service in the immediate neighborhood is the delay occupied in the transmis sion of messages. Several instances have been brought to the notice of the Times in which messages sent from a place as near as Portland, Ore., have not reached Victoria until an hour and a half and often two hours after the filing time. The remedy for these delays and

breakdowns would appear to lie in the & Nanaimo Railway will be built at hands of the C. P. R. company as a once. R. Marpole, who has charge of Canadian institution. The majority of the matter here, immediately after the the breakdowns which occur are tracethe matter here, immediately after the conference with the city council tele-One of these accidents is sufficient to Telegraph Company is increasing from from. The laying of another wire bemen who have been caused much inconvenience by the delay. In order to forward the work and which is comparatively trifling to a company like the C. P. R.

There is also another remedy which C. P. R. had in commission a cable which ran from Beechy Bay to Seattle, and in the event of a breakdown on the island, wire communication could be had with the outside world by this means. About two years ago this cable broke down. As far as can be gathered the telegraph company made no investigation as to what was wrong but merely allowed this method of munication to die a natural death. The cable, as far as is known, still lies cross the bed of the straits of Juan Sportsmen Will Gather de Fuca. Cables are so constructed that the passage of time does not wear them out to any considerable extent, and the possibilities are that the de-

improvement in her means of com were denizens of some coral reef in mid-Pacific.

# **TO GIVE BANQUET**

## Annual Meeting to Be Held and Patriotic Dinner Given in Empress Hotel.

### (From Friday's Daily).

The Victoria branch of the Canadian lub has not been heard from of late. but they have not been altogether idle Yesterday afternoon the executive held coming on that evening makes it im-

patriotic nature. Probably all the members of the South African contingents that went from British Colum bia will be the guests of the club, and other prominent persons will be pres-ent. The affair will be held in the Empress hotel and will be one of the most important functions in the his tory of the club.

The annual general meeting will be held the week after next when off cers for the coming year will be elect-ed, and there will be a general discussion on the work and scope of the club. The executive at its meeting yesterday appointed a nomination committee and also arranged for the introduction of a motion at the annual meeting looking to the amalgamation of the offices of secretary and treasurer.

The churches and other places of wor-