

The Campaign

Political Information and Comment.

To arms!
Vote early.
Strike for liberty!
The ballot is secret.
Workmen, do your duty!
Remember the British Pacific!
Out with the Mongolian government.

Down with the friends of the Chinese!
Let us act like men; not like a pack of cats!

Donald Graham has an easy thing in East Yale.
J. D. Prentice has Stoddart beaten in East Lillooet.

Kellie will show White under in Revelstoke riding.
Wells and Baillie will be elected in East Kootenay.

Mark your ballots for Gregory, Belter and Stewart.
A vote for the "big four" is a request for more Dunsmuir.

Don't relax your efforts to secure the overthrow of Turnerianism.
It is now a straight fight between the Dunsmuir and the people.

Remember you have only one opportunity of this kind in four years.
Hans Helesen and Major-General Kinchant are winners in Cariboo.

The "citizens" ticket in Vancouver is the funniest feature of the campaign.
A vote for a government candidate is equivalent to saying "Welcome" to the Chinese.

Electors, if you vote for a government candidate you are licking the hand that smites.
J. Mackay, Semlin's opponent in West Yale, will have to hustle to save his deposit.

James Martin, Fred Hume, Robert Grant and J. M. Kellie are the winners in West Kootenay.
That change the people of British Columbia have been talking about for the last 15 years is now at hand.

A vote for the "big four" is an admission that you have been hypnotized by the eloquence of James H. Falconer.
Dunsmuir employees are working at high pressure these days.

It may be taken for granted that the rights of the Songhees reserve Indians will be preserved even if "Ary" is elected to stay, at home.
If your neighbor is lazy and disinclined to go to the poll, call Dunsmuir.

Hon. G. B. Martin fell asleep during the premier's address at Kamloops on Tuesday evening.
Price Ellison, the government candidate in the riding of Coquitlam, was on Tuesday and returned next day to Fairview, where he and Mr. Graham held a joint meeting on Thursday.

A number of large placards bearing the words—"Home and Country," "Progress and Prosperity," "B. C. First, Last and Always," have been posted up on a prominent corner in Chinatown.
A Golden Paper says: "While Colonel Baker was passing through the valley south of Windermere the other day he called at the homestead of a rancher."

"Dear me! What's the matter?" The lady was not sufficiently posted in the "Colonel's" way to recognize that he had just started out on an election campaign and had to be extra civil to endeavor to induce people to vote for him in the face of the Crow's Nest scandal.

If Premier Turner and his colleagues honestly believe that they have merited the confidence of the people of the province, why did they do all their power to secure the defeat of Forster's secret ballot bill?
This is a question which every voter should ask himself before he marks his ballot on Saturday next.

The advantages of a secret ballot are known to every man who is dependent upon his labor for his living.
He should ask himself what motive prompted the Turner government to vote so demagogically in its right to try so that its secret ballot bill should have no means of finding out which candidate he voted for.

If the secret ballot bill was a bad measure, Premier Turner and his colleagues should be on record in their opposition to it.
That they did not do so is the best possible evidence that they considered the bill as one in the interests of the electors and that they were ashamed of their labor for his living.

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He had always been opposed to the Turner administration because he believed that its policy was one of favoritism to unimportant sections.

While in opposition to the Turner government he always had respect for those who differed from him in their political views.
He wished to say at the outset that he had now nothing but respect for anyone in the Boundary Creek district who would support the Turner government.
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The fight has been forced by the government above the level of party politics, and should be a united protest against the enemy.
Mr. Ross then referred briefly to the redistribution.
He said that it was a measure which carried the province back to the dark ages in England, where the pocket boroughs controlled the government of the country.

He could not but believe that the spirit of independence which urged the British to struggle until not a vestige of political inequality remained was just as active in Boundary Creek and that the people would be united in its similar struggle.
He did not grant the Turner government the right to tell the people of Boundary Creek that they had only one vote in as much power as the residents of Cassiar nor the right to say that a farmer in Esquimalt should have ten times as much political power as a miner in Boundary Creek.

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Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Helmcken, Graham and Braden—13.
The "big four" look so sad these days that there is great danger of someone taking a snapshot at them for the purpose of securing their portraits for a "before and after" advertisement.

At the Metchem meeting the other evening, Mr. Joseph Atkiss, a well known farmer, complained that when his stock was killed and his stacks burned by the E. & N. railway, he complained to Mr. Pooley, the company lawyer, and all the satisfaction he got was "a cold-blooded indifference."
And now this same Mr. Pooley wanted his vote to return him to the House.
He will continue to want it.

The Winnipeg Tribune, commenting upon the virulent abuse being heaped upon Mr. Joseph Martin by the Vancouver World, says: "This is about the level of the government and so-called independent candidates are playing as their trump card the lavish expenditures now being made, in many instances in defiance of the proper and well-informed workmen, are laughing to scorn this tardy, death-bed repentance, and acknowledge that it is now high time for a change in the government."

It is conceded by well-informed politicians that the present opposition will be the government of the future with a majority of at least six votes—Nelson Miner.

Premier Turner's election address contains about as many misstatements as a column of the Vancouver World's editorial matter.
In referring to the bill for the prevention of the employment of Chinese and Japanese upon works carried on under provincial charters, Premier Turner says: "The alien law of 1897 was passed with the consent and assistance of the government."

The records of the house show that every member of the government voted against the passage of the measure.
This will not go so far as to say that Chinese and Japanese should not be employed in the province, but merely that companies receiving concessions from the crown should not employ them.

Premier Turner and his colleagues were opposed to giving the white laborers of the province even that much protection.—Nelson Tribune.

E. V. Bodwell struck the nail on the head when he said he wanted a government in sympathy with the federal government.
He was careful to say that he did not mean a government in sympathy with the political party which might hold the reins of power at any particular time, but a government in sympathy with the principles of federalism.

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An instance of the culpable carelessness in which the affairs of the province have been administered was given some time ago, when it was discovered that owing to the lack of proper supervision, large sums of money, stolen by speculating officials, were lost to the province.

This was but a sample of the unbusinesslike methods of the government, and were a private individual to conduct his business on similar lines he would immediately end in bankruptcy.

That the Turner government is a pro-Chinese and Japanese government is shown by the debate upon Helmcken's bill to prevent the employment of Chinese or Japanese on works carried on under provincial charters.

Such a bill was passed during the previous session, but Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney withheld his assent from the same.
When the debate was resumed, the responsibility which Dewdney should undertake in refusing to receive the force of law, for the sake of a few votes, was pointed out.

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GROWING STRONGER

Esquimalt Electors Endorse the Opposition Candidates at a Crowded Meeting.

Hon. D. W. Higgins and W. H. Hayward Are Enthused.

The meeting in the Esquimalt school house last night was attended by so large a number of electors that the capacity of the room was not sufficient.

The audience was enthusiastic and thoroughly opposed in sentiment. No defender of the Turner government could be found to voice an objection to Messrs. Higgins and Hayward's plain and forcible indictment of the progress and prosperity of the province.

One of the most pleasing features was the address delivered by a working man, Mr. Wiggs, who pilloried the government for their persecution and neglect of the settlers, and created an excellent impression upon the audience.

Mr. Jardine was unanimously chosen chairman of the meeting. He referred to the importance of the subjects before the electorate and to the certainty of victory if the opposition were elected.

1. Because the Turner government left the district without a representative.
2. Because the Turner government refused the necessary appropriation for roads.

3. Because the Turner government is owned by the Dunsmuir of Vancouver Island.
4. Because the candidate of the Turner government is a windy figurehead.

5. Because the Turner government is deliberately attempting to rob the people with their own money.
6. Because the Turner government is a pro-Chinese and Japanese monopoly.

7. Because the Turner government has given away the public lands to railway promoters who never build railways.
8. Because the Turner government has violated solemn promises made with reference to Boundary Creek district.

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11. Because the Turner government has given away the public lands to railway promoters who never build railways.
12. Because it is time for a change.

The argument that the government is sure to be returned and that if it end an opposition man to Victoria this constituency is likely to be discriminated against in the employment of the public is being largely used in this campaign; says the Rossland-Leader.

The fact that the government appeals to all that is best in the human nature of man nature may be passed over. It appears that there are people sufficiently intelligent to see the difference between a man in a suit and a man in a ragged coat.

It is a pity that the present government is not a government in sympathy with the principles of federalism. The members of the present government over their heads and signs upon our work colony days and lament that British Columbia ever became a part of the Dominion like the other provinces of the West.

An instance of the culpable carelessness in which the affairs of the province have been administered was given some time ago, when it was discovered that owing to the lack of proper supervision, large sums of money, stolen by speculating officials, were lost to the province.

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He buttoned up his pockets and been content to leave Esquimalt without any attempt at improving its facilities he could have been in the enjoyment of a comfortable retirement.

Mr. Higgins concluded by disposing of the "unpleasant" and the "Mr. Martin" leadership "bogies," and referring to the newspaper attacks made upon him, told a little anecdote of the child who, when asked whether school was not a fright, said she was not afraid of "that end of it."

Mr. Higgins resumed his seat amidst a burst of applause, which was renewed again and again, and taken up once more with vigor when Mr. Hayward was called on.

The matter first touched upon by Mr. Hayward was the denial of Premier Turner's statement that the figures quoted by the speaker regarding the deficit were correct.

The government statements were quoted from and proved the absolute accuracy of the figures quoted, as also the fact that in "public works" the salaries of the school teachers in the province were included.

The enormous increase in the expenditure on money on roads and bridges in election years was clearly shown, figures being quoted from the government publications.

The mining license extorted from laborers in mines other than coal was touched upon, and it being demonstrated that a carpenter working in the Kootenay mines had to pay the tax, while in the inland coal mines he was free.

The speaker did not as had been wished to justify the laborers in the coal mines unjustly; he wished to see all taxation upon the labor of a man removed. He then turned to the government's advocated confiscation of the E. & N. railway rights, and proved that all that was asked was within the rights of the province.

Mr. Turner of dishonesty had said he was weak and extravagant in his conduct of the government, and that he had been a failure in the eyes of his constituents.

Mr. Higgins quoted an instance known to all, where a man had offered that his sons would do work for him, which was refused by the government.

Although pledged at the commencement of the campaign to avoid the use of personalities, Mr. Higgins referred to the question of a poster containing a portrait of Dr. Walken's speech, in which a personal attack was contained.

Mr. Hayward concluded a very able address amid the warm plaudits of the audience with an appeal for the suffrages of the people.

In answer to a question Mr. Hayward gave the cost of floating the \$200,000 loan in 1896, viz., \$167,642, or 8.5 per cent interest on the loan.

Mr. Wiggs, a resident voter, told the audience of the hardships he had suffered as a settler in the district and the incivility with which his application for much needed work on the parliament buildings was treated by the department of lands and works.

He subsequently obtained work on that job through the influence of Hon. D. W. Higgins. He is now working for \$1.50 a day and preferred to do so rather than be a "lickspittle" to a man who is a servant of the public.

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gress and prosperity" Mr. Wiggs showed that in 1894 there were thirty-three settlers at Port Renfrew, and now there are only thirty-one on the list and 16 of them are away.

Mr. Wiggs gave some interesting figures on the government ownership of the Chilian state railways, which showed a profit of \$17,000,000 in nine years from 1885 to 1894 inclusive. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. J. Ledingham was called upon but as he was not prepared with his figures and maps showing the persecution of the settlers in the E. & N. railway belt, he asked permission to reserve his remarks for the meeting on Friday evening, which permission was cordially granted.

Mr. S. Perry Mills spoke strongly in favor of Mr. Dennis Harris and in denunciation of the railway policy of the government.

Mr. Higgins nailed another campaign lie by stating that he had never attempted to have the government employees in the dockyard removed from the list, and offering to resign from the contest if any charge were produced which would prove his statement that he had done so.

This was fully confirmed by a gentleman in the audience who said Mr. Higgins in a month ago expressed his desire that the employees in the dockyard should not be removed.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman and three hearty cheers for the opposition candidates.

PREMIER IN VICTORIA.
Mr. Turner Appears at a Meeting of His Constituents.

The government candidates for Victoria with the exception of Mr. J. G. McPhillips, addressed a meeting in Victoria's hall, Victoria West, last night.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. G. Russell and the meeting was presided over by Mr. J. G. McPhillips.

Mr. Turner's address was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence, and he was warmly applauded by the audience.

He spoke of the great strain lately made upon it, spoke at some length of his special interest in the matter of the repudiation of any compromise between the government and the Messrs. Dunsmuir, and a defence of his administration in the matter of the Songhees Indian reserve, and his connection with Klondike companies.

In the latter connection he stated that the financial papers of London were by no means incorruptible. He also explained that any delay in the payment of wages in the Songhees matter was due to the fact that all these accounts had to be verified by the liquidator.

He also stated that the government had not yet received the report of its Minister of Lands and Works, and he pleaded weariness and press of public business as his reasons for leaving that meeting so early.

He entered into a defence of the grants of the government in the past by saying that the province had then afforded the best of the land to the Indians, and that the holding of these lands had returned to become for the first time a fair asset of the province.

The address was a representation of the province was defended, and Hon. Joseph Martin incidentally charged with fraud in the matter of the Klondike reserve, and he stated that the Klondike reserve was by no means incorruptible.

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