The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899.

THE GOVERNMENT DOOMED.

political situation there is the best, says called upon to say anything? that if it is decided not to oppose Mr. We are not seeking to prove Mr. Cot- the question an open one for political the accusation against Mr. Cotton. Has certainly be defeated.

MR. COTTON'S POSITION.

ver in his official capacity that the Extain course in regard to Deadman's Isl- there is no other question connected perial government pointed out to the and, when in point of fact the subject with British Columbia politics worth a Dominion government a manner by had not been considered by the council; moment's consideration.

members of the Executive Council take. not been denied.

and replace it with Oriental or other

are a part of the records of the province, ation, removal or otherwise for we presume the correspondence between Premier Semlin and his then attorney-general will be preserved in the files of the Premier's office, accessible are based on statements made in the

Deliberate falsehood in his official ca-Deliberate falsification in the most im

been guilty of:

portant public records; The disclosure of cabinet secrets. And, although not one of these charges has been denied, this minister continues in control of the finances of the province, of all the public contracts of the province, and of the public lands of the every effort ought to be made to harlast consideration is one that may be ment. discussed later. At present the purpose

touching Mr. Cotton's official position. ter home to himself, Suppose he had sev-men were declared to be unfit for office, eral clerks, and it should be represented unworthy of the confidence of the people, to him that one of them had made public and held up for scorn because their the secrets of the counting room; would names appeared, without their knownot the confidence of his employer be at ledge, in connection with an advertiseonce withdrawn? Suppose this same clerk was charged with having deliberately represented that his employer had decided to take a certain course, when records, and not one of the papers in point of fact he had never considered who howled against those gentlemen the matter at all; would not this of has a word to say, either in defence of fence, added to the other, lead to his im- the accused or in condemnation of his mediate discharge? And suppose that accuser. on top of all this a fellow clerk should We print elsewhere Mr. Martin's charge him with deliberately falsifying version of the transaction in greater explained. Mr. Cotton, who was the books to cover up his previous mis- detail than it appeared in his letter. charged by Mr. Martin with having to disprove the charge, or else be igno- whether what Mr. Martin says is true or recognized owner of the News-Adverminiously discharged and punished? false. If he tells the truth, Mr. Cotton tiser. Will the News-Advertiser an-Could a commercial business be carried is certainly no longer fit to be entrusted on, would commercial transactions bewith official responsibility.

Swer the following question: bid not Mr. Martin, in the country of tween men be possible, if lying, betrayal We plead for an immediate and absorbed

tions based upon the supposition that the cleared up at once and forever. charges made against Mr. Cotton are true; but scarcely less serious than that they are true is the fact that they are uncontradicted. We do not believe that another case can be cited where one ence drawn by the Province from the minister of the crown, in an official letter decision in the Coal Mines Regulation to the Premier, charged another minister case is fully warranted, although we do with deliberate falsification of the rec- not dissent from it. Doubtless the ords of the Council. The gravity of the Province is quite correct in saying that charge is extreme. If it is not true, the the question involved will call for conman who made it should be prosecuted sideration at the next session of the to the utmost limit of the law, for the legislature. It suggests that the educaoffence alleged is not against an indi- tional test should be applied, as it is

political life?

osed in him. If it is false, the man ponsible for it should be as severely nished as the law allows.

ondent in regard to the position of official letter that he knows the charge Mr. Macpherson confirms previous re- is true, and Mr. Semlin's only response ports. It also completely disposes of the is that he has nothing to say. Nothing is posing as the friend of white labor, now occupies. How can he expect pubgovernment majority of one, concerning to say, when he is charged with retaining Yet this same government, when invited lie support while this grave accusation which the Times has so much to say. in the Executive Council a man who will to discuss with the Dominion govern- remains unanswered? There are now nineteen pronounced misrepresent what the Council has done, ment, which alone has the right to reepposition members in the house, with and deliberately falsify the records to strict immigration or deal with aliens, a that a duty rests upon him in this con more to hear from. This means a defeat make his representation appear valid. plan for the exclusion of Oriental labor of the government on a straight motion Will Mr. Semlin kindly tell the public by the application of an educational test, of the fact that this charge has been A well-known resident of New West- would need to be charged against one ence from this is that the government minster, whose position to judge of the of his colleagues before he would feel does not desire to be of any real assist-

Henderson, the reason will be that the ton guilty of the offence charged. We purposes. With this intention it will, if it defeat of the government is regarded as should very much prefer that he should remains in power, pass laws and make Has that explanation been given, and if absolutely certain, and the leaders in be shown absolutely guiltless. But we regulations of doubtful constitutionality, political matters are saving their are seeking to have removed from the knowing that the courts will be asked strength for the general election. If it good name of the province the stigma to pronounce upon them. But this will were not for this, he says, Mr. Hender- that a minister of the crown stands pub- suit their purpose, which is to pose and son would certainly be opposed and as licly charged by a colleague with the de- do nothing except stir up strife and hatliberate falsification of the most impor- red. Does not this show them to be absotant public records, and the charge re- lutely insincere? We ask any intelligent mained uncontradicted. It would give workingman to say if the insincerity of Mr. Cotton, minister of finance and the Colonist the greatest pleasure to this government is not conclusively chief commissioner of lands and works, print a full and explicit denial of the demonstrated thereby? Two things charge, on the authority of Mr. Semlin stand in the way of effective action by 1. With having stated in his official and Mr. Cotton, with an explanation of the provincial legislature in regard capacity to Mayor Garden of Vancou- what reason Mr. Martin had for making Oriental labor-the British North Amerit. We submit that until such a denial ica act and the policy of the Imperial ecutive Council had decided upon a cer- and explanation have been forthcoming, government. In view of this the Im-

2. With having deliberately falsified An order-in-council is the only evidence cial government can be reached, and the the records of the Executive Council, of the exercise of the power of the Dominion government invited the Proin order that his alleged false statement crown. If ministers are at liberty to vincial government to avail themselves to Mayor Garden might be made to ap- represent that orders have been made, of it. This invitation was curtly reif a minister may with impunity deliber- fused. The explanation of the refusal 3. With having, through his newspa- ately falsify the records of those orders, is that Mr. Semlin's government are per, the News-Advertiser, made public we have reached the end of public safety. not seeking to aid white labor, but to the deliberations of the Executive Coun- Yet a minister of the crown is charged keep themselves in office, by professing cil in regard to the Westminster court publicly, and his letter is upon the files to champion the cause of white labor house, in violation of constitutional of the government, that these things although they well know that, if they are usage and the oath of secrecy which all have been done, and his statement has not powerless in the premises, the scope

He has also, through his newspaper, In order that the sanctity surrounding endeavored to stir up social strife by minutes of council may be shown, we falsely alleging that a conspiracy exists quote the law applicable to their falsifithe part of certain capitalists to drive cation. Section 422, sub-section 2, of the THE NEW WESTMINSTER SEAT. white labor out of British Columbia, Criminal Code of 1892 reads as follows:

Making a false document includes dien labor.

The aforegoing is a plain, unvarnished material part, and making any material statement of facts. It is not mere idle addition to it, or adding to it any false gossip. It is not simply the talk of the date, attestation seal or other thing that gossip. It is not simply the talk of the is material, or by making any material alteration in it, either by erasure, obliter-

The next sub-section declares the forgery to be complete as soon as the document is made, "though the offender may not have intended that any person to any one who may hereafter care to should use or act upon it as genuine, or investigate it. The last two statements be induced by the belief that it is genupublic press. Thus we have a minister thing," and sub-section 4 declares the ine to do or refrain from doing anyof the crown publicly alleged to have forgery to be complete even though the document itself may be incomplete, or even if it may not purport to be a document binding in law on any one.

What is the punishment for such an offence? Minutes of council are of no validity until they have been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his signature, and section 423 of the Code. sub-section (A), paragraph (b), declares that a person is liable to imprisonment province. We have also a minister who for life who forges a document bearing province. We have also a minister who is reputed to be the leading spirit in the it will be at least 19 on a straight vote of want of confidence, not including Mr. member of the Laurier cabinet had publications and the signature of any lieutenant-governor. Even though a minute-in-council alleged of want of confidence, not including Mr. tween labor and capital at a time when to have been falsified had not retween labor and capital at a time when to have been falsified had not retween labor and capital at a time when to have been falsified had not retween labor and capital at a time when to have been falsified had not retween labor and such members as may symlicly charged that another member of the ceived the signature of the Lieutenantinterests, in order that the Governor, the offence would be the same. elevelopment of the great resources of for sub-section 4 above referred the province may not be retarded. This to meets the case of an incomplete docu-

Where are the papers who hounded is to confine ourselves to the allegations Messrs. Turner and Pooley over two continents because they acted as direct-Let any business man take this mat-ors in mining companies? These gentle-

representations; would he not be obliged Surely the people have a right to know

of confidence, and forgery were to be lutely convincing refutation of this terrecognized as ordinary features of it? rible charge. We refuse to admit that Wherein is the distinction between what it cannot be refuted, for in common with has been supposed in the case of the clerk and what has been alleged against ince, we should be compelled to hang our Mr. Cotton by one of his colleagues? heads in shame, if there is even color-should one rule be applied to men in able ground for believing it to be true. commercial life, and another to men in We plead with the Lieutenant-Governor for the honor of British Columbia to

ORIENTAL LABOR.

We are not quite sure that the infer vidual, but against the province; it does not concern a private document, but the most important records of the province. The application of educational tests to persons of the province and the province of the province of the province. The application relating to coal mines. The applic

e. If it is true, Mr. Cotton should of the ballot by uneducated persons, and to apply an educational test to a man mained silent under this grave charge for many weeks. The fact that he is so course, that the object of those who utterly careless of his own reputation as favor this plan is to exclude Chinamen to allow himself to be branded with such from coal mines. These restrictive laws an accusation without denying it or Premier Semlin has been told in an and regulations are alleged to be in the without compelling his accuser to answer interest of white labor, and the govern- in court for what he ment, which issued the new regulation,

which the alleged object of the provinof their power is certainly very limited, and the limit is very small. The white

labor policy of the Semlin government is sheer humbug.

It is probable that Mr. R. L. Reid, an energetic and talented young lawyer of New Westminster, will oppose Mr. Henderson. Mr. Reid deserves and will receive the sympathy and support of the of the province. Notwithstanding the shortness of the time and the influence which a cabinet office will give Mr. Henderson, there is excellent ground to believe that Mr. Reid will be successful. The people of the Royal city ought to know how to reward political turpitude They ought to be able to judge the character of the political situation well enough to see that, even if Mr. Henderson is returned the defeat of the govful. The pronounced opposition vote is charged with such a serious offence. Let pathize with him. But even putting the cabinet had deliberately falsified the the people of New Westminster ought to would insist upon an equally public

which he can overthrow at any time. The people of New Westminster ought to be able to see and appreciate the necessity for a new departure in British Columbia politics, and that an opportunity is offered to them such as has rarely been presented to any constituency in the province to strike a blow for good government. Therefore, we look with Reid, if he decides to become a candi-

LET IT BE INVESTIGATED.

The alleged falsification of the records of the Executive Council remains unmade the alterations, is the editor and

Did not Mr. Martin, in the presence and hearing of the late government caucus, say that he charged Mr. Cotton

with having forged the record? We will print any reply which the News-Advertiser makes to this question. No one will pretend that this is a matter that should not be investigated. What Mr. Martin said in his letter to Mr. Semlin was either true or false. He said We do not like to make any observa- insist that this grave scandal shall be the records of the Executive Council. This statement has never been publicly denied, and our information is that it was not denied at the caucus.

It is not easy to conceive of a grave charge against a member of the govern ment. It was made by the Attorney General of the province to the Premie of the province. If it were not for the gravity of the offence, one would almost regard this fact of itself as sufficient to prove that the charge was based on a solid foundation. But all people are naturally slow to believe that a sworn

what degree of rascality and crime refused to do so. The irresistible infermade against Mr. Cotton. Surely Mr. Semlin must have laid before him the correspondence between himself and Mr. ance to white labor, but wishes to keep Martin, and he must have read therein he asked Mr. Cotton for an explanation so, what is the nature of it? The Lieu tenant-Governor must surely appreciate the vital importance of keeping sacred the records of the Executive Council. He must realize that public confidence in the administration of affairs will be ompletely destroyed if the records of fied with impunity. He must know that this confidence will be very seriously shaken if such a charge made against one of his sworn advisers remains unontradicted. He is responsible to the ountry for the men with whom he surounds himself. Is it true that his adisers are men who will be guilty of deiberate falsification of public records or of condoning it in one of their col leagues? So jealous was he a year ago of the integrity of public documents to which his signature might be affixed that ne cut out certain blanks from a number of papers, because he did not know to what use they might be put. Now we have a case where the deliberate falsification of a document bearing his signature or intended to be signed by him is charged, and yet so far as the public

> knows he has neither asked nor received any explanation. We will not do him the injustice to suppose that he propose to allow this matter to be unexplained. or that he will allow his advisers to keep the secret to themselves. The charge was made in the most public manner possible, and we are satisfied that the Lieutenant-Governor will insist that the refutation, if refutation be possible, the explanation, if the matter adfriends of good government in all parts mits of explanation, or the confession shall be equally public. We further say that in view of the fact that Mr. Martin made this charge, and that he is a member of the legislature, it becomes very important that the truth or falsity of the accusation should be made known. If the accusation is false, Mr. Martin will

such as Mr. Henderson has exhibited, be utterly discredited even among the few supporters who remain loyal to We confess to being utterly unable to comprehend how Mr Semlin can allow ernment when the house meets is beyond the matter to stand as it is how he can a question. In losing the support of Mr. retain Mr. Cotton in the government if Higgins, the government lost more than the accusation is true, how he can allow a single vote. His abandonment of the him to remain a day under the accusa party means its defeat in the house; but tion, if it is false. We confess to being uneven if friends of the government may able to understand how the Lieutenantdeny this, they cannot refuse to admit Governor can take advice from a mem that it renders its fate exceedingly doubt- ber of his Executive Council who stands it will be at least 19 on a straight vote elsewhere. Let it be supposed that one Victoria College opposition vote at 17, this leaves Mr. records. Will any one deny that in Semlin at the mercy of Mr. Martin, and such an event, the Governor-General Principal, - J. W. CHURCH, M.A. know that gentleman well enough not denial? Does any one suppose that Sir to suppose they are gaining anything by Wilfrid Laurier would permit the matter securing a cabinet office in a ministry to remain unexplained or uncontradict-

ed? The other day we saw Sir Wilfrid repudiate with indignation some statements attributed to him in a newspaper. Is it supposable that he would lie for one instant under such a charge as Mr. Martin has preferred against Mr. Cotton? It is not supposable, neither ought it to be supposable in this province; but it is unfortunately true that the minister every confidence for the election of Mr. in charge of the finances, the crown lands and the public works of British Columbia has been publicly charged by one of his colleagues with the deliberate falsification of public records, and though no denial or explanation has been forthcoming, this minister remains in

> The Times says that the Colonist has admitted that Mr. Turner cannot be reinstated. The Colonist has admitted nothing of the sort, nor has it said anything capable of such an interpretation. It has denied that the opposition movement is intended to put Mr. Turner back in office, but it has never said that Mr. Turner may not come back in office as the result of the opposition movement. If the Times cannot see the distinction the public can. The object of the oppo sition movement is to secure better gov ernment, and the personnel of the new administration is a secondary matter This is why the Colonist avoids mentioning names; but it can tell the Times this: That there is not a member of the opposition party in the house, who is not prepared to surrender any claim he may have to consideration in the formation of a new government, if it is neces sary to do so in the public interest. - And it can add with absolute certainty of its truth, that Mr. Turner will be the first man to set an example in this respect. What Mr. Turner and his political asso ciates want to see secured is good gov

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Where located—On east side Tranquil Creek, Tofino Inlet.
Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19910, and M. F. Ashton, free miner's certificate of the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1899.

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Business: Appointment of directors, allow nent of shares and the business of th Company in general. By order,

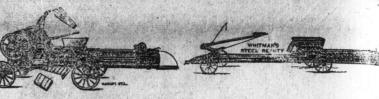
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Macaulay Po Land

Big Guns Will Shatt and Access to

So That Property H Former Value F dential Purp

The following is the ment of the case of the adjoining Macauley Point House of Commons by and to which the Minis promised to give consider present recess: Col. Prior-Before this

want to call the attention

of Militia and Defence

he knows by the name Point claim. I will rea pany. I may say that at was a small fortification was a small fortificati cauley Point, close to the papers have been brall the correspondence in claims, which papers later that gentlemen purchased vernment saw fit, at the Imperial authorities fortifications. To do close up one or more of had already been made say that the site where bought is one of the m the province of British a splendid site for house tlemen bought for the ing residences there. shore, and close to and there is a magnific the Straits to the sno tains beyond. This matting on now for five ye claim was made in 1894, several more claims In the meantime, two were adjudicated upon orable gentleman took partment, and the then the and defence, Mr. Di was, referred the matter of Justice, and, acting he paid these claims. men who are now ma in precisely the same who were settled with, they have a very stron pensation from the go reason that they claim that on these fortificat been built very large mounted: there are thr firing guns, and the discharge makes it ve any houses to be builthe windows are liable It has been contended, district officer command Peters, and also by Ma who has been out the not a good case for comp tend that if a man buy government steps in an tions so close to him the cupy his house without windows broken, he has compensation. Besides, were built, one or m drives around the point that the owners of the could not drive around could not drive around to moreover, the view of so lots was blocked by the fort. The first letter I before the Minister was Messrs. Fell, Jardine, I Bishop, to Messrs. Earl members for the city of

We would point out that ter of equity, but justice The taking away of the larging the fortifications h property altogether for which it was bought. Valisfied with our purchas heartiful attention and its satisfied with our purcha beautiful situation and it city, and at no distant dibeen a good investment. ever dreamed that we land where fortifications we should have selected The Hudson Bay Compan perty for residential purduce purchasers to build bonus of 20 per cent. thouses costing not less that The closing of the strement of the fortifications altered the appearance of the privacy, as a resident completely disappeared.

The next letter was from the department of mili of the department of mil to Major A. W. Jones, British Columbia, who port on the claim. I a portion of Major Jones a portion of Major Jones'
There is no doubt, however tioners, as set, forth in the 13th March, addressed to Malerie, have sustained serie what extent intrinsically is matter indeed for me or an acide upon. I am not ince to set forth that they have claim, by reason of the built, for long before the which they purchased their in existence at Macaulay "7" gun battery, and that owned by the government prove that this particular prior to the petitioners be of lots in this locality be military purposes.

This, of course, is very unfortunate property-hold scarcely. I think, be interest of aggression on the partners.

I may say that althou says there was a batter a battery of small guns, at long intervals, and the all of the same size as a ere. He goes on to there. He goes on to si
The petitioners in this in
tained direct loss, and to
titled to compensation. In
good faith, lots for bo
tered according to law, an
thereon certain streets, wh
would, in so far as they
entitled to expect, give the
tain points on the sea-fron
come. The government, t
deprived them of this p
llable for damages. Hav
this, therefore, it become
determine to what extent.
Were these four claimant
with, I would at once and
tion be in favor of recom
they ask, but there the m
end: indeed, upon the coonly be beginning, for if