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## ASSURANCES OF VICTORY GREET PROVINCIAL HEADS OF LIBERALS

### Hundreds Welcomed J. A. Macdonald the Liberal Leader, and W. W. B. McInnes at Victoria Theatre Monday Night—Stirring Arraignment of the McBride Government --Outline of the Liberal Policy.

"Premier McBride, I say, never got beyond that conference; he was never refused Better Terms by the Laurier Government. He never reached the Dominion Government."

"Mr. Tatlow, the present Government financial genius, gained that reputation by taking from your pockets, by unnecessary taxation, the money which gives him his surplus."—J. A. MACDONALD.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

To an audience which filled the Victoria theatre, which was representative of the electorate of Victoria, and which was largely sprinkled with ladies, J. A. Macdonald, leader of the Liberal party in British Columbia, and W. W. B. McInnes, late governor of the Yukon, delivered the opening speeches of the campaign here.

The addresses were punctuated throughout by frequent applause, as telling points were made by the speakers.

It was exactly at 8.15 that the chairman called the meeting to order, but almost an hour prior to that the audience began to crowd into the theatre. An orchestra was in attendance and entertained the early comers with popular selections. The entrance of the speakers was marked with applause. When the curtain rose Hon. Fred Peters, the chairman, occupied the

was no dissident murmur in the whole assembly.

Chairman's Remarks. Fred Peters, K. C. in opening referred to the fact that the Liberal Conservative government had seen fit to bring on an election some time before the term of parliament had expired. There were many who do not believe that the life of a parliament in the province was any too long. It was apparent that the government hoped to gain some advantage. The trip of Mr. McBride to Ottawa would be seen to be the old trick of drawing a herring across the track.

He looked upon Mr. Macdonald as the coming premier. Mr. Macdonald's record was before the public. A good deal had been said of the record of Premier McBride. That and the record of the present government was a beautiful record. The government said they were going to have a surplus of over \$200,000. How did they get that? By putting on taxes that no other province would stand.

Minority Report. With respect to the Kalen Island matter he said that the government had undertaken contrary to all rules of parliament to keep the minority report on that subject from being put on record. An enterprising individual, however, had got that report and had it printed in the Times. For such an alleged offence the government attempted to deal with the editor of the Times for breach of the rules of the House. This attempt was nullified by the fact that it was found that the Colonist had committed the same alleged breach. The Conservatives charged that the Ottawa machine, whatever that was, had taken Mr. McInnes from the governorship of the Yukon to enter politics in British Columbia, and because Mr. McInnes wanted to do so, but because the machine wanted him to do so.

Mr. McInnes, according to the speaker's view, was not a man to be taken hold of by an Ottawa machine or any one else and made to do a thing which he did not want to do. He had followed the career of Mr. McInnes, and he did not believe it could be said that he had been the tool of anyone.

Tribute to McInnes. Referring to the enviable career of Mr. McInnes as governor of the Yukon he said that that gentleman had made a splendid record for himself. Not a word had been heard against his conduct of affairs there until he entered politics here.

MR. MACDONALD'S ADDRESS. The Liberal party stood for good government, for progress. To that party in all its history had been due all progressive legislation. The Liberal party should be supported, therefore. He believed, therefore, that the party should receive the support of the electorate.

MR. MACDONALD'S ADDRESS. Mr. Macdonald in rising was received with loud applause, which lasted for several minutes. In opening he stated that he considered it most fitting that the first meeting of this campaign should be in Victoria, the capital city of the province, and that so many ladies and gentlemen should honor it with their presence.

"I think it but just," he continued, "that the citizens of Victoria should welcome back Mr. McInnes, the late governor of the Yukon, who to-night makes his re-entry into politics, for Mr. McInnes is a man of whom the citizens of this province should be proud. In the Yukon, both his friends and his political enemies conceded he showed very great executive and administrative ability and accomplishments have been showered upon this young British Columbian."

"It has been suggested, as the chairman has remarked, that Mr. McInnes has re-entered politics that he has returned to British Columbia, forced upon myself and the Liberals of British Columbia by the machine at Ottawa. I am happy to say that it was in response to my request and upon my application that Mr. McInnes has consented to do so and that his decision to do so has been met with the warmest approval from one end of the province to the other."

The Affairs of Province. In a dispassionate way I desire to discuss the affairs of this province. I think that in every country where

there is representative government the electors of that country are entitled, as are the electors of this province, to intelligent treatment; to a clear exposition of the facts of the situation. Declaration does not avail.

"Mr. McBride appeals to the people upon his record. In that record he lays stress upon two main factors: His financial record and his campaign record. I am prepared to take Mr. McBride up on both these questions and I am prepared to leave the decision to you."

The Financial Situation. There is no denying the fact that when the McBride government came into office the financial position of the province was not good, said the speaker. When they took over the government there were liabilities to be immediately met aggregating \$1,000,000. There is no use in denying the fact that the finances of the province were in a bad way. "We admitted it then," said the speaker, "and we implemented it by offering to assist Mr. McBride in meeting that obligation and in grappling with the situation. We did that then because we had more faith in the resources of the province than to think that to meet a debt of one million was such an insurmountable difficulty."

Policies Contrasted. "What did Mr. McBride do," continued the speaker. "He said, 'we will borrow this on a short term loan of ten years and pay it back \$100,000 a year.' The Liberals, however, had advocated extending this over a period of from 40 to 50 years, asserting that where money was to be expended in permanent public improvements its payment should not fall upon the people of any one generation."

Mr. McBride, however, had said "No. Let the people of this province pay this back, in ten years, this money which was expended upon public works such as the Westminster bridge, let them repay it immediately." The arrangement entered into then was only the question as to how it should be repaid.

Mr. McBride with Mr. Tatlow, the minister of finance, "that financial genius," as the papers are now calling him, decided that the money should be raised by increasing the taxation. That was a very simple matter. Increase the taxes and get money into the treasury from the people's pockets. If this is a financial genius, Mr. Tatlow is one.

But there, again, Mr. Tatlow made a mistake. It was not necessary to raise the taxes upon the ordinary community. There was a method by which this could have been done, not by raising the taxes of the poor, of the struggling mechanics or of the business man, but by taxing a railway which for years had escaped paying its taxes on subsidy lands.

Ne Tax on Railway. "In a recent message to the electors of the province, published in the Times, I referred to this," continued Mr. Macdonald. "In 1899 the C. P. R. was given 800,000 acres of land in Southern British Columbia. There was a provision in the charter that this should be free from taxation as long as the lands were offered for sale. In 1899 an agreement was made by which liberal terms were nominated for the sale of these lands, according to the classification the land was to be sold at prices of \$1, \$2.50, or \$5 per acre. But the lands were not offered at these prices and to-day the railway is holding them at rates which range from twice to five times the amount. The amount of taxes which the railway escaped paying, which through the violation of the terms of the charter they were liable to pay, amounted to about \$250,000 a year, more than the amount the government gained by raising the taxes. It was not necessary to raise them."

What excuse had the government given for their action in this matter? Nothing because they had increased the taxation of the people struggling for existence by from 40 to 100 per cent.

Railway Policy. What had been the government's policy throughout with regard to railways? In 1903 when they had failed to come forward with any definite policy in the matter they said they would call a special session to deal with the question. For this the Colonist extolled them pointing out the wisdom of dealing with this all important matter with due wisdom and deliberation. That session never materialized. What had Mr. McBride done. Mr. McBride and his cabinet sat down and had done absolutely nothing.

Next session what came of the matter? Nothing. The same government had a cut and dried scheme, however, for the Midway and Vernon. The C. P. R. in another instance, they offered \$1,000,000 in cash to the C. P. R. to build a railway from Spencer's Bridge to the British Columbia boundary. This scheme was advanced in caucus. Through the honor and integrity of two Conservatives, two of the premier's supporters who would not stand for the deal, it was blocked and what happened. Six months later the railway was commenced and now it is completed and is in operation without one cent of subsidy.

Midway and Vernon. The government went further with its railway policy. This applied to the Midway and Vernon. The promoters of this road had been laboring for years to induce capital to come in and build it. It was a colonization road and not a great trunk line. At last after years the promoters had got New York capital interested, and work was begun. But Hon. R. G. Tatlow had a talk with the manager of the Bank of Montreal, which was so friendly to the C. P. R. The result was that the promoters were told that the railway would not get the subsidy from the government unless it obtained it in a court of law. The New York capitalists thereupon threw up this project and work was suspended.

Is Not Conservative. Referring to the McBride government Mr. Macdonald said that it was a Conservative government. He said that this government had really no relation to the grand old Conservative party of Canada and Great Britain. Mr. McBride's government did nothing that remained in power for nine years afterwards.

"Later, in 1898, another conference was held, but for some reason or other British Columbia did not participate. Then came the late conference of 1906. "Confederation is a partnership entered into between the provinces. Each province is a partner, and the consent of each partner to any agreement should be secured. When invited to attend the conference, Mr. McBride offered no objection. He did not say this is not the proper way to conduct it. He went down and took his seat."

Not Refused Better Terms. While the Liberals were anxious that the province should get more than it was offered at the recent conference, Mr. Macdonald stated that they were not refused better terms by the Dominion government. Premier McBride never got past the conference—he never asked the Dominion government for anything, and had never been refused anything by the Liberals at Ottawa. But if he had been what could he say of the Liberals of this province. They had never refused to support him. They had always lent him their support, always would support him, and if elected, will go down to Ottawa and demand and get better terms.

The Alliance. Referring to the E. & N. Settlers Rights Act Mr. Macdonald said Mr. Hawthornthwaite went over to Mr. McBride and told him to introduce that bill into the House in that form or he would defeat him. He knew this because only a few months before at the session previous four members of the government, Mr. McBride, Mr. Green, Mr. Tatlow and Mr. Fulton had voted against the same bill. The bill was a dishonest one. It either took from the railway company what belonged to it and gave it to settlers or if it did not do that it gave the settlers nothing.

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May Ask For More. He doubted not that the government would very soon come and ask for a subsidy for the remaining section. Mr.

Oliver had introduced an amendment into the House that this grant of land should be in lieu of all demands, but the government would not have this. It might be expected, therefore, that the C. P. R. would come back again for a further subsidy.

"It will be remembered," continued Mr. Macdonald, "that when the question of better terms was introduced in the legislature by Mr. McBride two years ago, the Liberals offered him their united support. Moreover, the resolution upon which he went down to Ottawa was drawn up by myself, and was supported by every Liberal and every Conservative in the House. The question was raised above party politics. The Liberals dropped all opposition and wished him Godspeed, telling him to do the best he could."

An Election Cry. "But what did he do? Mr. McBride went down not accompanied by such advisers as had the other premiers. He was accompanied by an ex-newspaper editor, whose presence was resented that he might send back glowing reports of what Mr. McBride was doing for better terms."

"But what is this question of better terms? In 1871 this province entered into an agreement with the Dominion by which in return for coming into confederation it received certain funds to meet its legitimate expenses. This agreement has been carried out by the Dominion. No one will deny that it was fulfilled to the letter. In going back to Ottawa we do not claim that the bargain made in 1871 was violated. We go and say: 'We did not know the conditions. We did not know what it would cost to run the machinery of justice, etc. here.'"

Precedent Set. "In 1887 the precedent was set by the Conservative government of that day. They called a conference of the provincial premiers. A schedule was drawn up and presented, yet the Conservative government did nothing though it remained in power for nine years afterwards."

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Its Coming Hopes. "But it was not enough to allude to the bad acts of the government. It was necessary to tell the electorate what the opposition would do if returned to power. The opposition was helpless to introduce public bills. That had to be done by the government."

Alluding to the policy which the Liberals would introduce Mr. Macdonald said that he proposed to introduce a department of labor and immigration—not formation as had been incorrectly printed in his platform. The need of this was apparent. British Columbia had been threatened with menace from a better class of immigration to British Columbia. In certain lines of industry labor was needed. If the government had pursued a proper policy there would have been no influx of Hindoos. These latter would not have been attracted here.

Only half of the arable land of British Columbia had been made available for settlement—for fruit or farming lands. If one-sixth of the arable land of the province was brought under cultivation there would be an area equal to that cultivated in the empire of Japan. This showed the importance of getting the agricultural and fruit growing lands into the market as an inducement to industrious settlers from the old land and elsewhere. At the present time the government had no information available to give intending settlers. This should be righted at once.

Water Powers Important. The water available for irrigation was also an important matter. He thought a commission should be appointed to inquire into the subject and gather information relative to the water available for the purpose of irrigation.

The School Act should be repealed. It was an unjust measure. It was not fair that one person should be heavily taxed to maintain schools while his next neighbor got off lightly. The act worked unfairly, and he would have it repealed.

Mr. McBride had sacrificed his own party to enter into an alliance with the revolutionary socialists. The electorate had a chance now to tell Mr. McBride that they were not prepared to return a government which would not be guided by its principles announced at the polls.

MR. MINNES' ADDRESS. "In rising, ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. McInnes, "I had intended on this the first opportunity upon which I have had the honor of addressing the electors of this province, to make some statement of why I am re-entering British Columbia politics, but in view of your generous treatment I feel there is no need. I feel that in the heartiness of your welcome there is justification enough."

"I am in politics again, because Mr. Macdonald and the Liberals of British Columbia have urged me to join them. To-night, as to-day, I said to the Times reporter, I prefer to be a cabinet minister in British Columbia than the governor of the Yukon. I say there is nothing strange in a young man resigning that position and plunging again into the affairs, into the politics of Canada's greatest province. I trust there is no reflection upon the province of British Columbia that in her service I should cease to expend my energy."

"But, ladies and gentlemen, there is a question of far greater moment, fraught with grave consequences to the province. That the question of my re-entering its public life. That is the fact that my friends the enemy are compelled to drag me into their service."

men, he has moreover devoted all his time to McBride's campaign.

"But if there is no reason at present known, it will be revealed when the secrets of that great department over which he presided are confided to Liberal care."

Another Absentee. "There is another man who is not in the fight to-day. That is the Hon. Chas. Wilson. Why did he not stay with the McBride government. The premier gave no answer why he was not in the fight. Mr. Wilson, in the quiet of Cariboo, was nursing the reason why he resigned from the government, but no answer was given the electorate as to why he left it."

"The government did not intend to appeal to the country at this time. Notices had been sent out to some of the members summoning them for the transaction of business. But these were recalled, and two days later the House was dissolved. Mr. McBride had not the material to fill his cabinet. As a son to the people of Vancouver Island Mr. Manson was sworn in provincial secretary. Mr. Manson's best friend could not say that he was a



W. W. B. MCINNES.

cabinet minister. It was only a son to Albert in the hope of winning it, but Albert would not return Mr. Manson. Provincial secretaries had before been defeated in this province. Mr. Macdonald had defeated a provincial secretary in Mr. McBride's government.

"But the cabinet was not filled up. The electorate did not know who were going to govern them if Mr. McBride were returned. The country had a right to know that."

Dangling Portfolios. "Mr. McBride could not get a self-respecting Conservative to accept a portfolio under him. Mr. McBride was going to dangle this vacant portfolio of lands and works before a number of constituencies."

"Mr. McBride was not going to the country on his record. He wanted to attract attention from his record. Mr. McBride had two arguments. One was that this country was prospering, and therefore to return him to power. The other was better terms."

Going into the first of these, Mr. McInnes said that good times had prevailed for the past seven years everywhere on the North American continent, except in British Columbia. What had Mr. McBride done to bring good times to the province? He had done nothing. As mere book-keepers they feared the development of the province. They dreaded to open it up for fear roads would have to be built and court houses erected. Instead of advancing the country's interests the province was retarded."

Their Financing. "We have heard how the government borrowed \$1,000,000 when they came into office. They borrowed it when in a panic. They borrowed it from the house-top that the province was practically bankrupt. Was that a policy to attract financiers to the province?"

"To prove what poor business men they are, that in the time they borrowed it they were in a panic; why the fact remains that they only spent a half of it. They paid 5 per cent. for that money, so that now we are pay-

AY. Fair Play. So True is it of Character. ionly tries to injure him abhorred. The Ameri- approval of such unfair ough base, false and m- idely celebrated Family vious remedies for a d their falsehoods com- their sale has been fully delphia, which, in 1904, icious article, attacking own cure for woman's ics brought suit in the ubscribers of that paper ount for a substantial ount. Dr. Pierce for his "Favorite Prescrip- it was proving in con- ia and injurious drugs ount, yet Dr. Pierce has, that thereby he may ution for the great dan- ge falsehoods published asal Catarrh, it is well to ages two or three times a Sage's Catarrh Remedy sisting in the use of the l Discovery" for its blood specific curative effects of mucous membranes. It large per cent. of all cases have reached the neces- stage, and no matter of standing they may be, cious in affections of the of the larynx, bronchia and ns in general, thus curing gills and other affections betinate, hang-on-coughs. In acute coughs following in the lingering chronic in the "Golden Medical icted to work miracles, re consumption in its s—no medicine will do obnitate hang-on-coughs or bronchial irritation ffections of the throat ed of badly treated, are up to consumption, the re relied upon to produce results. Medical Discovery" is, and specific curative con- us surfaces, especially iring indigestion, dyspep- and "Liver Complaint." Even ulceration of the wols has in thousands of d by it, also obtain- all this foregoing, not the of the marvelous effica- possessed by the "Discov- equalled regulating and ffect exerted by it over the it has made some wonder- pronounced valvular affec- of that organ. Golden Medical Dis- wide a range of diseases in a booklet sent free on Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., also obtain- alternative or blood purify- assessed by the "Discov- ily suggest its use for the s, pimples, eruptions, as and other skin affec- which it has made remark- in scrofulous sores and old, ating sores. To heal the Hero's All-Healing Selve and, while taking the "Discovery" to correct cease the system. A box nary address on receipt of in stamps. If your drug- it in stock, address Dr.

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