STIRRING SPEECH

AGAINST PACT (Continued From Page 1.)

it was not possible to present formally the gentleman who would stand for the riding in the coming election owing to the fact that he had not yet been nominated.

the early part of the afternoon before the sports began, the crow amused itself with the various co offered by ingenious and busy conces-sionists. The chief attraction was the 'Duck the Black Baby," an arrangenent whereby it was possible, for the small sum of a dime, to take three shots with baseballs at a small target which, when hit, would trip a seat on which a rare and radiant gent in red flannel bathing suit was posed. As a result said gent would fall headlong into a tank of water. The novelty of seeing the red-flanneled human amphibian "take the wet" appealed to the crowd, and during the afternoon Premier McBride and Hon. Dr. Young were among the interested spectators. Another novel booth presented an opportunity, for a minor consideration o throw three real if questionable eggs at the face of a careless gentle n seated behind a canvas The fun at this reached its real height when a fair contestant grasped an egg too tightly and scattered it promiscu ously over the brass-lunged dispenser

of the ammunition. One of the contests which aroused considerable interest was the choosing of the "Conservative Queen." was by means of votes and the first prize was carried off by Miss Emma Price, the popular young daughter of the association's secretary.

Heralded by the Pipers' Band, the biggest individual crowd of the day arrived on the two o'clock train and marched in a long army to the grounds. The long programme of sports was begun right away and it is due the committee in charge to say that the manner in which the programme was run off was most praiseworthy. There was no hitch and no complaint and each event was in itself worth the trip from town. The most novel item of course was the Ladies' Hobble Skirt race, but the Baby Show and the Highland Scotch competitions were close seconds. The ommittee in charge of the sports was as follows: N. Nicholson, chairman; Ald. Moresby, starter; J. W. Lorimer clerk of course; Alec Monteith, Robert Lowe and W. H. P. Sweeney, judges.

Premier's Arrival. Premier McBride's arrival was an

nounced by the Victoria City Band. which vied with the Pipers in making the day pleasant with excellent musical selections, by the playing of "Hail to the Chief." Shortly afterwards the notes of a bugle announced the beginning of the speeches. The crowd was soon massed before the large stand erected for the speakers on the top of a gentle slope. Above this stand was a most significant banner bearing on on one side the Union Jack on the other the Stars and Stripes, with the one word "Which?" between. At the left was another large hanner with the legend "The Solid Seven for British Columbia." The speakers were all gathered on the platform when, at the request of many at the back of the audience who could not hear well, the lace of enbaking was changed to the band stand near the corner of the ho tel. Here, when President Tait arose to introduce the first speaker, were gathered many well known Conservatives, a number of whom spoke. Some of the speeches were very brief, but, as was especially the case in that of Mr. G. H. Barnard, they were forceful and full of enthusiasm. Among those who sat on the platform, besides Premier McBride and Mr. Barnard and President Tait were: Hon. Dr. Young, Fred Davey, M.P.P.; H. F. W. Behnsen, M.P.P.; H. B. Thomson, M.P.P.: John Jardine, M.P.P. for Esquimalt; Thomas Caven, M.P.P. for Cranbrook: Mr. John Arbuthnot: Frank J. Mackenzie, M.P.P. for the Delta; Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C., president of the council; Harry Wright, M.P.P., for Nelson; Charles E. Pooley, K.C.; Mayor Lee of New Westminster: H. Dallas Helmcken, K.

C., and Mr. R. F. Green. Sounds the Keynote

It was indeed with a true ovation that Premier McBride was received. As he stepped forward hats were thrown in air, and cheer after cheer rang out, spontaneously and longcontinued, so that it was several moments before he took up his theme, the message which he delivered being rightly interpreted as sounding the keynote of the forthcoming campaign and being listened to with closest attention, the only interruptions coming in frequent and most enthusiastic demonstrations of marked approval as some telling point was scored or argument firmly driven home. The premier's speech may fairly be called a masterly and statesmanlike presenta tion of his party's case-a speech vibrant with true and admirable patriotism, cogently practical and intensely Canadian. That it was one of the very best addresses the gifted speaker has yet made to his admirers and followers of this province appears to be the universal verdict. Said he:
"Mr. Chairman, lades and gentle-

men: I feel it a very great pleasure and privilege indeed to see so many hundreds of citizens of Victoria here today, and I feel proud indeed of the splendid reception that you have been kind enough to extend to my colleagues and myself this afternoon, our annual picnic falling at so opportune an occasion to discuss in our own western fashion the pertinent issues that are to be disposed of by the people of Canada on the 21st proximo. year when we foregathered at Sidney, no election appeared to be imminent, yet we were encouraged with various reports from all the several districts speaking well for the perfection of organization and general readiness of the party in British Columbia whenever an election might come. The conditions, so favorable in 1910, exist today in even larger measure, and there should be no difficulty in our render ingt on the 21st September an excel-

The people of this western prov of Canada are British to the core nd British too in the best se ned from the core His Majesty the King, and it is my fortune to be able to tell you, esh as I am from the great city of odnon, with what wonderful interest the people of the Homeland are now looking to Canada and how deeply of this country of ours, a destiny so inseparably interwoven with the that is to be decided so shortly at the polls.

Canada's Destiny.

"Never before in the history of the Empire has Canada loomed so large in the eves of Britons as it does now. Never has so general and so intelligent an interest in her affairs made plainly manifest. It seems to m that with the very large number of ent Canadians at the coronation and the prominence that Cana dian interests have latterly assumed in the Old Land, our importance as a factor in the Empire was never before so strongly accentuated. The people of the Motherland realize that while they are wealthier than we and have more to show in established civlization for their greater age and consequent perfected maturity, yet in natural resources and all the true potentialities of strong nationhood, Canada presents the evidence that it must some day become the dominant factor in the Greater British Empire. in the working out of this great destiny, we do not want to disappoint our kinsfolk of the Motherland. want to send them a message on the 21st of September that they will understand as clear and unmistakablethat we are as Canadians still firm and strong for the Empire, that we are going to keep as our flag the good old Union Jack, that we are determined to preserve our dominion for that great future that nature has mapped out for it. I have never before been so deeply, so absolutely impressed with the greatness and perfection of Britain's true democracy. We hear so much of the spirit of freedom and equality typified by the Stars and Stripes, but those who live under that flag cannot begin to realize the full meaning of law, of liberty, of true equality in citizenship until they have been privileged to live under the Union Jack. No better example of this is to be found anywhere than in this British Columbia of ours. In the point of admirable laws, no state and no territory in the Union to the south is enabled to enjoy the same freedom, privilege and liberty as obtain in this province of British Columbia under the Union Jack. I have discussed this question with many leading Americans, pointing out conditions as they exist here in this province, and wonder and amazement they with have all been forced to admit that they dare not attempt to attain the same true democracy in the United States because of the dominant influence there of political cliques and combinations.

"Which?"

"Are we of Canada going to preserve

this blessed heritage of liberty or are

fortunate conditions for those other

conditions in which we find so much

to criticize across the boundary line? Our Liberal friends declare that party to-day is one of jingoism and talk of imaginary danof annexation. That the position of the Conservatives is sound and sane, that Conservative conclusions the only ones that can legitimately be drawn, we have incontrovertible proof We have as evidence upon which to base our conclusions the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself on the one hand, and on the other President Taft-that if ever there was a time when argument against the possibility of annexation was most pertinent, now is the time and the opportunity. Did not Sir Wilfrid Laurier in studied language and set terms say to the people of Canada when asking them to endorse the National Transcontinental Railway project in 1903, lay it down as an axiomatic principle that the whole of this line would have to be on Canadian soil so as to remain independent of the United States. And did Sir Wilfrid not then say that " the best and the most effective way to maintain friendship with our American neighbors is to be absolutely independent of them." This surely is a very strong argument against the action of the Liberal government which now wishes to tie us up with the United States and so interlock our trade with theirs that it will be impossible for us to remain independent of that country in trade matters. And did not President Taft, speaking in New York but a short time ago, say that he wanted his American brethren to clear the way for reciprocity, because reciprocity must quickly be followed by closer political relationship and it was essential to the prevention of a wider imperial connection? We have here, then, the warning of our own Canadian prime minister on the one hand and that of the president of the United States on the other. Surely these were enough to arouse every man and every woman of Canada, to stir even the most lethargic to recognition of the inner meaning of this proposed compact. Surely this should be sufficient to induce our Liberal friends-if there were any Liberals left in British Columbiato come out as Canadians and oppose this reciprocity arrangement under the Conservative flag. Surely it was time for them to make such a move, after being for sixteen years misled by their party chiefs. Did not they recollect how they had been told in 1896 that if the Liberals came into office, free trade as they have it in England would prevail-if the Liberals came into office. free trade should reign in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. That was the great inducement held out by sm in Canada in 1896, but today Liberalis the Liberals were found as staunch in

line of demarcation between the parties come merely a sentimental one. Farting of the Ways.

ardent of the Conservative party.

their faith as protectionists as the most

The

come down to the plain facts, had not sentimentalism been carried to

extreme, had it not merged into people of Canada were called upon to answer a question which was in effect "are you going to stand firm by the British connection, British liberty British free institutions, or throw these over so as to pander to the many corinfluences arising and United States? I think that I may say, Unite dStates? I think that I may say in the first place that, whether Liberals or Conservatives in this country, the people of British Columbia will give this much credit to admit that in what I have striven to do for British Columbia I have been prompted by no selfish motives, but have formulated and carried my policies with the aim that we shall have in this province the us and a home of a large, a prosperous and a contented section of the British people. And now I should not be doing my duty did I not do my level best in this crisis to see that our beloved province of British Columbia stands as the stronghold of Conservatism, and, as a part of Canada, more imperial than ever. The Conservative conventions in this province will be held in a few days. We have candidates galore to select the best men from, and in a few days more candidates will be in the field. Our organization is being perfected and we shall leave nothing undone to bring back to our chieftain, Mr. R. L. Borden, a solid phalanx of seven from British Columbia. But in addition to organizing, we want the people to come in with us-the men and the women and the boys and girls -so that we may leave no stone unturned that might in any way contribute to the brilliant victory that is to be achieved. We want the ladies, who dominate the homes, to advise the men patrictically, to vote right, to vote straight, to vote for the continuity of the British connection. In Victoria we look forward with confidence to piling up a creditable majority for our candidate-and it is whispered that Mr. Barnard will be that candidate a mafority to which he can point with pride. The forthcoming election is brought on at a most unusual time—the time of harvesting, and when the unusual presents itself in such events it must excite suspicion and careful investigation of the reason

Complete Vindication "The dissolution of the Canadian

parliament on July 29 was so sudden

as to greatly surprise the people of Canada, who could not see the reason for such precipitate action by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, supposedly entrenched at Ottawa with a strong following, well disciplined. Yet perhaps Sir Wilfrid was not as well satisfied as he might with his cabinet material, or quite so strong as would appear to the outsider. Must not his action in dissolv ing parliament be taken as a complete vindication of the position taken by the Conservatives and those opposed to reciprocity. It was the Conservatives who demanded and insisted that such a question should be su-mitted to the electorate of Canada, and it was the Conservatives that had urged the government to hasten redistribution so that this question might be submitted fairly. It was untrue as Liberals had charged, that the Conservatives had we to exchange it and our present een simply blocking supply in the House at Ottawa: they had been quite willing and ready to allow supply to pass, and the sudden resolve of Sir Wilfrid to dissolve the House was obously due to other causes, most probably growing dissensions in the ranks of the Liberal party. The hasty nature of dissolution was plainly evidenced and echoed in Sir Wilfrid's appeal of July 29-the weakest document ever offered to the people by the Canadian premier. That appeal was in reality nothing more than a clumsy effort to shift responsibility for the dissolution to the shoulders of the Conervatives and was in striking contrast the dignified and logical address of Mr. Borden, published side by side with Sir Wilfrid's and fully setting out the onservative position. In their hearts the Liberals wish that this ill-advised argain to tie up the trade of Canada with the United States had never been entered into. The dissatisfaction that leading Liberals feel is well set out the very comprehensive statement issued last February with the names of such gentlemen as Sir Edmond Valker, Sir William Mortimer Clarke, ormerly lieutenant-governor of Untario, and other prominent men attach. d. They plainly state that the govnment had no mandate from the people to make the bargain of reciprocity with the United States and that to make the changes proposed would cneck the present unexampled prosperity of Canada; besides they pointed out the great danger threatened to Canadian nationality.

"Reciprocity is generally recognized now as threatening disastrous effects Canadian national welfare. British Columbia is strongly opposed to it as shown by the resolution passed in the legislature on February 13th, 1911, when there was only one voice in opposition to the condemnation of the proposed reciprocity bargain-and Mr Brewster, so half-hearted a champion that he did not divide the House to put himself on record. The reasons now advanced against reciprocity are now as strong as then, and if anything, accentuated. It is not a mere political question; but a national one, in which patriotic men of all parties should combine to uphold Canada's prosperity and nationality-and, our

place in the Empire.

No Longer Suppliants There is no use in the Liberals go ing back to ancient history and stating that the feeling of Canada was at one time in favor of Reciprocity-that time s past, and we no longer need to be suppliants for an outlet for our trade We have a market for all we produce, and without making sacrifices, things we have reversed. The United States now needs Canada's products, and we could have well afforded to wait for them to cut down their tariff without couching ours in any way. We have a population today of 8,000,000 against 1,000,000 in 1879, while our export trade which was only \$60,000,000 in 1879. grew to \$279,000,000 in 1910. Our best customer is not the United States, bu Great Britain, and there we have to

000 or fifty pe ates took only \$104,000,000, r cent. Under protection tilt up in Canada a trade of ns: in 1879 it was \$152,000,000 in 1910 it was \$693,200,000. In our own province of British Columbia trade has necessed nearly \$10,000,000 since 1909. "There is no necessity for Reciprocity—Canada is progressing so we that it is a great mistake to su disrupt our present channels of trade for a visionary idea. Let us look at it as a business affair. Do you think if this Dominion had any important busi-ness to perform, it would send Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson to perform it? It seems to me that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was determined to give Canada away he should have sent two-up-to and able Canadian ambassadors to con fer with the keenest wit, among 100, 000,000 people. The people of might depend on it if the United States had not got the best of the bargain they would not have wasted a minute on Reciprocity. The United States had come to the end of its raw supplies and what was more natural, more necessary than for them to come to Canada, and to come now at a time when they felt that our own industries and instituto make it difficult. Could anyon show a single instance where the Americans, as good business men, had no wanted everything for Uncle Sam? They were now in a position where they must come to Canada for raw material and if Sir Wilfrid had only been patient for a few years, the United States would have been glad to take down their tariff and welcome Canada's products free, while Canada could have played Uncle Sam's old game and raised her wall still higher. (prolonged cheering). We, in British Columbia had had an illustration of this when we awoke one day to find that the logs from our forests were going to Everett, to Bellingham, to Blakely, and to Blaine, and that while our mills were idle here, they were doing a thriving trade over the line. The result of the export royalty had been a developmen of our timber industry four hundred per cent, and the establishment of man;

thriving towns. Merciless Trusts.

If reciprocity were passed it would not take many weeks to find out what material losses Canadians were suffer ing. It was all right to say that we would get cheaper tobacco and cheape this and that, but under reciprocity we would pass into the grasp of the most merciless trusts, and moreover the wages of our working men would fall to the level of those across the line.

The Premier went on to quote from tatements of Sir Wm. Van Horne, selected as a strong man to build the C.P.R., who became a Canadian, and who would be recognized as a man now alive to the situation. What did Sir Wm. Van Horne, a good Canadian, although he had no politics, have to say at this

crisis? He said: "To my amazement and distress and shame I now see a magnificent work of a generation faded away for a vague idea or a childish sentiment, the splendid commercial and industrial position we have reached and our proud independence bartered for a few wormy plums, and I feel it my duty to join in the protest that is heard from every section of the country.

"Today we are in an enviable position, per capita, as that of the United States, and without a cloud in our sky save the one which has just been raised. Does not common sense tell us to let well enough

alone? If it had not been very much to the advantage of the United States, that nation would never have made overture towards reciprocity. It is all very well to say that we can throw the arrangement aside at any time; but knowing the United States as I do, I fully agree with Sir William Van Horne in his view of the situation; and generally he is a man who understands conditions in the United States. He says:

"The Weaker Party." "Let us not run away wth the idea that if we make a mistake in this matter of reciprocity, we shall be able to correct it at pleasure. We may not be permitted to do it. It should be remembered that there are such things as vested interests with nations as with individuals, and corporations, and that the vested interests of nations, real or alleged, are terribly binding upon the weaker party. When Mr. Hill had extended his seven or eight lines of railway into the Canadian Northwest-lines which have for some years been resting their noses on the boundary line waiting for reciprocity, or something of the kind, to warrant them in crossing and when other American channels of trade have been established, affecting our territory, and when the American millers have tasted our wheat, and the American manufacturers have got hold of our markets, is it probable that we shall be permitted to recede? Not a bit of it. We are making a bed to lie in and die

"Canada's aim," continued the premier, "should be to promote inter-provincial and imperial trade-something that is being built up at present. With the trade lines running north and south, it is bound to affect, injuriously, our transportation from west to and that means that the freight rates instead of being lower will increase. Then as to the Liberal contentions, that reciprocity will lower the prices of food products, in Canada-1 venture to say that after the first flush, when competition has been stamped out, and many Canadians are forced out of work, prices will be raised to as high or higher a notch than at present Most of these things in the States are governed by gigantic trusts, and we will see them taking possession of Canada, and placing us under tribute to them. In fact the whole scheme is an endeavor of the United States to

ontrol Canada's matural resources. "The farmers of Canada will suffer from reciprocity and as to the Liberals argument that a great field will be opened for their produce in the United States, President Taft, in Chicago of June 3, said: 'The only real importation of agricultural products that may expect from Canada of any con siderable amount will consist of wheat, barley, rye and oats. The world price untries is disposed of and is little fected by the place from which the pply is derived.

"Unquestionably British Columbia ill be greatly hurt in the prairie to which we now export ou fruit. The province has done muc. to-wards building up this industry, and last year the value of the fruit crop vas \$2,500,000. With an older industry, ore cleared lands, and cheaper labo Oregon, Washington and California will e able to send fruit into the prairies uty free at a price that will seriously handicap British Columbia in spite the general better quality of our fruit At the same time it is very ques tionable that such fruit as oranges emons and bananas, which are not alsed in Canada will be any cheaper, as there is no competition to me here and such industries are in hands of large trusts, which dictate orices. Vegetables and other agricul tural products, including eggs, poultry and livestock will also be imported at the expense of our mixed farmers.

"Supposing that the Reciprocity Agreement was in force and it was decided to end it. Canada would be in the position of suddenly having to find new markets and trade would be great v disorganized. Canada in the last ten years, stands second in the list of countries in the increase of trade with 93.16 per cent., the first being Argentina with 132 per cent, while the United States only shows 47 16 cent, and is the fourteenth on the list The United States has in many lines reached its capacity of production, so now wishes to avail herself of Canada's raw products to help her keep up in the race. United States manu facturers have invested over \$400,000,-000 in mills and factories in Canada where they can get raw material cheap and in abundance.

will take place and a very much larger proportion will be diverted from Canadian to United States lines of railway. Undoubtedly this was what Mr. after the agreement had passed the United States Senate:-

At Best An Experiment

"The people across the line are country and one Empire.'

At the conclusion of the premier's of cheering that shook the band stand and reverberated from the surrounding

An Able Chairman

portion of the day's proceedings, wittily introducing each of the several speakers, and carrying matters forward quickly and with easy good fellowship. He prefaced the important business of this part of the great day by calling for three cheers for the federal and the provincial leader of the Conservative party, the names of Mr. R. L. Bor den. M.P., and Hon. Richard McBride being received with thunderous applause. At its dying away, the addresses were taken up, Mr. Tait calling first upon Hon. A. E. McPhillips. president of the Council, who spoke of the opening of a great campaign. In a short review of what reciprocity really meant it was ever necessary to call to mind the treaty of 1854. That treaty existed until 1866 when the advantage to the United States was \$95,000,000, and notwithstanding there were thousands of Canadian soldiers fighting for the North in the Civil War, the United States abrogated the treaty in a fit of temper. Canadians would never be safe under reciprocity if the Americans felt that anything they could do might bring about annexation. Mr. McPhillips went on to refer to the Hon. George Brown's attitude towards reciprocity Hon. George Brown was a great Liberal and a great reformer. His fears were that Canada would be destroyed by reciprocal compact. When the pact was abrogated Canada's internal trade had increased enormously and under good Conservative government it increased still more. (Loud cheers.) Now the Americans had found that Canadians were a self-reliant people and a pro gressive people and they were anxious to align themselves with them. This was not the day and the day would never come when Canadians should throw down their arms and become petitioners at Washington. In closing Mr. McPhillips referred to Premier Mc Bride's large part in the campaignabout to open. Here was a leader of almost world-wide renows, for his magnetism and ability, a leader who might well aspire to the leadership of the party at Ottawa. He was throwing himself heart and soul into this contest because he felt that 'the country was in danger. He felt that the time would never come when Canadians should become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the American people. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Macgowan

representatives. It must not be for gotten that for years our people went, year after year, to Washington, hats in hand, seeking an arrangement egislation such as is now proposed but at the solicitation of Washington. And as Washington now wants the agreement proposed, as Washington is the suppliant, the answer of Canada should be what the answer of the United States was to our representatives in times gone by-that Canada can look after herself and build up her own future quite independently. The American tariff is quite two and a half imes higher than ours, and yet we are

Last year there were 100,000 cars of grain, etc., sent out of the Prairie provinces. Of these the C.P.R. took 59.6 per cent; Canadian Northern 31.8, Grand Trunk racific 7.3, Great Northern 1.3 per cent. Under Reciprocity a great change

J. J. Hill was thinking of when he said "If the Senate had voted against the

pact, it would have meant the beginning in England for such an Imperial Trade Union, as would shut us out.

"At the very best, the whole matter of the agreement is an experiment—a foolish interference with the country when it is progressing at a marvelous rate, and as the "Ottawa Citizen" calls it a 'gamble'—the ill results of which may be most disastrous to Canada

jealous of our resources and it was assured that if they, with their organization and their majority control were given this measure of trade reform, they would sap the best of Canada and use it for their own interests. The people of Canada realize this, and on Sept. 21st they will have no hesitation in casting their votes for one king, one

hills.

I can only say, Mr. Chairman, and to you, ladies and gentlemen," said this popular Vancouver representative, "that it gives me extreme pleasure to be with the Conservatives of Victoria today. I do not feel myself able to voice my feelings, but I would say that | cording to present appearances it now

or my friend Mr. McPhilips, and a would say 'yea, yea' to all that he has spoken, he having most elequently expressed just what has been in my own mind. British Columbia today is growing and prosperous, as a result in arge measure of sound legislation in the past ascribable to the Conservative policy. We have evidence on every hand of the beneficial character and quality of this legislation. In our national politics, reciprocity at the present time claims a large measure of atten-tion. This Reciprocity, we must not forget, has been discussed for years by the interested parties—Canada and the United States, the agitation for some reciprocal trade arrangement having been started originally by our own

our neighbor.

able to do considerable business "We in this dominion are doing very well, and why then we should accept this compact, miscalled a reciprocity agreement, is beyond the comprehension of any Conservative and I do not doubt, of many Liberals as well. We are doing well and to give any concessions such as are contemplated in the reciprocity pact would be not only unneccessary but most unwise and inexpedient. And if it is necessary for us to have reciprocity in trade between the two countries, would you trust with the preparation of the agreement and its carrying out, to people now administering the affairs of Canada at Ottawa? Would you trust them, even if you be lieved reciprocity to be necessary, which I do not believe, nor do I think do you.

(Cries of "No.") The coming of Canada into her own was well introduced by the far-sighted and statesmanilke policy of that great Canadian, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, with the establishment of the rightly termed national policy. Through this policy the Dominion has been enabled to take her present proud position before the world as a most important factor in the British nation. Do you want now, then, I ask you, to change our policy and go over to the systems and methods of the neighbor republic? Are their politics cleaner, their financial institutions better than ours. (Chorus of "No.".) Do we want to take our cue from Wall street? I say to you we do not. We know what the past few years have done in and for British Columbia under the progressive, statesmanlike administration of our revered premier, Richard McBride. We have seen We have seen what has been done for British Columbia under this Conservative policy. We

know what it has done for beautiful Victoria, and we can see as we come here to Goldstream a transcontinental railway actually building-not a promised or paper railway. Conservative policy which has proven so beneficial for British Columbia and for your own delightful city, will be equally good for address, there was a prolonged session | all Canada, and for this reason I hope -and I know you will join me in wishing it-that the 21st of next month will see returned to power in this Dominion Conservative government on a parity for solidity, progressiveness and relia-Mr. Leonard Tait, president of the bility with that which we have in this Victoria Conservative association made province of ours. I think that this a capital chairman for the oratorical will be the case, and that the Conservative majority which the people of Canada will show to the world will be such as we may all be proud of. We are going to roll up that kind of a Conservative majority in Vancouver-such a majority as will surprise Victorians. (A voice: "We'll beat you here.") hope that my friend in the audience proves a good prophet. I hope you do, for to do so you will have to score a

Dominion of ours as a united Canada, under one flag, and that flag the great est and most honored that floats in any breeze. (Applause.)

great Conservative victory indeed. And

such a victory means much at this junc-

ture, it means first of all and most im-

portant of all, the preservation of this

Mayor Lee. Mayor H. Lee, of New Westminster the next speaker, spoke of the importance and the significance of the coming election which, he declared meant more to the British empire than any preceding Canadian election. This election was but a repetition of the election years ago when the people of Canada rejected reciprocity with no uncertain voice. It was to be hoped that they would do the same next month. The condition in the fisheries was a good illustration of what reciprocity would mean. American fishery boats came over here in ballast. They filled up with Canadian fish and crabs and lobsters and leave us the ballast. Mayor Lee had every respect for the American people as they had every respect for the British nation, but the American people had no love for us, and when the barrier was removed they would take what they loved-the great territory of Canada. Would the Canadian peo ple prefer to be under the old British flag or under the Stars and Stripes. (Never!) A big toad in a small puddle or a small toad in a very big puddle.

Mr. P. J. Mackenzie Mr. F. J. Mackenzie, M.P.P., prefaced his remarks by saying that he had begun to consider himself a fixture at these annual Conservative gatherings in Victoria. He had had the pleasure of aftending last year's picnic, and he was well pleased to find this year's an even bigger affair than that triumph. The greatly increased attendance showed that the Conservative party here was growing larger daily-larger and better looking. Laughter and applause). Mayor Lee in his modesty had said very little of the con...on of affairs in New Westminster district. He had not told how the Liberal nomination had been and was still being peddled about, no sooner crowded upon some reluctant champion than he was seen to drop it like a hot potato. Ac-

nained for that old war horse, Mr. John Oliver, to try and make some blance of representation, But ever was selected Mr. J. D. Taylor would be elected in that district, and he looked confidently to see a Conservative delegation go as elected members from this province to the parliament at Ottawa. The mainland would send four Conservatives, that friends of the island might res assured; it remained for the constituencies to make it the seven. Regarding reciprocity, much wa heard of the feeling in favor o proposed arrangement among the fa ers of the prairie provinces. not know the farmers of the personally, but he had gone all th the Fraser valley, and he could with confidence that the farm the Delta were far from regarding pact in any favorable light. Liberals nor Conservatives the ed anything to do with it, and voice could decide, reciprocity out Canada would be turned

turned down hard, (Cheers) Mr. John Jardine

Mr. John Jardine spoke for ninutes declaring that one greatest mistakes ever made made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a pact which would member the Empire that we know our own identity three after the passing of it. hoped the Liberals would be and defeated overwhelmingly.

Mr. Harry Wright Calls for Mr. Harry Wright

son brought that popular mem ward, although he had modest deavored to escape the rostrum expressed his special pleasure at being present at the annual pien Victoria's Conservatives, this bethird year that he had been so ate as to be "among those pre And this time he had enjoyed usual delight, as soon as he the grounds, in being present five queens. (Laughter). It had his fortune on some few previous casions, to hold four queens, day's luck quite eclipsed that H glad to be in Victoria for the a picnic, and he felt confident tha neonle of Vancouver Island w the 21st September do honor t servatism and to the revered pre held in such affectionate regard high esteem by all classes in Br Columbia. As for the situation Kootenay, Mr. Goodeve on the last peal to the people had been retu with a majority of 144. He himself the contest for the local seat had about 100 more votes. And he felt fident that in next month's elec-Mr. Goodeve would be re-endorsed w a majority of at least 344. (Applaus Even the Liberals of Kootenay rega ed it as an absolute farce to an a man against so strong and prove successful a representative as Mr. Goodeve, In Kootenay and Yale-Car he felt convinced, the Conserva standard bearers would be return with a joint majority of from 150 2000. Westminster and Vancouver. also certain to elect Conservative bers, and if the Island did its pa solid Conservative seven would the national capital from this prov Had the Liberal government at O but given this western province in the matter of representation British Columbia have been a solid fifteen or six rather than even a solid seven

Mr. Thomas Caven.

plause).

Mr. Thomas Caven, M.P.P. for brook, followed Mr. Wright there was no objection to having Americans come into Canada there assuredly every reason for defeating ciprocity. In the speaker's distr people were perfectly satisfied with sent conditions, and had no desir change, especially under the regin Hon. Mr. McBride.

Mr. H. B. Thomson.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., T. to the interview between Sir Wilfi the western grain growers last when reciprocity was suggested an turned down by Sir Wilfrid. In terim two members of the cabin to Ottawa and fixed up a deal w Wilfrid had accepted and which be presented to the Canadian pe Thomson had no doubt as to ing of the Canadian people time came to decide. As loya subjects they would see that re and annexation were one and th show by their votes that they desire to change. Mr. Thomse phesied that at the next election people of Victoria would again retu conservative. They would also go ther and return the candidate Comox-Atlin and also for Nanaimo. R cently a prominent Liberal had be touring the west, telling the people they were paying duty on orang lemons which they knew could raised in Canada. In this the referred to absolutely misled the There was no duty on orang emons. Mr. Thomson referred Wm. Templeman, who was go try to foist himself on the people toria at the coming election. It was needed to look up what Mr. Temp had not done for the West at Ottan know that a "Solid Seven" would sent to Ottawa after the next el and they would not be "demons.

Mr. - red Davey

Mr. Fred Davey, M.P.P., received most cordial and affectionate recep on next being called forward. He pressed his pleasure at seeing so many in attendance at this the fo annual picnic of Victoria's Conse tives, and pointed to the deligi sunshine and fair skies as happy aug of the success of the party at the proaching elections. The object these annual picnics of the Victo Conservative association was primar. social one- to enable the membe of the association to become better a quainted with one another. But it " customary to introduce a little polit just to give a fillip to the proceeding British Columbia had been enabled learn by experience what Conservation government was like. It had for ten years past grown and prospered under Conservative administration, and it had seen all the pledges made by the Provincial Conservative leader and his

(Continued on Page 3)

gerschmid wspaper Ar s of Japan be in 39 Da

nty-seven day and Japan, of the globe. ch newspap f Paris, arrive pan today. Paris in 39 July 17th and lin and Wars age by the tra o Vladivostok. sian steam Japan. This by storm, and hat Sir Claude M or, allowed special tr Vancouver train, and expects to pic from New York. ssian police at arrested for ta

out was soon release Jagerschmid ith his paper fro noting his hurried indignant regar Harbin, consideri olice had not the with him in Manchu was busily engage then he was taken camera taken from He will journey

Canada to Montreal goes from Montreal bark for Liverpo As but 27 days he left the French easily make the circ

less than forty days, ord held by a British should be made to a maining portion of days, which will land 38 days. He is pos make it in 39 days,

STIRRING SPEE AG

(Continued fro colleagues more than had given pledges to they sought the suffra and these pledges ha to the full. Today was enjoying to the vantages of the wol progressive policy pro Mr. McBride, in the ways primarily, and well-founded prosperi ence to federal affa worthy that the ger at hand had been sp ticular time, although party welcomed it. urged insistently th nent as that of only be decided by the for themselves. It have been better, a had redistribution p al election, in which would undoubtedly h ger representation ar phasized its patrioti Reciprocity proposals Laurier and his as thought that it would let the West speak and the election had made to come before sarv redistribution. intention to speak reciprocity. En pa both Republicans a the United States so trade agreement, wh

tainly recognize this cordingly-in sending to Ottawa and the H Mr. G. H. Mr. G. H. Barnard, introduced as the co Victoria, and was r bursts of cheering.

thanking his audience

American political

seeking Reciprocity,

safely conclude tha

profit accruing unde

must inevitably be

republic. British C

had always done his stituents and would Speaking of reciprocit that it was to be not senate had passed th our neignbors across ready debating what us when they got us from reciprocity ther questions that intere that were not going the coming campaign the naval defence q construction. (Cries given the largest num Atlantic and also hor the greatest number at present, was to l ship construction In concluding Mr. hat now that it wa decide whether she motherland that had through all the her. There would be minds of the Canadi eciprocity it was al the statements of th and of American sta men that reciprocity heer for annexat mationed the edito e Press, in which that if there were we and Germany, Cana in neutral, and it United States gover ada did remain

nard also recalled