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The following from the London | think that a year, or even more, will Standard is the speech delivered by be wasted in preparing a sure found-tail at the speech delivered by at the new policy can Hon. Jos. Chamberlain in Birmingham safely rest.

on the evening of May 12th: PROGRESS OF TARIFF REFORM. Mr. Chamberlain, on rising was enthusiastically cheered. He said-Gen-themen of the grand committee, once Meanwhile, we reformers have good deal to congratulate ourselves more I have, on behalf of my/colupon. After all, it is only twelve leagues and myself, gratefully to ac-cept the renewal of your confidence tas months since this question, which, inofficers of this great association. I many of your minds, in the minds of deed, was not new, which was in some of our greatest statesmen long Yet my pleasure is not unmixed. Coun-cillor Sayer has reminded you of what ago, but which only then became a question of practical politics-it is we all have noticed with pain and re-gret, the change in the form of the only twelve months since the question was raised in that form. And since resolution, the absence for the first then, what had happened? Well, one time of one name-that of my friend Mr. Powell-Williams. Mr. Powell-Wilof the great political parties in the state and ih our constitutional system advanced to the point of recognizing its work, until the last days of his life. that the existing system cannot con-To his unassuming work very much tinue, that a change must be made. indeed of the influence and authority We are not going to remain for ever of this association is due. To me his the football of foreign nations (great loss is irreparable; nothing can recheers). We are not going to allow place the friendship of thirty years. our competitors indefinitely to take ad-To the cause he served so well, his vantage of our generosity, which they death, in the very vigor of his life, absolutely refuse to reciprocate. The with all his ripened experience and unionist party almost unanimously in excellent judgment, is neither more the house of commons, even more nor less than a calamity. I have heard unanimously in the country, is pledged it said that the pursuit of politics at least to this: To endeavor to retends to the deterioration of the indicover the power of retaliation, the loss vidual character. That may be so. It of which far-seeing statesmen regretis so sometimes; but here we have a ted 50 years ago, and the restoration man the chief interest, almost the reof which has been desired by far-see ligion, of whose life was his political ing statesmen since, and by none more work, and because it was the religion. work, and because it was the religion, than by the late prime minister. But of his life he has left an example of that is not all. The discussion has which his friends and his family may produced a salutary change even bebe proud. (Hear, hear). He was a man of entire honor and integrity. He foreign nation now threatens to wreak wond the shores of this kingdom What was generous to his opponents, and lits vengeance on us because our chilnever failed to sacrifice himself to his dren had chosen to give us preference friends. Earnest in seeking after truth, which they will not extend to stranghe was ready to give of his best in ers to their blood? (Cheers.) of every cause of what he I was abroad I met many men-many thought to be right and just. Now representatives of many nations, some we have lost him, all we can say is distinguished representatives of forthat we are grateful to him for the eign industries-and I found them work he accomplished, and that we keenly interested in our debate. Frankwill ever hold his memory in affectionly they hoped that the agitation would ate regard and esteem. I think it was fail, although at the same time they my friend Councilior Smith who re- admitted that their great surprise was been so long delayed. dressed this great association was they said that if it succeeded they twelve months ago. I made a speech, must change their policy to meet it: then of which you have heard a good they must see, if they could not hold deal since. (Laughter). something of that which they had by

orable to the unionist party. I do not them sacrifices, because they are not uestion of religious instruction in the schools of the nation." Well, I deny it. I do not attach great import-sympathize a great deal with the hon- ance, but at the same time I am persacrifices, since they are mutually eneficial, but they are ready to make sympathize a great deal with the honalfectly ready to admit the significance still greater concessions in order to est convictions of these people, though I differ from them as to the of any signs of the kind. But they secure a self-sustaining Empire interchanging its products more freely, merits of the government bill. I think have not been unfavorable to the polit will not be impossible to meet all icy of fiscal reform. Since May 15, strengthening by ties of interest the sympathies which already exist, and easonable objections without doing when I last addressed you; the turnover of votes in these by-electionsaving the way for the consummation, njustice to any sect, but I do not think that such a settlement can progreat as it has been - has been conthe highest ideal to which a nation can siderably less on the average than it rcach, of evolving from this loose asfitably be proposed during the exiswas before. And where we had won semblage of several states a great imtence of the present parliament, and if our greatest successes - in London, it is the fact, as some of my political perial organization, preserving for all opponents say, that when the next in Rochester, in Shropshire and above its members their local independence. all, in South Birmingham (cheers)but one against all the world when lection comes there will be a change here we had candidates who had had of government, I confess I should like the interests or the honor of any of very much to leave the settlement of a little courage, who had dared to those members are attacked. (Cheers.) call their souls their own, who had How are we to deal with a situation this question to them (hear, hear). supported with all their might, whole so pregnant with our fate, with the Whether these friends of mine who are going to vote for them because of heartedly, the policy in which they befate of the British race?

will be much more likely to

breeze that will never come.

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their hope and expectation of a settlement in accordance with their own views will or will not be disappointed (cheers). in another matter. I look forward with the greatest interest to see how these gentlemen are at the same time to conciliate Dr. Clifford and the Archbishop of Dublin (laughter). CHINESE LABOR AND THE LIis to be, let us hold our banner high

CENSING BILL.

Well, but if the election next time to be fought upon Chinese labor? Are you and the people of this country going to be asked, as you were in outh Birmingham the other day, to vote against this government be ecause it has done what every government worthy of the name would do, namely express its readiness to allow to the white population of a British colony the control of its own affairs and local

destinies. (Applause). Chinese labor UNION OF THE BRITISH RACE. in South Africa may be good or bad, Now, what higher object, gentlemen, but we have no more right to interfer with its introduction at the wish and can we have that I have ventured to desire of the majority of the white put before you? What higher object population of South Africa than South in our time and generatio nto draw Africa has to interfere with our labor closer together this mighty empire of egulations. (Applause.) But it may ours-to unite the British throughout the world? It is a duty be that a question of that kind-tem and a mission cast upon us, and if we porary in its nature-of very slight importance for us, may be raised in are unworthy of it, the opportunity may be lost for ever. It is a national some constituencies less sensible than object. I have tried, not very success South Birmingham into a prejudiceinto a first issue of the election. Ignorfully, to separate it from personal and ant people may not see that it is not a even from purely party considerations. question of employing Chinese labor I have founded my claim upon the common conviction expressed by or inferior labor in any sphere of lastatesmen imperially bor which can be occupied by white people. It is only a question of allowmen of every party-that either the ing colored people to do the work bonds of union must be drawn closer between us and our children, or else which white men will not do-(applause)-and of thereby providing an we shall inevitably drift apart opportunity of labor to skilled and (Cheers). That is not an invention of highly-paid labor which white men mine, that is not a part of the pessimmay and will perform. (Loud ap- ism with which I am charged, although Of every hundred Chinese I believe I am the most optimistic of plause.) that are introduced into South Africa states men. since I believe in the good to do this unskilled labor there must sense and the patriotism of my counnecessarily be a proportion of white trymen. (Cheers). That is a view this country to take the which has been expressed again and nen from higher grades of labor, and to sustain again during the last twenty years by While the British name and the British instatesmen who have seen the evil, but fluence in those countries. (Applause.) who have not seen the remedy. I say Yes that is the fact of the situation: that duty has fallen upon us. There but in other constituencies it may be may be some-there are some-who differently represented. There may be still share opinions of an older genpeople who believe that the one object eration, who think that the United that I have misunderstood the feelings of this government is to introduce Kingdom can best stand alone, that Chinese labor into this country to the the colonies are mere encumbrances to detriment of the British working-man. be got rid of as soon as possible. In confess that this dream of my life of (Laughter.) Is that the issue on which that connection it is important to re- a great imperial union, must be claim-But member that Mr. Cobden all throughthe general election is to be fought? the general election is to be fought? member that Mr. Cobden all through-or is it to be fought with the licensing out his career connected himself with ed (never). No, I am not hopeless, bill? Are we to give our votes at the this separate doctrine, that he looked but I wait for the reply I ask. next election according as we think or forward with hope to the separation (Cheers.) means of mutual concession. Some of as our opponents say, that this mea- of Canada, that he desired the loss of them expressed the intention, in sure which has been proposed by the unionist government is the most inquit-ence of Australia. He had a cosmo-if, indeed, it be the fact that the expected ous, the most immoral, the most dis- politan philanthropy, admirable in its posals cannot be accomplished, that astrous bill that has ever been pro- way, but which had no place in my there is no alternative these statesmen moted in parliament? If it be, it is philosophy. (Cheers). I wish no ill to to whom I have referred have proone of thousands that I have known foreign nations, but I wish good to my posed. None. They cannot propose in the course of my experience to which own-(cheers)-and it cannot be necessimilar language has been applied by sary now that I should argue against their opponents. But is it all that, or this antiquated doctrine, this doctrine onial support. There is no alternative is it, on the contrary, an honest and of foreign and imperial policy, which then. We have to fall back on this sincere and practical attempt to give is already as ancient as the doctrine effect to the desire of all moderate of free imports with which our trade temperance people, and to ensure the is fettered. I need not argue against ourselves with after dinner speeches reduction of licenses, which has been it. You will agree with me when I say and professions of confidence that we the object of every temperance reformer for thirty years, which has been prosperity the continuance of its glori- the puny hope that the delusion of the delayed for thirty years by temperance ous traditions its continued influence British empire will last our own time. fanatics-(cheers)-and which now is upon the intelligence and the civiliza- No. I expect something better than in course of schievement without in- tion of the world all depend upon its that. I expect something better from justice to any trade or any man? for many years the principal member THE RECORD OF THE GOVERNall ready to protect and to assist one the result, to estimate the situation in to rest. I say, then, that we may look But, after all, these matters are a dition of our existence. Believe me, another. (Cheers). That is the con-

lieve, and who had earned, and desir-APPEAL TO STATESMEN ed to earn, the result of their courage Victories in politics are like I declare I am almost in despain victories in war; they are won by enwhen I find states men who profess thusiasm, they are lost by timidity. It with perfect-good faith I do not doubt. is not, after all, a good polloy - to to be imperially-minded, when states say nothing at all about morality ---men like the Duke of Devonshire, to sit upon a fence. Now, I say, at the next election, whatever its result

Lord Rosebery, Lord Goschen, and Mr. Asquith, all desiring-yes, I will say desiring-the objects which I have (cheers), and we shall have plenty who in view, and seeing these facts having will come to the standard. Let us the evidence of this good-will on the fight, if we must fight, for something part of the colonies, treat their offer worth fighting for. After all. I do not -and offer it is-as though it did not much like the modern political nomenexist; minimize its importance. doubt clature, and I will not use it. I will say that I hold, I believe, that those its good faith, go about assuring their countrymen that the colonies will do who adopt the Cromwellian motto, and nothing for them, will give them nothput "thorough" as their guiding motto ing worthy of their acceptance, and, be successful than those who are half-heartthem sacrifices which they cannot afed, weak-kneed, and trying to catch a ford to make. I make tonight a public appeal to these statesmen. To my mind, the evidence of the feeling of the colonies is unmistakeable. But it is not sufficient to convince me. I ask them to take the opportunity of some public utterance to say definitely whot will convince them; to say what assurance, either from the government or race the legislature, or from individuals in the colonies, will assure them that our children across the seas are earnestly and unselfishly desirous of closer union; are willing, in order to secure it, to meet us at least half-way, to give us at least as much as they ask from us in return. (Hear, hear.) What, proof do they want, and will they say if that proof-any reasonable proof minded, states that they can ask-is afforded to them they will then give a favorable consideration to those proposals of mine, of preferential and mutual trade within the Empire, and will they authorize the government of the day-I care not whether it is radical or unionist-will they authorize the government of the day to enter into negotiations with the colonies in order to secure this object If they will not do this, how do they expect these people to believe in them If they will, then it will be our duty to secure the proof and the evidence which they ask. I think we will secur it-any reasonable evidence that man

can require-and if we fail them it will be our part-it will be my part-to admit that I have been misled to admit of the colonies, that I have over-estimated their patriotism, sorrowfully to



where else rather than take it from The percentage to the colonia any other nation, however friendly it creased from 36 per cent. to 42 per cent may be (hear, hear). And I am con- Put it another way. Take millions o vinced that by such an arrangement pounds instead of percentages as I propose we may so stimulate proforeign trade in manufacturing expos ing worthy of their acceptance, and, on the other hand, will demand from them they demand from them they demand from of our purchases not only secures what colonies and possessions increased we want, but develops and benefits 000,000. (Cheers). The whole of our dominion, our colonies and our argument has been based on this possessions abroad (applause). Then, the first, and I say that whatev the result I want ih our scientific tax- period you take, and however ation is to develop employment with manipulate the figures-whether the people of this country (applause). look to the whole trade, or the tr It is all very well to tell me that the of the country, or to particular trad balance of exchange is settled by in- it is all the same thing. Our trad visible exports. They are invisible so falling off to foreign countries, far as the working man is concerned disaster has only been staved (laughter). What does he see of them? from us by the increase of trade It may be that they are payments for our own colonies. Yes, but what in investments, but they do not employ lows from that? You must keep t lishor, and when I talk of exchange, I trade with the colonies. The d think a great deal more of exchange will go on to the foreign countri of labor than exchange of money. Ex- Are you certain that the increase change of sovereigns may go on to the continue with the colonies? No "advantage of certain classes of this will not, if you continue your procountry, but if the working classes policy. One of the most serious for consider their own advantage, they uses in the situation is this, that will say that every import of labor or after year the foreigners are sendin product of labor is balanced by an a larger proportion of goods to the en equal amount of the product of labor onies, that whereas a few years ago of other countries (applause). If for- we did such and such a percetange eign goods compete with your manu- now, five years later, our percentage factures to that extent, they take smaller, and foreigners are sending away labor; so, at any rate, if that more in proportion to the total. continues, you expect an equivalent amount of the product of your coun-MUTUAL PREFERENCE

try. Those are the things I want to And if that goes on the course of the do, and none of which are done. colonial trade will be what the course of the foreign trade has been.

THE RACE OF NATIONS. when you have lost the foreign trade

first, and allowed the colonial trade We are insulated in self-conceit, we pay no attention to the considerations follow it, I shall be much obliged any of you to tell me what there that are actually paramount to every other civilized commercial nation, and that still remain. That is the prol what is the result? You are told by that is the question with which the Cobden Club that your wealth is have to deal. The whole interest increasing. Yes, as far as the country the situation, from the material You are get- of view with which I am no is concerned that is true. ting richer every day. Whether the is that by a system of mutual p civision is altogether right-(laughter) ence we can, with the good will and -is another question which I will not full sympathy of our colonial brethenter into this evening. I will only say ren, keep our present large proporti that something is wrong when there of trade with them that if we do are twelve millions of people on the have such a preference we shall verge of hunger. (Hear, hear.) But it to the foreigner. Well, there is putting this aside, granting that we ly one more word that I need are more prosperous every year, the one more point to which I important fact is that other countries attention, and it is this. It is con are becoming more prosperous at a that you may be told - "It is quicker rate. What is important is true you will get these advant the comparison, not the actual posi- but you are asked to pay too d tion. The other day we read in an for them." You have to find the account of this great war that is go- swer to that, and remember your ing on in the East that the Japanese ficulty will not be to defend the artillery outclassed, outweighed, over- posals that I have made, it will came the Russian artillery. Yes, and dispose of the gross misrepresent do you think it would be any satisfac- of which they have been the ob tion to a Russian to tell him that was Gentlemen, the agricultural labore of no consequence, because his artil- this country, who is, of course, live lery was much better than the artil- in villages, often removed from the lery in the time of the Crimean war? fluence of great towns, newspaper, (Laughter and applause.) The simple all that contributes to public opi fact is-it is a significant fact-com- is told, forsooth, that if my proj parative decline comes before actual are carried, his wife and childre Gecline. We are in a state of compar- himself, will be reduced to a con ative decline; we have lost the pre- tion of starvation. Two shilling dominance that we once enjoyed, we quarter on the price of corn is to brid are sinking to a lower rank among him to this miserable result. while you, the artisans in the tow the nations. We are no longer first, we are third, we shall be fifth or sixth who are not, perhaps, quite so easi if things go on as they are at present, deceived, are to be frightened by bogey of German misery and Fren and it is no use flaunting our increased oppression. prosperity in our faces when we are being outstripped in the race of na-tions. But there is another point THE TAXATION OF FOOD which, bear in mind, is a useful wea-You are to be told that if, in the effort pon in the argument with opponents. Other nations are proceeding more to get for you more employment a higher wages, some trifling addition rapidly in their progress and prosperplaced upon the cost of some port. ity than we are. That is a complete of your food, whilst the rest of you answer to the predictions of Mr. Cobden and to the modern predictions of food is lessened in its value, you are be induced to believe that you w Mr. Asquith that to have a tariff which have for your food in future nothing poses is to spell ruin and disaster. It but horseflesh and black bread. does not do anything of the kind. The know perfectly well that in a very experience of the whole of the civil- short time these gross misrepresented ized world shows that very often it tions will be resented by those to whom does exactly the opposite, and that they are addressed. But, in the mean these conditions that you are told while, they have a certain amount But I think I have shown in the will be absolutely fatal to you, in the influence, and you members of the speeches that I have delivered in the case of the United States, Germany, great association, pioneers of politic last twelve months that I do not France, Italy, and smaller countries, knowledge, have to meet these charg shrink at all from the purely imperial have in every instance conduced to May I make a personal reference issue. And if there are those who their increased prosperity. Well, gen- May I say, in this connection, that wish to argue this question as a mat- tlemen. I say under the circumstances have spent the greater part of my ter of ledger balances, a question of we have reason to say that all is not promoting education, compensation profit and loss, I am not afraid of the well with British trade. There is workmen for accidents, allotments tegrity of the empire, we have restored rising peoples, still comparatively in argument. It so happens that, not another point of general importance. laborers, and a score of other mi for the first time, I think the path Our exports, the exports of our manu- bills? They may have been right, which is right is also the path which factures, the things that employ most may have been wrong. My object is profitable. I do not think it neces- labor to foreign countries-to coun- been clear, to raise the condition of still the ability and the will to defend sent position,-those rising nations to discuss the chatract metric of the sent position, the sent position of the s her own. (Cheers). We have initiated cannot wait, they have their destintrade and protection. They are dead clining. And meanwhile these same changes from those who now rep and buried. We have never had free countries that ought to be ruined ac- me as the advocate of the capital vote of the people of this country, as of legislation, the most difficult ever think they will wait for ever on the trade (cheers). We do not want protection in the ordinary sense, in the sending more and more of their manu- purse and emptying the poor true sense, of that word. We do not factures to us. We are losing both, pocket. But, surely, the fact that want to protect industries which are Whereas we send less to them they advocated all these things ought be sufficient to shield me from demnation, ought to convince some loss of votes; and all this im- children of ours grown to hanhood, (the far of the the children of ours grown to hanhood, (the far of the the children of the children of the children of the the children of the the children of the childre would not knowingly agree to any p

Office, Cornwall, Ont "I was troubled w plaint for a long tin doctor's care, but no asked him about 'I THE HEART.' and results.' Dr. Agnew's ding the world of p eruptions of all sorts. re marvelous. Pric certain classes of posed in order to onial concessionsthe mutual arrang have told you, i higher things, an Empire-it is my small addition entirely, paid by have put that all sure. I have ass paid by the consu and it is part of r which I would r vou-that whateve on any portion of whether it is paid is paid by the fo an equivalent tion should be other article of sumption. (Che

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TWO GREA

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THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EM-PIREL

ter) I will not attempt to determine.

but I think it may now be useful,

case my proposals were car-ried, to bring their works, or I spoke to you on my return from South Africa, and that speech was the a portion of their works, their machinery, and their capital to this fruit of a long experience at the icolenial office, of a careful and earnest country, thus reversing the conditions which prevailed. At present the Britconsideration of the problems of em- which prevailed. At present the Brit-pire both at home and abroad and the lish manufacturers carry their capital, text I chose was a text upon which I their exependiture, their employment have preached more than once - our for the benefit of foreign countries and responsibility, the responsibility of foreign laborers, which might be, as I this generation, to consolidate and venture to think, better expended in strengthen the empire which we have giving employment to our own people. inherited (cheers). I asked not for a (Hear, hear). Well, then, I am told decision on the suggestions that in the last twelve months, and which I then put before you; I asked especially in certain trades, there has for a full shi an impartial discussion been a noticeable diminution of "dumping." That is attributed to the (hear, hear). We have had a good deal of discussion (laughter), more, fact that our ingenious and energetic pethaps, even than I myself expected. competitors thought it prudent to stop low far it has been imparial (laugh-

their hands for a while, and to send their surplus goods in other directions rather than irritate a controversy

back on the past twelve months not trifle peside the main thread of my the day of small nations has long tive organizations in Canada. I have Mich we now find ourselves (hear. without satisfaction; we may find en- argument. What I want to lay before passed away. hear). And perhaps I am better placed for dealing with the question than couragement in the retrospect, we may you is the difficulty of securing at the I was before, inasmuch as I again ad- find hope and confidence for the fu- next general election a fair test of the

ed cheers).

the season of th

ture. (Cheers). But, if we enjoy suc- opinion of the people on a question dress you, after a long interval, as a private member (laughter) with great- cess, we must not rest upon our oars. which, to my mind, is of the greatest er freedom and less responsibility, and We have much to do. My appeal is, importance to all. We must be pre-any, or we may throw away the great ries the mandate to him-but I or antherefore, permitted to put my views as it generally has been, not to digni- pared for that. We canot alter the gifts that are offered us. We may other, will go to Canada, will go to before you without reserve, and even, ties and powers, but to the people at pared for that. We cannot alter the sink into a rank in which we shall Australia, will go to our own people at brument with which we have to work. no longer count in the history of the abroad, and will claim for them the programme (applause.) That recalls executive. I appeal to the makers of We will make the best of it. If it does many memories. It is not the first parliament. (Cheers). Well, I have not serve us well this time we will keep thy of us, but more difficult than it and evoked in our own people at home, time that I have ventured on these often thought it is unfortunate that it in reserve for the next. (Cheers). might have been, because, in the past, and we will unite the empire. (Cheers) seas (laughter) and I think it in our constitution there is no such Every government in turn has to spend we have lost opportunities which came Well, as I have dwelt longer than I is a happy augury that whereas once admirable arrangement as exists in its popularity. This government, our to our predecessors which they nethe United States of America, in government-(applause)-I still ven- glected. We still, however, have a question, I have done so because it before you a programme a little in ad- Switzerland, and in some other places, ture to associate myself with my late vance of official opinion (hear), and and which is there called a referen-whereas on those occasions I have had dum. The referendum is a proceeding ernment has had a longer life, a more to combat the indifference even of the by which any great change of policy is active career, than any government in opposition, of those whose minds move submitted independently of everything modern times. Think of what a record throughout the world, and on the slowly (laughter) some of whom are else, to the people at large. A plebi- we shall leave behind us. We have other hand, that sympathy, that asopposing me now as they did 25 years scite is taken on a policy and the pol- dealt with social reforms, about which ago; I say I think it is a happy aug- icy disconnected altogether from quesother people only chattered. (Laughury that then, as I hope and believe tions of persons and questions of ter). now, I had your support, (loud apparty. A man may vote for the policy regained the influence which others dispose of at our pleasure, which we ase). I had the support of the and, at the same time, he may vote masses of the working classes in this for his representative and administra- hindrances to the peace of the world sooth, and then expect to find it there. country, and I have lived to see those tors, for the party which hitherto has which might have disturbed it in fu- No, gentlemen, believe me, now is the programmes, so startling in their day, been opposed to the policy; but if he carried substantially into effect withdoes he gives them, at the same time. out any of the evil consequences an instruction as to the policy which which my critics anticipated, and evthey are to carry out.

with their demure acceptance. en (laughter). You will understand that THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION. with such an experience I was not

cast down when, on my return from I wish we in this country could take a short holiday the other day, I was assured by my opponents that my new programme had fallen flat, and that the issue I had raised had already the change in our fiscal system which been decided against me by the over- I have proposed to you (cheers). Honwhelming logid of the Free Food Lea- estly I believe that, by a great majorgue (laughter), by the romantic ariity, they would vote in favor of the thmetic of the Cobden Club, by the change, but will that be the issue at colossal imagination of the radical the next general election? (a veloe, press (renewed laughter). Ah, but yes). Well, I wish I were equally cergentlemen, are not these persons a tain. The general election is determlittle premature? Are they not in too ined by a multiplicity of issues, by the great a hurry? Does their study of popularity of the government of the political history teach them that a day, by the judgment which people question which has aroused so much form of its last policy, by a number deep interest, so much real enthusi- of difficult complicated issues, and it asm, so much support from all classes is very difficult indeed to get a clear in the country, can ever die? No, it is and definite decision upon a new not to be disposed of by the waving of point. Now, the general election is old rags (applause) or the clattering not coming just yet (a laugh), but it of worn-out pans (laughter and ap- is coming within a reasonable time plause). They will find they made (laughter), and I do not myself think The question will remain mistake that it ought to be delayed beyond a until it is no longer a question, but reasonable time (laughter). What are a fact (loud applause). I never exwe going to fight it upon? Are we gopected. I never desired, that the set- ing to fight it upon the education tlement of this question should be un-question. There are a number of peo-duly hastened. No one has recognized ple — hundreds — who have written the importance of this change more to me, some of them radicals, others seriously that I do, and I have always members of my own party, who said,

THE DAY OF EMPIRES.

all that is best in our colonies am- ter and cheers). ongst the people of our own blood sistance, we have no right to count upon that always-we have no right We have in our foreign policy to assume it as an asset that we may have lost. We have removed those may put on a shelf for ten years, forture. We have maintained the in- appointed hour. (Applause.) Those the confidence of our fellow-subjects their infancy, but making progress across the seas who had begun to which in a few brief years will place doubt whether the mother country had them immeasurably beyond their prereforms in the great departments of les to control. They have their paths tomorrow, a refendum, a plebiscite, a state, we have grappled with problems of progress to mark out. Do you to whether or not they would have presented to a government. We have outskirts of your indisposition? (Hear, done all this-we must suffer for our hear.) No; grasp the occasion while it virtues. (Laughter and cheers). Noth- arises, or it will for ever slip from ing of this kind can be done without a your fingers. (Applause.) Let it pass certain amount of friction, without once more, and you may find these not want to protect pineapples (laughpairs the chance which I have desired having assumed new responsibilities, for a fair consideration for the new having established new relationships. programme at the general election, and You may find them no longer able to opportunity of showing their offence, and may wait for another opportunity to show their approval of the unauthorized programme. But, gentlemen, proud-(loud cheers)-if I did not bealthough that may be the case. allieve in the urgency of this cause, in though there may be some delay, I am its greatness, in its necessity? Well, not certain that the great issues will what is the position? These great colnot be hastened by a change of scenes onies of ours have decided with an un--a change of actors-by putting on a new piece which will not last longanthous voice-which is wonderful if (laughter and cheers)-and which will you consider the difference of their circumstances, the variety of their condisoon be hissed off the stage. (Renewtions, the number of their local and separate interests-they have decided

THE BY-ELECTIONS. with a unanimous voice that this question of union can best be approached Meanwhile, we shall gain nothing by

I ask imperially-minded men to meet

any. They have no feasible plan, because no other plan will have the colpolicy of drift, upon which we have been i'ving. We shall have to content continuance as a member and I hope the people of this country, something better from the people of the colonies. of a great federation of sister states, (Cheers). I have received in recent months invitations from the government of Australia. I have received invitations from important representasaid "It is premature: I have to convince my own people before I venture

to apeal to you," but let the mandate The day of empires has come. We be given, and I or another-it matters may be part of a greater Empire than not who is the representative who carworld. Well, our task, I say, is wor- same patriotism that we have found great occasion if we undertake this moves me most-because it is the steam task. We still have the sympathy of which keeps the engine going. (Laugh-

THE RAISING OF REVENUE.

and the second and the second second second and and the second second

not suitable to this country. We do send more to us. Cobden Club suggests with admirable

humor, was our chief interest. We When the board of trade returns for icy which could possibly add to have a new issue altogether. We have 1903 were published, the Cobden Club burdens of the poor classes of the c this problem upon your notice. Why aware of that (laughter). Well, I want they said, "it is a clear refutation of false to all the principles I had should I have given up the ease I am to raise that revenue, as far as pos- Mr. C'amberlain's heresy. There is no fessed, supposing I was trying, in always wanting, why should I have given up the office of which I was is the from the pookets of the foreign-er (cheers). I think that it is abso-his pessimistic views." I contented do you suppose that a man like Che lutely clear and proveable that taxes myself in asking them to wait for the Booth, for instance, who has devoted upon imports, which are levied by pro- analysis of the figures. We have got considerable fortune to investig tective countries, are largely paid by the analysis now, and what is the re- the condition of the poorest of the ourselves and other producers. Well, sult? The percentage of manufactur- ple, with a view of relieving it; I do not object to that, but let there ing exports to foreign countries has you suppose that a man like Mr. M. continually declined. In the 1899 re- ly, who has shown himself a be a little give and take (hear, hear). I have to pay for an advantage to the turns, 65 per cent.; next year, 64 per friend of the working class-do W German empire. I should like the Ger- cent.; next year, 59 per cent.; next suppose that they would preach man empire to pay a little to me year, 58 per cent. The record year, nefarious projects, do you think they (cheers). That is the first point. Then 1903, it is still 58 per cent. And, mean- would join with me heartily, I want to arrange takation so that it while, I should say that a decline took they do, in pressing upon may stimulate trade instead of hind- place in every article of our manufac- working classes what ering it. I want to promote a freer ex- ture, except telegraph cables, which will be the greatest benefit held that a great change should not the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — these who will be the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should by thind people — the proposal which you make on the law should be people — the proposal which you make on the law should be people — the peop sideration, without a great mass of subject of our fiscal policy, but to us are always looking to see how the cat made concessions. (Cheers.) They, own empire which would produce evwhile epinion behind its and I do not the matter of first importance is the is going to jump - have been unfor- are ready to make more. I do not the foreigners declined. belief that such a small increase of

for and work to produce on

LOS ANGELES. Methodist genera concluded its last last night and afternoon, when wah held and fina

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we believe

Piles To p Chas and and head

Dr. Chase'

