

Champions Cross Swords

The Premier and the ex-Attorney-
General Meet at Cedar
Hill

A Government Rally at the
South Park School Last
Evening.

Out at Cedar Hill last night a rousing campaign meeting was held. The pretentious little school house, the scene of the event, was crowded to the doors. Many drove out from the city and the whole Cedar Hill neighborhood seemed to be well represented. The meeting had been called by George Sangster, the government candidate, opposing D. M. Eberts in South Victoria, but its chief interest lay in the wordy warfare between the latter gentleman, who was invited to a seat on the platform and Eton Joseph Martin.

The chair was taken shortly after 8.30 o'clock by George Deans, who briefly explained the object of the meeting, afterwards introducing Mr. Sangster. He felt it necessary to limit the speakers to an hour each, and asked that all should get a respectful hearing.

Mr. Sangster, on being called upon, was heartily cheered. He said that he would be as brief as possible in his remarks in order that Messrs. Martin and Eberts should receive proper time in which to be heard. He was thoroughly in favor of the platform as laid down by Mr. Martin. At a meeting out at Saanich Mr. Eberts had gone a good deal out of his way in speaking about having been a book-keeper. Up till three years ago, it was true, that he had followed this profession, but he was now a farmer, and he thought it would be a good thing that a farmer should represent the interests of the district rather than a lawyer. Dealing with a number of planks of the Martin platform, the speaker endorsed the Premier's stand on the Chinese question, and referred to Mr. Eberts' inconsistent position in voting in the House against all anti-Mongolian measures. As to the government's railway policy, he would not say whether he would support or oppose this. He had not been educated on railway matters, but if elected it could be decided on his own merits, and he would be glad to build a railway until he saw whether it would pay. One certainty was that if the country was to be opened up it must have railways. After criticizing the financial policy of the Turner government, the speaker concluded by promising to do all in his power to advance the interests of the district if elected.

Premier Martin was given a splendid reception on rising. He has attended 43 meetings since the campaign began, and felt a little weary. It was the first meeting, however, where there had been an entire absence of ladies, but he was pleased at being able to address so large a meeting. One of the great difficulties of this campaign had been that of locating his opponent. He had learned that Turnerism was a thing of the past, but that was not the situation. Mr. Turner was a candidate for Victoria. He (Mr. Turner) and his party had been defeated in 1898.

Mr. Eberts—No.
"Well," continued the Premier, "the government then could make no showing with nineteen members."
The chairman had here to call the meeting to order. He wished as fair a hearing being the speakers as was accorded to them out at Saanich.

Mr. Martin resuming said it was true the Turner party was in evidence in this contest, but claimed its chances of success were not to be considered in view of the fact that at present, it elected, it could only muster seven members. There were the Turner party, the Cotton party and the Wilson party, and there was as much divergence among these as there was between each of them and the government. In this regard he proceeded to explain the position of the different parties. Coming to the eight-hour law, he again declared himself in favor of the legislation which provided for it, and was willing alone to stand the responsibility of that measure if all others denied their support to it. It was a libel, however, to say that the eight-hour law was accountable for the recent depression in this province. There were other causes blamable for this. One, he believed, was the war in which Great Britain has been engaged in. Another was the fraudulent way in which British Columbia properties had been palmed off to Eastern and other capitalists by those who now most strenuously denounced this eight-hour law.

He claimed that the Turner party have no clear-cut policy and asked what his hearers would be voting for in supporting Mr. Eberts and his party.

A voice—A man.
At this the speaker went on to show again how the Turner party could not expect to be returned, and how those supporting its candidates would be voting blindly.

Dealing next with the planks of his own platform Mr. Martin first presented his views on the Mongolian question, arguing as he said directly opposite to Mr. Eberts and taking the side of the people of British Columbia as against Mr. Eberts, who took the Japanese side of the question. Pointing out where Mr. Eberts and he stood on the matter, he showed the necessity of a firm stand being taken by a government in dealing with it. The regulation of the immigration was a matter, of course, for the Dominion government to handle, but it did seem to him that the people of this province should do something to prevent the Japanese, Chinese seeking employment while here. It was not a matter affecting aliens but it was a matter dealing with the property rights of this country. If the government had the giving away of the land, surely it was the right of the people of this province to have the property. He made a statement at Alberni a few nights ago that during the celebration festivities in Victoria such a horde of Japanese came along the street that the citizens had to get off the sidewalk. Mr. Eberts had then pooh-

poohed it, but he certainly saw such a sight and he had no doubt that others present had seen it also. And where were these Japanese going? They were going into the lumber camps and into the big industries of the province. On the C.P.R. to-day these Japs replaced as many white men on every section of the road, and as soon as these Asiatics were educated, what would result? They would each successive year become more numerous until finally the white men would have to go. (Applause.) The speaker then explained his position in the matter in regard to the Dominion, adding that the C.P.R. was using its every power to down the present government. It was the intention of his party, if elected, to send a representative over to the Old Country to show the rights of this province were being infringed on by this Mongolian labor matter, and he believed, when the attention of the Imperial authorities was properly directed to it they would stand by the people of British Columbia even as against the Emperor of Japan or other foreign interest.

Coming to the railway plank of his platform, he understood that one of the arguments used against the government ownership of railways is that the burden of taxation would be increased and this extra taxation would fall principally on the people of Saanich, as he believed Mr. Eberts was so advising his followers. This was not the case, however. It was the intention of his party to run railways all through the country. If the province was not a rich, but rather was a poor and worthless one, then railways would be a losing venture, but it has been demonstrated all over this country that railways did pay and he did not take such a doleful view of the future of this province as to think that these roads would not pay. He had great difficulty in convincing the people of Comox and elsewhere that the Kootenay railway could be successfully built and operated. One of the obstacles in farming in this community was not in raising crops, but in finding a good market for the produce. Victoria wanted assistance and he went on to show that if a private railway paid then a government railway would pay also.

Concluding, he said he had no desire to remain in the government, as it had always been at a sacrifice of his private interests.

Mr. Eberts was also greeted with applause on rising to reply. He, too, was not in very good form to speak, but felt that if not able to answer in full Mr. Martin's assertions, he would at least be able to prove that that speaker had not told the truth. "Do you know," he said, "that man was the sole one in the government, and he and the Lieutenant-Governor have been carrying on the government pretty much ever since he became Premier?" Mr. Martin had never come before the people to ascertain whether the people did or did not approve of his policy. Mr. Eberts then went into the history of the eight-hour law, asking the Premier if certain allegations were not correct, but the latter denied all. He was not against the eight-hour law bill in principle, but in the under hand way in which it was brought about.

The speaker then challenged the Premier to point out where Mr. Wilson had said he was in favor of the eight-hour law; that gentleman had said that he (Mr. Wilson) believed in it with certain modifications.

Turning next to the railways, he said he had not time to go into the matter as fully as he would like. Mr. Martin knew so little about railway building that he had not the least idea as to the cost of the road.

He instanced where the present government was unable to raise money in the London market, and where the Bank of British Columbia had to come to the rescue of the province to save its credit, and this was before the Boer war. He disputed the statements that New Zealand had, among other countries, railways being operated very successfully under government control.

Here one in the audience interrupted, demanding that the speaker look up his year book.

The speaker quoted from authorities to prove his assertion. The editor of the Toronto Globe was strongly adverse to the government ownership of railways. He wanted to know where the revenue for the construction of these government railways was going to come from? In 1899 there was shipped in the way of live stock over a New Zealand railway \$2,000,000 worth, besides wool, timber, etc. In the upper country there was nothing but our mines to fall back on. The live stock here would certainly be very small for the support of a railway in British Columbia. Again, where was this railway going to run? It would run only to Midway, and if it were then he regulated in so far as its rates are concerned by the C. P. R.

He then dealt with the Provincial Labor Act, in which he pointed out the inconsistent stand of the Premier in parliament in the case of the Deadman Island.

Mr. Martin here interrupted, claiming the matter never entered parliament.

A voice—Mr. Eberts, why did you not take it into parliament when the rights of the people were being imposed on?

Mr. Eberts—Mr. Martin was the whole government. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Eberts went over the history of the passing of the Provincial Labor Act, and showed the serious bearing it would have if it was carried out in the province's relations to the Imperial government.

The speaker closed with an appeal to the audience not to have legislation passed detrimental to the general policy of Great Britain. He would not attempt to answer Mr. Sangster in toto, as his time was about up. If those present believed such trash as Mr. Sangster told them regarding railways why they could do so. All he could say was that owing to the peculiar configuration of the country it was impossible to build the roads the Martin party proposed without running up against the C. P. R. As for the immigration of Chinese, he believed that this province should be a white man's country, but asked those present not to be led astray by any political claptrap. The province could do nothing alone in preventing the Oriental influx. The matter had to be dealt with constitutionally, and that could only be done through the Dominion government.

Speaking in reply to Mr. Eberts, Mr. Martin denied that seven miles of tunneling had to be done for the railway to Midway. No such difficulty stood in the way of the road. He asked if it was

reasonable to compare the undeveloped resources and sparser population of British Columbia to New Zealand, a country, which by virtue of its railways had become settled up, and its resources developed. As for the railways not being through ones, he wanted to know what was wrong in bringing the big American roads into the country? The Deadman Island dispute was then entered into resulting in quite a wordy warfare between Mr. Martin and Mr. Eberts. Mr. Martin grew quite warm on this subject, and likened his position to one where Sam Jones, a property owner, sought legal advice from an attorney on the ownership of his land. The case at first did not appear to be one of government magnitude, and it gradually assumed that proportion, and it was as legal adviser in just such a case that he acted in the Deadman Island affair.

After some sharp controversy between the Premier and Mr. Eberts, the meeting was brought to a conclusion at midnight with a vote of thanks to the speakers and a hearty cheer for Mr. Martin.

Just before adjourning one in the audience asked Mr. Martin if there was not a Sunday liquor closing law for the country districts? Mr. Martin thought there was not, but Mr. Eberts contended emphatically there was.

AT SOUTH PARK.
Probably the fact of the people not having quite recovered from celebrating the fall of Pretoria or from other causes, the attendance at the government candidates' meeting at South Park school last night was not very large.

Thomas Schry, architect, took the chair, and with him were Hon. J. Stuart Yates and Ald. Beckwith, ex-Ald. McMillan and Mr. J. G. Brown coming in later.

The chairman said he had much pleasure in presiding at the meeting and very briefly referred to the government ownership of railways. He stated that no less than 54 countries had state-owned railways, that the profits of these were greater than on railways owned by private companies, that the wages earned

by employees were greater and that the percentage of accidents was far greater on private lines than on government railways.

Hon. J. Stuart Yates, after apologizing for the absence of the Premier, who had gone to the meeting at Cedar Hill, said that the fact of them not having many of the newspapers on their side made it necessary for them to hold so many meetings and have as many speakers as they could get, in order to promulgate the government views on the political questions now before the people of this province.

Mr. Yates then went into the press question pretty fully, and said he regretted the small amount of support the government received in the columns of the newspapers.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works next dealt with what the result would be if the government were defeated. He said there was the Turner party (Conservative) with no policy; Wilson, out and out Conservative, with no policy; Mackintosh, Conservative, who covered his party under his own hat; Carter-Cotton, Conservative, provincial party; Ralph Smith, labor, who advocates no policy, but whose labor candidates would probably support the government if they got elected. These opposing parties were united only on one thing and that was, "Down with Martin." The electors might rest assured that it was not Martin first, second and third time.

These Premier was defeated, he was bound to carry out the platform before he attempted anything else and his supporters would not follow him if that platform was not carried out.

One thing, continued the speaker, may unite these four Conservative leaders if they get in, and that is they may attempt a compact by saying, "We'll go in for Conservative government." In that case, however, they would lose the support of Richard Hall, because he has come out boldly as opposed to party lines. If that principle were adopted, Mr. Hall would possibly come over to the government ranks when they would

have an opportunity of shaking hands. If this policy of expediency was carried out the opposition would only take in hand what they were compelled to do, they could not therefore last long and another election would shortly take place which would keep the province in a state of unrest for possibly another year.

Nothing would militate more against keeping capital out of the province than this feeling of unrest. Therefore, said the speaker, it is the duty of every elector to vote for a government that has a platform and stands pledged to that platform and will carry it out.

Mr. Yates next referred to the eight-hour question and to the auditable settlement which took place amongst the miners in the Kootenay. Some people said that the credit for that was due to Ralph Smith, but credit was also due to the government in discerning in Mr. Smith an instrument in carrying the settlement out, and at the same time he didn't think it could have been effected as it had been if Mr. Smith Curtis, the Minister of Mines, had not been there too.

The speaker next took up the Mongolian question, much of which has been gone into before by the speaker at previous meetings. The Minister of Lands and Works then referred to the government-owned railways and reminded his audience that, even in Great Britain there was an act on the statute book passed in 1825, providing for the acquisition by the state of all the railways in the United Kingdom. He then gave a list of the countries with state-owned railways, their mileage and per centage of profit, all of which went to show that if state railways are properly worked they can pay.

Then there were the advantages such as they gave in New Zealand, viz., all school children carried free, and working men at low rates, which gave them greater facilities in reaching a larger circle of employees.

Mr. Losse went into the subject of

Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to backaches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bouchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

Manager Dr Williams' Med. Co.

127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anæmia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

(Signed)

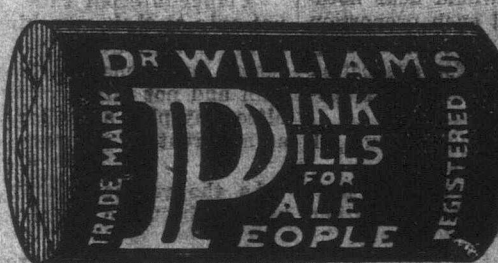
J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

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Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimony of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages
like the Engraving.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



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the men who held up V. C. Ward and tried to rob the Standard Bank in Parkdale, have been caught in Chicago.