

EXPECTED ACT TO BE DISALLOWED

MR. BRIDGES' PLAN WAS MADE INEFFECTIVE

Ralph Smith at Saanich on Meeting Exposed Conservative-Socialist Job to Trip Liberals.

The Liberal rally in the Agricultural hall at Saanich on Wednesday in the interests of Ralph Smith was a most gratifying one for the Liberal candidate for the Nanaimo riding. There was a large attendance from the residents of the Saanich peninsula.

Mr. Smith acquitted himself with the greatest credit, and was given a most hearty reception by the audience. He showed up the weakness of his opponents, Capt. Wolley and the Socialist candidate. He made his position absolutely clear before the electorate, and rests assured of a decidedly large majority in the Saanich district.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Smith exposed the attempt of Premier McBride to steal credit for being the friend of the E. and N. settlers, when in reality he was working a humbug on them. This was brought about by Wm. Ledingham taking up the cudgels for J. H. Hawthornthwaite.

Col. Gregory and T. W. Patterson, M. P., gave most convincing addresses, the former dealing with the financial question, and Mr. Patterson with the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

J. F. Chandler presided over the meeting. RALPH SMITH.

Mr. Smith was the first speaker. He recalled the fact that four years ago he had addressed a meeting in the place. The Socialists and Conservatives had held meetings during the week. He would not like to think that the good people of Saanich had been converted to Socialism by one meeting. He did not expect them to all turn Liberals as a result of this meeting.

The attempt he had made throughout the district by the Socialist party to blacken the character of himself, Mr. Wolley had said that the Socialists were not such bad people. The Socialists and the Conservatives conspired to represent the Liberals as all that was bad. They were forced to believe that there was an alliance between the two parties to defeat the Liberal candidate.

Taking up the opposing candidates Mr. Smith said that he would first refer to the Socialist representative. In the district like Saanich such a candidate was not likely to get many supporters, and from what he heard now it was not likely that the Socialists would put up a deposit. The aim of the Socialists was to upturn society and a system of communism was to be substituted for what now existed. In discussing Socialism they were, therefore, discussing a theory—a theory that had been believed in by a few years, but was attempted by a very few to be put into effect. They were features of Socialism which were commendable. Among these was the principle advanced by the English Socialist of the public ownership of utilities. But on the American continent the German Socialism had been introduced which aimed at upturning society. Twenty years ago he (Mr. Smith) had studied the principles of it in England. But men like Mr. Burns had since abandoned the extreme socialism of his younger days, and it had gone back.

Mr. Fenton if elected would be likely to do in the Dominion House as Mr. Hawthornthwaite did in the local legislature. The Socialists had taken great exception to himself (Mr. Smith) allying himself with any party. These Socialists, like Mr. Hawthornthwaite, had said if elected they would keep independent of all parties. But what had he done? (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) had allied himself when elected with the Conservative party.

Mr. Smith had stated in a public meeting in Nanaimo that he had cast more independent votes in the House of Commons than had Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Williams together in the legislature. That had not been contradicted.

Taking up one of the acts which these Socialists had supported in favor of the Conservative party in the legislature, Mr. Smith referred to these men having voted against the exemption of improvements on farms to the amount of \$1,500. One in the audience rose and explained that Mr. Hawthornthwaite had said that he voted against this because Mr. McIntosh introduced it, and this would have meant that nearly every farmer would have been exempted in the district, and would have been unfair.

Mr. Smith replying, said that he had known Mr. Hawthornthwaite for a long time, and he did not know any other man who could change his explanation so quickly on any subject. A letter to Mr. McIntosh would show that Mr. Smith was not a hypocrite. Following this up Mr. Smith said in one part of the constituency during this campaign Mr. Hawthornthwaite had said that he did not vote against this amendment of Mr. McIntosh. When the journals were produced and he was afraid of being confronted with the record at another place Mr. Hawthornthwaite had made another explanation, in which he said that as a Socialist he had to vote against this measure. Mr. Hawthornthwaite was, therefore, just as much a party man as anyone else.

Taking up Mr. Wolley, the speaker said it was easier to find just where Mr. Wolley stood. Referring to that gentleman's platform Mr. Smith said that it was apparent that Mr. Wolley had gone off at a tangent from his own party, the Conservative party. Mr. Wolley had nothing to say against the policy of the great Liberal party, the policy of the financial policy, the trade policy, the immigration policy and the tariff policy. He did not dare to oppose these; but was

really supporting the Liberal party on these points.

Sir Hilbert Tupper, the leader of the Conservative party in this province, was opposed to the Conservative standard-bearer of that party in Vancouver. He well knew the small influence Sir Hilbert had with his own party in the House of Commons. Sir Hilbert realizing that something must be done to arrange a platform to suit British Columbia had telegraphed back to Mr. Borden to act on this suggestion for goodness sake. Mr. Borden had shaped a policy in line with this, and Mr. Wolley's platform was the result of this.

The question of "better terms," Mr. Smith said, was not a party question. Liberals agreed with Conservatives in seeking to get the very best terms for the province. In answer to the assertion that within the last four years this matter had been brought up, Mr. Smith said no steps had been taken in this during the time he was in the House. Deputations had waited upon the Dominion government from this province. They asked that the percentage of the head tax for the Chinese donated to the province should be increased from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. The second was that the subsidies to local railways should be increased. Both of these had been granted.

Coming to the wise expenditure of public moneys in the district, Mr. Smith said that he had at a meeting made the statement that more money had been expended in the last four years in the district than at any similar time previous to this. But Mr. Wolley turned round and attacked the expenditure of this money. He said he did not believe in building wharves at Ladysmith and breakwaters at Sidney and other public works in the district. Mr. Smith said he knew the pugilistic disposition of Mr. Wolley, and he challenged him to go to Ladysmith and say he opposed the wharf there. Mr. Wolley said: "By Jove, I'll do it." He challenged him to go to Ladysmith and say he opposed the wharf there. Mr. Wolley hesitated a few moments, and then said: "By Jove, I'll do it."

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terms for British Columbia without considering the east, Col. Gregory said there was no need of heroics on this subject. It has been urged against him (Mr. Smith) that he was not a fair man in his catch votes. What did the people of Sidney care what the motives were as long as they got the wharf. The same was true of other works, and he believed that these would catch votes, that the people would vote for the man who got these expenditures for their benefit.

He explained that for years the building of wharves had been allowed to be by the provincial legislature. Mr. Smith said he believed that the Dominion had a right to do this, and agreed the building of a wharf at Hardy Bay. That was not following it as a precedent they got a vote for others. He told of the difficulties experienced by the people of Ladysmith, who needed a wharf. They tried to get it from the province, but the government could not expend any such sum as they had not the money, and were not likely to be in shape to expend. The Dominion government was appealed to by himself, and a grant of \$5,000 made for the work. But Mr. Wolley said it was to catch votes that Mr. Smith was doing this. He was telling the truth, because he believed that the people of Ladysmith would vote for the man who got from the Dominion what the representative in the legislature could not get. (Laughter.)

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"What does Mr. Wolley know about it?" "About as much as I do."

"What does any one know about it?" A voice in the audience: "Nothing."

Mr. Smith, continuing, said he opposed the Freehold concession. He would oppose anything else he thought was wrong. He would not judge politicians by what was in the newspapers. According

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Mr. Wolley wanted a duty put on lumber. Mr. Smith said that he had a personal interest in this, as he had been appealed to by the lumber men. In 1894 this duty asked for was on the lumber, a duty similar to that on the United States product. In 1894 the Conservative government took this duty off, and Mr. Haslam, of Nanaimo, was the Conservative representative in the House at the time. The Conservative party took the duty off for the benefit of the settlers who were going into the Northwest and needed protection. But there were too many times the people going into that country now to what there was then. If it was wise to take it off then it was wise to keep it off now. He would not favor putting \$2 a thousand on lumber for the benefit of a few lumber men to the loss of the settlers going into the Northwest. The lumber men said it would not increase the cost of lumber. If protection did not protect, what was the use of it? To put a duty on lumber would increase the cost of lumber to the farmers of the province.

On the question of allowing fish traps, Mr. Smith said he had advocated this system of catching fish in order that the fishermen on the south and west coast of Vancouver Island should have an opportunity to catch the fish that passed their doors, as well as the fishermen of the Fraser river.

He had found the Laurier government ready and willing to spend money when it was shown that it was necessary, and would be well spent. The province must be developed in the interest of the people, and the Liberal government was the most willing to do this. He asked the electors to take his record, and on that vote for or against him on the 3rd of November. (Continued applause.)

The chairman in introducing Col. Gregory, referred to the depression in 1896 which had resulted.

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people. At that rate the population would soon be increased to millions.

A voice: "Don't know."

Col. Gregory said that he was not going to get a few that were not the best. But of that number 50,141 came from Great Britain, 40,000 came from the United States. But the Conservatives only had 16,000 good, bad and indifferent. In 1896 only 1,675 homesteads were applied for. In 1904 14,000 were applied for. This showed that people were coming in and making this their home, and would result in a benefit to British Columbia.

Prof. Saunders estimated that there were 171,000,000 acres of arable land. With only a quarter of this yielding, there would be 42,750,000 bushels of grain produced. In 1902 Great Britain took 200,000,000 bushels for consumption, mostly from the United States. The United States would soon consume all her production. But Canada could supply it all.

Col. Gregory then took up the question of British preference. Capt. Wolley had taken the Conservative party as being in sympathy with the policy of Joseph Chamberlain. The Conservative party never was in touch with that. In 1892 the Conservatives had introduced a motion setting forth that when Great Britain showed a preference for Canadian products then Canada would reduce her tariff in favor of the Mother Land, and then only Mr. Davies, on the Liberal side, introduced a motion in favor of an immediate reduction of the tariff in favor of British trade. The Conservatives voted to a man against it. In 1897 the Liberals put this principle in the House.

He quoted from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's remarks in the House to the effect that Britain was extending its trade among uncivilized nations.

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the time the company parted with it. The company also got all its supplies free of duty, and 20 years afterwards brought in bridge materials free of duty.

He showed how the contract of the C. P. R. provided only for a maximum grade of 100 feet to the mile. But the C. P. R. on the Kicking Horse Pass built a line on a grade far in excess of this on the excuse that this was a temporary line only. But the C. P. R. had never since replaced this grade. The government passed over a responsible company which agreed to build the C. P. R. upon much better conditions.

From a British Columbia standpoint, Mr. Patterson contended that the Grand Trunk Pacific was of the greatest importance. For years past the province had been offering large subsidies to companies to enable lines of railroad to be built through the northern part of the province. This line would be built without a dollar of expense to the province. This would but be the beginning of railway construction. He would not be surprised to see the Great Northern into Port Simpson before the Grand Trunk Pacific. A charter had been obtained for a line from Pelly to Port Simpson, and he understood surveys were in the field in connection with it at present.

The best ever made for railroad construction in Canada. The people should support this Liberal government. The government a few years ago provided for an all-Canadian line to the Yukon. So urgent was it thought to have been that a company began work before ratification by parliament. A Conservative Senate defeated it, and Seattle had been built up at the expense of Victoria and British Columbia coast cities.

The support of government ownership by the Conservative party was a complete somersault by that party. He quoted from Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell to show that the Conservative party bitterly opposed government ownership.

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Conservatives never intended to give the settlers their rights by this bill, but it was intended to trip up the Liberal government at Ottawa. The settlers were complaining that two got titles and were wanting to know why the others did not.

Mr. Smith endeavored to get an answer from Mr. Ledingham as to why these settlers did not get their rights if this bill gave them it, as he seemed to think.

Mr. Ledingham persisted that this was done.

"We established the principle," he said, "by giving two of them their rights, and that gives it to the others." He had not pressed for those other than the two allotted to.

Mr. Smith wanted to know if Mr. Ledingham's interest ended with the granting of the title to those two, and alluded to the men, whom he (Mr. Smith) knew well, who had been left without any title to their lands. These latter had sent in applications for the settlement of their claims, and had received nothing. Mr. Smith added that he felt fully satisfied that the McBride government never intended to give these settlers any redress.

Col. Gregory also took occasion to press for a statement as to whether Mr. Ledingham intended anything personal when he alluded to loungers exacting exorbitant fees.

Mr. Ledingham said he did not, but being driven to a corner by Col. Gregory admitted that he had something in view in which Col. Gregory had put in a bill to Mr. Martin as Attorney-General, which was not allowed.

Col. Gregory took occasion to explain the whole circumstances connected with it. The bill rendered by Col. Gregory had been as crown prosecutor against his own will in a murder trial. He had charged about \$150 less than was of the judges of the court had thought he was entitled to, but J. Martin had refused to pay it at first. When the circumstances were explained Mr. Martin had agreed that the bill was not exorbitant, but had on the score of an exhausted treasury asked for a reduction, which the Colonel granted. Col. Gregory said that he believed Mr. Ledingham absolutely sincere in the settlers' rights matter, but he had brooded over the question until he could not do justice to others.

Before Mr. Ledingham left the platform at the conclusion of the meeting he had learned considerable in connection with the affair, which he had never thought of before.

Another one in the audience attempted to catch Mr. Smith on some points, but was completely routed by Mr. Smith.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for Mr. Smith, Sir Wilfrid and the King.

Fred. Oliver, manager of the local branch of the Dominion Express Company, is taking a holiday. He expects to go to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

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