

BOURASSA ALLIANCE TO BREAK UP EMPIRE

SCORERS CONSERVATIVES

Melancholy Spectacle Presented by Tory-Nationalist Combination

Montreal, Sept. 14.—"The policy of Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monk means the breakup of the British Empire, and I for one hope that the people of Quebec will not support them."

"As an Imperialist, one is bound to be struck with the abnormal and, I think, melancholy spectacle of Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monk with their respective supporters, stumping the old province of Quebec with the motto, 'Down with the Navy.' Mr. Bourassa's Nationalist opinions and fearless exposition of them are well known, but I am bound to say that I never expected to see a Quebec Conservative on his platform, under his banner which stands for making Canada a third-rate republic rather than maintaining her, what I hope she will always be, the first Dominion of the crown."

"Imperially, the position is this: The Prime Minister, together with his fellow prime ministers of the overseas dominions, meets the British government around a table in a really Imperial council, and each prime minister presses on a naval policy subject to the confirmation of his House of Commons. That confirmation was given by the Canadian House of Commons and the Imperial navy policy of today is the result."

CHILLIWACK WATER SUPPLY. Chilliwack, Sept. 13.—The local manager of the Elk Creek Waterworks Company, E. K. Klip, has been instructed by the company to install a twelve inch water main from the reservoir to the city, in addition to the eight-inch main already in. The new main will come into the city by way of Mountain View, and will provide that portion of the city with a good service, as well as improving the water situation generally through the city and valley.

BROWNED WHILE FISHING. Fernie, Sept. 13.—James Smith lost his life by drowning at Olson. Mr. Smith, in company with friends, was fishing in the Elk river there and was carried under a log jam. As soon as possible word was sent to Fernie by other members of the party, who were camped near by. James Smith was 46 years of age and was a native of Glasgow. He had been in this country two years. He leaves a wife and 38 children in West Fernie.

MURDERER CONFESSES. Madison, Wis., Sept. 14.—John A. Johnson, a neighbor of the Lembergers, confessed last night the murder of little Annie Lemberger, and was sentenced to a life term in the state prison.

HUNTERS MISTAKEN FOR DEER IN WOODS FOR DEER IN WOODS Two Men Report Being Shot at Nine Times While on Hunting Trip

WILL REPORT TO DIRECTORS

James Dunsmuir

WINS BOTH ACTIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT

Claim Established to \$700,000 Dividend, Ships, Coal in the Bunkers and Debts Collected

Judgment was given yesterday afternoon by Chief Justice Hunter for Hon. James Dunsmuir in the action brought in the Supreme court against him by Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, in respect to the sale of the Wellington Collieries in June 1910, in the case brought by Mr. Dunsmuir against Sir William Mackenzie, Mr. Dunsmuir is also the winner and is to receive the collected dividends, the transfer that belonged to the old firm, and has established his right to the value of the coal in the C. P. R. bunkers at Vancouver which was delivered before the transfer of the stock.

Mr. Dunsmuir's right to the dividend of \$700,000 is also established by the verdict of the court. In reference to ships used in connection with the coal business, etc., used in the business would go in the transfer, but no vessel which was ordinarily used in connection with the business of the mine would pass. The judgment was delivered by the court, and reads as follows:

CHARITY BALL AT BALFOUR. Nelson, Sept. 13.—The charity ball with which the magnificent new tourist hotel of the Canadian Pacific railway, the Kootenay Lake hotel at Balfour, was opened, was one of the most successful social functions ever known in the Kootenays. Two hundred and sixty persons from Nelson attended and over fifty were from Kaslo.

SAANICH CHORAL SOCIETY MEETS Officers for Year Elected—Cedar Hill Dramatic Club to Entertain

DR. KING'S CAMPAIGN. Address Largest Political Gathering Ever Assembled in East Kootenay.

CHINA'S NEW NAVY. St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—A Peking dispatch says that the ministry of marine has drawn up its programme, which will give China at the end of seven years a fleet of eight battleships, twenty cruisers, ten smaller vessels and fifty torpedo boats and destroyers. It also provides for four naval arsenals.

FIGHTING IN PORTUGAL. Lisbon, Sept. 13, via the frontier Sept. 14.—The Diario Nolicas says that a serious fight is being fought at Amarante, between the forces of Sperto, who were attacked by the Portuguese. Many persons were killed or wounded, the property of the property, subject only to its limitations, that he was not either to alienate or encumber the properties,

VERDICT GIVEN TO JAMES DUNSMUIR

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With respect to the properties which have passed, there being apparently a dispute as to some of the coal areas that have not yet been transferred, I think that it is necessary to have a reference, if the parties are unable to agree, to find out what properties relating to coal mines and fire clay have not yet been transferred.

With respect to the farm, all I can say about it on the evidence, is that the farm was sold to the defendant, and that according to him, sales were made of the proceeds of the farm to the Wellington Colliery Company in the usual course of business, that the employees of that farm were not paid by the colliery company, but by himself, and so far as I can say, there is nothing proved to me that that farm could be said to be in any way appurtenant to the mine. I therefore think that the farm belongs to the defendant.

With respect to the question of the earnings, I take it that the ordinary meaning of the word "earnings" is income derived from the carrying on of the business, which income, of course, is the nature of cash or of either written or unwritten money obligations. Now the agreement expressly says that the vendor is to retain for his own use all earnings of property in the nature of a dividend, and that he is not to give up possession. He is not, I think, as urged by Mr. Davis, entitled only to the earnings up to the third of January, 1910, the date of the agreement. The language in the agreement is that the vendor is to be entitled to retain all the earnings up to the day of giving up possession. It is only another way of saying, as I have already said, that he is entitled to the full beneficial enjoyment of the property until the day of giving up possession. According to his evidence, and the evidence of Mr. Lindsay, the \$700,000 which he withdrew arose wholly, at all events practically wholly, from the sales of the coal which he had mined. There was no evidence which I recollect which would suggest that any portion of this money, at all events any portion of the money worth considering—because I think Mr. Davis admitted that there might be an inconsiderable portion arising from some other source—for practical purposes there was no evidence which I recollect tending in any way to rebut the statement of the defendant that this money arose practically wholly out of the sales of the coal. From that point of view I think they were clearly earnings. And to my mind it makes no difference whether he is entitled to the money as a dividend or whether he did not. I therefore think it is not necessary to have any reference with respect to the question of the thing being a dividend to the fact that there is a considerable portion of this money arising from some other source than the sale of coal.

Now with respect to the coal and the coke, I had some little doubt as to the true view to take of the rights arising with respect to these coal heaps. But the best conclusion I can come to is, with respect to the coal, that it has been sold to the Canadian Pacific railway, and that under the terms of the agreement which has been produced here that this coal now belongs to the Canadian Pacific and has so belonged since the time of its delivery. In other words, there is only now a debt due with respect to that coal to the Wellington Colliery Company. And if that is so, then the money arising from that sale goes to the Canadian Pacific railway, and, however, to the other coal which has not been sold, and the coke, I do not think that the ordinary meaning of the word "earnings" would be wide enough to cover this money arising from the sale of the coal. As I say, I think the term "earnings" means income derived from the carrying on of the business, which income may be in any shape or form, whether written or unwritten, money obligations. The coal and the coke, other than the coal that has been delivered to the C. P. R. has never been sold or agreed to be sold, or converted into earnings. I therefore, think that those heaps of coal and coke, other than what is delivered to the Canadian Pacific railway, belong to the purchasers.

REV. J. D. PEARSON DEAD. Well Known Clergyman Passes Away at New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER. B. C. Sept. 14.—Another pioneer of the city, died yesterday at his residence on Fifth avenue, aged 84. He was well known throughout British Columbia, where he has lived for many years. He has a large number of relatives living in this city, Vancouver and Victoria. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

He leaves two sons, T. R. Pearson, manager of the Dominion Trust Company in this city, and Frank R. Pearson, and three daughters, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. George H. Grant, Victoria, and Mrs. Dr. Mackenzie, Tokio, Japan.

RALPH SMITH ON RECIPROCIITY

HOW CONSUMERS WILL BE BENEFITTED

Liberal Candidate for Nanaimo Addresses Electors of Sooke on Issue of Election

Before a large and enthusiastic audience at Sooke on Monday evening, Ralph Smith delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very glad to see so many people here this evening. I have to discuss for a few minutes to-night a very important question, in my opinion the most important question of the day. This is the fourth time that I have been before you, and three times in succession I have been successful in being elected as member for this district. And I hope and trust to be just as successful this time.

The question that I have to discuss with you this evening is to my thinking a most difficult and complex one. I present to you the whole debate in the House of Commons, and I think it is a very easy subject to follow. My honorable opponents, Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Hayward, have already laid the matter before you according to their ideas of it. Now, I have nothing to say against either of them. They are both honorable gentlemen. Any difference that I have had with Mr. Shepherd has been confined to political matters, and I think that he has just as much right to his views on the subject as I have or anyone else.

What I want to talk to you about is reciprocity. Many people have not heard the question at all, and they think of reciprocity as something altogether new—in fact as if it had just dropped down from the sky. In 1854 Canada entered into a treaty with the United States, along the lines by which the present trade by which articles of food and natural products were to be admitted free of trade into each country. It was satisfactory then. Why not now? In 1848 England abolished the corn laws and established free trade. Up to that time Canada had had the preference in the home market, but after that it could not compete with the other grain raising countries, and the corn laws and established free trade in the United States. Now, up to that time the eastern Canadian agriculturists had produced more than could be consumed in Canada, and the British government had tried to find a market in the United States. This treaty, entered into in 1854, was repealed in 1856, and during that time no one thought of annexation. Let me ask any one who is likely to be a political simp, to bring about a political union? It was British ministers that brought about our last reciprocity treaty, and do you think they are likely to try to bring about a union? I think not. In 1856 the United States refused to continue the treaty. In 1878 that great Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, whom we all honor, inaugurated his great National Policy. The tariff was to be taken off certain foodstuffs going into the United States and the Canadian ministers were to try and bring this about. For eighteen years this great leader worked for it, and the thirties thought it necessary to negotiate with the United States for reciprocity. In 1891 Sir J. A. Macdonald held an election, and the policy of that election was, rather than to say that we are going to do to-day, reciprocity in natural food products and stuffs with the United States. In 1894 Sir John Thompson went to Washington. He failed to do so. We have not been able to negotiate any satisfactory arrangement until 1910. It has been said that Premier Laurier said: "We have gone to Washington for the last time. It is impossible for the president of the United States to leave his dominions during his term of office, therefore it was necessary that Canadian ministers should go to Washington to arrange the reciprocity treaty. What is this reciprocity treaty? It is simply this: Free trade with the States on certain food supplies. It can be cancelled to-morrow if we wish it. Duties would be reduced on a certain class of manufactured articles and natural products from 25 to 50 per cent. We must think how this will benefit Canada. As a member in the Dominion House I have the interests of the country at heart, and I must say that I think it will benefit the country. We are not thinking how this will benefit England or the United States, but how it will benefit Canada. In my opinion it will lead to permanent peace between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world. If you think it is your duty to vote against reciprocity, why do so, and you will not doubt have a very good reason for doing so. How is this going to help the farmers in Canada?

It is true that the manufacturers of Canada are against this reciprocity. Also the fruit growers, and the farmers to a limited extent. If Canada grows an over-production of food products, why should she not find a market among the 90,000,000 of people towards the south? (Hear, hear.) Last year Mr. Eric Bilienski stated that we consumed \$30,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, and of that we produced 47 per cent, while 53 per cent of that amount was bought. Now is there any particular reason why we should have to pay a tax on that foodstuff? You may say raise the tariff and compel the people of Canada to grow more. Or again say bring in stuff from the eastern provinces and do away with as much of the tax on that as is coming from the United States. These men that do not want reciprocity would buy from their next door neighbor to-morrow if they could get it ten cents cheaper. I am a free trader, and I will say that I believe the tariff to be the enemy of the consumers, and the only man who makes the man who manufactures. Reciprocity will give eastern Canada, with its great surplus products, a market in the United States. It gives British Columbia a great opening to bring in foodstuffs without paying taxes on them. The great effect that this agreement is bound to have is to reduce the cost of living. This and the reduction of the tariff rates will be of great benefit to the consumers in this country. What is going to be the result? The great development of this province. What are we going to do? We are going to take the duties off coke, lumber and fish, going into the United States. We are going to develop the great natural resources of this province by finding a market for these products towards the south of us, and we are going to increase the home market for the agriculturist. We are going to build towns and villages, and make a great home market for the people of this province. Mr. McBride says that the time will never come in British Columbia when the agricultural products of this province will be able to fill the market of this province. The United States is now a manufacturing country and an agricultural one. And what is more natural than the exchange of produce. I had the honor of being the Canadian representative at the convention this year, and in the House of Commons I heard Mr. Asquith say that if the Americans wanted reciprocity and to cut down their high tariff, neither England or Canada could stop it. And I tell you that the Americans want free trade or reciprocity neither Mr. McBride nor Ralph Smith nor any other person is going to stop them. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Premier McBride cast a slur on British Columbia and the British character when he said that trade with the States would ruin us. "We have done business with the United States before, and ever since confederation in 1867 with Canada and the United States has been increasing. If the trade between Canada and the United States has been increasing for the last 45 years, have we during that time been gradually annexed? There has never been a time in the history of Canada when the loyalty to the Empire is as great as it is now. The trade with England and the United States is greater than that of Canada and the United States, and yet the Englishmen are not afraid of annexation. Because we do business with the United States is no reason why the flag is going to suffer. I think that the United States is a great country, and that the people of the province the cry has gone forth, "Beware of the other fellow." What is England doing at present? Why she is concluding a great international treaty with the United States, and establishing a great consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon nations and bring a great peace into the country. Germany stands alone and in danger. But this consolidation will I hope settle the world's peace for all time. Mr. Taft was certainly against the Democratic party in the States, but when this big issue came up he at once became the leader of that party. And so I hope that you will assist in getting this great universal peace throughout the world.

MISSION LAUNCH FOR KOOTENAY LAKE Boat Has Been Secured by West Kootenay District of Methodist Church

Nelson, Sept. 13.—As a result of the visit to Rev. Dr. Calvert of Grand Forks, chairman of West Kootenay district of the Methodist church, the purchase has been made of the launch Barnacle, which was formerly owned by R. K. Scarlett of the C. P. R.

THOUSANDS GREET PRIME MINISTER

CONTINUES TRIUMPHANT TOUR IN QUEBEC

Sir Wilfrid Speaks in Support of Hon. Dr. Beland—Farmers and Reciprocity

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Flanked by the great Laurentian hills and centered in a spot of wild beauty, this little town, one of the political anomalies of Quebec, was visited by the prime minister yesterday. It returns to the federal parliament a Liberal member, and to the provincial Armand Lavigne, lieutenant of the Nationalist party, and Sir Wilfrid, fresh and smiling after the exertions of Tuesday, came to support the candidature of Hon. Dr. Beland, who is also running in Beauce county. An enthusiastic reception was accorded Sir Wilfrid by the crowd of 4,000 people, and he spoke strongly, clearly and effectively in support of his platform.

Accompanying him were Hon. Dr. Beland, Hon. Chas. Devlin, provincial minister of mines, and Hon. J. E. Caron, provincial minister of agriculture, who spoke out strongly in favor of reciprocity from a provincial and federal standpoint.

D. O. Lesperance is the Conservative candidate here. The prime minister said: "Reciprocity was advocated by Sir John Macdonald, Sir Adolphe Chabreuil and the other chiefs of the great Conservative party. I salute them." At that moment Sir Wilfrid raised his hat in respect to their memory. But, quickly replacing it, he said: "But the present leaders, what are they—only pigmies."

Sir Wilfrid joked about the name of the opposition candidate, Mr. Lesperance, and said he thought he would always have Lesperance, which means "Hope," of being a member. He dwelt on the prosperity of the country, and prophesied increased prosperity for Canada and a benefit also to the United States, and said that all the farmers from east to west are in favor of the pact.

He attacked the statement of those who said that the navy would mean increased taxation for the people, and remarked that those speakers were only fooling the people. Hon. Dr. Beland made his appeal to the farming class against the manufacturers and capitalists. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the greatest man in the history of Canada, and was not like Sir Hugh Graham, Sir Edmund Walker and Sir William Van Horne, who were laughing at the farmers who desired advantages from reciprocity.

After giving well known reasons for the construction of the navy, the post-master-general said he voted against the resolution of submitting the question to the people on the ground that it would have a prejudicial effect on the English-speaking provinces against Quebec. He continued that all the English-speaking provinces would return candidates favorable to the navy, and that the United States would not like Sir Hugh Graham, Sir Edmund Walker and Sir William Van Horne, who were laughing at the farmers who desired advantages from reciprocity.

G.T.P. HOTEL AT PRINCE RUPERT Work of Clearing Site Will Be Started Shortly—Other Improvements Planned

Prince Rupert, Sept. 13.—"We are now making preparations to start work right away on several of the railway company's improvements," said Superintendent Mehan in an interview here. "We shall begin clearing the grounds for our permanent yards and passenger and freight stations, and this, and the removal of the present buildings, will give a great amount of work calling for the employment of a large body of men. The dry dock is another great work we shall push as rapidly as possible to completion. The surveys are completed and we are already ready to put on a large force there."

HUNT FOR KIDNAPPER

Five Hundred Men Are Searching For Ruffian Who Attacked School Teacher

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Searching for the abductor of Miss Eleanor Price, 500 men beat the bushes all night and a portion of armed men, several miles long, was drawn along the border.

Miss Price, a Riverside school teacher, returned to her home Tuesday night in a state of nervous collapse and said a man believed to be Henry "Bill" Wilson, alias "Bill" Minor, of Hannah, Man. D., had detained her for 39 hours in the dense woods near Snowfalls, Man. Bloodhounds were put on the trail at once and immediately picked up the scent five miles from the school house where Miss Price said that the man had captured her. The man was surrounded, but managed to escape, and so far has eluded capture.

Early this morning a man believed to be the one wanted broke into the parlor of a Western hotel at Snowfalls to replenish his supply of liquor. The proprietor was awakened by the noise and hastened downstairs, armed, and a rap in the leg and badly wounded, while his assailant escaped. Half-dressed men came running from all directions and started in pursuit, while the police were notified by couriers of the shooting.

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