Sir Charles Tupper, "LAUR ERISTOO BRITISH FOR ME"

purpose. One of the franks so used been said that you had stated that, were by the authorities duly authorized, by the volunteered from every part of Canada, SIR CHARLES TUPPER IN MONTwas that of J. H. G. Bergeron, M.P., you twenty years younger, you might hope colonies to effect the change contained to go at once to the orth-west, and the to live long enough to find, as represent in the resolution. I do not necessarily disturbance was quelled without calling suzerain, from the refusal to accord to Her Majesty's subjects now settled the British Army, now operating in South Africa, the moment they reach who is being boomed as the Quebec REAL APRIL 14TH. 1897. REconservative leader. There are sixconclude that such a change would be upon this country for the slightest in that region any adequate participateen more pages of this document in tative of Canada, a seat in the midst of a small type. It is in double columns parliament truly imperial." the coast, provided the expenses of their equipment and transportation to in its government; South Africa are defrayed either by and embodies with the sixteen addilved, That this House has "What I said was, that were I twenty years younger I would have that ambition - and 1 certainly would have it." "And what would your French Canadian "And what would your French Canadian themselves or by the Colonial governlearned with still greater regret that the condition of things there exist-OF THE POLITICAL FEDtional pages not here given, about 13 .-000 words. One chapter deals with the years younger I would have that ambitic School question under the following - and I certainly would have it." ing has resulted in intolerable oppres-ERATION OF THE EMPIRE. The Prime Minister vell known desire of a great many sion, and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several class es of Her Majesty's subjects in her Canadians who are ready to take sermany years, the realization of the ini- only has Canada furnished a highway perial unity. tive Clubs.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that South African possessions; 3. Resolved, That this House, repreacross the continent, but it has wishes an imperial representation, a 3. Resolved, That this House, repre-senting a people which has largely pire. But it is an impossible thing for succeeded, by the adoption of the prin-"They would be proud to be Lastly we come to the famous arom Yokohama three weeks nearer to Lond "No taxation without representation," & than is by the Sues Canal. ted in an Imperial Parliament volunteers may readily be under the present; we are not yet prepared to adopt such a policy. The greatest English statesmen who have studied carefully this matter, have declared ducing general content with the existyears of the Laurestion, which in my idea, invites us to I give that as an illustration that the ciple of conceding political rights to every portion of the population, in har-monizing estrangements and in pro-R. LAURIER ANSWERING TO THE TOAST TO THE EMPIRE, AT THE CECIL HOTEL BANQUET, JULY, 1897: MR. LAURIER ANSWERING TO THE this policy to be impracticable for the ing system of government, desires to not being true, and that there cannot be sepresentation without taxation. Although the Honorable members of the opposition would not say so, I am con-vinced that the colonials will conclude from their propedition, that we wish to impose a tax on the colonias.—(Hear hear.) This objection should not come from ourselves, but from the colonist them selves, who would fast our intention of express its sympathy with the efforts of Her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of Her Ma-Imperial Federation means that Can-ada would be taxed and represented according to its population. Being only one-half of the combined population of England and Canada, we would ac-tice and political recognition as may cordingly have to pay half the taxes. "Mr. Chamberlain, he said has approached a subject which more than any other occupies the attention of the Empire. By precedent for future action. SIE CHARLES AT THE MEETING its nature, this subject natuarily pres-ents itself to the mind of the thinker. OF THE EMPIRE LEAGUE IN ordingly have to pay half the taxes. Under this regulation, for the main-One thing is certain, the colonies will be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and either have to cling closer to the Empir or to sever their connection with it. The decision to be taken, the choice to be made do not concern the colonies as much as it does the fatheriand. When Canada shall have grown sufficiently nothing shall satisfy its aspirations short of a representation in the Imperial Parliament. If this be a dream, let it be a dream cherished by both men and women." AT THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE, JULY ND 1807 tenance of the army and the navy, we would have to pay this year about 45 or to sever their connection with it. The STAND HE HAD TAKEN WHEN acillion, representing one-quarter of the total cost of the army and navy HE REFUSED TO ADMIT THAT INTERVIEW OF LAURIER WITH the total cost of the army and navy. Such is Sir Wi'frid Laurier's policy. Now for anyone to realize the fatal consequences involved by the federa-tion of the Empire, it is sufficient to read the following report of a meet-ing of the Empire League, held in Ot-tawa on March 15th, 1900. (The report is taken from "La Presse," March 16th.) CANADA SHOULD PARTICI-A GLOBE REPORTER OCT A NOTORIOUS TORY PAMPHLET PATE TO THE EXPENSE OF THE DEFENCE OF THE EM-"There exists a great deal of misonception in the country regarding PIRE he powers of the government in the which lead me to believe the step taken by the honorable member to be prema-"Befere resuming my seat," said Sir Charles, "I want to take up a few state-ments made by the President, ad-dressed to this meeting. None is more disposed than I am to do anything to ensure the adoption of measures the nature of which would be to effect a unity of the consentive parties of the "As I understand the Militia Act, 2ND, 1897. der in Council, dated the fourth day of WHERE DOES THE POLITICALThe some study of late, our volunteers are
enrolled to be used in the defence of
the Dominion. They are Canalian
troops, to be used to fight in Canada's
defense. Perhaps the most widespread
misapprehension is that they cannot be
rather the British Empire League, or
rather the British Empire League, or
it now discuises itself, held its lovalAs I understand the Militia Act,
and I may say that I have given it
some study of late, our volunteers are
enrolled to be used in the defence of
the Dominion. They are Canalian
troops, to be used to fight in Canada's
defense. Perhaps the most widespread
misapprehension is that they cannot be
the sent out of Canada. To my mind it is
clear that cases might arise when they
therewith, and the members of the
therewith, and the members of the
therewith, and the members of the
therewith, and the members of the ture, that it is necessarily academic, that REPORT OF THE "GLOBE." JULY 5'TH. SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND DAPE "He (Sir W. Laurier) admits that the summun of his aspirations would to see Canadians of French descent, RIAL FEDERATION. In the meantime what was Sir Char-les Tupper doing while Sir W. Laurier was thus advocating Imperial Federation? He protested without losing a moment. In an interview with a Dauy News re-porter, on June 25th, 1897, he empha-tically condemned this project, which Mr. Chamberlain declared moe to be emi-nently dangerous. RIAL FEDERATION. ting at **IMPERIAL FEDERATION** rather the British Empire League, as it now disguises itself, held its loyal meetings in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on March 15th, 1900. As m'ght have been expected under the Circumstances, there was a large crowd present, and great competition of loy-alty. The questions raised were not all new. Many were old and many were academic. AT THE RECEPTION OF THE COLO NIAL PARTY, JULY 5TH, 1897. REPORT OF THE "GLOBE" JULY 5TH Laurier approves of it, REPORT OF THE "GLOBE" JULY 31H 1897. "Sir W. Laurier insisted on the direct representation of the colonies in the Imperial Parliament, which, he says, should be a National Grand Couzeli, or a Federal Imperial Parliament. There can be no doubt as to the mean ing of Sir W. Laurier's words, who wanted to swamp us in an Imperial Parliament. And nobody mistook his meaning, not even his friends. HOW SIR W. LAURIER'S WORDS WERE INTERPRETED IN 1897. GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINION. "A month ago, everybody world have asserted that M. Laurier's WORDS There can be no doubt as to the mean ing of Sir W. LAURIER'S WORDS WERE INTERPRETED IN 1897. GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINION. "A month ago, everybody world have asserted that M. Laurier was oppresed to the tendency of his poley; it was the indired to a strong reasons against such an pression of all to see who had approached him, and his adveraries had the habin to repreach him with being dialoyal to the English soll, with its dinners in the English soll, with its dinners in the English soll, with its dinners its ovations, its fastications, bis distingt to the mey canada shall be represent its ovations, its fastinations, the distored to the mey canada shall be represented to the the mey canada shall be represented to be the imperial Parliament, was opticated to the mey canada shall be represented to be the imperial Parliament, was opticated to the mey canada shall be represented to the submiced in a the submiced to the s diers might certainly be sent to Spain and exonerated from all liability by academic. However, so many events have taken place this year that the expression of the opinion of this association, so the opinion of this association, so the opinion of this association, so the reacted for Canada by the prece-dent established by the sending off of the Transvaal contingent, might weil tribut the the transval contingent, might weil that the precedent now exists, do so without Parliament's granting up the the the transval contingent, might weil the the transval contingent, might weil tribute troops, I do not see how weil the transval contingent now exists, do so without Parliament's granting up the the transval contingent now exists. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declares that we will take part in other British was have been expected. We must now adding the service of the gradien with the sending resolution, the sending resolution and the proceeding resolution, the sending resolution sending resolution sending resolution sending resolution sending resolution. Manitoba School Question

The Conssrvative leaders and the French Canadians, Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Mr. Foster. Militia Depan that we that we the Imperial Government, and the ply from the War Office, as publish in Saturday's Globe, shows their ath tude on the question. As to Canad furnishing a contingent, the govern only the integrity of the Empire, but of the interests of the Empire, but also the interests of the Empire, but also the interests of the Empire." How much ground covered in so ht-the time! But it is not all. "Canada should be provided with the best modern war material. We war implements means the constituation the should establish a manufacture the second the stated of the states of the second by everyone when the states of the states of the second the states of the second the states of the states o the time when Canada shall be represented Secondly, the colonies would never con-All expenses of very kind in e ands of an assembly distant three t and miles or more." Q. Should we then renfin as we ection with the raising, enro - IMPERIAL FEDERATION. ld be his great wish. the sum-is ambition, and that it would be ich as Canada is unable to offer. Ing, equipping, provisioning, desp tch ing and transporting of the said contin gents up to the time of arrival at the place of debarkation in South Africa; Sir W. Laurier offers his soldiers to En-d at the Jubilee festivals in 1897. In every one of his speeches he advocates blitical Federation of the Empire. TO A POLITICAL FEDERATION (b) The payment of the officers, non commissioned officers and men compos ader- ing the said contingents up to the time the of debarkation as aforeesid at the rates authorized by the regulations and orders of the Department of Militia and Degland at the Jubilee festivals in 1897. war implements, anore to officers means to keep abreast and be familiar means to keep abreast and be familiar with the modern tactics, have enor-mous quantities of ammunition in store." Well, what about money? But it is not all yet. "Canada should provide for pensions for its wounded and orphans, and raise fence; (c) All separation allowances paid to the wives and children of the married nea-commissioned officers and men at the rates laid down by the Imperial re-THE SECRETARY OF STATE he Political Federation of the Empire-WILLING TO ACCEPT OFFERS gulations; Sir Charles Tupper opposes this idea and THE "ORANGE SENTINEL," ORGAN and martine defence of the Empire. for Commercial Federation (d) The difference between the rates of pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, which they receive or was to study the best means to units OF A CONTINGENT. asks for Commercial Federation, Where would Political Federation lead us to ? Chamberlin's opinion. Object of the United Empire League. IMPERIALISM. " The first utterances of Imperialism were ade in London, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. was that he put the Canadian at the service of the English. de to do moor to the Prime Min sent to England the very creat of the troops to act as a body guard. A mindid detachment of Mounted Police, bestalion composed of the elite of our allitia, were sent to London and aroused am of the old metropoli Bir Wilfrid Laurier dazzled by the ap place of which he was the object, the ted the fatal mistake to give vent to words which were binding us to the war dostinies of Great Britain. and there was scaled the past now stained with Canadian blood which flowed at Paardesberg, Belmont, Mafeking, Faber Farm, and in many other On the 18th of June, 1897, at a banque held at the Imperial Institute, after military review before Lord Lansdowne Secretary of War, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a moment of enthusiasm put all the Canadian troops at the disposal of the eller from New Zealand. He is here, not Empire. As a worthy descendant of to contemplate with astonishment the present day, in constructing a great im-perial highway across Canada from ocean would all be decided at St. Stephens. 6. Bou scene of ruin and desolation, but to see Sir W. Laurier wanted to court when he (WITHOUT PRECEDENT.) French blood, he choose the anniversary scene of ruin and desolation, but to see or binnelf the living embediment of Bri-dish power, in an expansion never dreams of, even in the imagination of a mac-the inhabitant of New Zealand will stand at the gates of Westmin-ter Paises, with a request to solarit define the spring open. And the time spring open within two days. On the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks a request to solarit define the spring open. MR. LAURIER ANSWERING THE "OHRONICLE" JUNE 15TH, 1897: With a the term has been defined from opinions, waitted individually by Statemen, or by Socie With a the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart and the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart and the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart and the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart and the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a dim pacific Railway remained income With a tart and the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a dim pacific Railway remained income With a tart and the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a the subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain speaks as follows: With a tart a subject Mr. Charberlain 6. Bourassa's motion on the w for himself the living embodiment of Briof Waterloo to make the offer. Accord-The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid THAT ON OTHER OCCASIONS I ing to a cablegram dated London, June tish power, in an expansion never dreamt MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINION ON Laurier, to whom the said Despatch was referred, observes that the Colon-ial Secretary, in answer to the offers 18th 1897, to the "Globe," on Lord Lans of, even in the imagination of a mac-IT IS ASKED FOR HE WILL downe, asking if, in case of just conflicts, aulay. And the time will come when SEND AGAIN TROOPS. MARCH which have been sent to him from dif-ferent parts of Canaca, expressing the the colonies would be willing to help an inhabitant of New Zealand will stand England and Sir W. Laurier is said to have at the gates of Westmin-ter Palace, with 13th, 1900. willingness and anxiety of Canadian to serve Her Majesty's Government in realied as follower (Debates Page 1830, etc.) the war which for a long time has been threatening with the Transveal Republic, and which, unfortunately, "Lord Landedowne has mentioned the Sir. I understand much better now MR. LAURIER ANSWERING THE " day may come when the Empire might than I did before what is the reason has actually commenced, enunciated which has impelled my hon, friend to "he threatened. This date, anniversary the conditions under which such of teke the position which he has taken. My hon, frined is opposed to the war; he thinks it is unjust. I do not blame "of the battle of Waterloo, reminds us fers may be accepted by the Imperial "that at all times England has proved it individually by Statesmen, or by Socie. dun Pacific Rallway remained incom-ties, no step has been taken, no proposition minte. authorities. Those conditions may 1. Resolved, That this House has be practically summed up in the statepolicy means the giving up of our lib-ntles-and our affairs administered by viewed with regret the complications him for holding this view. We are a have arison in the Transvani teers, by units of 125 men, with a few parliament sitting in London." Continued on Third Page

Tupper condems it.

AFRICAN

Republic, of which Her Majesty is

vice under such conditions, is of opinion that the moderate expenditure which would thus be involved for the equipment and transportation of meh by the Government of Canada without summoning Parliament, especially as such an expenditure under such cirumstances cannot be regarded as a departure from the well-known principles of Constitutional Government and Colonial practice, nor construed as a RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 24th, 1899, RELATING TO THE EX-PENSES OF THE CONTINGENTS. 1. That it is expedient that from and out of the Consolidation Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum, not exceeding in the whole the sum of eight hundred nd fifty thousand dollars, being the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars authorized under Or-

Novamber, one throusand eight hun

THE SCHOOL OUESTION. What the Conservatives Did to Settle | countrymen think of this ?" the Question. low Far Advanced are the Catholics of Manitoba After Four

ier Regime ?

The Conservatives and the School Question-What They Did

ear 1900 thousands of copies of this it is stated that Sir Oharles some ear 1900 thousands or copies of this it is stated that Sir Obarles some pamphlet were franked free through years ago expressed his unwillingness the mails to the French-speaking elec-tors in the province of Quebec, the franks of Conservative members being used by the clerks in the employ of the Conservative party while Sir Hector is not politics. "Sir Hector is my senior in politics," he servative organization for this said; "to him reverts the honor."

"In so far as Bir Wilfrid Leurier is cond you can my that he is too British for me with his programme of Imperial Federation."-La Press, Montreal, Aug. The following is the original as printed in La Press in its issue of Aug. 18, 1900: "Sir Charles--"Pour es qui s'agit de

18th, 1900, Sir Charles in

w at Quebes with a correspon

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, vous pouvez dire en ffet qu'il est trop sugalais pour moi, vec son programme de federation im-

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S WORDS.

itain, Aug.

SOUTH

if needed.

Immediately on his return from Great

ent of La Press, Montreal, among other

The succeeding reading matter con-ains a word for word translation of

ages of a closely-printed, in mall type, pamphlet in French, arked 6. During the session of the House of Commons for the Hon. Geo. E. Poster. In this chapter to praise of the leaders of the conser-vative party, Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Geo. E. Poster. In this chapter