HAWTHORNTHWAITE'S COURSE IS EXPOSED

Ralph Smith and Smith Curtis, the Representative Labor Men, Show Up the Tactics of the Socialist Candidate in Nanaimo.

Last evening Ralph Smith held a wharf if the Asiatics were shut out rousing rally at the Soldiers' and Sail- as alleged. from Oak Bay as well as from widely cause who were present there were a through the meeting and a noisy little

for Kootenay, was present and spoke in support of Mr. Smith. Among the public men of the province none are better known for the life long allegiance to the cause of labor than the two mentioned. Mr. Curtis touched upon the record of J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist, showing him dealing out labor legislation with one hand to catch votes and passing out graft with the other hand to the great and spoke in support of Mr. Smith. Among the public men of the province none are better known for the life long allegiance to the cause of labor than the size to much to say that the brains of Canada were in the Liberal party at this time. Why, even a Conservative paper like the Colonist had to seek a man for editor who was an avowed Liberal.

Laurier, a statesman that had not been excelled among the men of the empire. Sir Wilfrid commanded the greatest attention in London when he attended the conference there. Would it be cancelled. What had the Conservatives to say more than this. Mr. Cowan, of Vancouver, had gone back the latter would say was that if the arrangements were not lived up to he would favor the cancellation of the would favor the cancellation of the Liberal.

He appealed to the electors to vote Smith Curtis, the Liberal candidate

Ralph Smith is a speaker always ready for all opposition. He showed up Mr. Hawthornthwaite's inconsistercies, referring to the Socialist actlington Colliery Company, although denouncing in bitter terms the great corporations. Mr. Smith dealt with the Socialists with ungloved hands, deciaring their idealistic schemes were traceasticle to provide the found Balph Smith taken. ent and explaining that he was conent and explaining that he was con-tent to go along getting all he could the rights of the people. He fought

ing Mr. Smith dealt with questions asked of him. During the time devoted to this Moses Macgregor declared he had lost his job on the work of enasked Mr. Smith questions at a

he opposed the speaker. He felt satis- (Hear, hear). fled there was no truth in the state-

Steel

scattered parts of Esquimalt district. believed that no immigrant even if he

S. Perry Mills.

S. Perry Mills paid a compliment to

The Liberal candidate for Kootenay, ing as the agent of the South Wel- Smith Curtis, being introduced, exfrom time to time in the interests of then in favor of the public ownership had already borne fruit at Ottawa and of these by the government. Mr. Smith had taken a stand there against fruit.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to deal from a telegram received from Hon, F. Mr. Smith said he did not believe it. With the Asiatic question about which Further he would go into this question the Conservatives were making so Mr. Oliver on October 4th as follows: and ascertain the facts. Mr. Smith much noise. What had the Conserva-

of the immigration shed at the outer was not effective he agreed with the ernment refuse to the entry of Japan-

Dask-alta

They might have discovered "America" without Columbus-

They might have discovered "Electricity" without Franklin-

They might have discovered "Sask-alta" without McClary's.

MIGHT HAVE-BUT NOT SO SOON.

They might have discovered "blood circulation" without Harvey-

vention as could the Japanese. If the Liberal party was returned he felt safe in promising that a \$1,000 tax upon se would be passed,

Japanese Question.

On the question of Japanese and with by the Liberal government. The Natal act had been disallowed at Ottawa but at that time an arrangement had been already entered into by the Ottawa government by which not Japan. The latter country had become a great nation. The Ottawa govern-ment, when in 1905 the terms of the treaty was agreed to, had absolute asors' Home, Esquimalt. The gathering Mr. Smith pointed out that the shed surances from the Japanese through was intensely representative, there being electors from Sooke, from Sanich, grants that needed it whether from gration from Japan would be restricted according to the convention arranged. Long before the hour for opening the lecture room was crowded to suffocation, and the appearance of Mr. Smith was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. In addition to the large number of supporters of the Liberal number of supporters of the Liberal night, but spoke very briefly.

The Japanese had broken that arrangement, however. This was at the instance of the C. P. R. and Mr. Dunstance of the C. P. R. and The Japanese had broken that arrangeto make better terms with the Jap- year, 1906, an act was brought in anese government. It was now agreed the public men which Canada had had. that no Japanese laboring men should worth of land. Hawthornthwaite sup-Among them none excelled Sir Wilfrid be allowed to come in under any cirported this. The excuse was that it Laurier, a statesman that had not cumstances. If the arrangements made no difference who it went to that

> ernment favored expulsion and was carrying it out.

False Reports. On the matter of the Hindus, Mr. Curtis said it was the C. P. R. which vas always the friend of the Conservative party, that was always bringin these Asiatics. Quoting from Van Horne, of the C. P. R., Mr. Mr. van Horne, of the C. P. R., Mr. but he rouse and he will class had curtis showed that he had stated that put legislation through in the interests Canada needed the Asiatic labor and of labor that Mr. Hawthornthwaite Canada needed the Asiatic labor and only the hoodlum element opposed it. (Laughter). Sir Chas. Tupper, the old war horse of the Conservative party,

also had stated there was room for all any such grafts as this. the Asiatics that chose to come. Smith had taken a stand there against the allowing of Oriental labor to enter Cornell This had already there. Canada. This had already borne the Laurier government had set aside sections for Japanese, Mr. Curtis read

said no man ever lost a job because he tive party done in the matter. It had asserts Laurier government has estabdiffered from him (Mr. Smith). He placed the enormous tax of \$50 a head hashed Japanese colony in Northwest. would never stoop to such a course. No Scialist should be able to say that he had been cut off from work because of Chinamen in, this was removed.

He would never stoop to such a course. No Lupon the Chinese which amounted to nothing. Then when the C. P. R. want-townships for Japanese. Is this so?"

Mr. Oliver had telegraphed a reply as follows:

ed there was no truth in the statenent.

The Liberal party had placed a \$500
head tax against the Chinese. This
head tax against the Chinese. This
had kept them out for a time. If this
Calgary to Japanese. Dominion gov-

Application, preparation,

devotion, determination,

made all these successes

possible at the right

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aration, backing up the

McClary application, de-

votion, and determination,

made possible the develop-

ment of the "Sask-alta"

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The Easily-Cleaned-Out

Flue, etc., etc.

Range

moment.

ideal:-

policy of Mr. Smith that was in- ese colonists, as being contrary to creasing this head tax to \$1,000. The chinese could not be kept out by contellegram utterly untrue." telegram utterly untrue." Socialist's Record

Mr. Curtis then dealt with Mr. Hawthornthwaite. He said he had no fault to find with Socialists as such. He obected to what was advocated by them Hindus the immigration was dealt because it was unattainable for many years to come. He was himself a reformer and believed in getting step by step the needed reforms.

Mr. Hawthonthwaite, after Mr. Curtis left the House had attempted to more than 400 Japanese were allowed hand out labor measures with one to come into Canada. Later followed hand to catch votes and with the other the treaty made by Great Britain with hand had handed out large bonuses and grafts to corporations that were not acting in a legitimate manner. He had not stood by Socialist principl and opposed measures irrespective of the party that supported it.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to show specific inconsistencies of Mr. Hawthonthwaite. He took up the granting of 800,000 acres to the Columbia & Lemieux went to Japan and was able it could not be given. But the next make a clean present of this \$4,000,000 made no difference who it went to that the Socialists would soon come into power and take over it all. (Laughter).

E. & N. Taxes. Mr. Hawthornthwaite had declared that the worst enemy of the working man was Mr. James Dunsmuir. When the E. & N. railway was sold to the P. R. the coal and iron retained by Mr. Dunsmuir was taxable. But this land was not taxed. He had asked Mr. McKilligan why it was not taxed. Mr. McKilligan's reply was that he could not do it until the government ordered him to do it. What had Mr. Hawthornthwaite done? He stood by these grafts. Was he standing for the people or standing by the capitalists that robbed the people? Mr. Hawthornthwaite was not consistent. He had helped Mr. Hawthornthwaite with his labor legislation when he was in the House and he (Mr. Curtis) had

Mr. Hawthornthwaite could not find a case where Mr. Smith ever stood for

Clean Leaders.

The labor people must keep their lcaders straight. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a clean one. Who could say Hon. W Templeman had ever made a cent out of politics. No one could make such charge. He warned the electors not o be carried away by the hysterical epresentations of Mr. Hawthornthwaite and others. The Laurier government had had a grand record in pressing labor legislation. Mr. Smith had had great influence in having these was cited. Mr. Keir Hardie had praised this act. The constituency had a good clear representative in Mr. Smith. Having such a representative they should stand by him,

Referring to the Compensation Act Mr. Curtis wanted to know why Mr. Hawthornthwaite had made provision that the naval and military men should be exempted from the benefits but all other government employees were pro-tected. Surely the men who defended the country should be protected as well as others. (Cheers).

Mr. Curtis was asked by one of the audience why the Liberals in the House with the exception of Mr. Jardine had supported the proposition to give the lands at Prince Rupert to the G.T.P. In reply Mr. Curtis said the province ad a reversionary interest in the Indian land that it was proposed to give.

That interest was a small one. It aged them and directed their efforts ever might not come into effect for 1,000 since you became a member of that years until the last Indian died. For once he believed the McBride govern-ment had got good value for the small interest they had and they were justi-fied in supporting it. It was not giving away grafts as Mr. Hawthornthwafte had supported.

RALPH SMITH.

The popular Liberal candidate in pening said he was going to address imself to the intelligent electors and would not be drawn away by a few lows: who came from Victoria and had not votes in the district to draw him aside. Mr, Smith said, he felt confident that the good intelligence of the electors yould result in a larger majority being given him than on previous occasions A voice-"Pooley thought that." Mr. Smith, "I'll let the political dead

est.' Laughter. Continuing Mr. Smith said he had two opponent. He would say nothing votes. Mr. Shepherd is a decent citi-

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was a Socialist. That meant different things in different places. If Mr. Hawthornthwaite was sent to Ottawa he would useless. He said he was opposed to each province. both parties because they were capitalst parties. Nothing could be got out of either of the capitalist parties according to him. He could therefore get nothing if he would be logical.

Mr. Smith said he proposed to get the best he could from both parties. If Mr. Hawthornthwaite applied the prin-ciples he pretended to stand for he would be dead before he got anything. If he would take nothing until he got all he must fail. Mr. Smith said he proposed to get all he could from all quarters for the benefit of the people,

Labor Legislation.

what the different parties had done for labor. He interpreted labor in a broad sense. When he went to Ottawa he

represented the great masses, and not any class. The Socialists were a class he was glad to say a small class. The nan who stood for the interests of the great masses of his constituents was the one who did good. Was the party that did nothing for labor to be sup-ported in preference to the party that had done something? Perhaps the Lib-erals had not done as much as they should, but they had done some. He showed how on the Asiastic question the Liberals had placed restrictions on

Orientals coming into Canada, Two years ago 420 Japanese had come into Canada during September and October, this year only 32, all of them

members of families already here and therefore legitimate immigrants. That was what the Lemieux treaty had done. With the settlement of that and the arrangement for the deportation of the Hindus no Asiatic labor could come in-

to Canada. The Laurier government had lived up to its promises. treaty to permit of the development of trade with the Orient, and at the same time the exclusion of the Orientals form the country was a statesmanlike arrangement. The Liberal governmen at Ottawa, at the request of the people of this province, had restricted Asiatio immigration in a satisfactory way. Fair Wages.

Mr. Smith then referred to the fact that the Liberal government had had a fair wage clause inserted in all contracts made by the government. In this way the sweating system was wiped out and the cause of labor was ad-

Interruptions from some Socialists present lead Mr. Smith to say that if did divert him from the trend of his speech he would tell them what Mr. Hawthornthwaite had done to play into the hands of grafters. true labor man was a friend of trades unionism always, the source through which reforms were gained and

Personal Slander,

not by Socialism.

On the accusation that he had left the House of Commons when the autonomy bill for the Northwest was going through the House, Mr. Smith said he had shown that he was pre Mr Hawthornthwaite then contended that the record was untrue.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that in one session only eight votes were cast by him (Mr. Smith) and only four of those against the government. Well that was a better record than Mr. Hawthornthwaite. He (Mr. Smith) had cast 50 per cent, of his votes against the government, which was far more than Mr. Hawthornthwaite had cast against the McBride government. He said Mr. Hawthornthwaite

had represented that Mr. Smith had dodged his votes, when he knew that he (Mr. Smith) was ill and could not be present in the House. He had returned \$8 a day for every day he was absent from the House. Mr. Hawthorn thwaite was not an honest opponent as shown by his record.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite had represented that he (Mr. Smith) was supported as a friend of labor by some "labor skates." Mr. Smith then read some letters from the recognized parliamentary representatives of trades unions. These were as follows:

Dear Mr. Smith:-As the parliamentary agent of the Railwaymen's Association, nust thank you for your untiring efforts in favor of legislation for the protection of the lives of 1,000 of workmen on the railways of Canada. Your influence with the government, your loyalty to labor inrrests and your intense earnestness to elp the masses have been seen in your fforts in this project and on behalf of the above large number of workmen nerewith thank you for your great ser

Parliamentary Representative of the En-gineers' and Firemen's Association of Canada. My Dear Mr. Smith:—As the Canadian representative of the Maintenance of Way Men's Association, I am instructed

to convey to you the appreciation of our wages and other privileges got very large-ly through your valuable influence. It is tested against the bill going through not only the benefit to these men em-ployed on the government road, but it places a higher standard by the government to which other private railway companies have to come up to, and thus it affects 1,000 men employed on the railway tracts of Canada. I knew you as presi-dent of the Canadian Congress, and helped to advance the extension of your influence to a Dominion sphere, the effects of which can be seen by fair-minded men. The Liberal government have done well for labor, and your influence has encour-

I am, yours truly, A. B. LOWE, Canadian Repre

The statements of Mr. Pettypiece, organizer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, that he was instructed by the organization to authorize for which Mr. Hawthornthwaite claim support of Mr. Hawthornthwaite were ed all the credit, there were 120 who had dealt with by Mr. Smith. He read from | good claims, but only 30 were allowed the statement of Mr. Draper as follows:

to get their rights. Why should the other 90 not get theirs? Why did Mr.

letter with a clipping enclosed intituled "Socialists Fired the First Gun Yesterday." In this clipping the following paragraph occurs: Mr. Pettipiece, who is organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress, dwelt on the necessity of labor betters, and the control of the ing represented in parliament, and urged the electors of Nanaimo, as the wish of the Trades and Labor Congress of Can-ada, to support Hawthornthwaite.

opporant. He would say nothing against Mr. Hawthornthwaite. He piece nor any other officer or organizer of the Sinder to him. Mr. Smith would be satisfied if he got the votes. Mr. Shepherd is a decent citi-House of Commons.

> federal and provincial purposes is left entirely with the provincial executives in built to the water. That was all right.

each province.

In another clipping which has reached me I observe that the statement was made by Mr. Pettiplece that you were thrown out of the Congress and entirely

tirely at variance with the facts, as you declined the nomination for president at Berlin convention, as you had already served four consecutive years in that capacity.

Further, I must say in justice to you that whenever the solicitor of the Congress or myself desired you to do anything to further labor legislation in the August Comments of Comments and himself. They were the only two candidates when the solicitor of the Congress or myself desired you to do anything to further labor legislation in the according to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the House of Commons you always most will- public interest in these should be seingly did what you could. Of co Mr. Smith then proposed to look into have not at all times voted as we desired,

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but on the whole you have assisted us very materially in securing labor legisla-tion from the federal chamber, where labor representatives are very scarce.

Sincerely yours,
P. M. DRAPER,
Secy.-Treas. Trades and Labor Congress

The Liberal candidate dealt with the E. & N. question. Mr. Hawthornthwaite uttered deliberate falsehoods with respect to his (Mr. Smith's) attitude on that matter. He then outlined the facts. He had always held that the land grant al of the E. & N. was a monstrous one, It was wrong in principle. The seven by which the C. P. R. sought to ac quire the transfer of the E. & N. land belt perpetuating the exemption from and got a bill put through to allow the This could not be prevented. He had

interfere with the rights of the proright to tax the land. What had Mr. right to tax the land? Instead of doing

Represents Corporations. On the E. & N. Settlers Rights Ac

Mr. Ralph Smith:—I am in receipt of a letter with a clipping enclosed intituled ment to the act passed? He would explain. Since the Settler

Sights Act was passed the E. & N. thornthwaite been cast against the (

fected and the rights were secured had I desire to state that Mr. R. P. Petti- been sold. These rights were secured tion, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite was the It is well known that our Congress is agent for the sale of it. By that deal the South Wellington Coal Corporation resation and support of candidates for was called into existence. To-day the He did not object to the company doing this; but to-day where was Mr. Hawthornthwaite? He was acting as the agent of the corporation in bonding ands for the building of that railway All I can say is, assuming that Mr. Hawthornthwaite was the paid Pettipiece made this statement, it is en-It was corporations that Mr. Hawthornthwaite pretended to be so strongrse, you cured to the public.

Asiatic Policy onservative party, Mr. Smith said that rather than asking questions.

ust the same as the Liberals. Objection had been taken to the G.

P. The Conservatives and the LibSmith could have no knowledge. erals had lent assistance to bring into existence railway corporations. Thus istered a severe reprimand to a far both were alike, but they differed in that the Liberal's assumed control of of Keir Hardie, and alluded to the the corporations created, while the Con- that Mr. Hardie was rotten egged ervatives did not.

placing white labor on the land of the country. Population was wanted in Canada. The Liberal policy was to bring them from British lands. The Ralph Smith and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.



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Conservative policy had been to drive Canadians from Canada. The Liberals were bringing them back,

Mr. Smith dealt with other questions of the day. He said that he had sup-ported the Liberal party because it had pursued a policy that was in the interests of the people. He called attention to the fact that while there were only two running in the pro

ing to Kootenay to assist Mr. Sm A number of questions were asked at the close of the meeting, several Dealing with Mr. Shepherd and the those taking part delivering speech cording to the statement made by humor prevailed for the most pa Mr. Borden to Mr. Cowan, the Conser- however, and satisfactory ans vative policy on the Asiatic was now were generally given, although some the questions did not affect the issue

Before closing John Jardine South Africa. After what Keir He agreed with the Liberal policy in had done for labor in the world it

longer term of off administration has

t the governme the working cla The establishmen

The -publication of The abolition of tem in connectio

with regard to all The enactment in the prevention strikes and lockouts (1) The Conciliat (2) The Railway Act. 1903.

(3) The Industria gation Act, 1907. The enactment of adoption of meas lower the sta industrial clas (1) The Alien

(2) The app eged employmen Grand Trunk Pa (3) The act sentations to (4) The enactn parliament of Gr sentations similar tion to Canada, n uty minister of lab to England to urge Canadian govern

authorities. (5) The appointm nission in 1900 to it

ommission, of the come to Canada. ing to complete p gration from Japan the investigations a sion of the minister

England to confer authorities on the tion from the Orie from India in par (10) Regulations branch of the de terior, requiring to Canada by dithrough ticket, to session a specified other like requiren adoption of mea health and life of ines was within th minion, as for example (1) The investigation commission, in 18 from diptheria of upon the construc Nest Pass railway.
(2) The enactment sult of the investig ommission of 1898. protection of the h engaged on public further regulation eil on January 31, order-in-council on viding machinery f

ing out of the m (3) Legislation of accidents on a pointment of an ocauses of all raily (4) An investiga contracts were which has been tions for the supp ing system and the wages policy on a

tract work.
(5) An investig conditions of phone Com of labor of foung giris. report wh slation and pra (6) An investi nto conditions of atives in the province of Quebe o light some sta the employme that industry, and result in regulati ment of conditions dren, as well as fo in that and kindr (7) The enacti measures of socia such as the Lord

report prepared t ter of labor, and the last session labor. The Departn The Conservative

ontains imports

subject of Sunday

pression of the

ada, which was a

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