

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 rousing rally at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt. The gathering was intensely representative, there being electors from Sooke, from Sanich, from Oak Bay as well as from widely scattered parts of Esquimalt district. 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 cause who were present there were a number of Conservatives scattered through the meeting and a noisy little coterie of Socialists.

Smith Curtis, the Liberal candidate 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 corporations.

Ralph Smith is a speaker always ready for all opposition. He showed up Mr. Hawthornthwaite's inconsistencies, referring to the Socialist acting as the agent of the South Wellington Colliery Company, although denouncing in bitter terms the great corporations. Mr. Smith dealt with the Socialists with unguessed hands, declaring their idealistic schemes were impossible to put into effect at present and explaining that he was content to go along getting all he could from time to time in the interests of labor.

Before the conclusion of the meeting 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 enlarging the post office building because he asked Mr. Smith questions at a previous meeting.

Mr. Smith said he did not believe it. Further he would go into this question and ascertain the facts. Mr. Smith said no man ever lost a job because he differed from him (Mr. Smith). He would never stoop to such a course. No Socialist should be able to say that he had been cut off from work because he opposed the speaker. He felt satisfied there was no truth in the statement.

Questions were asked as to the need of the immigration shed at the outer wharf if the Asiatics were shut out as alleged.

Mr. Smith pointed out that the shed was available for all classes of immigrants that needed it, whether from Australia, the Orient or elsewhere. He believed that no immigrant even if he were an Oriental should be allowed to come into the country and not be treated in a proper way as became a human being.

John Jardine, M. P., presided last night, but spoke very briefly.

S. Perry Mills.

S. Perry Mills paid a compliment to the public men which Canada had had. Among them none excelled Sir Wilfrid 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 too 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.

He appealed to the electors to vote for Ralph Smith as their representative.

Smith Curtis.

The Liberal candidate for Kootenay, Smith Curtis, being introduced, expressed the belief that the people of the district would likely return Ralph Smith. He had had the pleasure of sitting in the House with Mr. Smith. Again at the Liberal convention a year ago he found Ralph Smith taking a most prominent part in fighting for the rights of the people. He fought then in favor of the public ownership of telegraphs and telephones. There had already borne fruit at Ottawa and government control was now assumed of these by the government. Mr. Smith had taken a stand there against the allowing of Oriental labor to enter Canada. This had already borne fruit.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to deal with the Asiatic question about which the Conservatives were making so much noise. What had the Conservative party done in the matter. It had placed the enormous tax of \$50 a head upon the Chinese which amounted to nothing. Then when the C. P. R. wanted Chinamen in, this was removed. (Hear, hear.)

The Liberal party had placed a \$500 head tax against the Chinese. This had kept them out for a time. If this was not effective he agreed with the

policy of Mr. Smith that was increasing this head tax to \$1,000. The Chinese could not be kept out by convention as could the Japanese. If the Liberal party was returned he felt safe in promising that a \$1,000 tax upon Chinese would be passed.

Japanese Question.

On the question of Japanese and Hindu immigration was dealt with by the Liberal government. The Natal act had been disallowed at Ottawa but at that time an arrangement had been entered into by the Ottawa government by which not more than 400 Japanese were allowed to come into Canada. Later followed the treaty made by Great Britain with Japan. The latter country had become a great nation. The Ottawa government, when in 1905 the terms of the treaty was agreed to, had absolute assurances from the Japanese through letters from Mr. Noose that emigration from Japan would be restricted according to the convention arranged. The Japanese had broken that arrangement, however. This was at the instance of the C. P. R. and Mr. Dunsen, big corporations. The Ottawa government, learning this, took advantage of the right it had to cancel the treaty and threatened to do so.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to show specific inconsistencies of Mr. Hawthornthwaite. He took up the granting of \$300,000 acres to the Columbia & Western railway. Mr. Curtis claimed that the C. P. R. had lost its right to the land. He had as a private citizen in 1905 protested to Sir Henri Joly, the Lieutenant-Governor. It was brought before the government and was agreed it could not be given. But the next year, 1906, an act was brought in to make a clean present of this \$4,000,000 worth of land. Hawthornthwaite supported the act. The excuse was that it 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 Dunsen. When the E. & N. railway was sold to the C. P. R. the coal and iron retained by Mr. Dunsen 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? He was not. He was a capitalist that robbed the people? Mr. Hawthornthwaite was not consistent. He had helped Mr. Hawthornthwaite with his labor legislation when he was a friend of labor by some "labor grafts." 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, I must thank you for your untiring efforts in favor of legislation for the protection of the lives of 1,000 workmen on the railways of Canada. Your influence with the government, your loyalty to labor interests and your intense earnestness to help the masses have been seen in your efforts in this project and on behalf of the above large number of workmen I herewith thank you for your great services.

Harvey Hall.

Parliamentary Representative of the Engineers 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 members employed on the Intercolonial Government Railway for the increases of wages and other privileges got very largely through your valuable influence. It is not only the benefit to these men employed 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 affords 1,000 men employed on the railway a right to hold stock in the E. & N. I am, your truly,

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The statements of Mr. Pettipiece, organizer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, that he was instructed by the organization to authorize support of Mr. Hawthornthwaite were dealt with by Mr. Smith. He read from the statement of Mr. Draper as follows:

Mr. Ralph Smith—I am in receipt of a letter with a clipping enclosed intitled "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 being represented in parliament, and urged the electors of Nanaimo, as the wish of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to support Hawthornthwaite."

I desire to state that Mr. R. P. Pettipiece nor any other officer or organizer of the Congress has any authority to support Mr. Hawthornthwaite or any other candidate in the pending election for the House of Commons.

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

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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 House of Commons you always most willingly did what you could. Of course, you have not at all times voted as we desired.

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Dealing with Mr. Shepherd and the Conservative party, Mr. Smith said that according to the statement made by Mr. Borden to Mr. Cowan, the Conservative policy on the Asiatic was now just the same as the C. P. R. was.

Objection had been taken to the G. T. P. The Conservatives and the Liberals had lent assistance to bring into existence railway corporations. Thus far both were alike, but they differed in that the Liberals assumed control of the corporations created, while the Conservatives did not.

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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 advanced.

Interruptions from some Socialists prevented Mr. Smith to say that if they 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.

The true labor man was a friend of trades unionism always, the source through which reforms were gained and not by Socialism.

Personal Slander.

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 present. Mr. Hawthornthwaite then contended that the record was untrue.

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ISLAND SPUDS, per sack	\$1.00

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but on the whole you have assisted us very materially in securing labor legislation from the federal chamber, where labor representatives are very scarce. Sincerely yours,
Secy.-Treas. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
Deliberate Falsehoods.

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 of the E. & N. was a monstrous one. It was wrong in principle. The seven members from British Columbia protested against the bill going through by which the C. P. R. sought to acquire the transfer of the E. & N. land and perpetuate the exemption from taxation. The C. P. R. then came back and got a bill put through to allow the C. P. R. to hold stock in the E. & N. This could not be prevented. He had, however, seen to it that it was specifically stipulated that there should be no interference with the right to taxation of these lands.

The Dominion parliament could not interfere with the rights of the province in its land. The province had the right to tax the land. What had Mr. Hawthornthwaite done to carry out the right to tax the land? Instead of doing his duty he planned others for it.

Representatives Corporations.
On the E. & N. Settlers Rights Act, for which Mr. Hawthornthwaite claimed all the credit, there were 120 who got claims, but only 30 were allowed to get their rights. Why should the other 90 not get theirs? Why did Mr. Hawthornthwaite not get an amendment to the act passed?

He would explain. Since the Settlers Rights Act was passed the E. & N. land had passed to the C. P. R. Never since that had the vote of Mr. Hawthornthwaite been cast against the C. P. R.

Some of the properties that were affected and the rights were secured had been sold. These rights were secured at public expense. Was provision made that the public should get any interest in this? No. It was sold to a corporation, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite was the agent for the sale of it. By that deal the South Wellington Coal Corporation was called into existence. To-day the company was seeking to get a railway built to the water. That was all right. 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 lands for the building of that railway.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite was the paid agent of the coal corporation, and he proposed before the campaign closed to show the real relationship between Mr. Hawthornthwaite and the corporation. It was corporations that Mr. Hawthornthwaite pretended to be strong in support of. If the rights to the lands were secured at public expense, surely, according to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the public interest in these should be secured to the public.

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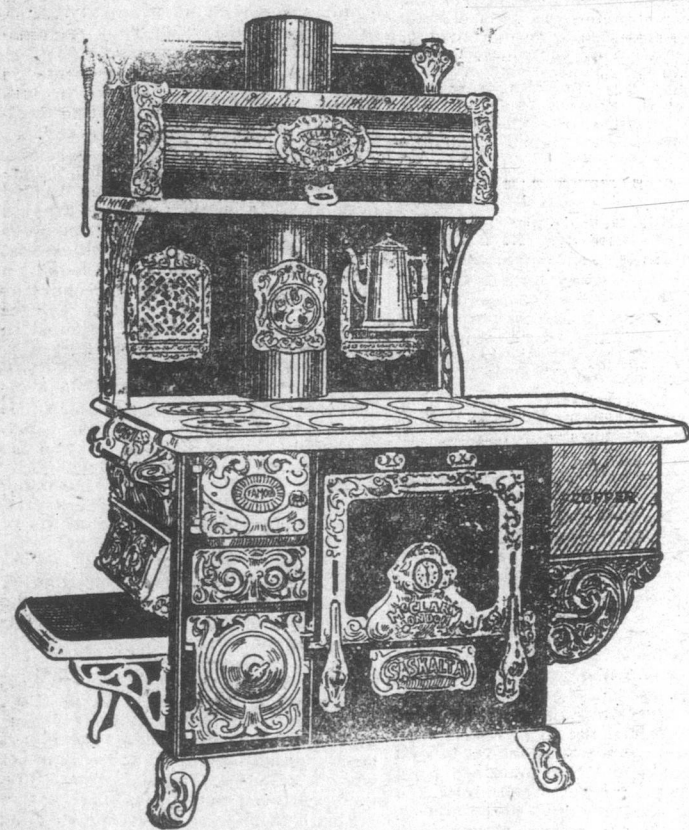
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From the commencement of office in 1896 the ment has advocated effect a progressive attitude towards labor of promise and protection towards the record of administrative administration of the present Liberal is one of actual progress some of the acts of the government of years of office, in the of the working class of The establishment of The publication of a known as the Labor The abolition of the tem in connection with The adoption of a with regard to all tracts: The enactment of In the prevention of strikes and lockouts (1) The Conciliation (2) The Railway Act, 1903. (3) The Industrial gation Act, 1907. The enactment of the adoption of measures dian workmen from alien labor, and the of such classes of labor to lower the standard industrial classes of for example: (1) The Alien Labor amendments of 1898 at (2) The appointment commissions to inquire local employment of Pore Marquette, the Grand Trunk Pacific (3) The act to presentations to induce contract labor to come to Canada. (4) The enactment of the parliament of Great measure in reference sentations, similar to in the British Isles to tion to Canada, possession of the Canadian government minister of labor to England to urge Canadian government authorities. (5) The appointment mission in 1900 to the fact of Chinese and gratification. (6) The imposition of the recommendations sion, of a \$500 head coming into Canada. (7) The investigation commission of the Oriental laborers have come to Canada. (8) The effective res ing to complete prohibition contract labor is con migration from India, investigation and sion of the minister to confer with the (9) The effective res ing to complete prohibition contract labor is con migration from India, investigation and sion of the minister to confer with the (10) Regulations of branch of the depart terior, requiring im to Canada, by dis through ticket, to h session a specified su other like requirements The enactment of f adoption of measures health and life of women, in so far as lines was within the minion, as for exam to Canada, by dis through ticket, to h session a specified su other like requirements The enactment of f adoption of measures health and life of women, in so far as lines was within the minion, as for exam to Canada, by dis through ticket, to h session a specified su other like requirements The enactment of f adoption of measures health and life of women, in so far as lines was within the minion, as for exam to Canada, by dis through ticket, to h session a specified su other like requirements

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They might have discovered "America" without Columbus—
They might have discovered "Electricity" without Franklin—
They might have discovered "blood circulation" without Harvey—
They might have discovered "Sask-alta" without McClary's.
MIGHT HAVE—BUT NOT SO SOON.



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