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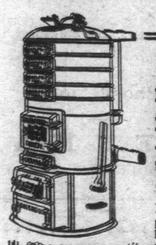

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Original Defective

...ers of whether for the American manufacturers, that trade people. Your factories and industries would be closed, your markets gone, and your farmers and artizans paying the highest price for everything they wore and consumed. The American manufacturer would regulate the price of farming implements and everything that enters into agriculture. But the Conservative party supports the same old policy today. I am a protectionist. It was when I first claimed your suffrages in 1887 and again in 1891. I am the same today, unchanged and unchangeable. The national policy did not mean high duties; it only meant the imposition of such customs duties as would maintain our Canadian industries and make it possible to manufacture our goods on our own soil, to be consumed by our own people and to make the home market for our Canadian farmers. It meant and so was proclaimed by our own leaders, that as soon as conditions warranted and our manufacturers so to speak, had got out of their swaddling clothes, that the tariff would be adjusted from time to time as might be required. This adjustment took place. It was a member of the Conservative government in 1894 which undertook this work. As Sir John Thompson said, we promised to knock off the "mouthering branches." Every care was taken, and the fullest investigation was made, with the result that many changes were made and numbers off these changes were beneficial to the farmers of the Northwest, and those changes were made through the instrumentality of my colleague and myself, who then represented Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in the parliament of Canada. The duty on harvesters and binders was reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. lumber was admitted free, the law was altered so as to allow coal oil to be brought in in tank vessels and cars. All these changes were most beneficial. We did not reduce the duty on binder twine because from investigations we found that such removal would mean that the control and output of this article would be regulated by the American manufacturers. With great plausibility our Liberal friends threw off the duty on binder twine when they made their celebrated revision of 1896, with the result that the farmers have paid and are paying, more for their binder twine since that time than they did prior to 1897, and more than this, the quality has deteriorated, and things got into such a bad state that they had to appoint an inspector, whom, as you know, comes up here every year to protect you against the introduction of a worthless article.

EXPEDIENCY AND HYPOCRICY.

But more than this, while on the one hand they took the duty off twine with the other hand they granted a bonus to Canadian manufacturers on sizal, which was imported, and in the last fiscal year Canada paid $40,000 by way of bounty on this article. This expediency and hypocracy of the Liberal party! Why were they not honest in admitting their mistake are restoring the duty. What is a bounty but protection? Of course we know the rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Are you paying less for your barbed wire and your harvesters than you were in 1896? In my election in 1891 on every platform Mr. Sifton and my opponent Joe Martin shouted for free implements, and shouted and scoured the Massey-Harris manufacturing company, and every other Canadian manufacturing concern. They declared that those dreadful corporations were sucking the life blood out of the farmers of Canada. Have they delivered you? They have had an opportunity and on their first revision the duty still remained the same 20 per cent. They were not satisfied with that emancipation, but they also gave a bounty or rebate to the manufacturers of these implements on the iron and steel that enters into their composition. They thus not only retained the old duty, but they added insult to injury by further bonusing the other manufacturers of implements. It is true in their revision of 1908 they reduced the duty to 17½ per cent. but the bonus and rebate remains. Mr. Sifton has had to explain this and apologize in this city for this partly in connection with this matter, and he will have to continue to explain it before he can satisfy any rightt minded man that he was ever sincere in this declaration for free implements. Can he explain itt? Is there any explanation possible?? It is all a piece of rank hypocrisy of the Liberal party on every question. The effect of maintaining the duty of 20 per cent. upon this class of implements is that we have had large industries established by Americans in Eastern Canada, paying cert thousands of dollars in wages, and giving the farmers of Canada a better home market for his produce. If we had thrown off this duty it would simply have meant the American manufacturer would have controlled the output and fixed the price, and you farmers would have been paying far more money for your implements than you are today. We have Mr. Sifton's word for it that "the tariff was a question that was settled and was now a dead issue."

...and yet the Free Press, which be... ...ves and continues persists that the ... is an issue in this election.

WILL UPHOLD POLICY

...it to be so, so far as I am con... ...cerned I am prepared on this and ... any other platform to uphold the policy of the Conservative party on this question. And where are these great ... ...dustries shouting from the housetops ... ...and declaring their immigration Policy ... ...and pointing to the great strides ... ...that have been made and the thousands ... ...of settlers that have come into our land. As I said before, we all rejoice in this large incoming of settlers. No one is more ready than I am to give Mr. Oliver, Sifton and his deputy, Mr. Smart, all the credit to it that is coming to them, for the works they did in this connection, since no one can more readily sympathize or enter into their anxieties and worries in connection with this work than myself. But was there anything else expected of them? They were both northwest men, they were both aware of the necessity of our securing more people, and they both had the advantage of getting into office at the time when prosperity was returning to our country, and it would be very singular if they were not successful in bringing in a large number of settlers. But when I say this I do not wish to be understood that I agree with the policy they pursued in all particulars. The policy that was pursued by myself and my predecessors in connection with immigration was, quality, not quantity. Mr. Sifton's policy has certainly given us a large quantity but what can we say of the quality. Now in my day in parliament this question of immigration was treated as a non-political matter. Surely the peopling and filling up of our country is something to which we can join hands without conflict. But not so with our Liberal friends, they must boast and brag and take all credit to themselves, and say it is to their policy and to their efforts alone that this is all due. More than that, what I want to take exception to is their captious criticisms of the efforts put forth by myself and my predecessors in this work. In their criticism they have for instance, stated that during the four years I was in office Canada along with the United States and the world generally, was experiencing a world of suffering and depression that was never before seen nor has been known since, that in every state of the union banks and business houses were failing day after day, manufacturies were closed down, railways were getting into the hands of the receivers, towns were filled with idle men, soup kitchens were provided in all directions, and that Coxy army of unemployed was marching upon Washington, when everything in the United States was at a standstill, when wheat was sold in Washington at 30 cents a bushel, and one could buy 30 pounds of meat for $1 and yet it was in this country and the conditions that existed there that we were endeavoring to secure settlers for our northwest lands.

TAKE ALL THE CREDIT

And sir, we were not unsuccessful. Mr. Sifton and his friends take credit for inaugurating this immigration work in the United States, dishonestly ignoring and not stating the fact that the work was begun as far back as 1891, before immigration was removed from the department of agriculture to the department of the interior. People can well remember that George A. Campbell was at that time along with his agents Webster and Holmes, doing yeoman service in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and that the out come of their work was a large influx of settlers from these states. Those in the country at that time can recall the settlers that came into Winnipeg with banners flying, those settlers were the pioneers of the Dakota district, and if you ask the pioneer American settlers in the Red River, Wetaskiwin and other Alberta districts, they will tell you they came in between 1891 and 1896. During these years, notwithstanding the difficulties under which we labored, over 3,000 entries were made by American settlers. This movement they thus started has ever since continued, and I hope will go on, because in my opinion no better or finer settlers are in our country than the Americans who came in from the western states with their means and their experience. Now at that time the depression in the United States was so great and the prices of farm stock and crops so low that people could not sell or give away their farm goods. They were mortgaged to the hilt, and the people could not leave if they wanted. From 1892 to 1895 we had delegates from nearly every state in the union who were taken through Manitoba and the Territories, who made reports and whose reports were published in the several states.

AT CHICAGO

At Chicago exposition we distributed 100,000 small bags of Manitoba hard wheat, nearly 400,000 tons of literature, and did like good work at San Francisco exposition. The Conservative government were as usual pioneers in this good work and they claim credit for having started it, and made it possible for the hon. gentleman and his officials to follow. Mr. Sifton has in his employ, at least the department of the interior has in its employ, men who were engaged in the same service in my government work. These men's conditions in the States have changed in regard to their work as compared with years gone by, and their efforts are now much easier than they were. My agents told me at that time they were working as agents for the Canadian government, that as it was their work was hampered by bitter criticism from the press, from the railway agents, by state officials, and by manufacturing agents and many others. They did not want these people to leave the country. The railways had land to sell and there was the land in those states to be settled and they wanted to hold their people. But after that change in 1897, prosperity began again and lands could be sold, mortgages paid, and people were in a position to move. As I said before, I welcome this movement, I am glad it is so successful. With the hon. gentleman I say, that he did not experience great anxiety in the first year of his immigration work in the United States.

INQUIRIES JOB

I recall the speech he made in 1906 in the House, when he was trying to propagate for that ingenious job the Saskatchewan Land company, when he said: "While I venture to say to many hon. friends that if they had been in the same position that I was in the first year of the department of that department, and had been spending thousands of dollars in an earnest and determined effort to raise some interest in western Canada amongst the people of the western States, and then to combat in connection with the work, and having found it as arduous as we found it in the earlier years, they would not be inclined to belittle the effort that was made in bringing these people in from the United States. They would be inclined to say as I do, because I regard it as the beginning of the success of our immigration work as the first indication that we had actually succeeded in attracting the attention of a class of men in the United States from whom information of a favorable character would spread through the whole rest of the population." Now, if this was Mr. Sifton's feeling after spending thousands of dollars, and five times the amount of money I had spent during my time, what can be imagine were my difficulties when the country was in the condition I have already related. It is well to be a little charitable and not too boastful in these matters, and above all to give credit to whom credit is due. What about the hon. gentleman's immigration policy in Great Britain? He boasts of his work there. Does he know, if not I will tell him, and he can find it in the reports of the department, that although in the four years I was in office my department spent only $201,000 in immigration work in Great Britain, yet we brought out 68,418 people, and from the years 1896-7 to 1900 the hon. gentleman spent $338,000 and only brought out 43,148 people.

COLD FACTS

To put it in another way, the hon. gentleman spent $35,000 more in the work than I did and brought out 30,000 less people. Does he want to be charged with inefficiency? Does he want it said he was not doing his work properly? I have no desire to unjustly criticize him, but he evidently realized in these years that there were difficulties in the way. Again I ask him not to rashly criticize, but to extend a little of that charity he would like me to extend to him after my quotation of the above figures. Now I say, and say without fear of contradiction, that the hon. gentleman owes his success in his immigration work from Great Britain to two facts; first, the attention that was called to Canada by the South African war and the splendid contribution we made to the service of the empire at that time. Next, to the visit of the Duke of York to this country, and from the further fact that he at last arose to the necessity of following out the suggestions that were made by me in my report to the minister of the interior when I returned from Great Britain in 1896, and if any body would take the trouble to look at the department of the interior report for 1902, they will find that early in that year Mr. Smart made a visit to England, and that the reason he made that was somewhat on the same lines that I had reported, and it was not until the hon. gentleman had used more energetic measures that he succeeded in increasing the number of people. Time does not permit of my criticizing the policy pursued on the continent by this department. Suffice to say that not during my time, nor that of my predecessors was any contract entered into similar to that which he entered into with the North Atlantic Trading Company. No doubt an opportunity will be afforded me on another occasion to discuss that celebrated contract. Can the hon. gentleman justify his action in that particular? The best evidence that this policy has been spurned and repudiated by his own government is that his friend Preston was removed from office, and his contract rescinded by his successor.

The steam shovel has arrived for work at the gravel pit on the Weyburn-Reston line, near Adair. It is understood that trains will start about the middle of next week. It is expected a train service through to Wolseley will begin in about six weeks.—Wolseley News.

IMPRESSIONS OF QUEBEC

What George Wolfe, Relative of General Wolfe, Thinks of Quebec After His Tercentenary Visit.

The Yorkshire Herald publishes an interview with Mr. George Wolfe, of Kildare, Ireland, who, at the invitation of the Dominion government attended the Quebec tercentenary. In the article is as follows:

Naturally, Mr. Wolfe paid particular attention to the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe defeated Montcalm in 1759, and Levis triumphed over Murray six months later. These pictorial plains sacred to the English and French alike appear to have been "and then some" to Mr. Wolfe. It was a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground.

"They are in a most deplorable condition," said Mr. Wolfe, in answer to a question. "There are no trees, perhaps there never were any, there are traces there were, and there is plenty of stones and rubbish, there is no grass. Really the look of the place is disgraceful. A great deal has been encroached upon, many houses have been built, and there are big market gardens. Very little remains. One of the objects in view in organizing the pageants was to raise money to build up out these people who have acquired rights over the plains which Wolfe lay some weeks sick and dying in one way and another, and turn the latter into a park."

"The famous plains of Abraham look like a piece of waste land."

"Exactly so. Like a city building plot not ready for the market."

"And what about the monuments?"

Mr. Wolfe picked up a picture of a memorial.

"That is Champlain's monument. It is a beautiful piece of work. Champlain was the founder of Quebec. You know and the celebrations were nearly in honor of the Champlain tercentenary. You see, they had to be careful of French susceptibilities. They could not expect the French Canadians to rejoice over the capture of Quebec by the English."

"Did you see Wolfe's monument?"

"Yes, it is nothing but a straight pillar with a bit of green painted railing round it."

"It is not elaborate then?"

"It is sadly neglected. The place seems to be the resort of all the cats and dogs in the neighborhood. It is in very bad condition. The joint memorial to Montcalm and Wolfe is little better but not much. That also is a straight pillar. The monument to Murray is little better too."

"Nelson's monument in Trafalgar square is a pillar, and we think a lot about it."

"Oh, but this is nothing like Nelson's monument. These pictures matter it very much: it is a small affair. But then, of course, one could not expect the French to join in any glorification of Wolfe and Murray. The restoration or rebuilding of these monuments is part of the scheme of improvement."

"Now tell me what you think about the French Canadians?"

"I received nothing but the most conspicuous kindness from them. They are an intensely religious people and are really the French before the revolution. They are 150 years behind our neighbors across the channel, and are indeed no more like them than a Scotchman is. They are bound to France by a strong sentimental tie, yet in other respects there is a tremendous gulf between them. They probably would be insulted if you called them British; but if they could be transported bodily to Paris they would be at once essentially British, because they would be in an utterly foreign atmosphere. I hardly know how to convey to you clearly what I mean, but though that sentimental tie exist they have nothing in common with modern France and are quite from the French as the poles are asunder."

"There is no question about their loyalty to the British crown?"

"None. I am convinced of that. Yet they would throw up their hats if the 'Marseillaise' were played. Nothing but French is talked in the streets. The better classes are like the Welsh in the more remote villages of Wales. They are bilingual. They talk French among themselves, but if spoken to in English they answer in a sort of patois tongue."

"What do you think of Quebec?"

"It is a beautiful city—but their roads. They are terrible! Never again will I grumble at our roads. Nobody ever seems to make up a road. Some of them look as though they had never been made at all—full of ruts and great holes. And the motor cars scudded about in the wildest fashion. How they keep up is a mystery to me. Why, in a single day's motoring I counted a fourth part as many vehicles on the road as there was in the whole of Quebec. The hedges would be torn to pieces, and hedges, would be dotted with smashed motors."

"Is there no speed limit there?"

"I don't think so, but I should say not. Quebec as you know is built on a hill and the motors go dashing and hooting down at a terrific speed. The poor pedestrian has to skip, or can tell you."

"Did you visit any of the historical buildings there?"

"One of the most interesting visits we paid was to the Ursuline convent. Quebec is full of nuns, and the Ursuline order played a great part in the early days of Quebec. We received the permission of the Archbishop to visit the convent on the occasion to visit the place. Montcalm is buried in a vault in the chapel, and they kept his head under a glass shade. It was a gruesome sight. The eyes and nose certainties behind with a sort of soft wax. When Count de Montcalm saw it he nearly fainted. The sisters have also the last letter Montcalm wrote and a table General Murray wrote on."

"Did you see any Wolfe relics?"

"No, there doesn't seem to be any. The house is very austere and his possessions were of the simplest. It is no glass. Really the look of the place is disgraceful. A great deal has been encroached upon, many houses have been built, and there are big market gardens. Very little remains. One of the objects in view in organizing the pageants was to raise money to build up out these people who have acquired rights over the plains which Wolfe lay some weeks sick and dying in one way and another, and turn the latter into a park."

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The Pioneers
The Pioneers

Mary and I, we were both country bred,
Mary and I, we were both country bred,
But came to the city when young,
But came to the city when young,
And worked up through hardships to
And worked up through hardships to
riches and ease,
riches and ease,
While to country ideas we have
While to country ideas we have
clung.
clung.

My business I sold to a nephew of
My business I sold to a nephew of
mine,
mine,
And lived with investments secure,
And lived with investments secure,
We found a small farm, 'twas the
We found a small farm, 'twas the
picture of peace,
picture of peace,
That we'd end our days there we
That we'd end our days there we
felt sure.
felt sure.

We scarcely had settled, when some
We scarcely had settled, when some
mining chap
mining chap
Came nosing around; he found oil.
Came nosing around; he found oil.
And the place that had been sacred
And the place that had offered in-
ducements of peace,
ducements of peace,
Was the centre of noise, dust and
Was the centre of noise, dust and
toil.

We moved. After looking at dozens
We moved. After looking at dozens
of farms,
of farms,
To a rugged hill country we went;
To a rugged hill country we went;
But someone found gold in the land
But someone found gold in the land
joining ours
joining ours
When scarcely a month there we
When scarcely a month there we
spent.
spent.

You know what that means, how the
You know what that means, how the
people flock in,
people flock in,
And a city builds up in the night—
And a city builds up in the night—
I sold to advantage and so we moved
I sold to advantage and so we moved
on
on
To the plains, not a dwelling in
To the plains, not a dwelling in
sight.
sight.

'Twas lonesome, 'twas quiet, 'twas
'Twas lonesome, 'twas quiet, 'twas
dreary for a year,
dreary for a year,
When they swarmed from the south
When they swarmed from the south
and the east,
and the east,
And built all around us a flourishing
And built all around us a flourishing
town,
town,
And the price of my land had in-
And the price of my land had in-
creased.
creased.

Then we moved to Alaska; we laughed
Then we moved to Alaska; we laughed
so, Mary said,
so, Mary said,
She thought it would be Iceland
She thought it would be Iceland
next,
next,
But there, though the winters were
But there, though the winters were
long and severe
long and severe
Without an excuse or pretext.
Without an excuse or pretext.

A settlement followed us, and we
A settlement followed us, and we
gave up,
gave up,
Here we shall live for the race;
Hence we shall live for the race;
And so, if you have worthless land
And so, if you have worthless land
on your hands,
on your hands,
If you'll let me move onto the
If you'll let me move onto the
place.
place.

I can promise a speedy demand for
I can promise a speedy demand for
your land,
your land,
For people will come by the score,
For people will come by the score,
And over such prices, you'll have
And over such prices, you'll have
one regret;
one regret;
You will wish then that you owned
You will wish then that you owned
acres more.
acres more.

Just send through this paper; they
Just send through this paper; they
know where I am.
know where I am.
To the first one who writes, I will
To the first one who writes, I will
go,
go,
And talk of the terms when the
And we'll talk of the terms when the
land has been sold.
land has been sold.
The reward will be liberal I know.
The reward will be liberal I know.
—E. Lucilla Payzant, Boston, Mass.

The editor of a country paper received the following query: "Can you cure me of the tobacco habit? Please tell me what the weather will be next month." In reply he wrote: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He went in the next day and squared his account.—Printer and Publisher.

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LABOR CONGRESS OFFICERS

Officers Elected at Annual Meeting at Halifax--Lemieux Act Discussed--Quebec Next Year.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 24.—Alphonse Verville, M.P., is president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the fifth term, having been elected this afternoon by acclamation. James Simpson of Toronto is vice president, elected by a majority of two over his rival.

There was a fairly close contest for the vice presidency of Ontario, John Burrell being elected by 44 as compared with 31 votes for his rival F. Bancroft of Toronto.

The only other balloting of any consequence was for the vice presidency of British Columbia, which P. R. Pettipiece, (Socialist, of Vancouver) was elected over William McKay of Victoria, the vote standing 49 to 43.

Draper or Gardiner, Ottawa was elected fraternal delegate to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor. This is one of the plums at the disposal of the congress and the dispute over the election of Draper won it over Gardiner of Brockville who was attacking Draper of Toronto, who had 29 votes to 16 for Draper. The chief argument against Draper was that he had two officials in the field.

The main part of the day was taken up with a discussion on a resolution to repeal the Lemieux law.

As a rule the western delegates are against the law, and the eastern in favor with the exception of the miners, who generally join with the men in the west in opposition to the act. The debate on the repeal resolution began in the forenoon and continued during the afternoon when the convention adjourned at six o'clock when the discussion was apparently far from conclusion. It will be resumed tomorrow morning after a resolution calling for an endorsement of labor candidates for the house of commons. Some of these candidates are socialists and there will be differences of opinion regarding wholesale endorsement.

Frank Clarke, M.P., who is present at all meetings will be asked to speak on this subject. A resolution on this above having been expressed in this effect evening Quebec was chosen as the next place of meeting. Chosen as the next place of meeting was as follows: Quebec 13, Calgary 12, Berlin 12, Fort William 2.

A motion was passed making the choice for Quebec unanimous.

Mr. Lever of Toronto made a strong argument for Berlin as a central point of meeting and Delegate Hahn of Berlin did his best for that city but Quebec easily led.

THE NEW OFFICERS

The new officers are as follows:

President, Alphonse Verville, M.P.

Vice President, Alphonse Verville, re-elected unanimously; vice president, James Simpson, Toronto, re-elected; secretary treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa re-elected; vice president for British Columbia, P. R. Pettipiece, Vancouver, vice president for Alberta, F. H. Sherman, Calgary; vice president for Saskatchewan, H. Peat, Regina; vice president for Manitoba, W. Bowman, Portage la Prairie; vice president for Ontario, John Burrell, Toronto; vice president for Quebec, Gustave Francq, Montreal; vice president for New Brunswick, C. W. Blakeney, of Moncton; vice president for Nova Scotia, John T. Foy, Halifax; vice president for Prince Edward Island, George Carson, Milton, P.E.I. The fraternal delegate to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, P. M. Draper.

A change in the distribution of British mail in western Canada is announced. Calgary has been made the distributing point in Alberta and Regina for Saskatchewan. Hitherto all this mail was sorted in Winnipeg.

INDIANS ARE CONSUMPT

Mode of Living and Fr... Inter-marrying the Cau... Treaty Paying Trip A... the Indians North of ... Albert.

Dr. P. D. Stewart returne... the north at noon today afte... lasting from June into the ... wilds where as yet the India... supreme. In the course of th... ey hundreds of miles were co... the party, of which Dr. Stew... a member, in canoes, and ma... erways known to the vast ... of the people of Canada by na... ly, were utilized as highway... object of the trip north was ... purpose of making the annu... ment of treaty money to the ... for the lands which have bee... priated by the governmen... Stewart left here on June 6... party assembling at Prince ... It consisted of the following ... namely, W. J. McLean of W... agent; Mr. Conroy, Edmonto... tary; James Clare, Prince A... terpreter, and Dr. P. D. St... medical officer. One of the ... tions in the treaty with the ... is that a doctor be sent no... a year to see them, and in t... city Dr. Stewart accompa... party.

After fitting out at Prince... the party drove 150 miles t... Lake and thence to Isle La... Here the first band of India... met and they received their ... of the cash. The Indiand ... chiefs of Cree, by there ... some Chipewayans in the ba... were well clothed and gave t... a good reception. The pa... journeyed to the Buffalo rive... another band of Crees were ... to. The next trip was s... down the Churchill river ... waters were reached which ... Lake Lawrence. At this po... is a mission school which ... ducted by the Church of Eng... is in a flourishing conditio... party next made for the ... river and thence into the la... same name. This latter i... large body of excellent wat... shores are rocky and scarce... ed with brush and big timb... party proceeded to the nor... Duck Lake, where the want... other band of the country's ... inhabitants were attended ... was the most northerly par... by the party, being in the ... gree, some six degrees nort... katoon. Returning to Churc... the party made a portage a... called Frog Portage and th... series of lakes and rivers to... land where there is a Hu... post. By means of Lake ... and Cumberland access wa... to the North. Saskatchew... The party reached the Pas ... means, and then came to ... Bay Junction over the ne... railway and then to Prince ...

It was clearly ascertaine... trip that the waters of the ... river were united with thos... Saskatchewan by means of ... at the Frog Portage.

Dr. Stewart reports that ... tion is making inroads a... Indians and its progress ... their mode of living and fr... termarrying. It will only ... ter of time before the race i... The trip was very successf... accidents occurred, all ret... excellent health. The great... the trip was made in canoe... toon Capital.

Public Library N...

The handsome furniture ... brary and reading room a... Friday last and was set u... lowing day by John Bo... stalled the municipal offic...

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