

DOMINION AND PROVINCES.

If Premier McBride and the members of his government are really anxious to reach a settlement with the Dominion administration upon the subject of jurisdiction over the fisheries, now to what appear to be the time for them to act. As we pointed out some time ago, certain of the other provinces are moving in the matter. A dispatch from Ottawa says Premier Tweedie and Attorney-General Pugsley of New Brunswick are in town, and expect to see a case submitted to the Supreme Court at the present time to determine whether the Maritime provinces are entitled to a share in the Halifax award, and also to obtain a clearer exposition of the rights of the provinces in regard to the fisheries. It has been held that the provinces are empowered to issue fishing licenses and to collect a fee, but the power to regulate is vested in the Dominion, which is also free to issue licenses. The Dominion likewise fixes the close seasons, and also the devices to be used in the capture of fish. On account of the ambiguity of the judgment of the Privy Council some of the provinces are apprehensive that a clash of jurisdiction may occur. Premier Tweedie says he would favor handing over the control of the sea coast fisheries to the Dominion, in return for the payment of a rental by the latter to the provinces. The Dominion has cruisers and all the other machinery for the enforcement of the law, and could better look after the sea coast fisheries than could the provinces. It is scarcely to be expected that the McBride government will acquiesce in the views of Mr. Tweedie. The local administration can hardly be expected to believe that any good thing can come out of a government such as that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and to surrender any of the rights, no matter how doubtful, to a mere Grit administration, is out of the question. Nevertheless we consider it well to once more call the attention of the Premier to the fact that the Dominion appears to be willing to reach a settlement. We think, and we know the majority of the electors of British Columbia also think, that there are matters of such moment awaiting the judgment of the able men in Mr. McBride's cabinet as will apply a very severe test to their capacity, their patriotism and their honesty. If there is any possibility of their reaching such an understanding as that outlined by Mr. Tweedie, they had better join in the provincial concert. The Dominion has the machinery, the appliances and the power to enforce the fisheries laws. The province is not in a position to enforce them, and to enter upon any extensive expenditures for the construction and maintenance of cruisers.

ACTIONS APPLY THE TEST.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has represented the constituency of Pictou for several hours on the floor of parliament during the present session. He casually dropped into the House on his way to and from London, whether he was compelled to go on business of his own. Being in the place where speeches are wont to be made, it would be unreasonable to expect a Tupper to hold his peace. Sir Hibbert is a true son of his father in almost every respect. He has "a gift of the gab," and he has other gifts that are more profitable. He has a fine eye for the main chance. The elder Tupper made politics profitable. When he was in parliament he was invariably in office. When he was out of parliament (during all the time the Tories were in power) he was in a more profitable office than any situation that could be secured through a connection with the Dominion Parliament. The post of High Commissioner in London was specially created for and to get rid of him. The salary was made to fit in harmoniously with the scaled notions the man had of his own worth and importance. The last occasion on which the younger politician Tupper undertook to represent his constituency for a brief space on the floor of parliament was marked by an attack on Ralph Smith, M. P. The delinquent representative ventured to predict what would happen to the labor representative when his constituents had an opportunity to pronounce judgment upon his actions. Smith dealt with Tupper adequately then, and he will deal with him still more adequately if Tupper has the courage to meet him upon the stump during the next campaign. But it is with Tupper's predictions that we have to deal at this time. He told the House that the Conservatives would "sweep the country" on the dissolution of the present House. That is an old story now in the Tupper family. In his own person Sir Hibbert testifies to his absolute lack of faith in his own predictions. If he had any faith in his statements he would have been in his place in parliament all through the present session. If he believed what he said he would be a candidate at the next general elections. The Tupper family always have been too selfish and too important in their own estimation to serve the people without exacting good pay. If Sir Hibbert had any faith in the Conservative party carrying the country he would make a strenuous effort to secure a seat in parliament and he would insist upon the Premier taking him into the cabinet. A Conservative government in Canada without a Tupper in it would be an outrage upon the constitution. It would call for a revulsion of the B. N. A.

Act, or some other reform quite as drastic. But it would be quite as outrageous to expect a Tupper to serve his constituency in the capacity of a mere private member of parliament and for the necessity attached to the position of such a private member. In the near future it is an outrage upon the people of Pictou that they should be deprived of the representation in parliament of a member of the great Tupper family. If there is no machinery under the constitution which can be set in motion to cover the case, an amendment should be made without delay. The fact that the opening of Pictou would mean the loss of another seat to the Conservative party should constitute a sufficient excuse for the disfranchisement of a whole parliamentary term of one constituency.

IN FAVOR OF CHINESE!

Now we wonder whether the Chinese as strangers in this strange land of exclusive privileges have a single friend. Senator Macdonald has already expressed his antagonism in abstract terms at Ottawa. Mr. Earle is now no less pronounced in his opinions. All we can say is we hope these honorable gentlemen will not leave their principles behind them at the capital. They should not permit themselves to be catalogued with the small boy's father who denominationally was a Presbyterian but "did not work at it in this country." There is some satisfaction in the reflection that the work of the Times has not been in vain. We have gained not only two distinguished converts. The whole of the Tory party has adopted our views. It was in power for eighteen years, the evidence of the evil effects of Mongolian immigration was constantly before it, and yet the best it could be persuaded to do was to impose a tax of fifty dollars a head! But the world moves. The tax has been increased to five hundred dollars a head. Not a single Chinaman has come into Canada under the new law. And still the Conservatives in the House of Commons are not satisfied. They fear that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be constructed by Mongolian labor and that the white workers may thus suffer a great injustice. It is useless to point out to them that the fair wage law will be operative under the agreement with the Grand Trunk and that no person in his right mind will employ a Mongol at the rate of pay he can get a stalwart, handy Caucasian for. We know that the representatives of the grand old party are simply posing before the people in the belief that they should look their best previous to a general election. Consider the absurdity of men like Mr. Earle and Senator Macdonald standing up in a public place before the columns of the Colonist telling the people the Liberals are in favor of Chinese.

FRUITS OF "PARTY LINE" POLIOY.

The city council of Vancouver is still wrestling with the problem of the control of the police force—whether it shall be managed by the police committee or by the council and the people or by the police commissioners representing Hon. Charles Wilson, K.C., and the government. City Solicitor Hamersley has given an opinion, which opinion he would prefer to have buttressed by the decision of a judge of the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General was appointed to state a case, but he does not think the matter of sufficient importance to warrant such procedure. The consequence is that the aldermen must either submit a case to the courts in the usual way or continue to wrangle with the police commissioners appointed by the government. When the legislature meets in regular session the Vancouver charter will be amended back to its original form and all trace of one of the blunders of the McBride government will be obliterated.

In Victoria we have no police committee of the city council. There is no question whatever as to jurisdiction. Our police commissioners have been decided by the august powers who rule across the bay to be absolute in their authority. When they say such a thing shall be done and that such matters shall be spent—although the purposes may be declared by every common-sense reporter to be ridiculous and frivolous—there can be no appeal. It is for the commissioners, who have been, are now, and may be again, in no sense representative of the people, to govern the force which is in the service of the city and for the citizens to pay the bills.

There is one municipality in British Columbia that is determined it shall not respect the decrees of the McBride-Wilson creatures. Phoenix is still in rebellion. The municipal council has refused to pay the salary of the chief of police appointed by the government's commissioners. There is no question of politics in the matter at all. The elected representative of the people say the appointees in no sense a man suitable for the post and that they will not pay a salary of one hundred dollars a month to an official whose qualifications they question. The consequence is that the city clerk has refused to make out a cheque for the monthly salary of the chief, although ordered to do so by the mayor. The clerk claims to be the servant of the council, not of the chief magistrate, who is merely one member of the board. McBride has carried his "party line" movement to extremes. Whatever their

political predilections, it will be found that municipalities will not tolerate the proscription of the services they maintain to base political uses.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Thirty thousand business men of Massachusetts have declared themselves in favor of reciprocity with Canada. In response to their petition a monster meeting held in Boston unanimously declared that reciprocity was greatly to be desired. It is no new thing for the business men of Massachusetts to thus declare themselves. But it is perhaps the first time they have unequivocally condemned the action of the Republican party, which but lately declared in convention that the commercial relations of the United States with Canada were quite satisfactory. Be it known that the party which will nominate Roosevelt has abandoned its pretense of being in favor of free commercial relations with any country. It was in response to an agitation for tariff reform that a prominent public man was appointed to negotiate treaties of reciprocity with all foreign countries that were inclined to reciprocate. This gentleman did actually draw up conventions with several states of minor importance in the world of nations. He took good care not to approach any power of standing. He had no doubt of what would happen if he advocated anything that would suggest a fiscal revolution. As it happened the United States Senate would not tolerate the suggestion of the opening of the national doors even to a tariff. His efforts were all quietly laid away for future reference. His labors came to naught. But the Republican party recognizes the fact that there is in the country a demand for tariff reform. The mine of reciprocity for purely political purposes is worked out. The party will now give reform through maximum and minimum tariffs. The country which gives favorable treatment to the products of the United States will be permitted to do business under the minimum scale of duties. We suppose the products of Great Britain would be admitted at the minimum rate under such a law. But can anyone conceive of the manufacturers of the republic permitting any political party to show special favors to the manufacturers of Great Britain? Such a condition of affairs is inconceivable. The maximum and minimum scales of duties are either a slogan cry or it must be placed in a like category with the British preferential predilections of the Canadian protectionists. The minimum scale would be placed high enough to amount to practical exclusion. The maximum scale would be "out of sight." The truth is that we shall hear no more of tariff reform in any shape after the presidential election, unless the unexpected happens. Nor will the grief of business under the minimum scale of duties be of the kind that refuses all comfort. We have ceased to consider the question of reciprocity. Nothing but a grave crisis in the affairs of the United States will produce an effective agitation for tariff reform.

In case Hon. R. F. Green should happen to overlook the fact that he is entrusted with the administration of his department in the interests of the people of British Columbia, we would counsel him to overhaul his oath of office, and make a note of the contents thereof. There may be embarrassing enquiries during the next session of the Legislature, which will not be held in the summer time. Justice to individuals need not be coupled with the wholesale exploitation of the wealth which belongs to all the people. For a young province we have placed a considerable number of lucky speculators and their lucky descendants beyond the reach of the fingers of grim wraith. It is time to turn over a new leaf and past it down. All that remains of value is expected to be turned into the account of the public. The taxes are oppressive.

"I live in British Columbia, a mile from the railway, two miles from a magnificent lake eighty miles wide, where trout abound. I was hoping, I will take one from among the hundreds that I read about in the newspapers. She must have blue eyes." Thus writes a Canadian settler to Mr. Edgar Wallace, a London journalist of repute. The letter adds that the writer will pay the passage out and give a trifle towards a trosser. We wonder where that chap lives. It is not that we consider he must be a monstrosity if he cannot find a wife in British Columbia, because we know that the daughters of this land are very exacting in their ideas of masculine attractions; but we would like to know where that lake is, in which "trout abound."

The women of Prague are not to be permitted to sweep the streets with their trains. If they do they will be arrested or summoned and fined. It is not that trades unions object to the usurpation of occupations that should properly be remunerative. The long skirts are considered insanitary and unhealthful, and must be cut short. Such ordinances may be all right in semi-despotic, but let the councils of cities in this country try any such game and they will find out.

Let consumers of lager beware. It seems that in the beer-drinking districts of Germany there is a very high mortality from cancer. An authority calls attention to this. He quotes the

figure and asks the public to draw its own deductions. It seems to us that statistics are collected principally for the purpose of filling the minds of people with disgust and preventing them from enjoying life.

Very soon now the two Japanese armies that have been swallowed up in Yukon expeditions for the gold fields will furnish the world with evidence of the fact that their disappearance was but for a time. We suspect the Russians have already had tangible evidence of their corporal existence. The commander-in-chief may find his evidently proposed coup too heavy an undertaking to be successful in all its details, but he is going to create a sensation among strategists as well as in the ranks of the Russians. Evidently there is no feat too daring for the Japanese commanders to attempt.

As far as we can learn, the principal complaint of the Island lumbermen at the present time is that they cannot get a sufficient number of cars in which to ship their products. The lumbermen of the interior have no complaints to make. The Vancouver operators are the only revolutionaries. The Territory people are in all things hard to please.

Seattle devours eight thousand pies a day, says the Post-Intelligencer. It devours more than that, will be the judgment of all who read the newspapers.

GRAND TRUNK NEWSPAPERS. To the Editor:—I have seen a long letter signed "Observer," which was copied in the Colonist a few weeks since from the Ottawa Journal, purporting to be from the pen of one of the leading and ablest engineers of the Dominion. In this letter the writer describes and discusses the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Quebec to the Pacific Coast. I do not pretend to differ with him in his views of the best route through the interior of the continent, as he has probably in his professional capacity travelled over much of the ground, but when he approaches the subject of the selection of the terminus he does not draw his conclusions from a study of maps and charts only. After discussing the "advantages" and "disadvantages" of Dixon's Entrance as an approach to the proposed terminus, he concludes by stating as follows: "The side with the strongest navy would be placed in a like category with the British preferential predilections of the Canadian protectionists. The minimum scale would be placed high enough to amount to practical exclusion. The maximum scale would be 'out of sight.' The truth is that we shall hear no more of tariff reform in any shape after the presidential election, unless the unexpected happens. Nor will the grief of business under the minimum scale of duties be of the kind that refuses all comfort. We have ceased to consider the question of reciprocity. Nothing but a grave crisis in the affairs of the United States will produce an effective agitation for tariff reform."

INSPECTORS OF THE CANADIAN WOOLLEN MILLS yesterday called at Osgoode Hall and informed C. S. Cartwright, referee, that they had not come to an agreement among themselves as to whether the mills were to be sold as a running concern, or whether they were to be set to settle the point, but the mills are to continue running for the present, so that union goods may be finished and orders filled up to date.

WORKING FOR PEACE. King Edward Seeking to End Hostilities Between Russia and Japan.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, president of the world's press parliament, and a prominent figure in English official circles, in an interview here said that King Edward is seeking to end hostilities in the Far East. He said: "King Edward is for peace. He did not want the war between Russia and Japan to begin, and wishes to see it brought to an end as soon as possible. When the new British ambassador went to St. Petersburg he carried a message from the King to the Czar suggesting that peace be brought about. His was the first suggestion of peace made. This message from the King has greatly increased his popularity with the masses in England. England at large sympathizes with Japan."

WAS NOT MOLESTED. No Truth in Story of Stopping of British Ship by Brazilian Officials.

Rio Janeiro, May 18.—An investigation made by the correspondent of the Associated Press shows there is no truth in the report that Brazilian officials stopped a British ship at Manaus, on the Amazon river, on May 13th on the ground that she had on board 200 cases of ammunition destined for the Peruvian forces in the upper river country, the jurisdiction over which is the subject of dispute between Brazil and Peru.

TWO VESSELS ASHORE. St. Johns, Nfld., May 18.—The British barque Helen Isabella, Capt. Lawrie, laden with molasses, eighteen days out from Barbados for St. Johns, was wrecked off Mistaken Point, near Cape Race, yesterday in a dense fog. The vessel will be a total loss. The crew escaped direct from Dixon's Entrance of the passages south of Dundas Island, and it is also less likely to fog than any other point on the coast.

NEW CHAMPION OF WHITE LABOR.

THOMAS EARLE HAS CHANGED ATTITUDE.

Not Now in Favor of the Employment of Chinese on Railway Contracts.

Ottawa, May 18.—R. G. Macpherson and Ralph Smith in the House last evening severely scored T. Earle for his attitude in connection with the Chinese question. Mr. Earle moved that no contractor or sub-contractor on the G. T. P. should employ Chinese. Mr. Macpherson pointed out how Mr. Earle had shown very little consistency during his political life so far as Chinese were concerned. Mr. Earle was a contractor on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that there was no chance of Chinamen coming into the country on account of the \$500 poll tax, the opposition said no Chinamen must be employed on the G. T. P. That was not an issue in British Columbia. The question was as to whether Mr. Earle was for or against the railway. Mr. Earle said that he had never done anything to help white labor. Now that