

ON THE FIRING LINE

Remember that the Polls Open at 9 a. m. and Close at 5 p. m. On September 21

The reciprocity agreement which is to be voted upon on September 21 has a dual quality; it possesses all the advantages of protection for the industries of Canada and at the same time guarantees free trade in the necessities of life.

So in the reciprocity agreement we have all the virtue of protection for our manufacturing industries, the thing Sir John desired and achieved by the National Policy.

No industry in Canada will suffer through reciprocity, because the duties protecting them are maintained. No dumping of American manufactures onto Canadian markets can take place, because the duty on these is practically untouched.

But in foodstuffs we are to have free trade. The farmer in Ontario, who grows more than he can consume, can sell its across the border without having to jump a duty.

Similarly the consumer in the west can buy nearer home without being taxed duty, and so he will save the enormous cost of transportation charges from far-away points as well as the duty.

We buy millions of dollars worth of the necessities of life from the United States every year, and pay heavy duty on these. We sell more millions of dollars worth of breadstuffs to the United States every year than we buy, and on these the consumers in Brother Jonathan's country have to pay duty.

PRIMATE SPEAKS AT CHURCH SYNOD

MUST KEEP PACE WITH COUNTRY'S GROWTH

Archbishop Matheson Urges Closer Relations With Other Protestant Bodies

London, Ont., Sept. 7.—The general synod of the Church of England in Canada was opened yesterday by a most impressive ceremony in St. Paul's cathedral participated in by Archbishop Matheson of Rupert's Land, Primate of Canada, the archbishop of Ottawa attended by the chaplains, the bishops of the different dioceses, 25 canons, 30 archdeacons and deans.

The opening meeting of the Synod was held in Cronyn hall, Archbishop Matheson delivered a very strong address. "The present area in Canada," he said "is a history making epoch. There is need for expansion on the part of the church in the rapidly growing districts of Canada."

He also urged that a strong committee be named to further close relations with the other Protestant bodies.

Following the charge of the Primate the bishops met in the upper house. Rev. President Powell was elected prolocutor after a warm contest. Archdeacon Ingles was appointed clerical secretary. For lay secretary F. H. Gisborne was named. Bishop Williams was presented with a pastoral staff.

ALIEN LABOR ACT

The Alien Labor act is a statute which no regulation can override, a statute violations of which it is the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute. The Alien Labor act prohibits the making of contracts across the border for the purpose of working in Canada. No change of law is possible in the act, which is a different thing altogether, a fact that law; no minister can change it; no order-in-council can alter it.

It is a fact that the immigration regulations, a different thing altogether, were last year and this modified to a moderate extent. There is a regulation declaring that every immigrant, except farm laborers and domestic help, must have at least \$25 in their possession and that they must have come in continuous journey from their native land.

Two or three years ago the G. T. P. made the proposition to the government that the regulations should be removed to enable them to bring in Chinese and Japanese to build the road. The government was firm and they must have come in continuous journey from their native land.

The C. P. R., the C. N. P. and the G. T. P. united in representing that a large amount of railway construction work could not be done in western Canada if they were not allowed to obtain labor from some other source, and so for a few months last year it was for this year Mr. Oliver relaxed these regulations as to the amount of money an immigrant should have, so long as they had enough to reach their destination, and as to the continuous journey. That is the only relaxation that has taken place and that only for a few months last year and again this year it is already terminated.



TERRIBLE SHOCK TO "THE INTERESTS" FIRST RESTRICTIONIST—Do you hear the heresies that man is endeavoring to plant in the minds of the people! SECOND RESTRICTIONIST—Heresies! Blank disloyalty and treason is the proper name for it.

DEWY REPLIES TO SLANDERERS

MINISTER SPEAKS AT EDMONTON MEETING

Denies Charge That He Intrigued to Defeat the Rutherford Government

Edmonton, Sept. 7.—Four thousand people attended a mass meeting last night in Thistle rink addressed by Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the Interior. The chair was occupied by ex-Mayor Robert Lee, and on the platform were a large number of prominent Liberals, including Premier Sifton.

Premier Sifton spoke almost entirely on reciprocity, claiming that it would immensely benefit ranchers and farmers. Hon. Mr. Oliver, after some reference to reciprocity, dealt with personal aspersion of the campaign, and spoke of the insinuations made against him. He had been accused of being a grafter. He said no one could bring any one that could prove he had ever taken a cent not properly due him.

A QUESTION

The Colonist has put a series of questions to me: I have ignored them all. But if the Colonist will answer one simple question for me I will try to answer all the questions the Colonist has put to me or may put up to September 21. I will do this if the Colonist will answer me this one question: WHO FORGED THAT TELEGRAM?

I do not want to discuss the Colonist or its personnel but I want to say that if Mr. Matson or Mr. Luginer are manly enough, fair enough, honest enough to tell the people of Victoria who forged that telegram, I will answer all their questions.—Hon. Wm. Templeman in Institute Hall.

OPPOSES PROPOSED CITIZEN ARMY

Resolution Rejected at Trades Union Congress by 500,000 Votes to 93,000

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., Sept. 7.—By half a million votes to 93,000 the trades union congress, now in session here, yesterday rejected the proposal for the organization of a citizen army. The subject was introduced by the glassblowers' society, in the form of a resolution as follows: "This congress, realizing that militarism and the existence of a large standing army constitute a menace to people's liberty, is of the opinion that the time has arrived for the institution of a citizen army, free entirely from military law during times of peace, officered entirely by the selection of the rank and file, such citizen army to be used for defensive purposes only."

William Thorne, labor member of parliament for West Ham, was the principal advocate of the proposition. He declared that if the principle of the right to work was granted, it must be accomplished both by conscription or by a citizen army. Otherwise if everyone were assured of work, there would be no army.

CONTRADICTS OFFICER

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—Captain J. O. Faria, of the steamer Santa Rosa, wrecked near Point Arguello, testified before United States Inspectors Bolles and Bulger yesterday that he was called by Third Mate E. J. Thomas less than three minutes before the reef was struck. Thomas had previously testified that he called the captain twelve minutes before.

Both officers are on trial for negligence. Thomas was on watch at the time, while the captain was off duty in his cabin. The captain said that the wreck was due either to the course he had set being altered, or to the man at the wheel falling asleep. The inquiry will be continued to-morrow.

TWO AVIATORS FALL TO DEATH

EXPLOSION WRECKS FLYING MACHINE

Airship Drops Sixty Feet—Both Victims Instantly Killed

Muhlhausen, Germany, Sept. 7.—Lient. Newmann, a German military aviator, to-day started from this city towards Straasburg, carrying as a passenger M. Leconte, a French aeronaut. The expedition hardly covered four miles when the gasoline tank exploded. The report of the explosion was audible for several miles. The machine dropped at Bilsheim from an altitude of sixty feet and both aviators were instantly killed. Their skulls were broken and their bodies were frightfully mangled.

Lient. Newmann, who qualified as a pilot last spring, had been detailed to participate in army manoeuvres which are to be held next week in Eaden. M. Leconte was an instructor at the aviation school at Muhlhausen.

LABOR AND RECIPROCITY

The Laurier government has promoted reciprocity because it knows, as every intelligent person believes, that it will prove of material benefit to every class in Canada. Yet it is significant that a number of Labor candidates have been selected to contest city constituencies and that every one of them has expressed the heartiest approval of reciprocity. Take the words of James Richards, the Labor candidate in East Toronto: "It is for the mass of the people that we are working. The Labor party as an organization favors reciprocity because it thinks it will help the condition of the laboring people. As an international trade unionist I know that the friendly relations which exist between organized labor here and in the United States do not make us disloyal. Working men should note this statement and read it in conjunction with the letter of the wife of a carpenter which appears in this issue of the Times, and they will have no difficulty in making up their minds as to how they ought to vote on the 21st."

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL THE CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

Minister of Mines Makes a Telling Speech on Navy, Sealing Treaty, Alien Labor Act and Fisheries—Magnificent Address From F. T. Congdon K. C. —M. B. Jackson Talks of Reciprocity.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

What must be emphatically declared to be the greatest and most successful political meeting ever held in Victoria—even though that is a large statement—was the rally of "Liberal electors held in Institute hall last night.

While there has been a steadfast, quiet feeling of confidence at all the Liberal meetings of the present campaign the sentiment last night was most manifest. There was a contagious spirit of optimism in the air, and the four speeches of the evening in their varied character and style, all contributed to augment the enthusiasm, which fairly bubbled over at times.

There were many Conservatives in the hall, certainly, but it may fairly be assumed that they are pro-reciprocity, as there was practically not a word of dissent heard from start to finish. The attendance of ladies was unusually large, as befits an election in which, beyond all others, the legitimate home influence of woman is having sway, and the interest the ladies are taking in the contest was manifested in the exceedingly novel fact of feminine "hear, hears," applause and even audible appreciative comment on the reciprocity arguments of the speakers.

The speaker of the evening, to whom all gave place by nodding their heads, was F. T. Congdon, K. C., who has had the honor of representing the Yukon in the last parliament and whose record as a former official in that territory has stood the fierce fire which has been upon all the men who have done their best to serve Canada in that isolated but important portion of the Dominion. Mr. Congdon proved up to the mark in every respect, and those who heard him last night were unanimous in the opinion that for clear, sustained and convincing argument, couched in an oratorical form which has too few exponents, Mr. Congdon cannot be equalled.

Hon. Mr. Templeman devoted his attention solely to questions of local importance, riddling the inaccuracies, the misstatements, the errors of fact and even criminal acts by means of which the Conservative opposition in Victoria has sought to delude the electors of this constituency on such matters as the navy, the sealing treaty, the administration here of the Alien Labor Act, the cost of living and the protection of the invaluable fisheries of this coast. Mr. Templeman, who was in fine form, had the audience with him throughout, and when he concluded by offering to answer every question the other side chose to ask if the respondent's hands were not tied, he evoked a thunder of applause.

M. B. Jackson made an unanswerable plea for reciprocity and Dr. Lewis Hall, who made an excellent chairman, was the other speaker.

Ex-Mayor Lewis Hall occupied the chair, and among those on the platform were: Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of mines; F. T. Congdon, K. C., Dawson, late member for the Yukon; Senator Riley, Joshua Kingham, president of the Victoria Liberal Association; Richard Hall, R. L. Drury, M. B. Jackson, W. K. Houston, L. M. Conroy, James Tagg, W. G. Cameron, W. Wilson, A. E. Fraser and D. M. Patterson.

Ex-Mayor Lewis expressed his great pleasure in presiding over such a large and representative gathering of Victorians, and especially one in which there were so many ladies, who had such a deep interest in the issue of the day. The Conservatives present were also welcome, since there was no doubt that they would get their eyes open and go away Liberals.

"I have been one of those," continued Dr. Hall, "who have fought with the Hon. Wm. Templeman since he came to this city, and I am pleased that we have another meeting to show we are in favor of our old war horse, whose locks have grown white in the service of his country and his party." (Cheers.)

Dr. Hall believed that he voiced the feelings of not only Liberals but of all who had the best interests of Victoria at heart when he stated that the greatest set back which this great city could get at a critical point in its history if Hon. Wm. Templeman was not returned to represent Victoria and the province of British Columbia in the government of Canada.

That the chairman was but stating an axiomatic fact was testified to by the hearty applause of the gathering. Dr. Hall made a felicitous reference to Mr. Congdon's ability as a public man and a speaker, and promised the audience a treat in listening to him—a promise which was amply borne out in performance.

A Patriotic People. Canadians were patriotic people. They belonged to a united empire, and were a loyal people. He would like to ask the Conservative candidate, Mr. Barnard, and those behind whom he stood, how did he reconcile the ultra loyalty of the English-speaking districts, and the policy of ultra disloyalty to the empire in the province of Quebec of Mr. Bourassa? He, the speaker, would say to him, "I am prepared to consider proposals that you may make, and arrangements you may (Continued on page 6.)"

fortunately the Dominion campaign of 1911, he said, had been forced to resolve itself round but one question, the question of reciprocal relations between Canada and the United States. He said "unfortunately," because it was a pity that reciprocity should have become a political football for both sides in the Dominion, for reciprocal relations between Canada and the States must be of immense value to both peoples. (Applause.) It had been the traditional policy of both parties for nearly two generations, but they found in 1911 the Conservatives had repudiated the traditions of the great stalwart leaders of the Conservative party, and casting aside the practices and teachings of the past, had thrown overboard principles supported by such men as Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Abbott, and the other giants of those days.

An Anomalous Condition.

Did it not appear to be an anomaly that two peoples like those of the United States and Canada, of the same blood, the same language, and same religion, acknowledging the same traditions, having the same laws and institutions, separated by an imaginary line of 3,000 miles in length, should be divided by hostile tariffs, countries which Providence and geography had intended to be friends, but separated by man's doing alone? It was a shame, a disgrace upon civilization that such things were possible to-day. (Applause.) What was the reciprocity agreement? It was the determination of two peoples of the countries concerned to enter upon a reasonable and amicable arrangement for the exchange of such commodities as each required, and each produced.

Development of Canada.

While he was a free trader, free trade was not the issue, and it was a singular position so much should be said at a time when reciprocal arrangements between the English-speaking peoples were being made that would enable differences in future to be settled without the barbarous arbitrament of war. Why should they not supplement it with an agreement in the field of business between the two countries most closely affected by the pact? Why should the people of Canada repudiate that sentiment? There was some apprehension in the minds of certain people of the results which would follow the terms of the agreement. The issue of the future to a great extent would be the development of the resources of Canada, and how best to extend them. They ought to remember that one-third of the people of the United States were engaged in agricultural products, against two out of three in Canada. (Applause.)

They had seen a marvellous development in the prairie provinces since 1896, and with it came the demand for larger markets outside Canada for the disposal of the surplus products of the country. While it was not the actual situation in the province of British Columbia that there was a surplus in agricultural products, Canada generally demanded a market, and such an outlet proved advantageous to all, giving a market of nearly a hundred millions of people, instead of eight millions.

He believed reciprocity would be beneficial to the improvement of land values, and prove advantageous to all classes. They should bear in mind that the great difference in trade between the United States and Canada, over one hundred millions in value, had to be met in specie, in actual money. When reciprocity was brought into force in 1854 six millions of money represented the trade with the south. In the last year of the treaty, when free interchange of products was in practice as they proposed to-day, the trade was \$46,000,000. What were the arguments, to call them such, advanced against the reciprocity agreement? They were told by their Conservative friends that their loyalty would be endangered. The appeal they knew would play on the patriotic feelings of the people, and therefore secure their votes. In the former days of reciprocity prominent Conservative had signed documents and petitions favoring annexation, but had it endangered the spark of national life, were they suffering thereby, that great French-Canadian patriot and statesman, the present premier? (Applause.)

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M. B. JACKSON ON RECIPROCITY PACT

M. B. Jackson had an enthusiastic reception on rising to speak. Un-