PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE THE SPEAKER'S THEME

Eloquent Address Delivered at the Canadian Club Luncheon

(From Saturday's Daily)

The luncheon tendered to Hamar Greenwood, M. P., by the Canadian club at the Balmoral hotel yesterday was one of the most successful functions in the history of the club, for not only was the guest of the day exceedingly well received, but the luncheon was good and well served, and fully merited Canon Beanland's encomiums. The proceedings were opened by the president, Judge Lampman, reading a letter from the Hon. Richard McBride in which he expressed his regrets at not being able to attend, regrets which were the more felt on account of the many courtesies he had received at the hands of Mr. Greenwood during his visit to London.

Introducing the principal speaker, Judge Lampman said in part: "We have with us today a native born Canadian, who, after receiving his education at the University of Toronto, went to England, where he has achieved marked success both at the bar and in political life. He represents the constituency of York in the Imperial Parliament. He is a lover of British Columbia and tells me that this is his fourth trip here. When he was here last year I asked him to address the Canadian club, which he promised to do next year when he came out. I confess that at the time I thought he was giving me a polite refusal, but today he is here to redeem his promise."

Mr. Greenwood more than justified his introduction. He delivered a most able, convincing and interesting speech. While emphasizing his love for Canada he drew attention to the claims of the Mother country in eloquent terms, a country which he said was sometimes belittled by those who did not know it and did not appreciate the problems with which the administrators of the Empire had to deal.

Old Country Praised

"England," said Mr. Greenwood, "is the greatest country in the world." In sport all that is fairest; in business, all that is most honest; in war, all that is bravest; and in victory, all that is most generous. A country with forty millions of people whose only natural resource is coal. London is the natural centre of the Empire and must so remain until the increase of wealth and population shall justify the change to Victoria." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Greenwood in the treating of the conflicting interests which the Imperial authorities had to deal with referred to the two controversies in which British Columbia has lately been interested—the Japanese and Hindu immigration.

"The British government thoroughly sympathises with your ideal of a white province, but the matter is not always so simple as it seems. Last year there suddenly arose in this province of 250,000 people, not as populous as any one of a dozen London suburbs, two controversies which threatened to bring us to the edge of trouble. You had the sympathy of the government at home, and the matter was finally arranged, but just by way of a suggestion of the difficulties that have to be met, have any of you realized that in the case of war with Japan, you would have to depend largely on the Hindus? The only great British military force in the Orient is in India, and consists largely of Hindus. I just point this out as one of the many great difficulties which beset Sir Edward Grey, the able head of the foreign office. Without the British navy which does not cost you a shilling, and to which you will never be asked to pay a shilling, you would have as many Japs here in Victoria as you have holes in the streets. I mean of course those streets which are in course of repair. (Laughter). Mr. Todd took me over them in an auto, and I have had a better appetite over since." (Renewed laughter).

No Party Politics

Continuing, he said:

"Nothing is more appreciated by myself than the cordial welcome I have received from Canadian clubs in different parts of the Dominion. I accepted your invitation gentlemen with unusual pleasure because it is the first time I have had the opportunity of speaking in the capital city of the Pacific province. I understand the object of these clubs is to listen to speeches as far removed as possible from the atmosphere of controversy, which necessarily means party politics. Nothing could be more commendable, and I should be the last to abuse your generous hospitality by belauding my own political friends in England and damning those who differ from me.

"But about two weeks ago a very genial English general, Sir Reginald Pole Carew used his opportunity as your honored guest to expound a rather startling theory for the unity of the Empire, namely, the defeat of the present administration in the home country and the return of the general and his political friends.

"The idea that the only way to save a country is to defeat your political opponents is a very ancient one and about as futile as it is ancient. For my part, I believe this old Empire will continue to flourish, and as years roll by will be drawn closer and closer together quite independent of local political feeling in England or elsewhere. May I just trespass on your good courtesy by pointing out that the suggestion of basking any system of union on the shifting sands of local political feeling in the Mother country is about the most unstaple basis possible to conceive. Were this the only foundation for unity, then, indeed, the future for the British Empire would be desperate.

Permanence Necessary

"What would such a state of things mean? It would mean this: "That what one party when in power in its policy would be liable to alteration by the other great party when its certain return to office came about. Now I submit this proposition as a fundamental in any really serious scheme for the unity of the Empire, namely, that the unity must be rooted in unanimity. By that I mean that every part of the Empire and all parties and races of those component parts must be unanimous in any scheme that will have as it must have to be fruitful permanence. I most frankly state here that there is a tendency among Canadians discussing Imperial problems to restrict their thoughts too much to Canada and England and to unconsciously ignore the other numerous possessions of the crown, with their hundreds of millions of people. Each possession with its own peculiar problems that generally differ from and sometimes conflict with interests of other parts of the Empire. May I take you all to the colonial office on Downing [illegible] London, and from the point of view of that great department, try to see our Empire in proper perspective. Here we would first consider the great self-governing colonies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and South Africa. Then there is a class of colony like the West Indies that have partial self-government. Thirdly a still larger class of crown colonies like the huge African areas that rival Canada in their immensities and a score or more of others scattered around the globe. To these must be added protectorates like Egypt that come under the control of the foreign office, which is of itself the most numerous as it is probably the wealthiest portion of all the King's domains.

A Composite Empire

"When we talk about the unity of Empire let us not forget that all these possessions are parts of that Empire and parts that must be considered in any scheme.

"At different times in the world's history there have been different systems of union. The old empire of Spain insisted on a religious unity throughout her lands and that was a failure. Germany today is compelling her unwilling subject states like Poland to adopt the German language and have a lingual unity. Fiscal unity was tried by the British empire over a hundred years ago, and was abandoned as much in the interests of the home country as in those of the great colonies. Whatever the future may bring forward I am clearly of the view that at the present moment the practical basis of greater union of the empire is unity for defence. Here we have an identity of interest for every part that requires defence whether it be a remote island in the Pacific, the coast of British Columbia or the home country herself. The really great result of late colonial conference was the practical centralization in case of war of all the fighting forces of the British empire under the control of the war office in London. This had long been an ideal of serious men in England and Mr. Haldane and the colonial prime ministers did a notable service to the crown when they brought about this desirable result. Let me say here frankly whilst there is a union for defence now, the whole burden of the first line of defence, the fleet, rests entirely on the shoulders of the people of England. I hear many fellow-Canadians expressing fluent, earnest views as to what Old England ought or ought not to do, but they do not seem to realize the very integrity and safety of this Dominion and indeed of this beautiful province today is guaranteed and maintained not by Canadian men or Canadian money but by the British fleet, manned by English sailors and paid for by English taxpayers. Within the wall of Dreadnoughts the British empire flourishes, but the men and the money, and don't ever forget it, comes from the much abused, but I think the greatest country in the world today, the little island in the North sea called England. (Loud applause.)

A Wonderful Province

"You are much blessed in your province of British Columbia. I have much enjoyed my visits to it, and especially my recent trip up and down the coast. Years ago I ranched on the eastern edge of it in Alberta. It is a wonderful province, and no wonder you are a bit cocky about it when you go to London and see six millions of people within fifteen miles of Charing Cross. That is indeed congestion. You have none of it here.

"You can best serve the empire by developing the province. Every good settler, and especially every strong boy and wholesome girl that is born, is an added asset. I am not one of those who think that because this man's plan or that one's scheme is not adopted that the empire is going to fall to pieces. I have every confidence in its integrity. I want to see British Columbia as populous and prosperous as possible, as every item makes for strength against foes from without and for prosperity within.

"I have much enjoyed the pleasure of making a speech here before you, and I am glad to meet western men at the edge of the west. I am glad to get in touch with your views, for while in the matters I have referred to the views of those who dwell in the west cannot be based on chastened experience of the actual difficulties of the situation, still they are the views of vigorous manly men, and that is the foundation of everything worth while.

"I have much appreciated the cordiality of my reception, and if any of you come to London, I hope you will still find me a member of the British house and I hope, some day, a little higher up in the administration of affairs. In any event you will find me in a generous mood for every Canadian. I am sorry to part with you all, and hope to meet you again in the future." (Loud cheers.)

Vote of Thanks

The Hon. Wm. Templeman rose to move a vote of thanks. He said in part:

"We must not disperse without expressing our appreciation of the magnificent address which we have just heard. If Mr. Greenwood thoroughly enjoyed speaking to the Canadian club, I am sure that I am speaking for all of us, when I say that he did not enjoy it half as much as we did listening to him. His speech was interesting, instructive and encouraging.

"When Canadians get on these question of the unity of the empire and contributing to the navy, we feel that we are skating over thin ice, and we seldom discuss it at our public meetings. But we realize that the question of the unification of the empire and ultimately some action on the part of the self-governing colonies in regard to the navy are rapidly forcing themselves upon us.

"But Mr. Greenwood is a Canadian and he knows. But I would remind him that Canada is growing along these lines, and is assuming certain responsibilities formerly borne by the old country. We are extending the Canadian militia and some day may have a small navy of our own. I am sure I hope so. Admiral Kingsmill, a Canadian, who has distinguished himself in the Royal navy, has recently been put at the head of our fleet of fishery cruisers, a fleet which we hope to extend and ultimately to build up into a small navy to act, of course, with the British navy. But this is a large question. In the meantime our guest has expressed no sentiments to which every Canadian may not heartily subscribe.

The vote of thanks was seconded by H. G. Barnard, K.C.

Proud of Their Guest

"I have much pleasure," said he, "in seconding this motion, and to say that we as Canadians are very proud of Mr. Greenwood and his career in England. We seldom see a Canadian going to England to take up a career, possibly because the opportunities for success are greater in the newer country. But after his address today, I, for one, no longer wonder at the success he has achieved. I confess I wish I could induce some of his confreres to accompany him on his trips to Canada.

"One day a boy was sent by his father to a law office to begin the study of law. On his return that night, the father asked him how he liked the law.

"'Oh, I don't know,' replied the boy. 'I think I am sorry I learnt it.' (Laughter.)

"I don't say that is exactly the situation, but unquestionably the home authorities have had to deal with questions without as much local knowledge as they should have had.

"We shall watch Mr. Greenwood's career with interest, but I hope that it will not be so long as he anticipates before we shall have Imperial federation.

Mr. Greenwood Replies

In reply, Mr. Greenwood said: "I much appreciate your kind vote of thanks to which I listened with one of those blushes supposed to be the refuge of the weaker sex. I understand that these two gentlemen are bracing themselves for one of those genial contests which make life worth living for a man, even if for one of them there must be that chastening experience, which I have so often endured. I have often thought of the text, 'Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and He loveth me much.'

"I am glad to see Mr. Ralph Smith here. He is an old Durham man, and on the terrace of the house of commons I have frequently talked of him with the northern members.

"It is a strange thing that I ever went to England. I am sure I don't know how I came to do it. But now that I am there to remain there is nothing more encouraging than to feel that one carries the good will of one's countrymen. I would not like to forfeit that. A Canadian I am, and a Canadian I shall always remain. Formerly the Canadian was at a discount in England, but now he is at a premium, and we must keep up the market. I hope the name Canada will become more and more the synonym for all that is strongest and best. In thirteen years I have seen the names of Canada lifted from something like good-humored contempt to a pedestal far above the American and all continental names." (Loud cheers.)

Those Who Were There

Mr. Hamar Greenwood sat on the right of the president, and on his right again was Dr. T. J. Jones, an old friend of Mr. Greenwood's father at Whitby. On the president's left were the Hon. Wm. Templeman, Ralph Smith, M.P., and H. G. Barnard, K.C.

Among the others present were: Judge Lampman, Chas. H. Lugrin, Arthur Beanlands, Rev. T. E. Holling, Dr. Earnest Hall, Arthur W. McCurdy, Wm. Humphrey, J. D. Todd, James H. Lawson, Jr., C. F. Todd, R. W. Perry, John Nelson, Jas. Forman, R. E. Gosnell, Joseph Peirson, T. J. Ryan, F. W. Jones, John A. Wood, B. C. Mess, F. Napier Denison, Peter Turner, B. H. John, John A. Turner, T. M. Sturgess, C. H. Ellacott, Wapton Runnalls, Fayall Gunnison (Juneau, Alaska), G. S. Seaton, W. M. Brewer, Angus B. McNeill, B. C. Nicholas, Lawrence Macrae, W. K. Houston, J. P. Hibben, Lindley Crease, G. F. Jeanneret, C. W. Peppett, H. S. Ashton, Frank I. Clark, A. J. Brace, A. V. Robins (Vancouver), Grotty Little, Edwin Coverdry, Robert W. Clark, Harry H. Malony, George Carter, H. A. Munn, Noah Shakespeare, Arthur Robertson, G. M. Carter, John Walsh, George D. Walsh, W. S. Terry, Alex. Peden, H. Dallas Helmcker, J. S. Gibb, D. M. Eberts, H. A. Ross, John Cochrane, J. L. White, Jas. Porter, John W. Morris, W. H. Hunter.

MUST USE FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE GIVEN

School Board Cannot Divert Proceeds of Loan to Other Than Specified Object

That the school board has no legal right to appropriate a portion of the funds raised under the recent School Loan Bylaw No. 556, towards the purchase of two sites and the erection of a new school in the north end and devote the money to the paying off of the indebtedness on the Victoria West school, the funds for which proved too scant by reason of the discount at which the bonds were sold, is the opinion of the city barrister. The school board has taken the stand that, as the bonds issued under the School Loan Bylaw No. 554 to raise funds for the erection of the Victoria West structure were sold at a discount and the amount realized was several thousand dollars short of the anticipated amount while the board has been led to believe by last year's council that any deficiency would be made good by the city, the balance required up to the par value of the debentures should be paid by the city. The city, on the other hand, disclaimed any responsibility, maintaining that the board must accept the amount for which the bonds sold, and that had it required the face value of the debentures, provision should have been made by asking that a bylaw for a larger amount be submitted.

The matter was recently discussed by the school board with the finance committee of the city council, when it was decided to get an opinion from the city barrister as to whether the board could legally take part of the funds autorized by the bylaw passed last spring and apply it to the paying off of the deficiency under the Victoria West School Bylaw, this amount to be later replaced out of the city's ordinary revenue of next year.

The city barrister's opinion is that such a step cannot legally be taken. His opinion, as given to James L. Raymur, city comptroller, and forwarded to the board, is as follows:

James L. Raymur, Esq., Comptroller,
City Hall, Victoria.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your request for an opinion upon the question as to whether the monies borrowed under Bylaw No. 556, and not required for this year, may be appropriated for the time being to make up a deficiency arising under Bylaw No. 504, and later replaced out of the ordinary revenue of the city for 1909, I beg to say that such a course would be technically misappropriation money. A similar question arose some years ago in the city, and monies were similarly appropriated and afterwards restored. A royal commission was appointed to inquire into such matters, and the foregoing facts were disclosed. The then royal commissioner, Sir Matthew Begbie, stated that he felt in duty bound to severely condemn the action of the city officials responsible for such a course, but he added that outside of his official opinion as commissioner, he thought it was a very good stroke of business by the council, inasmuch as otherwise the council would have had to borrow money at 6 per cent, when it already had monies on hand sufficient for the purpose, in respect of which it was only drawing 3 per cent.

However, the safe course for the council to pursue is to introduce a new bylaw to enable it to borrow sufficient money to meet the deficiency.

(Signed) W. J. TAYLOR.

STUDENT OF WHALES FROM WEST COAST

Roy W. Andrews, of Museum of Natural History, Says Whales Will Be Extinct

Roy C. Andrews, of the department of mammals and birds of the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from a five months' trip to Vancouver island, where he remained until July, and then went to Tyee, Alaska, on the south end of Admiralty island, says a New York despatch of yesterday's date. His work was getting measurements, notes and photographs of the Pacific whales, to discover whether they are the same as in the Atlantic. He saw more than 200 whales of different species killed with a harpoon gun. From the masthead of a whaling vessel Mr. Andrews, through field glasses, studied the whales in every position. He made measurements of the dead whales and took 300 photographs of whales in the water. Speaking of his work Mr. Andrews said yesterday:

"The whales have been hunted so extensively that they will soon be extinct. The relationship of one species to another is practically unknown. Fortunes are being spent on fossils, and here is a race of mammals slipping away. At New Foundland, where the whales were formerly found in great numbers, there are now only a few, as they have been driven from the feeding grounds and killed. While the Atlantic whales have been studied this is the first time that data such as I have gathered have been obtained in regard to the Pacific whales. It will be embodied in a monograph."

OPERATIONS ON TUNNEL SCHEME

Work to Begin Upon Big Project in Boundary—Subsidiary Companies

Phoenix, Sept. 12.—From information just received from Richard Armstrong, one of the promoters of the Greenwood-Phoenix Tunnel company, in Chicago, actual operations on the proposed long and deep tunnel between the two Boundary cities will shortly commence, and those interested locally state that there is every reason to believe that before the end of the year substantial progress will have been made in driving the three million dollar hole in the big hill.

The company is stated to have been successfully launched with a capital of $5,000,000, in which the following companies or properties have become interested: Strathmore, Nelson and Cameo Fraction; Crescent and Crescent No. 2; last Chance Mining Company; Prince Henry Mining Company; Preston Mining Company; Defiance and Fraction, and Chicago B. C. Mining Company. These will be absorbed in the first mile of the tunnel.

It is now the intention of the promoters to incorporate a tramway company in conection with the tunnel company, to be kijown as the Greenwood-Phoenix Tramway Company, Limited, for the purpose of securing additional privileges for the successful carrying out of the tunnel project. Application will be made by Richard Armstrong and T. A. Woodruff of Chicago, and Duncan McIntosh of Greenwood to incorporate the company, under the Tramway Company Incorporation act, for the purpose of "constructing, equipping and operating a single or double track tramway under ground, commencing at a point in the city of Greenwood and running thence easterly under ground toward and to the city of Phoenix."

The plans for the tunnel site and report of the engineer although not definitely passed upon, have been generally approved by the promoters of the project, among whom especially interested are: Richard Armstrong, formerly a resident of Grand Forks, but now a resident of Chicago; Edward F. Johnson, secretary of the Crescent Mines, Limited; Dr. S. Peacock of Chicago, who is said to be an eminent mining engineer and represents Col. T. L. Dickson, president and chief shareholder of the Crescent mine; Thomas A. Woodruff of Chicago, and Duncan McIntosh of Greenwood.

These gentlemen have all been over the ground of the proposed tunnel and have been able to go into the matter intelligently, interesting many Chicago capitalists.

The tunnel is intended, of course, to tap rich bodies at great depth, give natural drainage and eliminate the expense of hoisting and hauling by bringing the ore to the mouth of the proposed double track tunnel, on or near the Strathmore claim, at the minimum of expense.

The project, if completed in its entirety, would mean the expenditure of perhaps $3,000,000, and would reach the Phoenix mines at a depth of 2,000 feet in a tunnel three and a half miles in length.

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Hungarian, per bbl	$7.75
Snowflake, per bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00
Foodstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	$1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	$1.75
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	$2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs	$1.85
Barley, per 100 lbs.	$1.70
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs	$1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	$2.10
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	$2.15
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	$2.15
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton	$15.00
Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton,	$20.00
Vegetables	
Celery, per head	.15
Lettuce,	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.20
Onions, 6 lbs.	.20
Green Onions, 3 bunches	.10
New Potatoes, per sack	1.25 to 1.50
Cauliflower, each	.15
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.02
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.05
Green Peas, per lb.	.08
Beans, per lb.	.10
Egg Plant, per lb.	.25
Tomatoes, per basket	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Cucumbers, each	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	.25
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.40
Eastern, per dozen	.30 to .35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	.20
Neufchatel, each	.05
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	.20 to .25
Best Dairy, per lb.	.35
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.50
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb	.40
Alberni Creamery, per lb.	.40
Fruit	
Grape Fruit, per dozen	$1.00
Oranges, per dozen	.25 to .50
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Figs, cooking, per lb.	.08 to .10
Apples, per box	1.00 to 1.75
Bananas, per doz.	.30
Figs, table, per lb.	.25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	.15
Raisins, table, per lb.	.25 to .40
Pineapples, each	.60
Peaches, Wash., per lb	.10
Peaches, Okanagan, per box	$1.50
Plums, per basket	.25
Melons, Cal., each	.05 to .20
Watermelons, each	.25 to .50
Bartlett Pears, Cal., 3 lbs.	.25
Grapes, Cal., per basket	.60
Apples, Cal., 3 lbs.	.25
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb.	.30
Brazils, per lb.	.30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	.75
Almonds, Cal., per lb.	.30
Cocoanuts, each	.15
Pecans, per lb.	.30
Chestnuts, per lb.	.30
Fish	
Cod, salted, per lb.	.10 to .13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	.08 to .10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	.15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
Smoked Herring	.12½
Crabs, 2 for	.25
Black Bass, per lb.	.06 to .08
Oolichans, salt, per lb.	.12½
Black Cod, salt, per lb.	.12½
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
Salmon, fresh white, per lb.	.08 to .10
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	.10 to .12
Salmon, smoked, per lb	.20
Shrimps, per lb.	.25 to .30
Smelts, per lb.	.08 to .10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	.12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	.20
Meat and Poultry	
Beef, per lb.	.08 to .18
Lamb, per lb.	.15 to .25
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to .20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15 to .18
Geese, dressed, per lb	.18 to .20
Guinea Fowls each	$1.00
Chickens, per lb.	.25 to .35
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to .15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20 to .25
Hams, per lb.	.18 to .20
Hares, dressed, each	.75
Bacon, per lb.	.25 to .30
Pork, dressed, per lb	12½ to .15
Rabbits, dressed, each	.50 to .65
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	.50

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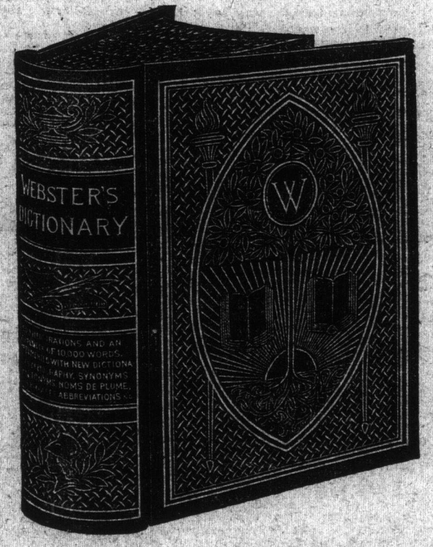

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