

LAW

Canada R.

most partisan admit that enjoyed such a quoted states showing by the reciprocity the United eted to it on ted only the resident Taft benefited the

es-friend Mr. "He was a some day will be my friend, Laurier; but den says the and Mr. Monk tonk is the He hears a the House Mr. Sifton has the reciprocity ing except to point. But mes of Sifton revenge. If he, he detests y, Overthrow

HOME ORIENT

of Empress Here on ru

in their home and fast on ruck of the members of Empress of city Tuesday Shosen Kaisha t. Kori. The left in good they expected any will soon in her present long and as possible so for the trans-rew short time, rew who ar-d by the vesen there was m they re- Among the he following: d Miss Alice August Obel Soldin, C. George King, x. C. Jensen, uns, Charles

uld not have vining of the wing the ter-ship had just set in and he are always of that kind, the vessel's eeding slowly with his chief with sharp The scene of miles from by mariners the strength imagined.

of the men not the only effects of the Two of the apense fleet r manner by the lifting of pper to sight earings, saved same fate as conditions it the accident and the evi-exonerate the

tons of cargo Pacific by the charged near- The local ywing: Fur- 300 sacks; 0 casks; 0 million dollars.

ERMAN.

Member of Meeting of rs.

At a meet- sioners held ley of the city dence, sprang a struck Alder- It took the pvincial Con- Graham and a aliceman to his s a cell in the under way geant Nottley

ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

"Pa, what is this free trade the boys talk about when they say reciprocity will lead to free trade?" Hastily dropping the Sunday Colonist the father said, "William, I will tell you." He always said "William" when he intended to be profound. "You see this loaf of bread here? Well, that loaf is free trade. I cut you off a slice—that's reciprocity—and hand it to you. You eat it. If you like it and want more you come back and I give you another slice. If you are satisfied with what you've got you don't ask for any more. See?" Then William bowed a wish of relief and whispered, "It doesn't seem to be such a dreadful thing after all."

WHO DOUBTS IT?

Halifax Chronicle.

Canada is the most loyal section of the whole British Empire. It is, unquestionably, far more genuinely loyal than even the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has not yet learned to regard the Empire as something apart from itself and its own special interests. Canada has. Canadians see in the Empire the embodiment of a magnificent idea—the idea of world-peace, but heart-united. World-peace bound together by sentiments of national friendship, under the old flag and the old King of our race.

GOOD FOR B. C. PULP.

Ottawa Dispatch.

Mr. Christie W. Lyman and Mr. Rodolphe Paginastacher, officials of the International Paper Company and of the Manufacturer Paper Company, respectively, two of the leading paper manufacturing concerns in the United States, who are in Ottawa, say that if the scope in the next House is, 30 Liberals, 5 Conservatives. With reciprocity as an issue, we think its opponents will do well to keep their old belt on as many as five seats in the House of the Dominion so vitally interested in its success.

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

(Galt Reformer).

West of Ontario there are 35 House of Commons seats, held in the last Parliament by 18 Liberals and 17 Conservatives. It should surprise no one that the scope in the next House is, 30 Liberals, 5 Conservatives. With reciprocity as an issue, we think its opponents will do well to keep their old belt on as many as five seats in the House of the Dominion so vitally interested in its success.

HEWERS OF WOOD.

Winnipeg Tribune, Independent.

Mr. Atkins is awfully afraid that the provinces will become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the people of the United States. Yes, in the way that Englishmen are "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the nations in the world. There is no small matter in selling our products to the peoples of any country on the face of the globe.

EAST AND WEST.

Ed. York. Speaking at Red Deer, Alta.

Reciprocity makes the West prosperous. It makes the East prosperous, too, and that shouldn't be forgotten. "The first year I went to Ottawa I was in the house representing the West. I saw long drawn sorrowful faces. The next year those same faces had a big smile, with one of those happy looks. What was the reason? Why the first year western crops were low, and the following year they had a good crop.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Worcester, Monmouthshire. — Aug. 22.

There was a recurrence at Tredegar last night of the unaccountable riots against Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread last night to Ebbw Vale and Rhymney, where Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in riotous charges by the police.

MAILS GOING BY P. & O.

English letters and papers for Orient via Empress of China Cancelled.

(Special to the Times.)

London Aug. 22.—In consequence of the accident to the R. M. S. Empress of China, the preventing her sailing from Vancouver on September 1 as scheduled, the Postmaster-General has cancelled the mails she was to carry to China and Japan, and these will be routed by the P. & O. as formerly, before the Empress was wrecked. A successful bid for the line.

SWIM GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—The feat of Hesel Langenour, who swam the Golden Gate Saturday in 1 hour and 23 minutes, was surpassed by Miss Schmidt, a University of California student, who swam the same course in 42 minutes and 30 seconds.

Miss Liba Scheffeld and Miss Schmidt, sisters, also swam the Golden Gate, the former in 44 minutes and the latter in 45 minutes. Desch, who once before made a successful attempt to swim the Golden Gate, was taken from the water early within 100 yards of the finish. The young swimmers swam out mile from Point to Lime Point. The shore was crowded with spectators on both sides.

COMMISSION IS APPOINTED

WILL INVESTIGATE RAILWAY LABOR TROUBLES

Jas. R. Macdonald Denounces Employment of Soldiers During Strike

London, Aug. 22.—The commission appointed to inquire into the troubles between the railways of Great Britain and their employees, which led to the recent strike, was announced by the government in the House of Commons to-day.

The chairman is Sir David Harris, who was under-secretary for Ireland in 1893-1902. The railroads are represented by Sir Thomas R. Ellis, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and Sir Chas. G. Beale, vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham. The representatives of the men are Arthur Henderson, Labor member of parliament for the Barnard Castle division of Durham, and John Burns, chief labor correspondent of the board of trade.

In naming the commissioners, Premier Asquith briefly congratulated the country that the clouds had lifted, adding amid cheers, that the fewer words said in regard to the past at the present moment, the better. James Ramsay Macdonald, chairman of the Labor party, who took a prominent part in the negotiations for a settlement, told the house that if the strike shown on both sides during the course of the negotiations prevailed in the future relations, the country had heard the last of railway strikes in this day and generation.

However, he was unable to resist making a heated denunciation of Home Secretary Churchill and the employment of soldiers during the strike. He declared that the department which had played the most diabolical part during the whole unrest was the home office. Mr. Churchill's bulletins on the situation, he said, were "mischievous and inaccurate and the expressions of opinions therein were not sensible and who do not understand the nature of the circumstances with which they are dealing, but who desire to find themselves in the newspapers day by day."

Parliament adjourned until October 24th.

ALASKA LAND LAWS.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Representative William Wagner of New York is in the next House is, 30 Liberals, 5 Conservatives. With reciprocity as an issue, we think its opponents will do well to keep their old belt on as many as five seats in the House of the Dominion so vitally interested in its success.

DIES AFTER LONG SLEEP.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 22.—Alva Garnett, the young man whose week's sleep has been putting physicians, died yesterday. Garnett was supposedly in good health when he retired on August 12, but he never awoke or spoke again, although he continued to take liquid nourishment and seemed not to be losing strength until Sunday.

WILL MAKE CONFESSION.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—After a conference with Attorney-General Hogan and County Prosecutor Turner, Col. Rodney Diegle, has announced that he will make a complete confession of his part in the recent night of the unaccountable riots against Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread last night to Ebbw Vale and Rhymney, where Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in riotous charges by the police.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

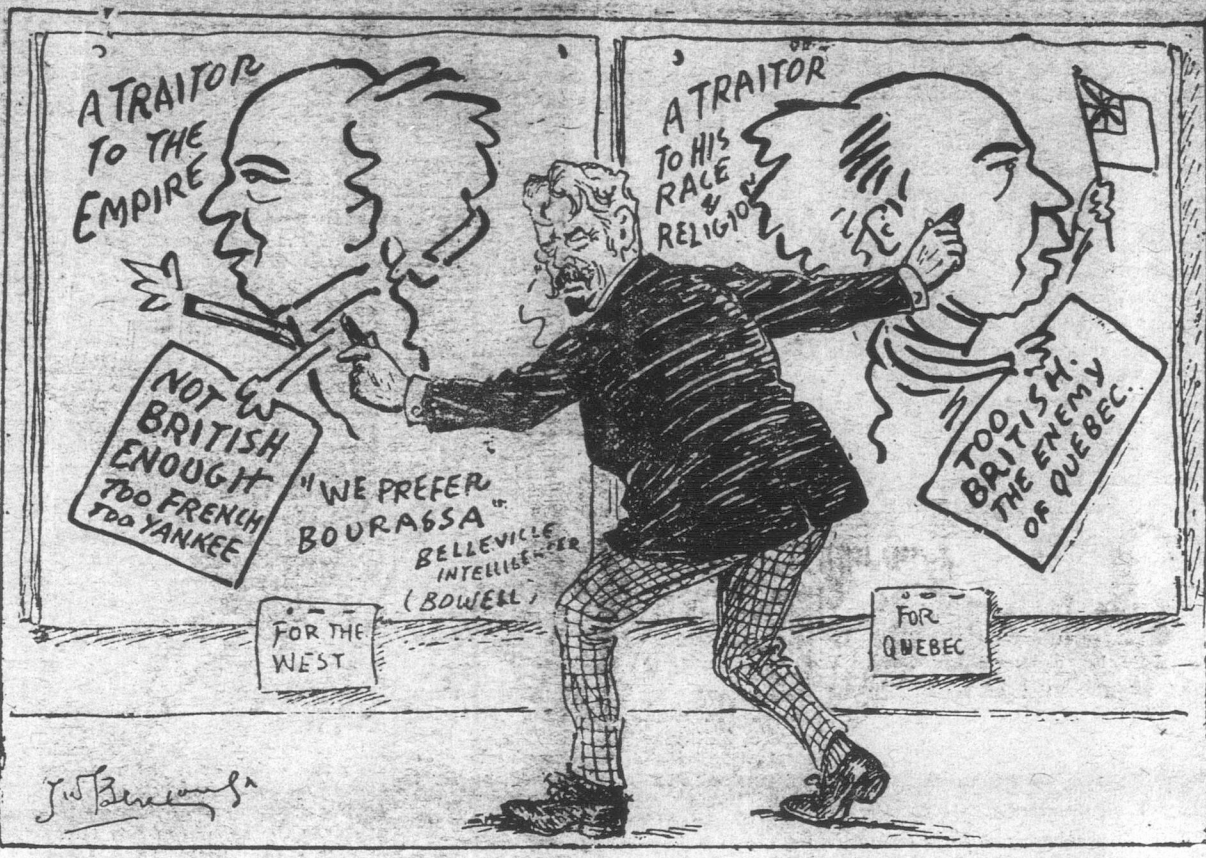
Nelson, Aug. 20.—Five years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by W. H. Bullock-Webster, stipendiary magistrate, on R. Foster, who robbed the Dominion Express Company of \$305.50 when he rifled the safe in the baggage car of the Rossland train. The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence and that his mind was a blank regarding what happened. "I don't remember receiving my injuries," he said, referring to his face which still showed evidence of the attack of Alan Forrester, the express messenger, who caught Foster and regained the stolen money.

"Drink is no excuse," said His Worship in passing sentence. "If you were drunk it only means that liquor brought out your true nature."

At the preliminary hearing after telling how Foster boarded the train at Trail, Al. J. Forrester said that the accused, who appeared to be intoxicated, sat on the safe within 18 inches of witness' desk. The theft was discovered when Mr. Forrester had his attention drawn to the disappearance of the safe. He found two packages of money, one of \$80 and another of \$225 were missing. Witness found Foster in the baggage car where he denied stealing the packages. As the train slowed down near Trail, the accused tried to jump off, but Thurms accused tried to jump off, but was captured by witness, who found the money in his pockets.

noticed his hand in the safe," said the stipendiary magistrate, who told of Foster's actions in the baggage car. "Then I saw him tear the end off an envelope and I told him what I thought of him."

Mr. Bird, who told Mr. Forrester of what he had seen.



AMBIDEXTERITY!

Mr. Bourassa-Bourden, the heading artist of the Conservative vaudeville.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER RETURNS TO MONTREAL

Will Bring His Campaign in Quebec to Close This Week

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned here to-night and was met by Lady Laurier. To-morrow the premier will attend the funeral of the late Mr. Beauchamp, M. P., at St. Hyacinthe. He will conclude his campaign in this province this week and will leave Saturday for the Maritime provinces. After a week there he will return to continue the fight in Ontario and the west.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 22.—Max D. Cormier has been chosen Conservative candidate for Victoria.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Liberal candidates were nominated yesterday in both North and South. Hon. W. L. King was again chosen in North Waterloo, while Dr. Sylvester, mayor of Preston, was named by the Liberal convention of the south riding.

Orangeville, Aug. 22.—Dufferin Liberals yesterday nominated D. B. Brown of Orangeville to oppose John Best.

Knowlton, Aug. 22.—Hon. Sydney Fisher was yesterday afternoon unanimously voted to resign by the Liberal standard-bearer in Brome county.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—The following list of opposition candidates in Montreal district has been given out from Conservative headquarters here: Bagot, T. Marcell, Beauparlant, J. G. H. Bergeron, L. Brome, H. G. Baker, C. B. Blais, J. H. R. Blais, H. Blais, C. D. White, Soulanges, C. A. Lortie, Stansfield, D. W. Halsey, Terrebonne, B. Nante, Three Rivers, Dr. L. P. Normand, Vandreville, D. Macdonald, Wright, L. Cousin, Yamaska, ex-Judge Quilwick.

St. Boniface, Man., Aug. 22.—The convention of the Provincher Conservatives held here yesterday nominated Mayor J. A. F. Beau.

TO INVESTIGATE RATES.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—The city council yesterday appointed an expert to ascertain whether or not the telephone rates charged in Montreal are in excess of those in Toronto. The Bell Co. will be asked for permission to examine its books, with a view of ascertaining its earnings and annual outlay.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS.

New York, Aug. 22.—New York won the second game of the series with Chicago by a score of 6 to 5 to-day and by so doing displaced Chicago as the top of the National League.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 22.—Preston Montgomery, a Joseph Creek cowboy, who shot and instantly killed Loren Hawks near Astoria, Wash., on Sunday afternoon, was acquitted by the coroner's jury, the verdict being justifiable homicide. The testimony showed Montgomery's wife had been attacked by Hawks, and that her husband had come to her rescue.

MISTAKES WIFE FOR BURGLAR.

Kittanning, Pa., Aug. 22.—George Golden, a leading merchant of Wyckeboro, Pa., was arrested to-day charged with the murder of his wife. He was released on \$10,000 bail for appearance August 31. Golden maintains he shot his wife in the belief that she was a burglar.

SIR WILFRID STILL HAS FIRM HOLD ON QUEBEC

Tour Proves Prime Minister Continues to Retain Confidence of Electors—What Liberal Policy Has Done for Canada.

St. Julien, Que., Aug. 22.—The impression that Sir Wilfrid Laurier still occupies the foremost position in the estimation of his Quebec compatriots was further strengthened at yesterday afternoon's meeting at St. Julien, Montcalm county, a little town on the Canadian Northern railway. It is almost exclusively a tobacco-growing district this, and the feeling against putting the leaf on the free list was brought out by more than one speaker. Although St. Julien was but a few years ago an outpost of civilization in this province, the building of a railroad through the country has developed it wonderfully; and every one of the 2,500 farmers who listened to the speakers gave evidence of the prosperity and good conditions prevailing in the district.

Sir Wilfrid made some pronouncements of interest to the districts, chiefly with regard to the extension of the railway, which will soon be built to St. Donal, and then to connect with the Transcontinental.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted with hearty outbursts of cheers when he arose to speak, and the applause was prolonged until he had to quell the clamor with upraised hands. It made a picturesque sight. The spot chosen for the meeting was directly in front of the handsome Basilica, where a draped platform was erected. Over the whole of the green sward in front extended the crowd, following with interest and appreciation the remarks of the speakers. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that his birthplace was in immediate proximity to this town, being in St. Lin. He said a word or two in praise of Mr. A. D. Lafortune, the member who, he pointed out, shared with the premier the honor of being "inspired" daily in the columns of the *Devoir*. The object of a political policy, he said, "is to augment the prosperity of a country, create riches where they were not and augment them where they exist."

"That is what I have aimed at for fifteen years, and after all we have succeeded in a reasonable measure. I see before me a few faces that were formerly blue in complexion: Let them tell me when Canada has been so prosperous as during the years when Laurier was in power. My policy has not been one of empty and sonorous brass. It has been one of action."

He said that the Liberal policy had been one of action.

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RECIPROCITY ILLUMINED BY EDITOR-ECONOMIST

Opens up Immense Future for British Columbia Fisheries, Contains no Danger to Fruit-growers, Relieves Consumer of Breakfast-table Taxation—Its Relation to World Politics.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Liberal campaign in the city of Victoria opened with a bang last night. The Victoria theatre was the fort from which the first gun was fired, and the big gunners were J. S. Cowper, the brilliant and well-informed editor of the *Prince Rupert News*; Duncan Ross, the stalwart Liberal who has just been chosen to contest and later represent Comox-Atlin; and T. D. Patullo, another *Prince Rupert* gentleman whose disinterested advocacy of the Liberal cause is as valuable as it is genuine. Of course, the central figure of the meeting was J. S. Cowper, the economic thinker of the west, who has already done much to explode the grey dreams and fallacies which the opposition endeavors to instill in the public mind in regard to the effect of the ratification of the reciprocity proposals. Along these lanes of controversial subtlety and argumentative possibility the speaker drove his "reciprocal" team with the ease and thoroughness of the man who knows the way by heart, leaving an impression on those who metaphorically accompanied him that the others who lagged behind were suffering from ophthalmia and could not see the light.

In his hands reciprocity became an object lesson capable of a better understanding and a consequent higher appreciation. Illustration and example revived their original purpose by exhibiting an unfailing appropriateness to the issue, and arguments lost their stolid redundancy in their logical and logical relation to the ratification of the scheme of thought. His words applied with equal forcefulness to the whole of the Dominion, but more particularly did he lay himself out to display the benefits which the reciprocal pact offered the province of British Columbia. He took up all the arguments upon the fish, lumber and fruit issues and placed himself on the side of the benefits which in such a manner that those who ran might read that whatever the United States stood to lose Canada certainly stands to win.

Nor did he confine himself to the purely economic aspect of the case. The larger sphere, or the world aspect, was auspiciously termed it, was not less important though probably less obvious to the man in the street. In a sentence he called the annexation cry down for ever—a truly pregnant sentence, showing that Canada's continued relation to the motherland as an integral part of the British Empire was absolutely essential to the continued security of the United States.

Throughout Mr. Cowper's address the audience listened attentively, punctuating his points with appreciative applause. Praised Mr. Templeman. Mr. Cowper, when called upon by Aid. W. H. Langley, who occupied the chair, was accorded a hearty reception, his reputation as a speaker apparently having preceded him. After thanking the audience for its warm reception to a stranger within the gates, as he called himself, he started in to treat of the question of the day, namely, reciprocity. He said:

I intend as far as possible, to devote myself on this occasion to a discussion of the reciprocity issue on which in the present campaign Mr. Borden had asked that a referendum be taken. Before I do that I want to pay a tribute to two causes. The first is to the ladies of Victoria for coming out on this occasion for this question of reciprocity. It is a very important one for the women who are the purchasing agents of the households—and I remember, too, that the great Liberal party to which we all belong has a great duty to perform in getting votes for the women of Canada. (Cheers.) When I remember the fight that has been carried on for the past eighty years by the Liberal party alone of the great parties, since the passage of the great reform bill to the last election, throughout the British Empire, for the right of men to vote I feel that the Liberal party could not stop now until it had secured votes for the other half. (Applause.)

I also want to pay my humble tribute to the Hon. William Templeman, and I think the presence of so large a *Prince Rupert* contingent here to-night is a tribute in itself which they feel they must pay to him for serving them so well. (Cheers.) I can think of no finer tribute than was paid him by a man whom I heard say, "It is a good thing when it can be said of a man that his word is as good as his bond," but I can say this, that he is better than his bond. (Hear, hear.) He has fulfilled more promises than he has given out. He has given more things than he promised us, and in season and out of season he has been an excellent representative. (Applause.)

It was with the greatest regret that the men of the Skeena district heard that he would not run again in their interests but he would take his chance in his home constituency of Victoria and he hoped in a fair and square fight, pass their judgement upon him. (Applause.)

Truths About Reciprocity. I do not desire to attempt to steal away your hearts or lure away your imaginations by any fancy speech or artificial form. Many peculiar things have been said about the reciprocity pact but one of the most peculiar I have yet heard of was that uttered by Mr. Bergeron at Regina, who attributed the pact to the fact that Mr. Fielding had fallen a victim to the "wiles of the Devilish of the White House." That is a diplomatic way of saying that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Taft had got together and fixed up reciprocity. But on the front benches at the meeting where the utterance was made were press representatives, and one of them thinking that he would doubtless help his readers to a better appreciation of the simile undertook to interpret it, and did so indicating that the only Devilish of the White House was Mrs. Taft, thereby regaling his readers with the suggestion that Mr. Fielding had succumbed to the charms of Mrs. Taft. (Loud laughter.)

It behoves one therefore in speaking on such a subject to stick very much by the card. (Laughter.)

Hamilton's Economic Fallacy. I want to give if I can a little of the history of the reciprocity negotiations. We have to go back a long way. We have to go back to the time when the states to the south of us were colonies of Great Britain, when after the revolution was declared, they decided to set up housekeeping for themselves. Under Alexander Hamilton, that child of genius, they incorporated in their form of government the tariff policies of the older countries. It was an economic fallacy and that the balance is only the result of a large number of economic processes. (Applause.) It has been said by an original thinker that no man liveth unto himself. Far more true is it that it is impossible for a nation to live unto itself. No nation can bind itself up within its territorial limits and boundaries and be a complete social organism. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowper went on to say that he thought there had never been a nation which exemplified the idea of a protective nation. But yes, there was one, and that was the tiny nation on the island of Juan Fernandez, where Robinson Crusoe, and his man Friday, held their kingdom. They had everything to make them healthy, wealthy, and wise. But they were shut out from the world.

He could imagine—because Robinson Crusoe saw a British merchantman coming to his rescue—that he would think he might be coming to open up trade relations with him, and that would mean that his kingdom was coming to an end. He could imagine Crusoe considering that he might barter a few goats in return for rifles, barrels of powder, or ready-made clothes. If Crusoe had been a protectionist he would have said, "This is a terrible transaction for the island of Juan Fernandez. Here we are going to sell this ship-captain ten goats for twenty cents, and he is going to give us two rifles, two kegs of powder, a phonograph, and a banjo, worth \$500. Our imports are going to be worth \$500, and our exports only twenty cents." And man Friday, when he brought in his statement as chancellor of the exchequer, would then be obliged to show that his import was enormously exceeded his exports.

Man Friday might say "We will have a tariff: a tariff will save the situation." And Crusoe might say "To catch up to these imports we will have a tariff of \$1,000 upon those things which that terrible captain wants to put into this kingdom of ours." To have a tariff of \$1,000 against those rifles, kegs of powder, the phonograph and the banjo they would then turn in and pay the \$1,000 out of their own pockets. (Laughter and applause.)

In a thousand examples, continued the speaker, he could show them that this balancing of imports and exports was not a sane one. He did not wonder that Hamilton made a mistake a hundred years ago, but those gentlemen who had lived a hundred years after Hamilton made his error could not see what history had written so plainly.

(Concluded on page 7.)

RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

Sir John Thompson, then Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons in 1894, said:—

"I may say, Mr. Chairman, that communications were indirectly made with the United States government to the effect that Canada would be glad to know of any desire or willingness on the part of the United States government to take measures toward the extension of trade between the two countries, and that Canada would be willing to reciprocate with due regard to the industries and interests of Canada, and with due regard to the revenues which would be necessary to Canada. At a subsequent stage an officer of this Government went to Washington for the purpose of seeing whether it was the desire of the United States Government, or of the committee then having charge of the subject in the House of Representatives, to enter into communication with the Government of Canada on the subject of tariff concessions on either side of the line."