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The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the

THE CAMPAIGN.

should permit himself to be influenced by the possible general result. There are principles at stake in this elecwhich call for a decision on the tion which call for a decision of the propert of the electorate, and these principles are not affected by the probabilities as to the defeat of the government. The Conservative outlook all over the Dominion is excellent. Mr. borden, who is not given to making extravagant claims, is confident of success. Very unreasonable claims are being made on behalf of the Liberals. As both sides cannot win, the duty of each voter is to cast his ballot as he each voter is to cast his ballot as he thinks the interests of his constitu-ency and his duty as a patriotic Can-adian demand. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken a very lofty tone. He de-clines to discuss what he calls "petty matter" and save "his soul is turned has taken a very lofty tone. He declines to discuss what he calls "petty matters," and says "his soul is turned toward greater things." This sounds very well, indeed, but knowing as we all do, the exceeding astuteness of the Premier as a politician, is there a man who supposes that if he could confound his opponents on these "petty issues" he would not long ago have done so? It is all very well to centre your soul on great things, but it would be better for the country to stop the leaks in the treasury. It is undoubtedly an unhappy thing for Canada that so many things affecting the honesty of the administration of its affairs have been alleged and not only not been dilsproved, but been established beyond all question. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, greene in the contemplation of plans all question. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, serene in the contemplation of plans whereby he may link his name with whereby he may the fact that gross that of his country, the fact that gross extravagance, monumental recklessness and downright dishonesty have been brought home to his government, may seem "petty," but fortunately for the country there are tens of thousands of voters who, with as keen an appre-ciation of the future of the Dominion as the Premier, consider that honesty welfare of the country as the "greater things" for which only he has eyes.

In conducting the present campaign the Colonist, as its readers know, has dealt chiefly with the gentleman who has represented this constituency for the last few years. We have referred to the general policy of the government, but our principal object has been to analyze the record of Mr. Templein administration is as vital to the the last few years. We have for the government to the general policy of the government, but our principal object has been to analyze the record of Mr. Templeman as a public man, as the representative of this city in the House of Commons and of this province in the Dominion cabinet. In doing this we have presented numerous matters which seem to us to call for explanation. As yet no explanation of any kind has been forthcoming. We infer that none can be given. We feel justified in assuming that there is no possible answer to the criticism made upon his course. It seems hardly credible that, if he had any answer to give, he

THE "NEAR EAST."

In the United Kingdom, Turkey, the Balkan principalities, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and, to a certain extent Persia are spoken of as the "near East." A very remarkable movement is in progress in that part of the world. There is no occasion to movement in Egypt and direct it rather than oppose it. One suggestion made is that "limited self-government" should be granted to certain munici-palities, but Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who palities, but Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who knows almost as much about Egypt as knows almost as much about Egypt as any man living, doubts if the people of that country will be satisfied with anything less than an elective parliament and a responsible government. If the "Young Turkey" movement is successful, and constitutional government is established in that country, it is difficult to see how it can be refused to Egypt, which is much better fitted to exercise it than the European country, especially as in its case the new system would be inaugurated and conducted under the supervision of Great Britain, which is under a pledge it or retire from the country as soon as it is in a metitor.

prevented is one of the most promising signs of the times. The conditions, which have arisen in the Balkan Pennsula, are of such a nature that less than half a century ago hostilities would have been the immediate consequence, if they had occurred then. The Treaty of Berlin was a compact of great importance, yet it has been violated by one of the parties to it, name. Austria-Hungary, and been inferior position, denying them rights

disregarded by one of the beneficiaries of it, namely, Bulgaria. The whole agreement, out of which Disraeli brought "peace with honor," has been overturned and a new adjustment of boundaries has become necessary. The dual monarchy has taken a step, which in the very recent past would have set all Europe by the ears. It formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Servia, resentful at this, has clamored for war, and her soldiers have driven of a declaration of independence on the part of Bulgaria, hitherto a tributary principality of Turkey. recall that not so very long ago the movement of an army corps was looked upon as a sufficient provocation for hostilities, we must realize dict upon the Laurier governmen, and the gentlemen who are candidate; in its behalf. No one can forsee the way in which the ballots will fall, and we do not think that any intelligent voter should permit himself to be influenced by the possible ossibility of international rupture is

It is a matter for profound satisfaction that such serious questions as have arisen out of the action of Bulgaria can be dealt with by the powers Doubtless the terrific consequences of an European war make for the solution of all international ques-brought about, does any man, who not ground for the belief that an improved tone in the sentiments of rulers and peoples has much to do with it? No longer is the ambition of one man able to determine whether or not the giant armies of Europe shall meet in condict. Doubless the growing that such a demand could be refused that an improve the sentiments of the sentiment of the se conflict. Doubtless the growing strength of the popular will has much to do with this, but may we not also believe that among the rulers there is a greater appreciation of recognition. a greater appreciation of responsibility than obtained in the time, say, of were being denied rights accorded Napoleon? The world is growing betto all other people? If we adter. We may be a long way yet from a period of disarmament and the estab-lishment of an international police to take the part of standing armies, but we are moving in the right direction.

BRITISH HOME TRADE.

British foreign trade is enormous, but it sinks into insignificance whe compared with its home trade. In a speech by Mr. Asquith we find the statement that whereas British foreign trade in 1907 was £426,294,596, the home trade was £4,262,045,960, or nearly ten times as great as the foreign We take one industry out of The British export of shoes and leather was valued at £2,000,000 whereas the home consumption was worth £45,000,000. The total wage-bil of the United Kingdom is, according to Mr. Asquith between £700,000,000 and £750,000,000, whereas the wage-bill of his course. It seems hardly credible that, if he had any answer to give, he would remain silent. We think that in saying that he stands convicted before this constituency of inefficiency as a representative of the province we are fully justified by the facts.

The outlook for Mr. Barnard's election is excellent. It is exceptionally good. From all sides he is in receipt of promises of support, and among good. From all sides he is in receipt of promises of support, and among those who are going to vote for him are many who have not hitherto been identified with the Conservative party. If nothing interferes to prevent the splendid progress he is making, Mr. Barnard will be returned as the city's representative by a fine majority. He is making a clean and honorable campaign and deserves success.

It is desirable to proved thinks that protection will receive its death blow, for it says when they understand the protection will receive its death blow, for it says when they understand the protection will receive its death blow, for it says when they understand the matter anyway. The first part of the complaint is worthy of notice, and we propose to discuss it upon the hypothesis that it is true, although we all classes will jein in the hope that his present illness may prove but temployment from a man who has employment from a m mand from foreign competitors. What-ever may be the result of the indus-

THE RACE QUESTION.

Dr. John Beattle Crozier has been movement is in progress in that part of the world. There is no occasion to make any additional reference to the don Daily Mail, and in the course of Bulgarian incident, the Young Turkey movement, or the action of the Cretars. Those have all formed the subject of many news items and editorial can befall a nation, this mixing of ject of many news items and editorial comments. The development of a very active public sentiment in Egypt has not received much attention, and yet it is very pronounced, and of very great importance to Great Britain especially. A very strong feeling of nationalism has arisen in that country, and it seems to have a quesi-religious origin. At least it is akin to the movement that is taking place among Mohammedan peoples in Persia, Turkey and elsewhere—a feeling that the time has come when the followers of Islam ought to assert their right to govern themselves. The best observers realize that the British government must take cognizance of the growing national movement in Egypt and direct it rather than anyons with the point and the pointer can befall a nation, this mixing of incan befall a nation, this mixing of increds, and codes of morality is the one which, when once it has been allowed (it matters not for what reason) is of all political complications the most irremediable by any and every known instrument for the uplifting of mankind—whether by the exhortations of the pulpit or press, by legislation, by the goodwill of all concerned, or even (if the races are any way evenly matched) by physical force itself, short of a war of extermination—as indeed, the negro problem in America. Austria-Hungary, in the Balkans, in Ireland and in India bear only too elo-quent and despairing witness.

to retire from the country as soon as it is in a position to govern itself.

Still less will it be possible to deny to Egypt what is granted to Persia, and we must remember that the still response to the still response t we must remember that after Egypt comes India. Truly Asia is pregnant with tremendous problems.

THE BALKAN QUESTION

ciple, because there can be no solid social, economic or political structure that rests upon "an inferior race."

Any superstructure built thereon would be as unstable as water. Those It is too soon to say that peace has been assured in southeastern Europe, but the mere fact that war has been so far averted and apparently will be prevented is one of the most promising signs of the times. The conditions

town there would be small colonies; throughout the country districts they would be found singly or in groups everywhere. They would drive the everywhere. They would drive the workingman out of the country; they would drive the fishermen from the sea; they would drive the farmers from the fields. They would do this because they would work more cheaply, live more frugally and labor more persistently than white men. Their very presence would not only prevent white men from coming to the country, but it would force out the white men, who are here, for one of the men, who are here, for one of the axioms of racial relationship is that the white man and the yellow man will not work and live side by side. ions by peaceful means; but is there knows anything whatever of Japanese a few days' sail from our shores, would be the ships of one of the greatest of the world's naval powers, whose people mit the Japanese without restriction. and Japan may sooner than we expect demand that we shall do so—we cannot expect to treat them differently from the manner in which we treat other immigrants, whose coming is

> tions as to health and the amount of money they shall have in their pockets. What is today true of the Japanese may tomorrow be true of the Chinese China may have just as great a surprise in store for the rest of the world as Ja-pan had. We will be mad if we delude ourselves into supposing that we can deal with the Oriental question on the supposition that the Oriental races are "inferior" and will be content to be treated as inferiors. And herein lies the secret of the great wrong done to Canada by the Liberal ministry in refusing to obtain a qualification of the Japanese treaty reserving the right of Japanese treaty reserving the right of state papers to remain in hiding that Canada to restrict immigration. Japan length of time. was willing that there should be such a qualification a few years ago; but no one imagines that she will be willing when the term of the treaty expires. The mischief has been done, and it will require greater efforts to undo it than are likely to be made by a Premier who declared in the content of the region a Premier, who declares himself out of sympathy with the demand for Japanese exclusion, or by a government which maintains such a man as Mr. Preston at Tokio, who is a declared advocate of free admission of Japanese

unrestricted, save by certain regula-

ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

Some one has been writing to the Lotbiniere is seriously ill will occasion ing that a young Englishman, arriving in that benighted burg, has a poorer elsewhere throughout the Dominion. Chance of getting employment than the representative of any other nationality. He also complains that Englishmen has been in poor health, and as he is now the lack-halled at the clubs simply representative of any other nationality. He also complains that Englishmen are black-balled at the clubs simply because they are Englishmen, a statement which is probably founded upon the experience of some one who failed of election. It is not a very serious a marked degree he endeared himself matter anyway. The first part of the complaint is worthy of notice, and we have the proposes to discuss it upon the hy-

sult of our own observations, preference will be given to him if he is of British nationality. We do not say English, because preference is not given to the Englishman over the Scotsman, or the Englishman, or the Australian, or the Canadian. Most Canadian employers prefer a Canadian, because he is more likely to know the ways of the court appetite for turther information, but though details of the project are lacking, it is understandable that it cannot be otherwise than a most incompanion. likely to know the ways of the country, but between the others there is not any preference. It all comes to the adaptability of the applicant for the adaptability of the applicant for joint display of colonial manufactures the work for which he applies. Not very long ago a rather good-looking fellow came into this office and announced: "I am a British journalist."

Now that expression sets the average newspaper man's teeth on edge, nevernessions are the average newspaper man's teeth on edge, nevernessions are the British Empire. That Canada will make a brave showing at this exhibitations. the less he was asked what he could do, and he replied that he had written several leading articles for papers, which it was the misfortune of the Colonist never to have heard of, and he would be glad to write leaders for the Colonist never to have heard of the colonist never to have heard of the plan will be awaited with great interest. the Colonist upon European topics. He supposed that there ought to be a place in the Colonist for such a man. He was told that there was no opening for him. Later another nice-looking young fellow came in, and he introduced himself in the same way. He also was asked what he could do, and he said that he could report speeches, go out and get news and generally make himself useful. He was asked to leave his world's governments. The editor-in-"Canada," replying to Dr. Crozier, says that the only real danger of an Oriental influx into British Columbia will arise from their exercise of the franchise. It says there are occasions when "an autocratic government is the only possible government," and it would have the government of British Columbia autocratic as regards the Orientals. "If they come, they must accept the position of an inferior race, and there must be no trifling with that position by the short-sighted humanitarian."

To the newspaper writer in some for correct of England it may be very sattation for an British Columbia resting upon in British Columbia resting the the was asked to leave his and generally make him self useful. He was asked to leave his in daily communication with the sid useful. He was asked to

that are given to all white men and all black men, indicates an exceedingly superficial comprehension of the question. The man who says that, if the says that, if the Japanese are allowed to enter the

tion. The man who says that, if the Japanese are allowed to enter the country freely, they must ultimately be given the franchise and every other privilege accorded white men, may be "a short-sighted humanitarian," but he is more likely to be a man of practical common sense, who knows what he is talking about.

Let us suppose a case. Throw down the bars against Japanese immigration and in a few years they would be in this province by hundreds of thousands. In every city there would be great colonies of them; in every small town there would be small golonies;

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that Connection of the Board of Trustees to provide separate quarters for the Christian and Japanese children attending the public schools of the city is in accord with the wishes of the community on the matter, and as the arrangement is said to be satisfactory to the parents of the Oriental pupils, it would appear that what promised to be a very knotty problem has been amicably adjusted.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that the double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific between Winnipeg and the Great Lakes is "the greatest engineer-ing triumph that has been witnessed on this continent." This is because the exceptionally difficult work, involving much blasting and operations of great magnitude, was carried on with nterruption to traffic. Sir Thomas says that his company has now four hundred miles of railway under construction.

The extraordinary revelations at the trial of Messrs. Morse and Curtis, of-ficials of the National Bank of North America, now in progress in Nev York, are hardly calculated to inspire renewed confidence in the financial institutions of the United States. A youth in his teens was used as a "dummy" to draw funds from the bank to the extent of \$310.000. Our friends to the south of the line always do everything on a large scale. All bank-looting records have now apparently been broken.

Chief Justice Hunter has made som Chief Justice Hunter has made some recommendations in respect to street car equipment which we trust the B. C. Electric Railway Company will take to heart. While we are disposed to believe that the company takes every possible precaution to ensure the safety of its passengers and prevent accidents, in the face of the remarks of the Chief Justice it is clear that the religious took in the safety is in rolling stock in use in this city is in some important respects not so well equipped as similar stock in other

When boundary disputes press for settlement our friends to the south of the line have the convenient faculty of being able to unearth from their archives maps tending to clearly es-tablish their claims. This has hap-pened in respect to the dispute over the boundary about Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine, which, it is said, was con tinued for no less than one hundred and twenty-four years. The amazing thing about this announcement is that It was possible for these valuable

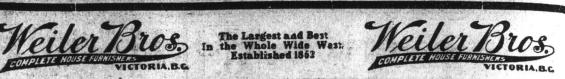
The terrible disaster which overtook have raged in the eastern portion of the continent of America. One of the impressive features about the matter is that in the very districts which are now being laid waste by fire, a few days or at most a few weeks, may bring all the rigors of winter, with its blizzards and heavy have raged in the eastern portion of the continent, of America. One of snow storms arise the east extremes follow fast on the keels of each other.

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Every lady should have a tube of this matchless cream upon her toilet table. It keeps the face delightfully fair and smooth and the hands delicately white. Excellent for a gentleman's use after shaving.

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For the Bedroom, this is an ideal carpet. Perhaps the room treatment is blue—the blue and ivory Brussels

is the one to choose. If green and white are another room's colors, ask for the green and white Brussels. The selection of the proper carpet means a more joyful and inviting room. There isn't any other carpet so easily kept clean, none at the price that will stand so much hard wear.

—Hide the Ugly Pot With a Jardiniere-

The "taking in" of the plants will probably necessitate the purchase of a new Jardiniere or two. You have many plants worth "saving," and ugly pots or boxes won't do for the

We have provided an excellent collection of Jardinieres, and at present are offering these at interesting prices. Some splendid styles from the best makers at home and abroad are shown, and all are priced most reasonably, indeed. See these on our first floor.

The Linen Shop The Bedding Store The Drapery Dept.



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There is an excellence about Weiler Linens which is unmistakeable. Fineness, of course, but body too-the durability and lustre that only pure flax properly treated through every process of manufacture can give. Ours are the kinds that every housewife takes most kindly to, and the reasonable prices should arrest the attention of every economically ineper. We you to remember, when comparing prices on linens, that these goods of ours represent the best productions of the largest Irish mills, and the quality is fully guaranteed by these mills, backed also by our own guarantee of satisfaction. Visit this department on our Second Floor, and view the offerings.



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Keep your eyes open when buying Blankets—open the blankets also. Look for burrs. Look at the color. Weigh them. Feel them. Don't buy blankets because the price is little—the quality may small indeed.

Our buying has been carefully done and we shall be pleased to display them your inspection. Every one clean and sweet; full weight and liberal in size.

All sorts of other bedding needs also, and it matters not what your bedding necessities may be, we confidently believe there is no establishment better vestigation.



We have a Drapery Department in charge of experts in the adornment of homes, which is prepared to carry out your schemes in lace decoration. Or if you are not decided upon your "Scheme" come in and let this department discuss the matter with you. There is absolutely no charge for this advice. In materials we show by far the largest and best choice equipped to supply your needs of most modern ideas. You'll than this shop. We court inget modern goods and expert service here. Try it.

-New "Royal Doulton" Ware Has Just Arrived---See It-

One of our Government Street windows is filled with sample pieces from the last big shipment from the famous Doulton Potteries, just placed on show. Royal Doulton Ware is world famous, and that it is popular with Victorians is evidenced in the way past shipments have disappeared from our showrooms, and in the eager manner in which the many choice bits have been purchased by shoppers who chanced to see the marking of this shipment dur-

To the collector there is much in Royal Doulton that should appeal, and for the homekeeper who desires something of unusual distinctive merit for her table, there are many choice pieces

We advise that you at least see the window showing, though we would much prefer that you come inside and handle these pieces, for they are just as delightful to handle as to gaze upon. May we not have the pleasure tomorrow?

TOBY JUGS-Plain, several sizes at, each, 50c, 35c and 30¢ TOBY COCOA JUGS-At, each .. \$1.50 SUGARS & CREAMS, at, per pair, \$1.50, \$1.00 and TEAPOT, SUGAR & CREAM-Many styles, at, per set, \$6.50, \$4.50, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50

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