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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Laurier ministry has made the Chinese question an issue in the campaign, locally at least. We do not expect that this matter will enter into the consideration of the voters outside of British Columbia to any great extent, for it never did come home to them, but it is properly a subject upon which the voters of this province should pronounce. As they decide so likely will be the decision of the Parliament of Canada when the law comes up for consideration.

The attitude of the Liberal party in regard to the Chinese was stated by the local Liberal paper a few days ago, when speaking of the Chinese Exclusion Act now on the statute book it said: "it is a bad law." Mr. Templeman, in a speech recently delivered in the Victoria Theatre, is reported to have said that the present law would have to be changed by the substitution of such a system of restricted immigration as is in force by agreement between Canada and Japan. Mr. Justice Murphy, in his report upon the fraudulent entry of Chinese, laid special stress upon this point. As we do not understand it to have been a part of Mr. Justice Murphy's commission to suggest new legislation, we probably do him no injustice if we assume that he made this recommendation because he knew it would be acceptable to the government. Certainly he would hardly have gone out of his way to recommend to the government a course unacceptable to that body. Our recollection is that an opinion similar to those attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and has never been received. We think, therefore, it is evident that, if the Liberals are returned to power and a Liberal contingent is sent from British Columbia, we may look with certainty to a repeal of the Chinese head tax.

Is this repeal desirable? Are the people of British Columbia content to try an experiment in the restriction of Chinese immigration by agreement? These are fair questions, and we propose to try and deal with them fairly. The first point to which we desire to direct attention is the difference in population between Japan and China. Japan has not very much more than one-tenth the population of China. If immigration into Canada is permitted to Chinese in the same proportion to the population as is permitted in the case of Japanese the country will soon be overrun by Chinamen. A second point is that there are certain radical differences between China and Japan. The government of the latter country has no wish to encourage the emigration of its people, but on the contrary desires them to remain at home. There is a vast work in Asia for the Japanese to do, and the government has no wish to see its fighting force reduced by the emigration of the youth of the country. Korea and Formosa, not to speak of Manchuria, furnish scope for the activities of Japan for a long time to come. Moreover the Japanese are all individually inspired by fervid patriotism, and their loyalty to their emperor is such that they obey his decrees without question. No such sentiment dominates China. The government is a faccid thing; the nation is a huge mass, like a jellyfish. You cannot say of any part of it "This is China." There is no personal loyalty of the population to the throne. There are no nearby fields where the surplus population can find room to establish itself. There is no government with which an agreement can be made, which will hold itself responsible for the enforcement of it. Remove the head tax and trust to the restraining force of an agreement, and a horde of Chinese will find entrance into Canada in spite of everything we can do to prevent it. In saying this we do not think we are oversteering the case in the slightest degree.

In view of these considerations, is it wise for the people of British Columbia to give carte blanche to the Liberal ministry, should it be continued in power, to abolish the head-tax and substitute an agreement with the government of Peking? This is an issue in the campaign which cannot be avoided. It is a very serious issue. To many people it will be a far more serious issue than reciprocity. There are hundreds of working men who will ask themselves what they will gain by the alleged reduction of the cost of living if they are to find their wages reduced by unlimited Chinese competition.

JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIS  
John Chapman Davis is dead. To later arrivals of Victorians this announcement will not mean very much, but to those who are familiar with the history of the city and especially with its medical history it will signify a great deal. The very full obituary notice of the deceased gentleman given elsewhere renders unnecessary any extended reference to him here. It is better that we should speak of him as a factor in the community. It was in the practice of his profession that he did the city and the province the greatest service, for he more than any other man placed the profession of physician here upon the high pinnacle it now occupies. He was unquestionably a great man in his line of work, and if his lot had fallen in a wider sphere, his fame would have been world-wide. His fellow practitioners appreciated his talents without jealousy. He possessed the confidence of the whole community to an exceptional degree.

Dr. Davis was a member of a family that gave two premiers to British Columbia, one of them having been also Chief Justice. There was intellectual force of no common kind behind such men as he and they. Of late years Dr. Davis was unable to take any very prominent part in public affairs, but the time is not so very long ago when he was rightly considered one of the most influential of Victoria's citizens. His death was not unexpected by his relatives, neither was he himself under any misapprehension on the subject. He knew for a long time past that the end was near. In him Victoria has lost one who, if he had been physically able to live out a full rounded age in active life, would have taken a place that no one else has ever aspired to fill.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES

The demand of the Liberal press that the opponents of the Laurier ministry shall confine themselves to the single issue of reciprocity recalls the case of the fat man, who was going to fight a duel with a thin man. He insisted that the proportions of his antagonist should be chalked out upon his own person and that a shot outside of the line should not count. We are quite willing to take that view of the present campaign and are willing to admit that shots outside of the line designated by our Liberal friends shall not count in the matter of marksmanship, but for ourselves we propose to hit where we can. We are also asked to consider the arguments made in favor of reciprocity by people living in other provinces. That is reasonable enough, but it affords no ground for refusing to consider the arguments against reciprocity which influence people in this province. Each part of Canada must speak on this issue according as the proposed agreement will affect each part respectively. British Columbia cannot reasonably be asked to vote for reciprocity because Alberta wants it, if Alberta does want it; neither can we expect Alberta to oppose the agreement because British Columbia may be opposed to it. It is about three thousand miles from Victoria to Sidney, and along a boundary of such a great length there will of necessity be a diversity of views. British Columbians will do pretty well if they master the agreement as it will affect them directly, and its general effect upon the future of Canada.

There is no doubt at all about the disadvantage which reciprocity, as proposed, will be to the fruit industry. That has been demonstrated over and over again. We know all that is said about the importance of enabling the people of the Prairies to get their fruit more cheaply; but this does not afford any reason why the fruit-raisers of British Columbia should be forced to compete on unfavorable terms with the fruit-raisers of the United States. One of the reasons why Alberta may vote for reciprocity is the expectation that it will give the province cheaper fruit; but this reduction in price, which will apply to the fruit from British Columbia, is surely not a reason why British Columbia should vote for reciprocity. It is just as good Canadianism to ask the people of Alberta to be willing to pay a little more for their fruit, in order that a great industry may be built up in British Columbia, as it is to ask the people of British Columbia to be satisfied with less for their fruit and to see one of their chief industries handicapped, in order that the wheat-raisers of Alberta may save a little money on their fruit bill.

We are told that it will be an advantage to British Columbia to have the United States market thrown open to her timber. But will it be? A couple of months ago our evening contemporary was endeavoring to demonstrate that lumber can be produced more cheaply in the States of Washington than in British Columbia, and we were told that this was because the cost of food was less in the United States than here. How can we hope to compete successfully with American mills in their own markets, if this is the case? But granting that we can do so, what need was there to be in a hurry to give something for this privilege. The British Columbia millmen would have been better content to see the Prairie market preserved from them than to have a so-called new market opened to them. The desire of some of the people on the Prairies to continue to have lumber from the United States upon the terms in force hitherto has been a handicap to lumbering in Brit-

ish Columbia, and this handicap is not removed or offset by the free admission of our lumber into a market, where we are told similar lumber can even now be produced more cheaply than it can be here.

Canada will not gain a concession under the agreement that she could not have gained without it by the exercise of a little patience without giving anything in exchange. Whatever advantage will arise from the free admission of Canadian products into the United States Canadian producers would have enjoyed in a little while without conceding anything to gain them. Mr. Taft did not enter upon negotiations for reciprocity until he saw that the people of the United States were ready to grant the things which he was willing to concede. We are often told that we are not conceding much by comparison with what the United States is giving up to us. That, if true, only demonstrates that the United States was ready to give us the free admission of our products without compensation. Mr. Taft's position was substantially that the people of the United States need Canadian raw materials in their business, but if he could induce us to pay something to induce them to take them, his country would be that much ahead. He would probably have agreed to take even smaller concessions from Canada rather than not have reached an agreement. All he wished was to "save his face."

Messrs. Fielding and Paterson enabled him to do this and a great deal more.

It seems to be understood at Ottawa that Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan will enter the Laurier cabinet if the government is sustained.

A very serious state of things is developing in London because of the dock laborers' strike. It is earnestly to be hoped that an early solution of the difficulty may be arrived at.

Evidently our evening contemporary has been called to time in regard to its opposition to the Chinese head-tax. It's altogether too late, good friend. You should have thought in time what you were saying.

An Ottawa despatch to the Halifax Chronicle says the Liberals have good hopes of carrying Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. The Liberals in Ottawa may feel that way; but the Liberals in British Columbia indulge no such fond and foolish hopes.

We did not suppose that all the silly people lived in the United States, but we did not suppose that any Canadian was silly enough to burn the American flag or any Canadian papers were silly enough to call the performance an exhibition of patriotism. But you never can tell.

The evening paper says it is not authorized to tell what the Liberal candidates will promise to do. We did not ask that. We asked what the "solid seven" did when they had things their own way. Come, neighbor, it will not take up very much space to give the information. Play up like a sport. The first thing you will know people will think you cannot tell anything.



# SPECIAL OFFERS FOR SATURDAY SHOPPERS

## The Key to the Situation

We expect that after today we will have quite a bit more room to put the new shipments that are arriving, as we expect that many who have not had the opportunity of visiting the big MAKING ROOM SALE will come today and inspect our special offerings. We have made many substantial reductions on our high QUALITY goods. The store is open until 9:30 tonight.

### Announcement

To induce the people of Victoria and vicinity, the new as well as our old customers to visit our beautiful up to date store oftener, we have decided to inaugurate every Saturday evening SPECIAL SALES of 25c and 50c articles worth in many instances double this amount.

Tonight see our first Special Sale of Assorted Beautiful Ivory-finished Jardinieres. Special Saturday Evening Sale Price, each ..... 50c  
Assorted Beautiful Decorated and Plain Teapots. Special Saturday Evening Sale Price, each ..... 25c

Do not fail to come and see these great values as well as our regular assorted stock.

### BIG REDUCTIONS

## Hand Painted Austrian China

Some of the most magnificent Hand-painted Austrian China ever shown in this city is now on display on our main floor, and has been reduced to prices that will make sales fast. If you want to secure a few pieces of this artistic china make your visit early today.

After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers. Reduced to, per dozen ..... \$8.00	Bon Bon Dishes. Reduced to, each ..... 75c
Tea, Cups and Saucers. Reduced to, per dozen ..... \$10.00	Shaving Mugs. Reduced to, each ..... 50c
Breakfast Cups and Saucers. Reduced to, each ..... \$1.00	Syrup Jug, with Plate. Reduced to, each ..... 75c
Berry Dishes. Reduced to, per dozen \$3.75	3-piece Sets—Teapot, Sugar and Cream. Reduced to ..... \$2.00
6-inch Plates. Reduced to, per dozen \$7.50	7-piece Chocolate Sets—Consisting of 6 cups and saucers and coffee pot. Reduced to ..... \$5.00
Coffee Pots. Reduced to, each ..... \$1.50	Cream Jug. Reduced to ..... 50c

## SPECIALS FOR TODAY Allervale Teapots reduced to, each - 20c Allervale Bowls reduced to, each - 5c

# Specials From Our Furniture Department

<b>Combination China Cabinet and Buffet</b> —Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. Size of china cabinet on top 14 x 13 1/2, with mirror at back 23 x 11, with round shaped glass doors and handsome carving throughout. Three drawers in centre, one of same partitioned off and lined with green plush for cutlery, etc., with door to cabinet at either side, and large linen drawer below. Stands on handsomely carved legs and feet. Reduced to ..... \$37.50	<b>Golden Oak Arm Chairs</b> —Very substantially made, and great value at this reduced price of ..... \$4.00	<b>Settee</b> —Golden finish, of fancy design, upholstered back and seat. Reduced price only ..... \$20.00
<b>Golden Oak Dining Room</b> —Reduced for our Making Room Sale only, each ..... \$27.50	<b>Golden Oak Diners</b> —Reduced for our Making Room Sale only, each ..... \$27.50	<b>Solid Oak Chiffonier</b> —Golden finish, oval shaped British beveled mirror, size 20 x 12, top 22 x 17 1/2, with 5 large drawers. Exceptionally fine value at the reduced price of ..... \$15.00
<b>Hall Seat</b> —Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, handsomely carved figures on back with carved arms. A great sacrifice at the reduced price of ..... \$37.50	<b>Parlor Chairs</b> —Mahogany, finish, upholstered in pretty material, carved backs and fancy shaped legs. Reduced price for our Making Room Sale, only ..... \$10.00	<b>Mahogany Washstand</b> —Highly polished mahogany, 36 x 18, serpentine front, has 1 drawer and 2 doors to cupboard below, supported by claw-shaped feet. Reduced price to ..... \$18.00
<b>Golden Oak Dining Chairs</b> —With cane seats in two different designs. Reduced in price to ..... \$3.00	<b>Settee</b> —Mahogany finish, upholstered in pretty tapestry design, with slight carving on back and neat design in sides. Reduced to ..... \$25.00	<b>Solid Oak Dining Table</b> —Golden finish, extension, 40 x 40, square when closed, 5 shaped legs. The Making Room Sale Price ..... \$9.00
<b>Golden Oak Dining Room</b> —Leather upholstered seats and slight carving on back. Reduced to ..... \$4.00	<b>Chiffonier</b> —Golden finish, 33 x 17 1/2, slightly carved piece at back, with 5 extra large drawers. Nothing to equal this piece for the bedroom at a reduced price of ..... \$10.00	We also have them in a great assortment at ..... \$3.00



## Summer Comforts and Helps

You will enjoy a visit examining the many Summer comforts and helps that we have here for you. There are several reasons why you should buy your Summer Furniture here. The quality is of the highest and they are all made to last; they are the very latest from the leading factories and the prices are right. We always can quote right prices because we buy right.

SEE OUR SHOWING OF SUMMER CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES, Etc., &c., IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS

<b>Meat Safes</b> —The right kind at the right prices—	
Folding Seat Safes, each ..... \$3.75	
Folding Meat Safes, each ..... \$4.25	
Folding Meat Safes, each ..... \$4.50	
Large-size Meat Safes, golden finish ..... \$5.00	
Lightning Ice-Cream Freezer—only a few left, the best that money can buy—	
2-quart size ..... \$2.75	
3-quart size ..... \$3.25	
Hammocks in big variety of styles.	

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

# WEILER BROS

Quality True Test of Economy

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

THE R

During the distinguished soldierly proving himself a Nigger who was a and Septimius Danubian territory of one of Marcus, but Commodus, lit was in the habit one. During his grew impatient upon Albinus but he resisted a he exhibited a recognize him a was slain and crown, his indign he was urged to ing himself with Senate and Pe birth but great advance himself mon soldier to Eastern army of to covet the th him for his cou ian population of lenient governo murder of Pe was a great should assume s subject kings of Nigger was natu regarded his el tainty. Unfort action too long too strong for advised ease in Rome.

Meanwhile When he lea Pertinax, he ca made an impass store Rome to h ed the deeds of colors, and pro imperial autho wrongs. To m promised each \$2,000 of our n proof against s keeping with th hailed as Imper in April, 193. S emperor, did no tion good. He for Rome. He ahead of his se whole distance, nor did he per than he asked the cities hailed heard of his ap he learned that surrendered to his reign was deavored to pr approaching ar to rally to his although with much preferred in the habit of He put forth e self to him, b pearance of th able to assem populace. He c rus, but that a sibility of his guard of six hu left his presen night or day, s sleeping fully a out from Rom the Apennines they enrolled th so Severus ca Rome. There shed blood unl desire to influ he hoped to re the Praetorian Julian and give he would rega Guards receive their way of ap to his death, s attached to the

The first ac reached the v and the Prae armed on a lan obeyed the co surrounded by spears. Mour dressed the th reproached the them unworth erful denuncia think that onl that their rig feited, that th mitted to bear come within a of death. W erus had gone and seized the fences. There the disgraced fate with wha Having th erus entered ficial act was Pertinax with