The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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PLAYING FAIR.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, having with his own hands made all the necessary arrangements for the political funeral of Mr. Haultain, now remarks that he is "dead and buried." We are not quite so sure about that. We fancy there is still enough of British fairness in the electorate to be willing to assist at a very lively resurrection when the elections come on in the new provinces. No man in Canada was probably more unfairly dealt with than Mr. Haultain. He was politically sand-bagged. Lord Grey, in addressing the school children of Regina on the day of the inaugural ceremonies, referred to the name of Regina as meaning the Queen. He, therefore, called them "children of the Queen," and counselled them as follows: "Among the virtues of that distinguished true prince and princess is the love of fair play and a fearless determination to do nothing that is mean or dishonorable. I would, therefore, say to you children of Regina, children of the Queen, just to you boys, that you are under a special obligation to keep the high standard of fair play in your schools and over this city, and never allow it to be lowered except over your prostrate bodies. * * * Strain every nerve to win the prize, but rather die than win the victory by foul or dishonorable means."

We should not like to say that Lord Grey had the political tactics of the "machine" in the Northwest in mind when he used that language, but the people do not have far to seek for a practical application. They will probably act upon it in a way that His Excellency little dreamed of when he spoke as he did. Mr. Haultain, as premier, might not have been able to carry Saskatchewan. The electors might have said "we are tired of you, and want new blood." Mr. Haultain, as a public man who has been unjustly treated, may obtain such a measure of sympathy as will return him victorious. There is a limit to which the methods by which he was superseded can be carried, and in the last analysis the people love nothing so much as fair play. If Mr. Haultain had wished to curry favor with Ottawa and swallowed his convictions on certain matters, he could probably have been premier today. He took the course which he thought was right and he has been punished for it. He is, so far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been able to lead to his extinction, "dead and buried." If the electors do their duty and follow the advice of Lord Grey, he will have a glorious resurrection. Men of Mr. Haultain's stamp and standing cannot be extinguished at the dictum of any single man, however high and mighty his position may be.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

We have had a great deal of criticism about the news we get from the Associated Press, both as to the trifling and unimportant character of a good deal of it relating to events thousands of miles away, which have no possible interest for Canadians, and for not one of one thousand American readers who may happen to be in our midst, and also as to the distortion of British news which comes through American sources. This news, as one writer expresses it, comes to us from the pens of American press correspondents in London written for the American Associated Press at New York, used by 3,000 United States newspapers, and incidentally by the Canadian journals, which thus get a cheaper service than they could themselves obtain. "It gave," says this writer, "too often an ignorant, prejudiced or hostile view of British matters, and always and everywhere the view of a foreign people unacquainted with the workings of British politics, the trend of British institutions and the peculiar characteristics of British social life. It catered to anti-British feelings and eliminated to a great extent whatever stood to the credit of Great Britain in domestic or external policy, in home or imperial development."

To remedy this to some extent there was in 1903 organized the Canadian Press Association, which included a number of the leading newspapers of Eastern Canada, Liberal and Conservative, and was subsidized by the Dominion government. This was for the purpose of getting an independent and unprejudiced news service from Great Britain and about half a column of special despatches each day has been the result. This was supplied by two newspaper reporters sent from Toronto to undertake the work. Mr. Castell Hopkins, writing in the Canadian Graphic, does not think this service has been satisfactory, as representing real British sentiments. He gives a number of instances in which news of a sensational character has been cabled over which misrepresented the facts, and gave undue prominence to certain things and to certain expressions of views on the other side of the Atlantic, quite out of focus so far as their relative importance was concerned. Some of these incidents, such as the fuss over the Alaska Boundary decision, the reference to Scholes, the Canadian Henley winner, as "a foreigner," the allusions to Lord Grey's Toronto speech, are familiar to our readers. What is charged is that the opinions expressed by the most representative newspapers of the standing of the Times are seldom quoted, while editorials in comparatively obscure papers are made much of. We thus, it is held, get a distorted view of British public sentiment, and certain matters which, because they happen to have some little interest to Canadians, though exciting no interest at all in the Old Country, are magnified in such a way as to give an entirely wrong impression of their importance.

In making his criticisms, Mr. Hopkins does not, perhaps, duly allow for the newspaper instinct for news that excites interest. The representative at the other end of the cable, who is supposed to supply his half column of matter every day, is no doubt at his wits' end at times to supply copy that will be readable. He is always on the lookout for the incident which will give that spice to his news that is not always found in the more staid British journals. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Canadian Press Association, if it is to fulfil the mission for which it was called into existence, to see to it that the representatives in London should have a due sense of the responsibilities of supplying authentic and properly balanced cable despatches. Canadian sentiment is naturally very much influenced by a service of that character as to events and feeling across the water, and too much stress cannot be laid upon the judgment that should be exercised in preparing the news for transmission. It should be more than readable; it should be thoroughly reliable.

What is stated by Mr. Hopkins in regard to the service is that "Men have been appointed to the responsible post of correspondents in London who have no sympathy with that basic principle of preserving the unity of the Empire which even anti-Imperialists profess; no knowledge of any special or expert kind regarding the past, the present or the possible relations of Canada with the other countries of the Empire; no capacity for winning, or any apparent desire to obtain, the confidence of the public men of Great Britain, with a consequent presentation of news to our people which the United States Associated Press could not command and which would, in time, make the Canadian Associated Press a necessity to leading American papers as well as a source of strength to our own. Instead of this appreciation of a great opportunity, we have a series of despatches which are either consistently dull as dish-water or sharp through some sting in the tail of a quoted utterance."

THE PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

The Montreal Gazette returns to the question of the increase in the provincial subsidies, to be discussed at the proposed convention of provincial premiers, to whom it refers as the "raiders," as though they contemplated taking the Dominion treasury by storm, instead of by quiet and constitutional methods. It quotes from the speeches made by Sir A. T. Galt and George Brown in 1865 to show that the intention of the framers of Confederation was that the arrangements made with the provinces should be final and unalterable. Let us, for argument's sake, assume that the statement is true—and in all probability it is true—what does it prove? Not that the position which the provinces take now is not a logical and a necessary one. It only goes to show that the framers of the B. N. A. Act, however wise and prudent they may have been—and we must give them every credit for far-seeing and comprehensive statesmanship—could have foreseen everything or made adequate provision for the financial requirements of the provinces for all time to come. The conditions of Canada have changed so much since the year that Sir A. T. Galt and George Brown gave utterance to the sentiments quoted by the Gazette that you might as well try to publish that paper on the same kind of printing press that was used in 1865, as to expect the country to get along with exactly the same kind of financial arrangements that were adequate then. No part of the machinery of Confederation was so much of an experiment as the financial features, because it was quite impossible to anticipate the developments of the future. The expansion which has taken place in the country, and the development that has followed upon the opening up of the country, has really worked in a way unfavorable to the provinces financially. The responsibilities of the provincial governments have increased with population, while, on the other hand, the resources of the provinces in the way of timber and lands, have been gradually becoming less. In some of the provinces practically all the land and timber have been alienated, and in all of them the best has been parted with. These are facts that are overlooked. The administration of justice and the educational systems especially have been steadily growing in expense to the provinces as the result of increased population. This is true of all the provinces, and it is especially true of British Columbia, where the conditions are emphasized. The very fact that the special conditions in this province to which we refer were not taken into consideration at the time of the admission of British Columbia is the basis of a sound claim for special recognition. With physical conditions to deal with which greatly increase the cost of administration, as compared with other provinces, we are nevertheless placed "on all fours" with them as to financial resources. We do not ask the Gazette to accept that as a statement of fact, but let it assume that it is a correct one, and, in that event, will it hold it as just that, because the terms of Confederation were intended to be final and unalterable, no remedy should be sought for such a state of affairs? If the reasoning be correct as to one province, it is correct for all provinces. It is not sufficient reply to say that the provinces have been extravagant. The question to decide is: Is the provision for provincial requirements adequate? Originally all the revenues belonged to the colonies which became provinces. The latter have, so to speak, an equity of right in the funds of the Dominion, which is trustee for all the revenues it collects throughout the country. If the provinces have been extravagant, it will not be denied that the Dominion has been extravagant as well. It is all the people's money in the end, and the several governments are responsible to the people for their administration of these funds. What the people are more interested in than as holding the terms of Confederation as sacred and inviolable is that the relations of the provinces with the Dominion should be fair and amicable. If they are not fair, if they are not adequate, no fetish about the constitution being unchangeable should stand in the way of a readjustment. We grant that it is a good thing not to change too often, as there must be a reasonable permanency and stability about the constitution, but it is not beyond the amendments which time and changed circumstances demand. We have only to consider the terms granted to the new provinces, to note to what extent the principle of readjustment has been recognized in advance, and it is to be assumed that the older provinces are entitled to equal consideration. Alberta and Saskatchewan have been created under especially favorable circumstances. They are compact and uniform, presenting none of the physical obstacles to development peculiar to British Columbia. At the same time, population is flowing in rapidly as the result of the efforts of the Dominion government in promoting immigration; the most liberal provision has been made for transportation facilities, without cost to themselves; and they are having allowance made for the debts of other provinces assumed by the Dominion government, the greater part of which was created for railway purposes. The other provinces have had, so to speak, to bear the heat and burden of the day, and much of their debt, and increased expenditures have been the result of works of development which have either been provided for the new provinces or will not be necessary in the circumstances.

THE COMMONWEALTH BUDGET.

In the Colonial Goldfields Gazette there is an interesting resume of the budget speech of Sir John Forrest, minister of finance of the Australian Commonwealth. From this it appears that the total revenue for the past financial year was £11,460,000, which was £100,000 below the estimate, and out of which £7,141,000 was paid back to the states under the arrangement determining the financial relations between the states and the Commonwealth. The principal items of revenue are £8,800,000 on account of customs and excise, and £2,630,000 on account of post office and telegraph service. It is not satisfactory to know that the estimated revenue for the present financial year is less than last year's actual revenue by £73,000.

There was a slight surplus, the expenditure being about £10,000 less than the revenue. Less the sums paid back to the states of the Commonwealth, it amounted to £4,318,000. The government may be endeavoring to exercise economy, but the facts appear to be against that assumption, as, despite the falling off of revenue, the estimated expenditure for the current year shows an increase of nearly £300,000.

The principal increases in the federal expenditure are: Naval contribution, £51,000; increased bounty on locally-grown sugar, £25,000; defence, £25,000; posts and telegraphs, £88,000; and new public works, £118,000. The total expense to Australia of federation this year amounts to £297,000, being 1s 5d per head of the population.

That the financial arrangements as between the Commonwealth and the states are not final or satisfactory seems to be evident from a statement made by Sir John Forrest, declaring himself in favor of taking over the state indebtedness, amounting to £234,000,000, and also of changing the basis of payment to the states to the system in vogue in Canada, by which the provinces are paid a fixed sum per annum. This is extremely interesting at the present time, when the provincial governments of Canada are urging the Dominion government to readjust the financial relations in their favor. There is no suggestion of changing the basis of payments, all that is proposed being an increase in the amounts at present received. In Australia there is an arrangement for returning to the states all the surplus over and above what is required for paying actual expenditure. Some have thought that some such system as that ought to have been adopted in Canada, but now that Australia is talking of adopting our system so soon after federation, we shall perhaps be better satisfied with the arrangement we have.

Sir John took a hopeful view of the future of Australia. He referred to its past history, and to the fact that, although the present population was only five millions, it had, since 1852, raised gold and other minerals to the value of £611,000,000. In 1904 the gold yield was valued at £16,000,000, and that of other minerals at £8,000,000. The number of acres under cultivation was 12,000,000, and the value of exports of wheat £5,250,000, butter £2,500,000, and wool £17,000,000.

The external trade for the year amounted to £94,500,000, 74 per cent. of which was with Great Britain and British possessions. There were £96,000,000 on deposit in banks, £21,500,000 in coin and bullion, and £35,000,000 in savings banks. The shipping tonnage which entered Australian harbors during the year totaled 29,000,000. Most of the above were the highest figures on record. The external trade exceeds that of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal or Japan. The production from primary producing industries includes manufactures valued at about £120,000,000 annually.

PARALLELING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Those who defend the government in approving the plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Northwest, whereby the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is closely paralleled for hundreds of miles, are endeavoring to draw the latter corporation into the controversy in order to divert attention from the main issue. If the impression can be left that the Canadian Pacific Railway is trying to keep the Grand Trunk Pacific out of its territory and to continue its monopoly of the carrying trade, it will create sympathy for the latter and in a measure justify the policy now being pursued. It is forgotten, however, that the purpose of building another transcontinental railway was not to furnish additional railway facilities for a part of the Northwest that is already well supplied, but to open up new territory, or, as one of the ministers expressed it, in supporting the contract in the House of Commons, to give width as well as length to Canada. What is now being done is an evasion of the contract, and a violation of good faith with the country. It is so palpably and flagrantly of that character that even some leading Liberal papers do not attempt to defend it. The Ottawa Free Press, which is perhaps as out-and-out in its support of the Dominion government as any in the country, is flat-footed in opposition to the Grand Trunk Pacific proposal. In the course of an article on the question it says:

It was generally understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific was to be constructed to open up the far North and Middle West, and it would now seem that its main work was to be to cut into the C. P. R. business. There is grave danger that the railway diplomats of the G. T. P. may retard the development of the Northwest through their desire to make immediate dividends. The extensive paralleling of the C. P. R. by the G. T. P. was never anticipated by the people of Canada. There is a decided difference of opinion with regard to the route now being adopted by the G. T. P. for 275 miles west of Portage la Prairie. It is contended in many quarters by well informed men that for the present that district is amply provided with railways. There is a vast untouched region more remote that needs opening up and a country-built line should be directed towards this work rather than grabbing at the business of a line that is only now beginning to make fair earnings.

The government made a huge mistake when it constructed the Intercolonial over its present route. The result is that it now has to build another line through New Brunswick. Let it not blunder again, or in a few years it may have to consider building an additional transcontinental railway over the route that should have been covered by the G. T. P. The southern Northwest needs no further railway assistance from the government. The lines already there will throw out branches as occasion demands, and the cry that competition is needed, in the light of the fact that the railway commission has it in its power to regulate freight rates, is absurd. Besides, when the competitive lines are firmly established history will repeat itself and an understanding will be arrived at to keep up freight rates. If the present programme is carried out the people of Canada will be called upon in the near future to assist in building either a new trunk line or a number of branch lines in order to open up country that they were originally lead to believe the G. T. P. would open up to settlers.

The point made by the Free Press is a strong one, viz., that the Grand Trunk Pacific is being assisted by the country to do something which it proposes to leave undone, and that the country will be called upon to subsidize other railways, or branches of existing railways, to serve the purpose that ought to be served now—to pay twice for the same thing. A similar blunder has been perpetrated, or will be perpetrated, in the eastern end of the Grand Trunk Pacific line, the government-owned end. It is stated on good authority that the Dominion government is determined upon getting rid of the Intercolonial, which will be sold at a song compared with what it has cost, because it does not pay. The government has reduced its value by proposing to build a road parallel to and in competition with it—an instance of what might well be termed "frenzied finance."

ADMIRAL CAILLARD INTERVIEWED.

Reuter's special correspondent with the French fleet at Portsmouth was accorded a special interview with Vice Admiral Caillard on board the Massena shortly before he left Portsmouth. In the course of the conversation the commander-in-chief of the Northern squadron was visibly affected as he spoke of the warmth of the welcome accorded to the French fleet, and dwelt in the most emphatic terms on the importance of the occasion.

"Words fail me," he said, "to tell you what I think of the way in which the great English people have received the Northern squadron of France. We expected to be greeted as friends and comrades. We knew we should be made welcome, but what has occurred has completely surpassed all we thought possible. We have been right to the hearts of our English brethren, and wherever we have been officers and men have been received not only in the most magnificent, but in the most affectionate fashion. Personally, I am profoundly touched. The visit of my squadron consolidates the ties existing between any country and your great nation. We have been received so cordially by all England, and especially by your King, who is really Edward the Peacemaker, that we leave your shores with the one desire to return. Finally, I shall report to my government what I have seen and experienced, and I am convinced that all France will be profoundly grateful."

In conclusion, the French admiral said "Words do not adequately convey what I feel. The memory of this great visit will ever be with me. Au revoir."

If the United States should go to war during President Roosevelt's term of office who would act as peacemaker?

President Roosevelt probably does not object to the credit he has received for bringing about peace, but, all the same he would have to travel in disguise if he went to Japan at the present moment.

We are told that Alberta and Saskatchewan, although still only very young, have cut their political teeth. This is true with the qualification that their teeth were cut for them.

The Montreal Gazette is sarcastic at the expense of the new town of Cobalt, Ont. It says that lots there are selling from $300 to $700 apiece, and that there is a splendid opportunity to make money. Those who do not buy will have what they would have paid for them in the bank.

In parts of the Northwest that Prof. Mavor in his report to the British Board of Trade said were unfit to grow wheat the farmers are struggling to deal with the harvest. The people there are making strong representations to the home government in protest. You cannot check Manitoba even by sending out professors of political economy to report on it.

There is no desire to renew the discussion with reference to the taxation on mines, but in Arizona there is a movement toward deriving a larger revenue from the mining industry in that way. It is thought that, in view of the increase of prosperity and stability of mining there, steps should be taken to secure to the territorial government a fair return on the capital invested in and the value represented by the various mining properties.

The mob, which, in Japan, a few months ago, celebrated so joyously the victories of the Japanese armies and glorified the government, is now howling bitterly because peace did not bring all the rewards that were expected. The Duke of Wellington experienced how great a hero of the people he could be in time of war and how inconvenient it was in time of peace to be barricaded against the same people in his own house. The goddess of fame is ever fickle.

Toronto News: It would have been possible to do justice to Mr. Haultain, and at the same time give Liberals their fair share of power and responsibility. But the fact that a Liberal government has been formed in Alberta takes away the last shadow of excuse for the rejection of the claims of Mr. Haultain. Partisan greed has seized the whole machinery of government in both provinces for its own purposes.

A correspondent calls attention to what appears to him to be an ambiguity in the printed digest of the British Columbia game laws issued by the provincial government. In enumerating the game birds and animals that may be sold, the following is stated: "Deer (bucks only), between 1st September and 15th November. On Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto, unlawful at any time to sell any animals, young or old, male or female, of the species of black-tailed deer." It would make the matter plainer if the words "on the Mainland" were inserted after "November." Black-tailed deer on Vancouver Island cannot be sold at any season of the year, although they can on the Mainland from the 1st of September to the 15th of November.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

PERRIN—On September, the 13th, at Bishopsclose, the wife of the Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, Bishop of Columbia, of a son.

HOOD—On September 5, at Esquimalt, the wife of Hon. F. G. Hood, R. E., of a son.

SMITH—At Devonport, England, on August 9, the wife of G. Bullows Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIED

FRASER-TAGG—Wm. Fraser to Janet Tagg, by Rev. Fraser, in Vancouver.

MORRALL-NICHOLSON—On the 6th inst., at the Reformed Episcopal church, by Ven. Bishop Cridge, William Ernest Morrall to Alice Maud Nicholson, third daughter of Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of this city.

NEWLANDS-FRASER. — At "Beaufort," Esquimalt road, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. D. McRae, Lawrence Creighton Newlands, son of Wm. Newlands, Esq., of Kingston, Ont., to Winewood Mactnar, second daughter of Donald Fraser, Esq.

DIED

HERON—At Bulkley Ranch, B. C., Sept. 5, 1905, William Sheppard Heron; aged 40 years.

BURGESS—At the Jubilee hospital, at 4 o'clock p. m., yesterday, John Herbert Clifton Burgess, only son of J. P. Burgiss, contractor, Victoria; aged 18 years.

PERSONAL.

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FOR SALE—Span cream-colored ponies, ages 3 and 4 years; broken so lady can drive. Apply at Hogan's Livery Stables, Duncans, B. C. au8

FOR SALE—Fresh cow. H. McCullough's, Strawberry Vale. jy16

FOR SALE—Young cow, just calved. For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Jacques, Canteen road, Esquimalt. ac6

FOR SALE—Buff and White Leghorns and Barred Rock cockerels, cheap. A. Stewart, North Dairy Farm. s3

FOR SALE—Three-quarter Jersey cow; good milker. 4 Rock Bay avenue, after 5 p. m. s5

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred black cocker puppies, four months old; capital hunting strain. Apply Major MacFarlane, Cobble Hill, B. C. s9

FOR SALE—Fine team of horses. Apply Balmoral hotel, or A. White, South Saanich. s10

WANTED—200 hens or pullets. What have you to offer? State breed, age and price per dozen. B. E. Drew, 116 North Pembroke street. s10

FOR SALE—A good reliable family horse. Apply Fashion Stables, 101 Fort street.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Timber Limits.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 11th October, 1905, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease, under the provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated in the vicinity of Knights Inlet, known as Lots 347a and 348a, Group 1, New Westminster District, containing in the aggregate 2,220 acres.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the limits for a term of twenty-one years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental ($560), and the amount of bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $2,000.00, being the cost of cruising and surveying the limits. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 12th September, 1905.

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s14 (Signed) J. M. COLLISON.

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