CHARLES LESS STATES

next few months, and is almost cer- puted, but to exhibit these tain to occupy the attention of the legislature. It may therefore be timely to make a few observations in the that some light may be upon it, which may be useful in aiding the general public to arrive at a right conclusion.

is an adaptation to this country of what is known as parliamentary gov-ernment in the United Kingdom, and, speaking generally, it may be defined as that principle which requires the exercise of the prerogatives of the Crown and the administration of the government to be carried on in accordance with the views of the people. as expressed through the representa-tives. In accordance with this printhe Sovereign has not since the when Queen Anne disallowed the Militia Bill, ventured to ex- ingly: ment has on many occasions held the ministry responsible for the acts of magistrates, although it could not be suggested that the ministry were privy to those acts. In other words, slight and hardly noticeable at first, Parliament is supreme, its powers extending even to the right to deprive the sovereign of his crown and to regulate the succession. It must be be applied to a Canadian province, within certain limitations. Our govtioned, which came under the writer's be applied to a Canadian province, within certain limitations. Our gov-ernmental institutions are of statutory creation, and the fundamental statute, which is the British North America Act, establishes a system which is unique, the application to which of the precedents evolved in parliamentthe precedents evolved in parliament-quence as a speaker and a refined ary government in England must nec-gentleman. He said that he wished ary government in England must nec-essarily be qualified by features in our constitution to which there is nothing the same of the same o similar in the constitution of the United Kingdom. For example, the slaves, and he wanted to show the people of British Columbia as a prov-ince have no voice in the appointment people of British Columbia as a prov-ince have no voice in the appointment or dismissal of a lieutenant-governor, and this fact of itself shows the imand this fact of itself shows the impossibility of applying parliamentary government in its fullest sense to a province, for as long as there is one essential feature in which our parliamentary institutions differ from those of the Mother Country, just so told, or what seems 'to be good authority, the first signs are already working out of constitutional gov-

As far as we are able to see at present, the only point upon which there is likely to be a serious divergence is regard to the royal assent to Bills ary government in Canada, concedes that this is an open question. Let us take a case such as Lieut.-Governor Dewdney's withholding of assent to a Bill prohibiting the employment Chinese or Japanese labor by certain anies. He withheld assent in quence of instructions from the al ministry. whose representative and appointee he was. Mr. Turner did not advise the act; he probably did not even advise Mr. Dewdney to follow instructions. But this is not the point, which is that when the legislature again met no one pretended to hold Mr. Turner responsible for Mr. Dewdney's act. As far, therefore, as anything can be established by a single precedent, an act, which a lieutenant-governor does by direction of the federal ministry, is not one for which the legislature will hold the provincial ministry responsible, and we suggest that no provincial legislature will ever depart from the precedent thus established. For a Conservative legislature would not be likely to hold a Conservative governor.

The President has taken a manly add to his popularity. He has shown respect to the traditions of public life add to his popularity. He has proved that he is not influenced by any device of war with France in 1791; and went so far as to break off all diplomatic communications with that country, and issue letters of margue; it was at war in 1803 with Tripoli; it was at war again with Great Britain, it was at war in 1803 with Tripoli; it was at war again with Great Britain in the United States. He has proved that he is not influenced by any deviction of margue; it was at war in 1803 with Tripoli; it was at war in 1803 with Tripoli; it was at war again with Great Britain in the United States. He has proved that he is not influenced by any deviction of margue; it was at war again with Great Britain in the United States. He has proved that he is not influenced by any deviction of margue; it was at war in 1803 with Tripoli; it was at war again with Great Britain, it was at war with the ohio Indians in 1790; it was on the provincial ministry responsible, and went so far as to break off all diplomatic communications with that he is not influenced by any development of the formation of with the sire for personal advancement, or to will be used to his popularity. He has shown respect to the traditions of the formation of the formation of with the sire for personal advancement, or to will be used to his popularity. He has add to his popularity. He has chounter for the president has taken a manly add to his popularity. egislature again met no one pretend servative legislature would not be likely to hold a Conservative government responsible for an act done by the lieutenant-governor by direction of a Liberal federal ministry, nor would a Liberal legislature be likely to condemn a Liberal government for an act done by a lieutenant-governor by direction of such a ministry, and the same would hold good if the position of the prarties were reversed. Hence we reach this conclusion: The principal of ministerial responsibility within the province cannot be held to war with France over the establishment of the province cannot be held to war with France over the establishment of the province cannot be held to war with France over the establishment of the province cannot be held to war with France over the establishment of the province cannot be held to war with France over the establishment of the province cannot be held to war with France over the establishment of the province cannot be held to like the same war with the seminores of Spanics.

It was at war in 1832 with the statistic was on the eve of war with Great Britain in 1834 and relations were strain-1834 and relations were of war with Mexico in 1846, at war with Mexico in 1846, the war with Mexico in 1848; it was engaged in the war of Secessian the war with Spain in 1873, and hostilities were only prevented by the eve of war with Spain in 1873, and hostilities were only prevented by the good sense of President Grant; it was at war with the Indians from 1867 to 1867; it was nearly involved in war with France over the establishment of the province of war with Spain in 1832 with the 1817; it was at war in 1832 with the 1817; it was of war with Spain in 1832 with the eve of war with Great Britain in 1834 and relations were strain-1834 and relations were strain-1834 and relations were of war with Mexico in 1846, the same of war with within the province cannot be held to attach necessarily to acts done by a lieutenant-governor as a Dominion officer and in pursuance of specific or general directions from the federal war with the Indians from was at war with the Indians from the Se7 to 1877; it was nearly involved in war with France over the establishment of Maxmillian as Emperor of Mexico in 1867; then it had its In such a case no question ence between a lieutenantgovernor and his advisers arises. It is hardly supposable that a provincial ministry would advise a lieutenant-governor to disregard instructions governor to disregard instructions from the federal ministry upon a matter coming within the undoubted powers of the latter. It is easy to say that the provincial premier should resign under the circumstances referred to, but a premier holds his positive by virtue of the maddate of the red to, but a premier holds his position by virtue of the mandate of the people, for, although he is called to office by the lieutenant-governor, he is only able to retain office because the people so wish. He would not be justified in refusing to carry out the popular will simply because an officer whom he did not appoint, and who is not responsible to him in any way, acted in pursuance of instructions from a paramount authority. There are other phases of the case, which may be referred to on another occasion.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

What part will the Negro play in the history of mankind? For more centuries than we can say with certainty he has filled a humble role, living in his native land with a minimum of toil and carried abroad only to be forced to work at servile labor for others. The representations of Negroes on the oldest Egyptian monuments. on the oldest Egyptian monuments, and they date from more than 6,000 ther says that Mr. McBride and they date from more than 6,000 years ago, show him always as a slave. That he is capable of great progress is shown by unmistakeable evidence in many individual cases, but there is no record of any national movement in Africa towards a higher state of civilization. There are no traditions, so far as we are aware, among African Negroes of a time when their fore-Negroes of a time when their fore-fathers were great and powerful; neither do we know of any remains of ancient structure, which can be as-signed with certainty to the Negro

he must, as a rule be taken from his African environment. His native country does not present those conditions which encourage making pro-vision for the future. Nature has been lavish of her gifts, and there is little to seek protection from incle-Responsible government in Canada ment weather. As it is possible to live, in those parts of Africa which the Negroes inhabit, with a minimum of labor, so the Negro has been content to live without making needless effort. He has illustrated in a marked degree what a race will become, when it has no incentive to the ac-

> But we are told that a change is at him. notice. During the presidency of Mr. cognition he deserved, but his case is est sense to a none the less suggestive. It sets us to wondering what the Negro race may accomplish when once it begins its march of progress, of which we are

OUR WARLIKE NEIGHBORS

Notwithstanding all their professions in favor of peace, there is a feverish and almost hysterical demand in the to fight some one. They are very prone to fighting, and their history establishes the fallacy of the theory that a republican form of government is a guarantee of peace. In fact the country has been at war almost containing throughout the literature of the United States.

The President has taggetting ready pect that the Republic pay have been at the property of the United States. the Filipinos. In this list no acc the Filipinos. In this list no account is taken of desultory Indian fighting. It is a pretty long list for a country which declared its independence only 133 years ago and it does not give rise to the belief that the United

A SERIOUS MATTER

The Toronto Globe devotes an ediraces. It is not to be understood that lage of which, though not pro-

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THE SEM.-WEEKLY COLONST

THE Golon the criming and the establishment of orderly society, but their case's seems to be of either minimum or and says that his action calls for full explanation. In view of the menter and says that his action calls for full explanation. In view of the menter of seems of the colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refrained from making any observations in regard to the Colonist has refra

MR. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT

resident Rooseveit's declaration as and we fear the result will be unsatted is apparently sufficiently specific. He said three years ago: "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination" and he now adds: "I have not changed and shall not change the statement thus announced." This may or may not put him out of the running. It certainly does as far as any effort on his part is concerned by art is concerned; but notwithstanding is repetition of his statement that he may increase their desire to re-elec-There can hardly be any doubt it his being able to get the nome the right of veto. In accordalso with this principle, Parlia-it has on many occasions held the stry responsible for the acts of is trates, although it could not be his refusal to enter the field is an exhibition of a degree of forbearance which is in the highest degree credit which is in the highest degree creditable to him, and is one more proof that, with all his vagaries, he is on great public matters exceedingly level-headed. His statement that he will not under any circumstances accept a nomination is undoubtedly a sincere effort on his part to get his name out of the political field, but an acceptance of nomination is a mere formality. In fact, the nomination is merely formal. fact, the nomination is merely formal. What the people do is elect members of the Electoral College, and this gathering is supposed to meet and exercise its freedom of choice absolutely irrespective of what the voters have said. The practice of nominating a president in a party convention, and his formal acceptance of it, is not in nursuance of anything contained in the There is no reason, therefore, why Mr. Roosevelt might not be re-elected President of the United States, not-withstanding the definite character of his statement above quoted.

With him out of the way, the field is an open one, and the various aspirants will all feel very greatly encouraged. It has been generally understood that Mr. Taft is Mr. Roosevelt's choice as his successor those who profess to know say that the Secretary of State for War has not greatly improved his chances of late. Vice-President Fairbanks has made a very active campaign, but he and almost hysterical demand in the United States for the strengthening of the defences of the Pacific Coast of that country. This is inspired by something else than the principle: "In time of peace, prepare for war." Some one has varied this maxim so as to make it read: "In time of peace, pre
respects, although not nearly so picturesque a personality. We incline to make it read: "In time of peace, prepare to break it," and this seems to describe the attitude of our neighbors very fairly. They are getting ready pect that the Republican convention pect that the Republican convention may be stampeded for Mr. Roosevelt. Political parties do strange things, and in the present temper of the peo-ple of the United States almost any-

The President has taken a manly

THE NATAL ACT.

stated in the House of Commons that, if British Columbia would pass the Natal Act, the government would express its opinion, we do not feel warranted in saying anything in regard to this particular observation. But the incident is one that calls for comto this particular observation. But the incident is one that calls for comment, not so much because the language employed as because of the light it casts upon a very important question. It is strange to how small a degree the federal ministry appears a degree the federal ministry appears able to appreciate the serious question presented by Oriental immigration into Canada. His Fredlick Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be broaden to the serious of the Dominion government is to ask Parliament to deal with the question, and we add that, in our humble judgment, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be broaden to the control of the Dominion government is to ask Parliament to deal with the question, and we add that, in our humble judgment, since the control of the Dominion government is to ask Parliament to deal with the question. tion into Canada. His Excellency's advisers seem to look upon it as though the only matter involved is the regulation of the number of Japanese who may come to the Dominion. We have frequently expressed the opinion that the menace of a Japanese invasion was greatly exaggerated, for the reason that the policy of the Oriental empire is to strengthen itself in Asia, and therefore to regard with disfavor anything which will tend to scatter its surplus population with disfavor anything which will tend to scatter its surplus population very far afield. We have never anticipated any difficulty in reaching a modus vivendi with Japan on this subject, and have advised the people of British Columbia to restrain their expressions of hostility to the Japanese people. Almost alone of all the Conservative papers of Canada the Colonist has opposed any suggestion

employment here, especially when there is a renewal of industrial activ-ity. If this shall be the case, we may President Roosevelt's declaration as and we fear the result will be expect a great influx of these people answer to any plea for their exclusion; but those who take such a position see only the surface of a great question, which has both eco and racial aspects of a far-reaching character. The suggestion has been made that we should look upon the Hindu, the Chinese or the Japanese unskilled workman as machines do labor, to which the white man disinclined to descend. To this take strenuous exception. First, object that there can be no such gradation of labor as the suggestion implies without peril to the whole social fabric; secondly, there would be incessant and dangerous friction be tween the white and the yellow races if they were rivals in the field of unskilled work, for all white men are not skilled workmen, but unfortunatethere is a constant disposition of the part of all other ranks of society of find the level of the unskilled class; nirdly, if we admit the Oriental as a servant, he may remain as a master have yet to learn what Qrientals can accomplish in a land where there is almost unlimited scope for action. Few people nowadays read Mrs. Sheley's story of Frankenstein's Monster out there is in it a lesson which makes it seem like one of the prophe-cies of the ancient Jewish seers. Frankenstein spent long days and nights making a creature which he ould endow with vitality. He eeeded, and he thus describes his cre-tion: "Beautiful! Great God! His rellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of pearly whiteness." The awful creature asserts its supremacy over Frankenstein. "Yet mine shall not be the submission of abject slavery," it says. "I will revenge my injuries. If I cannot inspire love, I will cause fear, and chiefly towards you, my arch enemy, because my creator, do I swear, inextinguish." my creator, do I swear inextinguishable hatred. Have a care. I will work at your destruction, nor finish until curse the hour of your birth." In the not to be misunderstood as suggesting that the Oriental Monster awaking to life is a whit less human or less worthy than ourselves. We emloy the simile only as a warning to those who think we can with impunity join together those whom the slow processes of time have put asunder. The position which the takes is that the government of Can-ada should ask at the hands of Par-liament the authority necessary to restrict Oriental immigration. We do not profess to believe that the Eur pean and Asiatic races can be ntermingling should be regulated, and we frankly concede that this view a belief that we are not vet strong enough in Canada to permit the free entry into this country duty of the Dominion government to initiative in strictions upon such immigration, and not to cast the onus upon this province. The Prime Minister will not long remain in doubt as to what Brit-Experience has demonstrated the undesirability of commenting upon the telegraphic summaries of what bublic men say, and therefore, while we are told that Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the House of Commons that, if Prititish Collection is demonstrated to the first measures to be submitted will be one on the lines of the Natal Act, and that it will be passed without a dissenting voice. If it is allowed to come into operation well and to come into operation well and to come into operation. ed to come into operation, well and good; if it is not, the people of Brit-ish Columbia will forget the existence of such things as party lines and But of a measure which will prevent a

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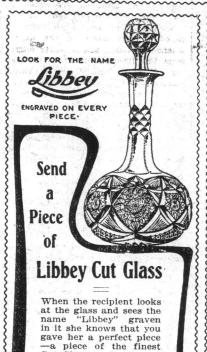
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that economy handedness a teachings of th ligion go, the other direction the uselessness petty details advantage of things "the kin upon; the prop advantages where do the heaping up of contrary. Yet and liberality is intended somewhat seas there are bette Two men, bot known to man their names w leader of a gr the other a They had had m their lives, and of them and been influence said: "Let u no day of ou which we do happier becau an admirable does not impl help our neigh shall think When once quired it is becomes. At tle difficult ing. Self is finger. It is way. Train you have n

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