The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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A GROWING TIME.

So far this year people have been coming into Canada by way of the Atlantic ports at the rate of one thousand a day. How many are coming from south of the boundary line we are not informed, but they are many. Practically all these people will become producers of wealth. The majority of them are seeking the soil, where they will produce those things which the world needs. This is a splendid state of things. Canada has been discovered, and the world is hastening to take possession of the new land of promise.

In our own province the outlook is of the most encouraging nature. There are opportunities at every hand. If people wish to do anything, now is the time to do it, for there is no need of waiting until the prospects are brighter. They never were any brighter in any age of the world or in any country, so let us all act accordingly. We do not suggest that this is a time for inflation. It is not. It is a time for the intelligent utilization of the great resources and the matchless opportunities, which are available. Professor Saunders, of the Experimental Farm, told a Vancouver interviewer that the price of farm lands was too high on Vancouver Island. Of course values are relative, but we strongly advise people, who have more property than they care to hold to place it on the market at a price that will bear investigation. There are so many chances to use money profitably that a landowner can afford to sell at moderate prices because he can turn his cash to other profitable purpose.

There is a shortage of labor, but this means that there is a plethora of work. Instead of lamenting this, as many do, let us try to think what it means. It signifies that every one who wants to work can get something to do at good wages, very good wages in the majority of cases. Why should we lament over such a state of things?

This being a growing time, it seems to the Colonist that now is our opportunity to advance all great undertakings upon which the future of our city depends. Among these is rail connection with the Mainland. It would be criminal to allow the present growing time to pass without securing the beginning of this great project. By and bye times will get hard. They always do. Let us not wait until then to strive for the accomplishment of a public work, which will make Victoria the premier city in Western Canada.

A GRATIFYING CHANGE

The announcement that the mining companies operating at Rossland have voluntarily increased the wages of the men employed is a most noteworthy incident, demonstrating most eloquently the great change which has come over affairs in this province in a few years. It seems only yesterday that conditions in British Columbia were most unsatisfactory. Political turmoil prevailed, capital had lost confidence in the country to a considerable degree, labor troubles were frequent, and, generally, things were in a bad way. Few will be inclined to dispute that those who were in any way responsible for the elimination of those unsatisfactory conditions and the ushering in of better times are entitled to a considerable amount of credit. Our Liberal friends are constantly proclaiming that the great prosperity prevailing in Canada is due to the circumstance that a Liberal government is in office at Ottawa. By an application of the same rules of logic which enables them to arrive at that opinion, they can hardly escape admitting that the McBride government has brought about prosperity in this province and is in every way responsible for it. But we are not so foolish as to ask them to do any such thing. We are content to have the McBride government given credit for what it did accomplish and for no more. It can be demonstrated that the credit for the dissipation of the causes which destroyed public confidence in this province as a field for investment lies with the McBride government. When it assumed the reins of office, every phase of the situation confronting it was pregnant with difficulties of a character calculated to alarm the wisest and most determined statesmen. The treasury was empty, industry was at a standstill, capital had turned its attention to other fields, and stagnation prevailed. How the situation was grappled with boldly and successfully is an old story which it is unnecessary to repeat at this time; but it ought not to be forgotten that a very serious dilemma was overcome by the policy inaugurated by Hon. Richard McBride and his colleagues. We are most of us disposed at times of prosperity to forget the troubles of the past and the friends who stood by us in times of need. We can with much profit on occasion turn a backward glance along the thorny road we have travelled. Outside altogether of the acts of the government there were causes contributing to the ushering in of an era of prosperity in this province; and there is no disposition on the part of Conservatives to close their eyes to that fact. But it is idle to suppose that a better order of things would have prevailed had not public credit been restored and an assurance given capital that it could depend upon staple political conditions continuing for a long period. This the McBride government brought about and to that extent it is deserving of that measure of commendation which is so ungrudingly accorded it by the great bulk of the people of British Columbia.

JAPAN'S SUCCESS.

At this time, when Japan is so prominently in the public eye, it may not be amiss to consider what may be the secret of that nation's wonderful progress. It can be expressed in one word, "Education," and the authority for that statement is no less a personage than Marquis Ito, who perhaps more than any other man contributed to the inauguration of the movement, the result of which is amazing the world today. The Japanese were just as courageous, just as industrious, just as indifferent to death, just as loyal to their sovereign thirty years ago as they are today. But they were not so well educated in those things which make for national progress. A generation ago some wise statesmen and a wise monarch saw that the time had come when Japan had to arouse herself from the apathy of centuries, and the first requisite for that purpose was the education of the people. There is nothing more astonishing in all history in the way in which this was accomplished. It was first necessary to inspire the people with confidence. This was done by the abolition of the feudal system. It took England three centuries to get rid of that form of social organization. Germany began the process centuries ago and has not freed herself from it yet. Japan accomplished the reform in three years, and without the drawing of a sword. It was a remarkable thing. Then the nation began to go to school. It studied everything from cotton-spinning to Christianity. It studied the art of war, and also the art of taking care of those who suffered from the effects of war. It studied the arts of peace. What a Japanese could not learn satisfactorily at school, he was content to learn in some one's kitchen. Knowledge was what he wanted. He had been told that knowledge would rejuvenate his nation, and he set out to acquire knowledge. Just as when he was told that the honor of his country required him to face certain death on the battlefield he went forward and died, so having been told that his country would become great in proportion as its people became educated, he went out and got an education.

The people of America affect a feeling of superiority over the Japanese. European people do not; but with all the vastness of America and the immensity of the material problems with which we have to deal, we are in some things very provincial, and one of them is the notion that, in some mysterious manner, white people are the superiors of all other people. It seems very difficult for us to get over this feeling in respect to the Japanese. It is not as pronounced in Canada as in the United States, but it is found in both countries. We do not claim to be more honest, more enterprising, more plucky, more anything else, but we think ourselves the superior race. Perhaps we are, but that remains to be proved. Meanwhile we might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of Japan. Knowledge has been shown to be a power in that country, it may be even a greater power in our country. We have great problems to deal with, problems different in kind, but no less difficult than those with which Japan has been dealing. We need the kind of knowledge which will enable us to solve those problems. Some of them may be mentioned. There is the problem presented by the feudalism of wealth, that arising out of the tyranny of organized labor, that asising from the prevalence of intemperance, that arising from a low standard of public morality. We cannot get rid of these problems by shutting our eyes to them. They are growing more and more serious every day. They are fast unfitting us for competition with the awakening people of the Orient.

HER MAJESTY THE ROSE

As the rain falls equally upon the just and unjust, so does the rose, Queen of Flowers, bloom and send forth its fragrance regardless of whether or no that meed of appreciative recognition of her sweetness which is her due be forthcoming. But are we not as a community neglectful of a duty in this regard? Should there not be some occasion fixed when a universal tribute would be paid to recognition of the prodigality Nature most unsatisfactory. Political turmoil prevailed, capital had lost confidence in the country to a considerable degree, labor troubles were frequent, and, generally, things were in a bad way. Few will be inclined to dispute that those who were in any way responsible for the elimination of those unsatisfactory conditions and the ushering in of better times are entitled to a considerable amount of credit. Our Liberal friends are constantly proclaiming that the great prosperity prevailing in Canada is due to the circumstance that a Liberal government is in office at Ottawa. By an application of the same rules of logic which enables them to arrive at that opinion, they can hardly escape admitting that the McBride government has brought about prosperity in this province and is in every way responsible for it. But we are not so foolish as to ask them to do any such thing. We are content to have the McBride government given credit for what it did accomplish and for no more. It can be demonstrated that the credit for the dissipation of the causes which destroyed public confidence in this province as a field for investment lies with the McBride government. When it assumed the reins of office, every phase of the situation confronting it was pregnant with difficulties of a character calculated to alarm the wisest and most determined statesmen. The treasury was empty, industry was at a standstill, capital had turned its attention to other fields, and stagnation prevailed. How the situation was grappled with boldly and successfully is an old story which it is unnecessary to repeat at this time; but it ought not to be forgotten that a very serious dilemma was overcome by the policy inaugurated by Hon. Richard McBride and his colleagues. We are most of us disposed at times of prosperity to forget the troubles of the past and the friends who stood by us in times of need. We can with much profit on occasion turn a backward glance along the thorny road we have travelled. Outside altogether of the acts of the government there were causes contributing to the ushering in of an era of prosperity in this province; and there is no disposition on the part of Conservatives to close their eyes to that fact. But it is idle to suppose that a better order of things would have prevailed had not public credit been restored and an assurance given capital that it could depend upon staple political conditions continuing for a long period. This the McBride government brought about and to that extent it is deserving of that measure of commendation which is so ungrudingly accorded it by the great bulk of the people of British Columbia.

It Is Not a Mask

The complexion produced by using Shotbolt's Cucumber Toilet Cream is Skin Deep. It is acknowledged generally as the best application for Sunburn and Freckles, rendering the skin naturally soft and healthy. Gentlemen cannot get a better preparation for use after shaving.

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discussed fiscal questions, they should express views which are almost at the opposite poles of policy, but it is reasonable to suppose that both were actuated by the same motive, namely the development of the prosperity of the people of the Empire. We must not forget that the British Empire is not something distinct from the people, who inhabit it. Doubtless it is more than a mere aggregation of so many people, but when the question of a trade policy comes up, the wishes and interests of the people individually must be consulted. Sometimes we are told that what ought to be adopted is the policy that is best for "the average man." But there is no average man. One man makes, say, bricks, another raises chickens, another builds ships. Now if we seek to form a policy that will benefit these people, we must have one that will help the making of bricks, the raising of chickens and the building of ships, not something which will be of no special benefit to either of these industries, but will in an imaginary sort of way help the man, who is neither brickmaker, chicken-raiser nor shipbuilder, but a sort of impossible average of the three. The error which many ardent Imperialists make is to suppose that they can strike an average where no average is possible. Imperial trade partnership must be worked out on strictly business lines. The bricklayer will not be satisfied with something that may hurt him, even if it helps the chicken raiser, and the shipbuilder will not be content to work at a disadvantage to enable the other parties to make a better profit on their transactions. This is the sort of impasse to which we seem to have come temporarily in the matter of preferential trade. The result is that some excellent persons have become very impatient and somewhat uneasy as to the future of the British Empire. But they are needlessly alarmed. Those who look with the greatest apprehension as to the future of the Empire, are those who only knew yesterday, so to speak, that there was any Empire.

It ought to go without saying that the Colonies would be glad to receive preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom. Why any one should think that to want an advantage over all competitors in the greatest importing country in the world is a mark of loyalty on the part of the Colonies, is one of those things, which we confess our inability to understand. If the people of the United Kingdom could see their way clear to admit bur products into that country duty free and charge producers in all other countries a heavy duty, every man in the colonies would be pleased. Therefore, it seems absurd for any one out of the United Kingdom to attempt to convince other people out of the United Kingdom that preferential trade would be a good thing for them. Mr. Asquith stated the case in a nutshell, when he said that the people to be convinced are those who live in the United Kingdom, and we in the Colonies will be much mistaken, if we delude ourselves into the idea that the arguments, which appeal to us, must necessarily appeal to them.

The above considerations make us very glad that the discussion of the fiscal question by the Imperial Conference was a vigorous and outspoken exchange of views, expressed in the language of conviction and not merely in a formal way. It is by such interchanges of antagonistic views that sound public opinion is developed. Mr. Deakin will go home impressed with the idea that Free Trade is yet very much alive in England, and Mr. Asquith will have a clear idea of how very much in earnest one of the Colonies, at least, is in its desire to see the Imperial preference adopted in the fullest degree.

CANOEING.

Canoeing is an exceedingly pleasant pastime, and in quiet water a safe one for people, who know enough to keep themselves reasonably still. It is dangerous to many, who practise it, because they are not sufficiently careful. But what we wish to speak of particularly is the risk taken by many persons, who run canoes through the Gorge. When the tide is full there is no greater danger than in any other place, but when the current is at all rapid there is. This statement is not made by one, who has a dread of canoes, but is the outcome of experience in all kinds of waters in all kinds of canoes, from the little hollow log, which is ready to overturn on the slightest provocation to the broad pirogue of the Micmas, which will stand any sea. The result of this experience is that no man is justified in taking chances in a canoe in rapid water with ladies or children on board. If a man can swim he can do as he likes about such things, but the tricks that canoes will play, if anything happens to go wrong in rapid water, are such that no one has any right to expose others to the danger that may result.

These observations are made because it has been brought to the notice of the Colonist that some people in this city are in the habit of running the Gorge under conditions, when it would be only simple common sense to drop the canoe through with a rope, or haul it that way, as the case might be. When things happen to a canoe, they happen very quickly, and there is usually no time to take precautions.

THE WATER SUPPLY

The Mayor's letter on the question of water supply, which we print this morning, is interesting reading. It will be difficult to arouse any very great amount of sympathy under existing conditions for people who are using between 50,000 and 200,000 gallons of water every month during this dry weather, when some other citizens find it impossible to flush their closets, and feel lucky if they are able to save enough water for an occasional bath. If the supply was ample for every one, it would be a good answer for large consumers to say that they pay for what they get; but, as the Mayor points out, what we have to think about this year is how every person can get what they ought to have, not what they are willing to pay for.

There is likely very much in the claim that water is wasted upon lawns and gardens. We have in mind a certain vegetable garden where the water is going out in a spray all day long. The owner of the garden pays for what water he uses, and therefore is within his rights. But he is wasting water. Very much is being learned about artificial irrigation, and one of the things is that too much water is almost invariably used. It is a common thing in this city to see water running on lawns and on to the sidewalk. This is absolute waste. If the rain should fall heavily enough so that the water ran off lawns, we would call on the City Council to provide drainage to keep the land drier. We join with the Mayor in expressing the wish that all water consumers, whether their premises are metered or not, will unite in economizing in the use of water, so that every one may get enough for ordinary domestic purposes and a little to spare for their lawns and gardens, pending the installation of a system, which will provide for the needs of our growing city.

To all motorists: Use your horns more frequently, especially when on country roads. There are many turns in such roads around which motors are driven often very rapidly without a warning sound. This practice is dangerous, and it is inexcusable.

Private letters from eastern Canada say that the weather continues very cool for the present time of year. On the prairies conditions seem highly favorable for a bumper crop. In the vicinity of Victoria the exceptionally dry spring has made crops short, but probably the higher prices will counterbalance this as far as the farmers are concerned.

We confidently anticipate that the approaching Fall Fair will be "the greatest that has been" in Victoria. The energetic board of management has wisely taken time by the forelock in perfecting arrangements calculated to ensure its success. The efforts of the committee should be heartily seconded by the public generally. This is Victoria's growing time. Let the Fair be made so conspicuous an event that it will reflect our expansion and increased prosperity.

By the death of Mr. John Robert Giscombe, Victoria has lost one of her most worthy citizens. Mr. Giscombe was a pioneer. He has seen the city grow from a village to what it is today, and in every relation in life he has shown himself worthy of honor and respect. He took a very great interest in politics, having been nearly all his life closely identified with the Liberal party.

It may be regarded as a pleasing sign of the times, one which portends an increased amount of interest in this province on the part of the people of Eastern Canada, that the educational branch of the Ontario government has arranged to secure a comprehensive exhibit of the ores of British Columbia. The incident is doubly welcome in that it implies not only another opportunity to attract the attention of capitalists, but that the time has passed when those who pretend to knowledge of Canada can afford to neglect giving due consideration to the resources of this great province.

The story that Indian girls have been sold to the highest bidder at the big potlach now in progress at Alert Bay ought not to be taken too seriously. The ways of the Indians are not our ways. They have pursued customs of their own for many, many years; and while such practices as the partering of their children amongst themselves shocks our sense of what is right, it ought not to be forgotten that the Indians cannot be expected to fall in at once with the ideas of the white man. The incident, however, serves to illustrate how great a task has confronted the noble missionaries who have gone among the aborigines and disseminated the teachings of Christianity, and to indicate that their efforts to improve the morals of the Indians should be heartily supported by the public.

The Times, Senator Riley and everybody else is at perfect liberty to turn the strongest searchlight in their possession upon the public or private career of the person, concerning whom the Times is fond of asserting that it could tell some things of a prejudicial character. The Colonist has no personal quarrel with any one. It confines its attentions to public matters and is not going to be prevented from continuing to urge what it thinks is in the public interest by nasty insinuations. Our only surprise is that Mr. Templeman, who is always much incensed at personal references to himself and who has been treated in the Colonist with the utmost consideration and courtesy, permits the paper, which he owns, to indulge in contemptible insinuations, which the manager of that paper and he know are absolutely without the shadow of foundation.

THE CONFERENCE BLUE BOOK.

Some surprise has been expressed at the fact that the Blue Book relating to the Imperial Conference discloses that the discussions were at times lively. What else was to have been expected? The members of the Conference did not meet to exchange compliments or indulge in platitudes. They were men of strong convictions, and they expressed them forcibly; therefore as there were wide differences of opinion between them on several important subjects, the discussions were necessarily at times very animated. Some people have the idea that men, who hold different opinions on the same subject, are necessarily hostile to each other, but that is a mistake. Messrs. Asquith and Deakin are very far apart on fiscal questions, and it was very natural that, when they

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You delight in a glass of ice-cold water, and you know that the ice isn't always as pure as it might be. You are "between two fires," and the safe way out is "through" the filter.

We, last week, unpacked a big shipment of the famous Doulton Stoneware Manganus Carbon Filters and a line of Glass Table Filters. We have been handling these Filters for several years, finding them much superior to the other sorts. We believe them to be the most satisfactory.

Already we have sold many and we advise an early visit because we shall not be able to get another shipment in this Summer. They are made in England and it would be impossible to get them in time for Summer selling, so it is—get one soon or not this season.

Stoneware Filters

Capacity 1 gallon, each	$5.00
Capacity 2 gallons, each	$7.00
Capacity 3 gallons, each	$8.50

Glass Filters

Capacity 2 pints, each	$1.25
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Shown on First Floor.

Are Your Furs Safely Stored Away?

We have a few of those Camphor-wood Trunks left, and if you have some furs or heavy winter clothing that is not safely protected from moths you should be one of those to get these few remaining Trunks.

Camphor-wood Trunks offer you absolute protection against these little spoilers. Though the odor of the wood is pleasant, moths and insects cannot exist within these trunks. They are large and roomy and a very large number of articles can be safely stored away in ONE. They are neat and attractive in appearance and much the best and most desirable means of storage and protection.

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There is an unusually large number of "show pieces" in the summer season's collection of fancy china, just opened. They are pieces that will be admired in any array of

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We invite you to come in and see the exhibits—particularly if you are about to choose a wedding gift.

"There'll Be A Hot Time--Later"

And some days you won't care to cook substantial luncheons on the coal or gas range—perhaps your moderate appetite will further discourage the regular plan.

Those are the days of the Chafing Dish. Simple tasty luncheons quickly prepared without heating up the house or involving tiring detail.

Now's the time to install an outfit. They cost little nowadays, for the very best sort such as we sell.

We'd like to show you our assortment. Book of recipes with every dish.

Are You Prepared for Fruit Canning?

The fruit canning season is with us now. Are you prepared? If you are not ready you had better prepare because the berry season is over with a rush and you'll be disappointed if you cannot next winter delight in some delicious strawberries

Dont' take any chances on your fruit spoiling by using old jars with faulty caps and worthless rubber rings. New ones cost too little nowadays to run any risk.

The "Mason" jar is the favorite jar with the housekeepers. First put on the market in 1858 it has increased each year in popularity and the sales of this jar now exceed the combined sales of all other makes. You run no risk with the "Mason."

Another thing, be sure you are buying "Firsts"—the factories sell "Seconds" to some dealers. But not to us.

Pints, porcelain tops, dozen	80¢	Pints, glass top, dozen	90¢
Quarts, porcelain top, dozen	$1.00	Quarts, glass top, doz	$1.10
Half Gallon, porcelain top, doz	$1.35	Half gallon, glass top, doz	$1.50
Jelly Glasses, tin top, 1-3 pint, doz	50¢	Jely Glasses, tin top, half pint, doz	55¢

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