

Twice-a-Week Times

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Laurie's work is seen in the care his administration has shown for the interests of labor; in the abolition of the sweating system so far as concerns Government contracts; in the establishment of a Department of Labor; in the publication of the Labor Gazette; in the adoption of a fair wage scale for Government contracts; in the beneficial operation of the Lemieux Act; in the vigorous and successful handling of the serious problems presented by Oriental immigration, one of which took Mr. Lemieux to Japan, while another, the Indian, took Mr. King to London.—Montreal Herald.

HOW PREMIER MCBRIDE SERVES VICTORIA.

Premier McBride, we are told, has taken off his coat and is going to perform yeoman service on behalf of Mr. Borden and the Conservative candidates in British Columbia for the next two weeks. Our friend Mr. McBride was in shirt sleeves last week and delivered a characteristic speech at the Conservative smoker. If that utterance, chiefly noted for extravagance and recklessness of statement and the liberality with which, as published, it was punctuated with cheers and applause, may be taken as a sample of the goods to be delivered in the future, it would possibly be more tolerable for Mr. Borden and the cause if the Premier were told to put on his coat and remain mute until the campaign is over.

Mr. McBride, as one representative of Victoria, surely treads upon dangerous ground when he asserts that the Minister of Inland Revenue has been completely and callously indifferent to the interests of Victoria. The Premier of British Columbia was elected as a provincial representative of this city on a distinct pledge that if honored with the confidence of the people he would give proof of his interest in the welfare of the constituency. There are on every hand evidences of the efforts of the Minister of Inland Revenue, to advance the interests of the people of Victoria. Can Mr. McBride point to a single thing he has ever done for the people of Victoria? If he can, will he be good enough to draw attention to some of the works he has accomplished? We cannot recall any—and we defy this wordy stalwart to do so either. Possibly Mr. McBride thinks he has redeemed all his pledges by surrendering the concession of free water from the municipality, demanded by, and conceded on demand, by his dear friend and former Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The truth is that Premier McBride and his government have taken advantage of every excuse or opportunity that presented itself to tear down the institutions which in every other province of the Dominion are maintained at the capital and to set them up elsewhere. He has set the law courts upon wheels, in the hope and belief that eventually they will find a permanent abiding-place—not in the city of Victoria.

He has shorn the capital of her acknowledged right to consideration as the educational centre of the province. On the subject of the site of the provincial university, for which legislative provision has been made, Mr. McBride has been as dumb as an oyster and as mysterious as the vastness of space, but certain of his ministers have been more frank and outspoken. They have boldly announced that the university will not be situated in Victoria.

Mr. Borden, the leader for whom our plausible Premier has taken off his coat and for whom he is going to fight valiantly in his usual tricky and deceitful style, has given a pledge that if called upon to form a government for Canada he will call George Cowan of Vancouver into his council of state. There is little likelihood of Mr. Borden being called upon to form a government, and just as little probability of Mr. Cowan being a member of that government. But that does not affect Mr. McBride's position. He is not content with what he has already done to rob and humiliate Victoria. He is fighting for the election of George Cowan and for the triumph of R. L. Borden, and therefore that Vancouver, not Victoria, shall have the honor of sending a representative to Ottawa to sit in the Dominion Cabinet. That is another example of the deep love Premier McBride entertains for the city he represents; another example of his ardent desire to promote the interests of Victoria; another instance of the peculiar manner in which he dissembles his love.

However, there is some comfort to be drawn from the reflection that there is just as much probability of the Dominion government as there is of the protegee of Premier McBride being elected to represent the city of Victoria in the next Dominion Parliament. Let the Premier wage his contemptible, secret, but transparent, war

fare against the city he represents while he has the opportunity. Probably he may temporarily have blinded the eyes of a few Conservatives by his flamboyant, feeble phrases; but a day will come when even they will perceive the true intent of his pretended friendship.

THE SONGHEES RESERVATION.

With his characteristic constipation of ideas and diarrhoea of words, the editor of the Colonist dishes up to his readers a couple of columns about the rights and wrongs of Victoria in the Songhees reservation. True, our contemporary's lean pabulum has all been on the table before in various shapes, and now it comes in the last possible disguise—hash. But it is well peppered and sauced and accompanied by the only original—boarding house smile, and the old lady down the street with a curtsy and a flourish, says, "Taste that now."

It has been shown that Mr. Templeman has made every reasonable effort to come to an agreement with the Indians, that he has actively and persistently pressed, and is now pressing, them for a reply to the government's generous offer. It has also been shown that Mr. Helmecken has, as a friend of the Indians and a good citizen of Victoria, done what he could to bring about a settlement agreeable to all parties. With a discriminating spirit of fairness and justice Mr. Helmecken wrote to Mr. Templeman urging delay in the following words: "On the one hand I feel quite confident that the Indians will not be averse to accepting your fresh terms; on the other hand, if you force them to assemble at a meeting called by the agent and present your ultimatum it will probably turn out that they will give you no answer at all, and thus the beneficial results of your patience will become lost and fruitless." No one will dare to doubt that Mr. Helmecken acted in good faith when he advised a little more patient delay. Are we wrong when we say that if Mr. Templeman had at that time tried to rush a forfeiture act through the House he would have been met, and met deservedly, with the scorn and obloquy of the whole of Canada? We have not yet descended to the American idea that the only good Indian is a dead one. We believe the legal and moral rights of Indians are as sacred as those of white men. Might is not always right. Canada has never yet compelled an Indian to leave his reserve, and it never will leave in case of absolute necessity and after all peaceful methods have been exhausted. It must be admitted—nay, we assert that the necessity is at hand, and legislation cannot be much longer delayed. The question has now become acute, and if the Indians continue to trifle with every proposition made to them, the government will be quite justified in seeking for the necessary legislation.

Mr. Templeman has no reason to be ashamed, he has reason to be proud, of the amicable and considerate course which he has pursued towards the Songhees. He has looked upon them as fellow-beings whose rights, opinions, feelings, whose prejudices even, should be respected.

The supercilious contempt of the Colonist for the Indian who dares to bring his slovenly, unhandsome person "betwixt the wind and his nobility," has no part in our member's composition. He has, however, it must be confessed, very little respect for one who can condemn every wrong in his friends, and condemn, without consideration, everything that his political opponents do. The Colonist's cussing editor is always uttering his anathema maranatha:

You'll be damned if you do,
You'll be damned if you don't;
You'll be damned if you will,
You'll be damned if you won't.

FAVORS INCREASED TAXATION.

Premier McBride says the people of British Columbia are the most highly taxed of all Canadians. The reference, we presume, was to federal, although it might with truth have been to provincial taxation also. The McBride government has added considerably to the taxation of the people of British Columbia; but it has been careful not to deal too hardly with the interests which are preying upon the resources of the province, admitted to be the richest of all the provinces of the Dominion.

But, if it be true that the people of British Columbia are highly taxed, does the Premier of British Columbia, in his support of the Conservative party of the Dominion, advocate a reduction of that taxation? Has he any scheme for lightening the burdens against which he inveighs? The present government has reduced the rate of taxation, and the measure of that reduction is the measure of relief that has been afforded the taxpayers of the province.

tion of the British preference, because that preference is said to be inimical to the welfare of certain Canadian manufacturing industries. That measure in itself provided substantial relief to the taxpayers of British Columbia, as every merchant who stands between the market and the consumer knows.

Let the electors of British Columbia not be deceived. If the Conservative party were returned to power the consumers of this province would be called upon to contribute from one-third to one-half more to the exchequer at Ottawa or to the pockets of Eastern manufacturers.

That is the Conservative policy. It is not discussed in the West, because the party managers realize that the people of the West, and particularly the practical, sensible, far-seeing farmers of the prairie regions, are inflexibly opposed to it.

The policy of the Liberal party, in a word, tends to a reduction of taxation. The policy of the Conservative party is "adequate protection," which means increased taxation. The people can no longer be humbugged by the fallacy that duties are paid by the exporter.

If taxation is too high in British Columbia, as Premier McBride hinted without saying explicitly, what would the conditions be under "adequate protection," supplemented by the abolition of the British preference—a measure which has done more than anything else fiscal to reduce the contributions of British Columbia to the federal treasury?

THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

"We have done for the cause of labor what no other government have done. I shall take the first opportunity to submit to my colleagues that the time has come when we should have a department of labor under a separate minister."

Local.
The above statement was made by the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Berlin, Ontario, in connection with the subject the fact must not be forgotten that up till the year 1896 no legislation had been placed upon the statute books of Canada in the interests of the working classes. Here is the record of the Liberal government since that date:

The establishment of a Department of Labor.

The publication of a monthly journal known as the Labor Gazette.

The abolition of the sweating system in connection with government contracts.

The abolition of prison labor contracts.

The adoption of a fair wages policy with regard to all government contracts.

The enactment of legislation to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts by:

(1) The Conciliation Act, 1900.
(2) The Railway Labor Disputes Act, 1903.

(3) The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

The enactment of legislation and the adoption of measures to protect Canadian workmen from competition of alien labor, and the unfair competition of such classes of labor as might tend to lower the standard of living of the industrial classes of this country, as for example:

(1) The Alien Labor Act of 1897, and amendment of 1898 and 1900.

(2) The appointment in 1903 of royal commissions to enquire into the alleged employment of aliens on the Pere Marquette railway and on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

(3) The Act to prevent false representations to induce immigrants to come to Canada, 1903.

(4) The enactment in 1905 by the Parliament of Great Britain of a measure in reference to false representations, similar to the last named, in the British Isles to induce immigration to Canada, passed at the request of the Canadian government, the Deputy Minister of Labor having been sent to England to urge the wishes of the Canadian government upon the British authorities.

(5) The appointment of a royal commission in 1900 to enquire into the effect of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

(6) The imposition, as the result of the recommendations of this commission, of a \$500 head tax upon Chinese coming to Canada.

(7) The investigation, under royal commission, of the methods by which Oriental laborers have been induced to come to Canada.

(8) The effective restriction, amounting to complete prohibition, so far as contract labor is concerned, of immigration from Japan, as the result of the investigations and the special mission

of the Minister of Labor to Japan to confer with the Japanese authorities.

(9) The effective restriction, amounting to complete prohibition, so far as contract labor is concerned, of all immigration from India, as a result of the investigation and the special mission of the Deputy Minister of Labor to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular.

(10) Regulation of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, requiring immigrants to come to Canada by direct passage on a through ticket, to have in their possession a specified sum of money, and other like requirements.

The enactment of legislation and the adoption of measures to protect the health and life of workmen and women, so far as action along these lines was within the power of the Dominion, as for example:

(1) The investigation, under Royal Commission, in 1898, into the death from diphtheria of workmen employed upon the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

(2) The enactment in 1899, as a result of the investigations of the Royal Commission of 1898, of an Act for the protection of the health of employees engaged on public works followed by further regulations by Order-in-Council on January 31st, 1900, and again by Order-in-Council on May 31st, 1902, providing machinery for the proper carrying out of the measure.

(3) Legislation for the prevention of accidents on railways, and the appointment of an officer to investigate cases of all railway accidents.

(4) An investigation in 1907 into the methods by which the government clothing contracts were being carried out, which has been followed by regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the adoption of a fair wages policy on all government contract work.

(5) An investigation in 1907 into conditions of employment of the operatives in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company which resulted in a material improvement in the condition of labor of hundreds of women and young girls, and in the publication of a report which will have a far-reaching effect in influencing provincial legislation and practice in the matter of employment in this calling.

(6) An investigation during the past few months under royal commission into conditions of employment of operatives in the cotton factories in the Province of Quebec, which has brought to light some startling facts in regard to employment of child labor in that industry, and which is certain to result in legislation for the betterment of conditions of women and children, as well as for all classes of labor in that and kindred industries.

(7) The enactment of important measures of social and moral reform, such as the Lord's Day Act, which contains important provisions on the subject of Sunday labor, and the suppression of the opium traffic in Canada, which was a direct outcome of a report prepared by the Deputy Minister of Labor, and a bill introduced at the last session by the Minister of Labor.

(8) The enactment of legislation and the adoption of measures to protect Canadian workmen from competition of alien labor, and the unfair competition of such classes of labor as might tend to lower the standard of living of the industrial classes of this country, as for example:

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To the Exclusive and Stylish Dresser

Our assortment of high grade novelty costumes is sure to appeal. The lines we carry are all confined to us and we take care to see that our patrons are protected by not carrying quantities of any one style. Our garments reflect the very newest style ideas of Paris and New York. We are constantly adding new models that are forwarded just as soon as produced. We can show you the new styles just as quickly as the big eastern centres, allowing only for the difference in the time it takes the garments to reach here. We give detailed description of some of the latest styles and models.

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in very fine black serge, coat 36 inches long, with tight fitting back and cluster of buttons at waist, single breasted, with braid trimmings over shoulder seam to waist, roll collar and cuff finished with braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt twenty-gored, circular cut, with wide bias fold and buttons. Price **\$45**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, with 36-inch coat, semi-fitting back, braid trimmed, giving Empire effect, single breasted, with fancy vest and folds of satin, military collar and pointed cuffs, lined throughout with satin and button trimmings, giving new directorie effect, made of blue chiffon broadcloth. Price **\$50**

WOMEN'S DIRECTORIE COSTUME, in fancy stripe, diagonal serge, colors brown and grey, vest of black satin with gilt braid trimmings, military collar and wide revers edged with satin and piped with fancy braid, lined throughout with satin skirt and circular cut with double bias fold, finished with satin and buttons. Price **\$70**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, single breasted coat, 32 inches long, with pointed effect, semi-fitting back; front collars, cuffs and round bottom of coat trimmed with stitched braid of satin. Skirt pleated front and circular cut side, and satin trimmed. Coat lined throughout with satin. Price **\$40**

WOMEN'S TAILORED COSTUMES, in black diagonal serge, with fine white stripe, coat 36 inches long, with semi-fitting back, single-breasted with side pockets and finished with stitched straps of self and buttons, lined throughout with satin skirt, fifteen gored, circular cut, with double bias folds and button trimmed. Price **\$50**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, made of dark green broadcloth, coat three-quarter length, semi-fitting back, with long waisted effect, finished with clusters of buttons, single breasted, with collar inlaid with black velvet, lined throughout with white satin, skirt fifteen gored, circular cut, with bias fold around bottom and finished with clusters of buttons. Price **\$55**

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, three-quarter length Directorate coat with Empire back, trimmed with military braid and clusters of buttons, roll collar and cuffs and revers inlaid with satin, vest of satin with braid trimmings, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with bias fold, finished with braid and buttoned on side. Colors grey and blue. Price **\$60**

Talk About Floor Coverings

Fall season is on us again, and the more we realize this fact, the more changes have to be made in the arrangement of the home in preparing and getting everything comfortable for winter. Our Fall stock of new carpets and linoleums has just been opened up, and from this large and varied assortment of designs and colorings can be selected a shade that will blend with the color scheme of any room. We particularly wish to draw attention to our large stock of Inlaid and Printed Linoleums. These we are showing in a well selected range of Bedroom, Kitchen, Bathroom, Hall and Dining-room designs in art shades of reds, greens, fawns, blues, terra, etc.

NAIRN'S A QUALITY INLAID LINOLEUM, best grade, at, per square yard **\$1.25**

NAIRN'S B QUALITY INLAID LINOLEUM, best grade, at, per square yard **\$1.10**

NAIRN'S C QUALITY INLAID LINOLEUM, best grade, at, per square yard **\$1.05**

PRINTED LINOLEUMS, from 65c per square yard, to **\$1.40**

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, at 35c per square yard to **\$1.25**

About Fall Cleaning

Now is the time to brighten up the home for the winter months, to have your couches, lounges and easy chairs recovered and refinished or repaired.

We have a large staff of expert workmen to do all this sort of work. Any new or old work that you want done we can do to your entire satisfaction.

Draperies made and put up complete and all kinds of work on upholstered furniture. Have our representative call and give estimate on any work needed. Best workmanship guaranteed and charges most moderate.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

RALPH SMITH SPEAKS AT CEDAR HILL HALL

Liberal Candidate Presents Issues to Electorate—"Band of Eight" Again Appears.

tion has been provided by that great demonstration, and by the presence in their midst of the beloved leader of their party.

But as matters stand it looks in this part of the province like a walk-over for the government candidates almost all along the line.

Yale-Cariboo Election.

Kamloops, Oct. 10.—Notices are being posted up through the riding of Yale-Cariboo, naming November 12th as election day. Nomination will be held in Ravan's hall, Kamloops, on Saturday, October 24th.

WILL SELECT ENGLISH JUDGES.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—It is understood that Earl Grey will select English judges for the next dramatic and musical competition for the trophies he offers. The executive has decided that no production must last less than an hour or exceed an hour and a half, and no competing company can have more than a hundred members.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS WILL CURE YOUR BABY

If your little ones are subject to colic, simple fevers, constipation, indigestion, worms, or the other minor ailments of childhood, give them Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will give relief right away, making sound, refreshing sleep possible. Better still an occasional dose will keep little ones well. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Good for the new born baby or the well grown child. Mrs. Ronald L. Seashell, Palmer Rapids, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used, and I would not like to be without the Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Warships require 1,000 to 1,500 feet clear space to swing round in tidal harbors.

A large crowd was present Friday at the meeting of Ralph Smith at the temperance hall, Cedar Hill, where the proceedings were again enlivened by an entertainment from a contingent of the "band of eight" again appears.

of which in the person of Mr. Oliver provided a ten minute speech that created a great deal of amusement.

Mr. Oliver, the socialist, attacked his namesake, the member of the provincial parliament for Delta on the questions of the day, including the employment of Orientals and penny postage.

At his own request he was invited to ten minutes free of hall rent on the platform. He, however, adopted different tactics from those of his comrade at Bolestin schoolhouse the previous night and having in mind no doubt the scathing censure of Mr. Smith to the "hangers on" insult kept to polite ground. His attack on the Liberal party was principally confined to Sir William Mulock's postage reductions which he emphatically declared had been of no benefit to the country and to the people as a whole. He was listened to with laughter and humorously applauded when leaving the platform with cries of "encore." No encore followed however, but a "brother" moved forward to take his place. The audience however, were tired of fun and wanted to hear Mr. Smith and cries from the audience that he be heard resulted in a vote being taken by Chairman Stevens which was, more than nine tenths in favor of the socialist's retirement.

Mr. Smith then took the platform and gave the electors of the district a general resume of the questions that embody the present political issues.

Frequent interruptions from the contingent of the "band of eight" were heard, but as no direct attack was again made on Mr. Smith's friends, the minutes of Nanaimo, the candidate allowed the interruptions to pass for what they were worth, taking no heed of them. The candidate referred to the work done at the last session of the Dominion parliament, and briefly told that the work of the house had been carried out in spite of the continuous obstruction of the opposition. He told the voters what they could expect from him as their representative in the next parliament and uncovered the Conservative tactics so as to make plain the disadvantage which the province would be at in regard to Oriental labor and other matters were the conservatives returned to power.

John Oliver M.P. for Delta and the chairman, Mr. Stevens, addressed the meeting also.

"STAR" SAILING SHIPS.

The loss of this fine barque, Star of Bengal, on the Alaskan coast, recalls the splendid fleet of "Star" sailing ships formerly owned by Messrs. J. P. Corry & Co., of Belfast. The Star of Bengal was one of them, but when Messrs. Corry gave up sailing vessels for steamers she was bought by a San Francisco firm, who owned her since. She was an iron vessel of 1,877 tons, and, like the rest of the old "Stars," was built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, in the seventies. Although, says an Irish exchange, these vessels have all passed from Irish waters, they are nearly all in active service still, chiefly on the western coast of the Pacific ocean.

ROBBERY OF MAIL.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—Frederick Oliver Jocks has been acquitted on the charge of robbery of mails from an unlocked Ottawa mail car on the Soo train, notwithstanding the circumstantial evidence that had been brought against him.

MAN SUSPECTED OF STEALING

No Evidence Coleman T. Mone

(From Mon)

Joseph Coleman, stolen a farebox from the Electric Railway, yesterday last, was today this morning who did not think warrant a convict.

Conductor James was in charge of Beacon Hill line, Monday, October 12th, when Coleman kept all the time, at least off as well as knew by sight, children. The latter front entrance at the up was at the street. When he saw the trolley pole he got on to get it, it had one had been on the motor man in the Detective-Sergeant man had been bro.

Detective (Clayton) questions, said he little some days a one day and had spent his last cent fifteen or twenty man left Palmer into the patrol a some car tickets a top of the base-b.

Constable Harvey man to the