

The Colonist.

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THE CANADIAN NAVY

None of the speakers at the Liberal Convention had very much to say about the naval policy of the Laurier ministry, and the subject seems to be taboo so far as the columns of our local Liberal contemporary is concerned. We are not going to discuss that policy on its merits. It was assented to by Parliament, and the country has been committed to it, except so far as that policy may be indicative of the attitude of the Liberal party towards the imperial duties of Canada. It is not an issue in this campaign. Canada is to have her own independent navy, which shall in times of peace be under the control of the Dominion government and in times of war shall not be under the control of the British Admiralty unless the Dominion government shall so decide. Whether this was a strong or a weak policy we shall not now discuss; neither shall we consider whether or not it is policy that is imperial in the best sense of the word. Our point is that, having embarked upon such a policy, it was the duty of the Dominion government to carry it out that results in keeping with the dignity and importance of Canada might be ensured.

From the outset of the discussion of the proposed Canadian navy, the Colonist has taken the position that the defence of the Dominion by sea would be very inefficient unless the Pacific coast was adequately protected. We have pointed out, as the Victoria Board of Trade and the City Council have pointed out, that the adequate defence of this coast involved the construction of a large dry-dock and the installation of a shipbuilding plant capable of constructing and repairing modern ships of war. This contention has never been disputed and it cannot be successfully disputed. Strange as it may seem we have not found the Minister of Inland Revenue or his Liberal colleague, Mr. Ralph Smith supporting this contention; neither has it found an advocate in the local Liberal paper. The Vancouver World, which is also a Liberal paper, did endorse the position taken by the Colonist and by the Board of Trade of this city and Vancouver; but as far as we are able to recall Mr. Templeman has never said anything more publicly than that he would like to see some of the ships built here; his newspaper has hardly said even that much; and Mr. Ralph Smith, in whose constituency the naval station is, has never said anything at all. On a former occasion we mentioned Mr. Smith's speech in Parliament on the naval question, which was clever enough as a contribution to a controversy, but was conspicuous for its lack of any reference to the importance of the defence of the Pacific Coast, or of Esquimalt as a headquarters of the Canadian navy.

That the disappointment of the people of Victoria and Esquimalt has been profound at the failure of the government to provide for the building of war vessels here is apparent enough. The only suggested reason is the extra expense involved, but surely this is no reason at all seeing that Canada has undertaken an imperial duty that cannot be discharged without that expense. Apparently we are to have ships built elsewhere and to be sent here without facilities being provided for their maintenance and repair. Under these circumstances people may be pardoned if they refuse to take the Liberal naval policy at all seriously, or to regard it as anything else than a device whereby Sir Wilfrid Laurier could "save his face" in the United Kingdom and at the same time keep himself with Quebec.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS!

In a recent number of Judge there is a cartoon which is very suggestive of thought. It represents a workman and a capitalist standing at a point where several roads meet, but they cannot go in any direction because each road is blocked by legislative or administrative interference. We do not think the cartoon tells the whole story, but it does very truthfully portray the economic situation in the United States. Every avenue seems blocked by something. The population of the country is increasing; the ostensible wealth of the country is expanding; the farms are as productive as ever; the natural resources, though they have been recklessly exploited, are far from exhausted, and yet the financial and industrial condition of the country is in a state bordering on panic, and has been so ever since the famous "Rich man's panic" of 1907. A few days ago we had Mr. Roosevelt telling us how he had averted disaster. The story was a strange one to be told about a nation of ninety millions of people, who are theoretically free to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There was a certain corporation, of which probably not

one per cent. of the people of the country had ever heard, which was in trouble, and unless it had been rescued by a violation of the law, a great financial house would have failed and confusion worse confounded would have reigned throughout the country. So the President consented to wink at the violation of the law and the country was saved. The vigor of the situation lay in the fact that the stock of the company that had to be thus illegally sustained was of no actual value at all.

If you live in Canada and have need of money, although having plenty of good collateral, you can always get the money. You may have to pay high for the accommodation sometimes, but as a general proposition the man who has good security can get what money he needs in this country. But in the United States it is a recognized fact that the supply of money is regulated by the needs of a small coterie of bankers in New York. Recently there was published a number of statements from men, who had felt the iron clutch of this coterie. We may summarize one of them. It was the case of a man in a western city, who had been carrying on a large business with a good balance at his bankers. One day having occasion to use a considerable sum of money, he went to his bank for it—he was by the way in the coal business. The bank told him that it would have to ask for thirty days' notice before letting him have his own money. The banker said he regretted having to do this, but nearly all the bank's money was in New York, ostensibly on call, of course, but really absolutely controlled in Wall Street. For lack of the use of his own money, the coal dealer was so greatly embarrassed that he had to sell out to a trust, and he subsequently learned that it was the trust that had put pressure on the bank by preventing it from getting its so-called call deposits when it needed them to cash checks drawn by its customers against their own friends. Other similar cases were related, all tending to show that a great monetary trust has managed to control all the capital of the nation.

How far the ramifications of this control extend will be realized from the fact that, at the time the corporation mentioned in the first paragraph was in difficulties, you could not draw a dollar of real money out of a bank in Seattle, no matter how much might be standing to your credit, but had to be content with pieces of paper called "clearing house certificates," absolutely of no value in themselves and representing no value because they were not issued by any one having authority to issue them. President Roosevelt consented to the violation of the law and the crisis was bridged over, but the chasm still yawns, and every financial man, every large manufacturer, every railroad management, every extensive merchant, every banker in the country knows that at any time the whole business community may go tumbling into it.

To make the situation more perilous the great mass of the people have lost faith in the stability of their financial institutions, the sufficiency of their laws to protect their interests, the integrity of the courts and the trustworthiness of their legislatures. The condition thus created is full of peril. The United States is too great a country for the world at large and especially for Canada its nearest neighbor, to regard this condition with equanimity. An explosion may come about any day that will shake the business world to its circumference. Like "the rich man's panic" it may be precipitated by the collapse of some wretched financial bubble of which only a very few persons have ever heard. And what a spectacle it presents. Here are ninety millions of people of presumably ordinary intelligence and ordinary industry in possession of one of the greatest countries in the world, a people who claim that they are free, and yet who stand where many roads meet, powerless or fearful to advance in any direction. What is to be the remedy no one can hope to foresee. The most that any one can hope is that disaster may be long enough averted to permit of a remedy being found. That what has been said above is not exaggeration can be learned from conversation with any man, who knows the financial condition of the United States. It was, indeed, suggested by the remarks of a financier, who knows that condition very well.

HE IS LOGICAL

Mr. Ralph Smith can at least claim to be logical. He says he is a free trader, and being a free trader, he favors reciprocity. No one need, therefore, trouble himself with speculating what he is asked to vote for when he is invited to support the Liberal candidate for Nanaimo. Mr. Smith makes no pretence that he is supporting reciprocity because it will furnish Canada with a wider market or will cheapen the cost of living, or will lead to the development of our resources. He supports it because he wants to see the tariff wall levelled to the ground, and therefore the work of demolition may as well begin in one place as in another. This may exhibit courage in Mr. Smith's past, but it hardly speaks well for his judgment. Canada without protection would be tributary to the United States, we mean commercially of course.

We could not possibly hold our own against that country. Mr. Smith is the last survivor of the band who fifteen years ago marched to battle with their banners inscribed "Free Trade as they have it in England." Like Cassa Bianca, he stands upon the burning dead whence all but him have died. He is the last political rose, which bloomed under Laurier's erstwhile sunny ways. He enters the conflict with courage, but he must know well that his banner should bear the old Roman inscription: "Mortuus te salutat."

AN INTERESTING MOVEMENT

We have a very interesting letter from Miss Dorothy M. Davis, in which she presents the case for the Colonist Intelligence League, with which she is associated. Miss Davis presents the case in such a clear manner that it is unnecessary to add anything to what she has said except that her project appears to be one that is well worthy of the careful consideration of those persons who are in a position to accept it. There is no doubt that the end which Miss Davis proposes to serve is one that must commend itself to every one. She is very earnest in her work, and seems thoroughly capable of carrying it out successfully. We make this reference to her letter because it seems to us that something might be done with very great advantage along the lines upon which she is working, and because we would like her plans to be investigated and given such assistance as they may be found to deserve.

Lord Charles Beresford is going to visit Victoria. We shall all be glad to see him.

"Laurier is still 'les Grand Chef,'" says a telegram in our evening contemporary. We would not mind making a small bet that Sir Wilfrid never said so.

In the course of a recent conversation it was stated that the investments of British capitalists in Canada amounted to a sum greater than was invested in India, whereupon a gentleman, who recently spent some months in England, said: "And what we have is small compared with what is coming. Wherever I went British Columbia was talked of as the coming country." No doubt the admirable condition of the finances of the province contributes greatly towards this most excellent state of things.

Colonel Davidson, of the Land Department of the Canadian Northern Railway, who has just left Victoria, yesterday said he was satisfied that the condition of crops on the Prairies never was anything like what it is this year, quality and quantity both being considered. He said that by the end of the present week the whole crop will be safe from damage by frost, and that he anticipated the result of such an abundant harvest would be such prosperous times in Canada next year as the country has never seen.

"Midshipman H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., to H.M.S. Hindustan to date Aug. 1." This is the way an interesting news item is stated in the British Press. Now if President Taft had a son entering the navy there would have been a "scarce head," pictures of the boy, pictures of the ship, pictures of the father, pictures of the mother, and all the world would have been told of the opinions of the boy's sisters, cousins and aunts on the naval service, and the lad's views on the American navy would have been given—or invented.

The following paragraph recently appeared in the Glasgow Daily Herald and Mail: "This city (Vernon) derives its name from G. Vernon and his brother, both of whom formerly owned large properties in the district, including the Coldstream Ranch. These were the days when Messrs. J. Keefe, Tronson, Price-Ellison, Greenhow and other old-timers ran their large herds of cattle over the very ground which is now almost entirely owned by Ughn Chinaman." Mr. J. H. Turner, the valued Agent-General of British Columbia, having seen this statement, promptly dealt with it in a letter from which we take the following extract: "In Lord Aberdeen's estate of some 10,000 acres, of which a great deal is now productive orchards, or is being prepared for fruit growing and for sale to settlers, none is owned by Chinamen. There are hundreds of fruit farms owned by settlers from Great Britain, Manitoba, United States, round Vernon and for 50 miles on each side of Okanagan lake. These fruit growers are all prosperous, and all requiring farm hands. The number of Chinese laborers is limited, and they get wages of 16 to 17 a month. I question whether there is any land outside the town limits owned by Chinese, excepting, perhaps, one or two small gardens."

Frank M. Coffey severed his connection with the Nicola Valley News of which he was managing editor, during last week, and E. McKay Young succeeded him, but the next issue of the paper announced his resignation also. The directors of the Nicola Valley horticultural and agricultural association have secured a specially suitable site for their new show grounds, within the city limits of Merritt.



Great Clearance Sale of Summer Goods

We are having this sale of Summer goods as we have decided not to carry any of our present stock over till next season, such as Ice-Cream Freezers, Folding Cots, Hammocks, Preserving Kettles, Folding Meat Safes, Wire Meat Covers. We also have to sell these at big reductions as they are taking up valuable room which we can utilize right away for the large Fall shipments now arriving.

FOR OUR BENEFIT—to give us needed room that we must have. FOR YOUR BENEFIT—saving many dollars on these needed things.

Splendid chance for HUNTERS or CAMPERS to get these goods now at special prices. Our Meat Safes are especially adapted for outdoor use, as they fold up and almost instantly put together.



The Lightning helps you more than any other freezer. Time, turning and strength, ice and salt, saved by the Wheel Dasher and Automatic Twin Scrapers, and deliciously light and velvety ice cream made.

REDUCED
2 Quart Famous Lightning Ice Cream Freezer, reduced to \$2.25
3 Quart Famous Lightning Ice Cream Freezer, reduced to \$2.75

Folding Cots Reduced to \$1.75

Folding Meat Safes Reduced

30in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to	\$4.50
28in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to	\$4.25
26in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to	\$4.00
24in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to	\$3.75
20in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to	\$3.25

Wire Dish Meat Covers Reduced

20in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to	50c
18in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to	40c
16in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to	35c
14in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to	30c

Reductions on All Sizes of Preserving Kettles

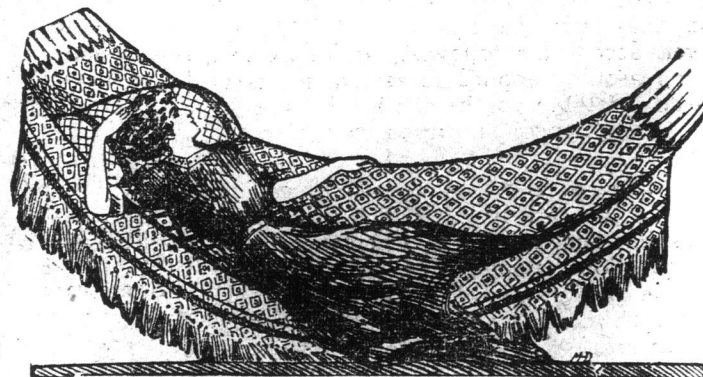
6-quart. Reduced to	50c
8-quart. Reduced to	60c
10-quart. Reduced to	70c
12-quart. Reduced to	85c
14-quart. Reduced to	\$1.00
18-quart. Reduced to	\$1.05
24-quart. Reduced to	\$1.20

Our Splendid Hammocks

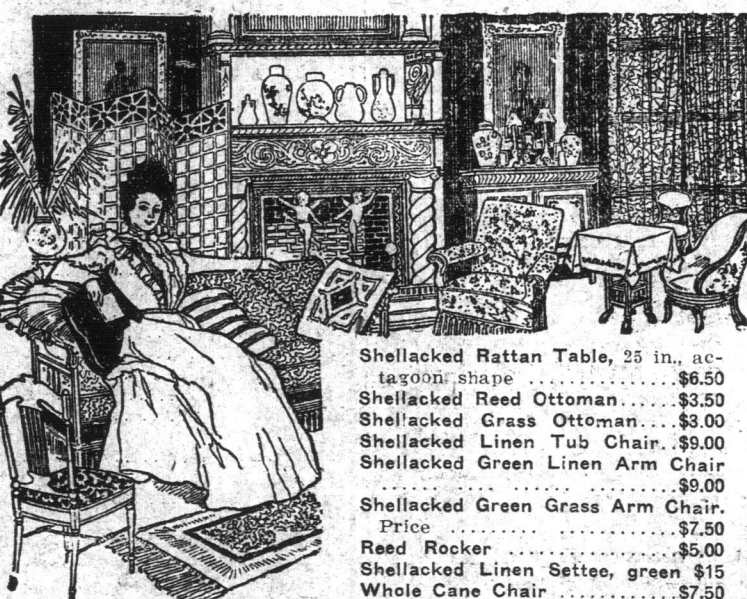
REDUCED TO—

\$5.50, \$4, \$3, \$2.50

Baby Hammocks Reduced to \$1.25



Summer Chairs and Tables--Rattan, Reed, Sea Grass



Shellacked Rattan Table, 25 in. octagonal shape \$6.50
Shellacked Reed Ottoman \$3.50
Shellacked Grass Ottoman \$3.00
Shellacked Linen Tub Chair \$9.00
Shellacked Green Linen Arm Chair \$9.00
Shellacked Green Grass Arm Chair. Price \$7.50
Reed Rocker \$5.00
Shellacked Linen Settee, green \$15
Whole Cane Chair \$7.50
Sea Grass Green Settee \$12.50

We have a dandy showing of Rattan Reed and Sea Grass Furniture and we want especially to draw your attention to the chairs; these are Summer chairs, but they are also winter chairs. They are the most comfortable, artistic, well made chairs for the home—ask some one who enjoys their comforts in the winter months before a big fire, they are without doubt the most serviceable chair made today and look at the prices—why, you can get these for HALF what other chairs cost for the home. Come and see these and you'll agree with us, when you have tested them that they are the best yet. They are all shellacked and the shellack makes them wear forever with ordinary care.

Shellacked Rattan Fancy Shaped Chair \$7.50
Shellacked Rattan Fancy Reception Chair \$4.00
Shellacked Rattan Table, 18 in. \$2.50
Shellacked Rattan Table, 23 x 17 in. \$6.60
Shellacked Rattan Arm Chair, \$7.50
Shellacked Rattan Conversation Chair \$5.00
Shellacked Rattan Arm Chair, \$7.00
Shellacked Rattan Couches \$7, \$7.55
Shellacked Rattan Chair, \$6.50, \$6.00

Upholstered English Willow Chair, with loose cushion and upholstered back in pretty material, \$25.00 and \$12.00
All Upholstered English Willow Chair 26 inch seat \$30.00
English Willow Chair, not upholstered, 24 in. seat \$11.00
You can select these here in any size, also beautiful materials for upholstery. We have an upholstery department which is famed for its excellent work.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's
Popular
Home
Furnishers

WEILER BROS

Quality
Is
Our
Watchword

THE COURT

In everything peace, except those that are automatically or instinctively of our action and they may not in the very exercise our own reason the conclusions reached the elementary stage reason tells us that. Every person who knows how exceeding cases to get this element of some of them. Two apples and two but when the year are not prepared to and two potatoes and by reason as twice two is recognized higher realms of conclusions of other necessary to exercise carpenter's apprentice two pieces of lumber if a point on one of eight feet from the p and another a point feet from the place. bers are placed so the two points is to make a square corner that is it will be a square knows this he c squarely without kn the hypotheuse of the square root of the base and perpendicular to make his corner quite unable to work of the First Book of The foundations therefore:

Our own observation. Our own reason. The acceptance of reasoning power of We have a natural of our own reason it would be exceeding cause:

We could not put time; We are not all observations upon which;

We are not all drawing correct conclusions.

Therefore in all existence we accept our senses, but the people have reached senses. Either our own experience or operating upon their what we regard, and guides of action. error to a minimum we are not mistaken we reason; even the guard against terror chance that, except reason may not however, accept the Perfect reasoning a will lead infallibly true in every aspect geometry.

The application for the present, to public questions and religious questions. It one in the brief space here to such a subtle wise than suggestive expected is to assist ly desirous of reaching considering affairs majority of persons by others, without are able by applying to ascertain knowledge. Men seeking to find out those leaders base t ed facts and sound velopment of a sound any subject is rendered appeal to reason in countenance by lea appeals to prejudice of other consideration who might be disp reason are unable to accurately owing to representation that public affairs. This tion of things and the past and will cture because of it.

In the religious has been discounte been prejudicial to The Church tells teaches and ask n will not do in a v This is not to say cept obediently wh shape his life acco ness in so doing a so, to make the w has lived in it. T be to go counter a whole history of Church must conce to instruct mankind based upon facts Church regarded a trovery. The Ch