

## The Colonist.

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### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six Months ..... \$0.60  
Three Months ..... \$0.35  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

#### BRITISH EMIGRATION

Not in a long time has there been such a movement of people from the British Isles to America. Our despatches tell of extra steamships being put on to meet the demand for transportation, and while we are not told in so many words that the greater number of the emigrants are destined for Canada, they probably are. This is a very excellent thing for both the United Kingdom and the Dominion. It is necessary for the increasing population of the Mother Country to find some outlet. No tariff changes can alter this fact. The excess of the birthrate is large, and there is more or less immigration from Continental Europe. Therefore, there is a surplus which must find room somewhere, or sink through the ranks of the unemployed to the ranks of the unemployed. On the other hand Canada needs people by the million, and the best are those that come from the British Isles. Canadians amuse themselves sometimes at the expense of their Old Country cousins, but in their heart of hearts they prefer them to any one else except our own people. Not infrequently we have British misfits, but so also have we misfits from other lands. The latter we ignore; but you cannot ignore an Englishman. So when a square peg of an immigrant from Britain gets in a round hole, he knows it, and so do the rest of us. But an occasional misfit does not depreciate the value of the whole invoice, and so we welcome the British immigrant and only hope that he will keep on coming in increasing numbers for many years to come.

#### THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

It is not generally known that the Department known as The Geological Survey of Canada antedates the birth of the Dominion by more than a score of years, having been organized sixty-five years ago for the purpose of investigating the natural resources of which were then Upper and Lower Canada. The public life in British Columbia who can be called orators, and we have not had any for a long time. Some may ask for a definition of oratory. It is not easy to give one. An orator must be fluent, but fluency alone is not oratory. He must speak with earnestness, but earnestness combined with fluency will not make him an orator. If a man combines fluency and earnestness with magnetism, he will very nearly meet the requirements of the case. If to these he can add aptness of illustration, a good voice and a pleasing presence, he will be as nearly perfect as he can expect to be, provided he knows how to judge his audience. A story is told of the late Joseph Howe, who at times reached a very high level in oratory, which illustrates the trick to which even an experienced speaker may at times resort. He had made a very fine speech at a meeting held in Detroit to discuss reciprocity, and in the course of the evening he sat with some friends in a game of whist at his hotel. A crowd gathered around the hotel and clamored for a speech from him. Howe at first refused to appear, but yielding to the importunities of some friends, he arose from the card table, removed his coat and waistcoat, took off his collar and rumpled his hair. Then he stepped out on a little balcony and spoke. One of those who had been playing whist with him, said that Howe spoke for half an hour as he inspired on the relations that ought to exist between the United States and British North America, as it was then, closing with a reference to the War of Secession which caused men in the crowd to break out into sobs and sent the audience away overcome by a feeling of awe. When the Grand Trunk Railway was opened at Portland, Maine, one of the speakers was L. A. Wilnot of New Brunswick. He chose the same theme. No report of his speech was ever published, the newspapers saying that the reporters put down their pencils to listen to his splendid eloquence. Wilnot's magnetism was marvellous. He was also full of tricks. Here is a story of his first

appearance as a candidate at a provincial election. He was what we would call in these days a bit of a dude, but also an active, athletic man. On nomination day he stood on the ground in front of the platform, and when his turn came to speak, the candidate who preceded him said: "I will now be followed by my young friend, L. A. Wilnot, whom I see before me with his highly-polished hat, his dainty cane, and his spotless gloves." Wilnot placed one hand on the platform and vaulted to it. He took off his hat, and throwing it to the crowd said "There's the hat." He bent his cane in his muscular hands until it broke, and throwing the pieces from him, said, "There's the cane." With a quick rip he tore his gloves from his hands and said "There's the gloves." Then, after a moment's pause, he said, with head erect and flashing eyes, "Here is L. A. Wilnot." The old men of a quarter of a century ago used to tell of the speech which followed, a speech which was the death knell of the Family Compact and the beginning of the triumph of Responsible government.

#### DECLINE OF ORATORY

In a recent English publication Lord Rosebery was described as "our only orator." The reference was confined to people in political life. The writer went on to say that Mr. Lloyd George at times reached heights that could be classed as oratorical successes, but he too frequently hit a lower mark to entitle him to be classed with Lord Rosebery. Mr. Asquith he describes as a very lucid talker, who goes straight to his points and wastes no words in doing so, an effective speaker but not an orator. Mr. Balfour is a master of sarcasm, and always speaks gracefully, but he does not exhibit the earnestness that makes a man an orator. The other men prominent in public life were dismissed as not worthy of being considered in such a connection. Even Lord Rosebery, if we may judge from his reported speeches, is not in the first rank. Indeed, oratory seems of recent years to have been greatly on the decline in the United Kingdom. We have very little of it in Canada, at least among English-speaking Canadians. One frequently hears French-Canadians who exhibit oratorical qualities. Mr. Foster is generally admitted to be the best speaker in Canadian public life, although of late years he has been more of a debater than an orator. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at times is truly oratorical. There are many fluent speakers in Parliament, but that is about all that can be said of them. We have no men in public life in British Columbia who can be called orators, and we have not had any for a long time.

Some may ask for a definition of oratory. It is not easy to give one. An orator must be fluent, but fluency alone is not oratory. He must speak with earnestness, but earnestness combined with fluency will not make him an orator. If a man combines fluency and earnestness with magnetism, he will very nearly meet the requirements of the case. If to these he can add aptness of illustration, a good voice and a pleasing presence, he will be as nearly perfect as he can expect to be, provided he knows how to judge his audience. A story is told of the late Joseph Howe, who at times reached a very high level in oratory, which illustrates the trick to which even an experienced speaker may at times resort. He had made a very fine speech at a meeting held in Detroit to discuss reciprocity, and in the course of the evening he sat with some friends in a game of whist at his hotel. A crowd gathered around the hotel and clamored for a speech from him. Howe at first refused to appear, but yielding to the importunities of some friends, he arose from the card table, removed his coat and waistcoat, took off his collar and rumpled his hair. Then he stepped out on a little balcony and spoke. One of those who had been playing whist with him, said that Howe spoke for half an hour as he inspired on the relations that ought to exist between the United States and British North America, as it was then, closing with a reference to the War of Secession which caused men in the crowd to break out into sobs and sent the audience away overcome by a feeling of awe. When the Grand Trunk Railway was opened at Portland, Maine, one of the speakers was L. A. Wilnot of New Brunswick. He chose the same theme. No report of his speech was ever published, the newspapers saying that the reporters put down their pencils to listen to his splendid eloquence. Wilnot's magnetism was marvellous. He was also full of tricks. Here is a story of his first

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Speakers do not nowadays do as Howe and Wilnot did. The average audience would be somewhat surprised if one should do so. It takes a powerful personality to be equal to such tactics. These men were orators. They had at their command quotations apt for almost any occasion. They were Bible students and had mastered the splendid Anglo-Saxon of King James' translation. And they were always tremendously in earnest. Some people say there is no room for such oratory today; but the fact of the matter is that no one thinks of attempting it in this country. In the United States it is different. There oratory is a study, and many instances can be cited where it has been employed with wonderful effect. The speech of Mr. Bryan at the Democratic convention is a case in point. Greater attention ought to be paid to oratory by young men. The press has in a measure superseded the public speaker, but there is yet plenty of work for the latter to do, and it would be a distinct gain to Canada if more of her public men could lay claim to be regarded as orators. The study of oratory leads to careful preparation of speeches. We do not mean the memorizing of speeches, but what Henry Ward Beecher used to describe as "being full of your subject, and then pulling out the bung."

John Wannamaker, the great Philadelphia merchant, says that the United States is about to enter upon a flood tide of prosperity. It looks as if Canada had already done so.

We have not heard of the All-Red Route for some time, and therefore it is interesting to know that on behalf of the British government the statement was made last week that the project is not dead.

It is expected that Mr. Fielding will make his statement regarding the agreement with President Taft when Parliament reassembles tomorrow. Pending this it seems premature to comment as the London papers are doing. No one can say at the present whether the settlement is a triumph for Canada, as the Times says, or a capitulation, as the Morning Post regards it.

The special correspondent of the Toronto Star, who was at Albany when President Taft and Mr. Fielding met, said that the former pledged his word to the effect that if Canada would make certain concessions to the United States he would, on his part use all his influence to have a treaty framed that would exempt Canada from the operation of the general tariff of the United States.

The statement is made that the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific across British Columbia will be more nearly a level than the route across the Prairies. And it is also beginning to look as if there would be almost as much good farming land along it. The people who thought the Government was driving a hard bargain with the company by insisting that the road should be built through the Coast, were not as far astray as they could get. When this project was first before the public, the contention used to be made that the British Columbia end was a burden to the enterprise. As a matter of fact it will be found in time to be one of the most important sections of it. The line in this province will be costly, but it will be a very valuable piece of railway to its owners.

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**Chiffoniere**—This chiffoniere is made of solid oak, nicely finished in the golden. Top measures 19 x 33 in. Has 5 full length drawers. Special value at ..... **\$9.00**

**Dresser**—This is a stylish dresser, made of solid oak, finished in the golden. Top measures 20 x 40 in. Two short and 2 full length drawers. British bevel mirror. **\$16.00**

**Chiffoniere**—Made of solid oak, golden finish. Top measures 20 x 34 in. Five full length drawers. Top drawers have serpentine front. This is a very attractive chiffoniere. Splendid value at ..... **\$10.50**

**Dresser**—This style has a British bevel plate mirror 14 x 24 in. Made of solid oak. Finished golden. Has three long drawers. This is an excellent design and is special value at ..... **\$12.00**

**Dresser**—This dresser has a 19 x 40 in. top. Has 3 long drawers. Made of golden finished solid oak. Has 18 x 24 in. shaped British bevel plate mirror. Specially priced at **\$14.00**

**Dresser**—Here's an excellent value in a stylish dresser. Made of solid oak in the golden finish. Top measures 21 x 42 in. Has 2 full length drawers and 2 short drawers. British bevel mirror 22 x 28 in. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**

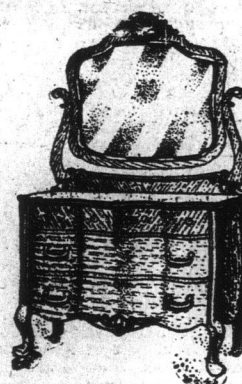
**Dresser**—This style has 3 drawers. Serpentine front. Top measures 21 x 42 in. Made of solid oak, golden finish. Has a shaped British bevel plate mirror. Splendid value at ..... **\$20.00**

**Dresser**—This dresser has 2 long drawers and 4 small drawers for collars and small articles. Made of solid oak, finished golden. Top measures 19 x 40 in. Has a Colonial style British bevel plate mirror, 22 x 28 in. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**

**Chiffoniere**—An oval, British bevel mirror, 16 x 20 in., adds style to this chiffoniere. Has 5 long drawers. Top drawer has serpentine front. Made of golden finished solid oak. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**

**Chiffoniere**—Made of solid oak and nicely finished in the golden. Top measures 19 x 33 in. Has 4 long and 4 short drawers. Has a Colonial style British bevel plate mirror, 16 x 20 in. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**

**Washstands**—We have washstands to match the above. Stylish pieces, made of solid oak and finished in same manner as dressers and chiffonieres—  
19 x 30 in. tops, at ..... **\$6.00**  
20 x 32 in. tops, at ..... **\$7.00**

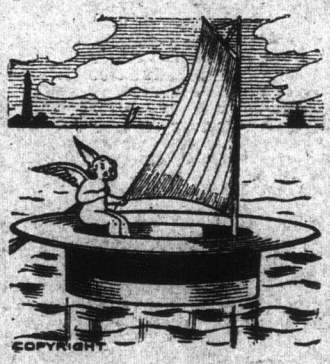


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## REPORT ON WORK OF PAST YEAR

Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society Issued from Government Press

The third annual report of the directors of the Anti-tuberculosis Society of British Columbia will shortly be issued from the press of the King's Printer, and contains exhaustive information as to the work of this philanthropic association, and the annual general meeting of the governors of which was held in this city on the 10th ultimo.

An interesting feature of the directors' report touches lightly upon the cost of furnishing a room at the Tranquille Sanatorium, which is placed at \$150, the following individuals and societies having engaged to furnish rooms: Vancouver Auxiliary Society, four rooms; New Westminster Society, four rooms; Vancouver Society, one room; Kamloops Society, one room; Nanaimo Society, one room; Saanich Society, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mrs. W. Fitzherbert Bullen, Mr. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. William Roper, Mr. H. E. Bullen, Mr. H. D. Holmcken, Mr. J. A. Mara, A. Galloway, A. Dalgle, and others. Mrs. Pooley has contributed and engages also to contribute \$50 annually toward the upkeep of the room she has furnished. The directors express deep gratitude for the assistance given in this connection, while noting that rooms are yet unprovided for and expressing the hope that a large number of names will appear in the honor roll in next year's report. Ninety-seven patients were treated at the Sanatorium during last year, of whom 52 per cent were free patients while of the remainder 2 per cent paid \$3.50, 6 per cent paid \$5, 8 per cent paid \$6, 32 per cent paid \$7, 10 per cent paid \$10, and 20 per cent paid the full maintenance rate of \$12 per week. The average cost of each patient throughout the year was \$4.35 per day. Of this sum the government grant covered 60 cents and the patients' payments 25 cents, and public subscriptions 52 cents. On the whole the maintenance expenses were successfully met, the accounts showing a deficit balance of but \$244 at the end of the year.

"This would have been heavier," is noted in the report, "had not the noble girls of the Victoria and Vancouver Auxiliary Societies come to the assistance of patients from their representative cities. Such patients are represented as paying patients on the books."

The medical superintendent's report is an interesting study, and may be seen that 31 patients were in the institution on the 1st January, 1916, and that 18 were admitted during the year, of whom 13 were females and 47 males.

"Whether this represents the true proportion of the disease among the male and female sex in British Columbia, I am not prepared to say," notes this official. "It is hoped that the classification of the patients shows an unfortunate condition. Twenty-five incipient, 29 advanced, and 110 chronic cases were treated. It should appear in an institution announced for the cure of incipient cases. It must be remembered that in what a difficult position we were placed. There is yet no place to give the advanced cases a fair opportunity to fight the disease, and although our results are not satisfactory to severe critics, it was felt the best was done."

"The Board of Directors regret to report," it is stated, "that so far no practical work has been done for the handling of advanced consumptives. The reason is want of money. A deputation from the Board waited upon the government and presented a strong plea. The deputation was well received and was satisfied that the government was anxious to take action. By request of the Premier a memorial was prepared and sent to the Provincial Secretary. This memorial expresses the present views of the members of your Board. It is hoped and believed that in the next annual report a brighter statement as to the handling of advanced consumptives will be presented."

"Our accommodation was and is limited, and the general policy adopted is first to give a chance to such as have any and to remove the infection from those whom it is likely to meet. With this principle carried into action, it is very pleasing to see the actual results. The medical superintendent tells us that of the 62 patients discharged last year, 17 were apparent cures—no matter how satisfactory the condition, the word 'apparent' is the strongest word in use. Twelve were cured, ten improved, ten stationary, nine progressive, and four died."

"This is a good showing and gives us full return for the money expended, but what is worth ten times the money expended is the fact that every one of our 67 cases was a possible source of infection. We removed this source and whether each patient returns home cured or not, they carry with them a full knowledge as to what manner of living they must adopt so that the danger of infection should be remembered that the consumptive who has no more a source of danger to his family or the community than a healthy citizen."

"The demands upon the Society's funds have been excessively heavy. The amount of funds promised as subscriptions from the commencement of the Society's operations in 1913 amounted in all to the very handsome total of \$135,286, of which up to the present date only \$118,818 has been collected. Since December 31st about ten per cent of the \$17,968 due on promises has been collected but there yet remains a considerable sum outstanding."

"Taking a retrospective view of the whole position, the directors feel that they have every cause to be satisfied with the work accomplished. The medical and general reports tell their own story of the difficulties which attend the work. Under the trying conditions still prevailing at Tranquille we are satisfied that the best within our power has been done. We know we have critics—that is right—We welcome criticism so long as it is honest and honestly meant. Difference in views as to action will continue as long as this world lasts. We have done our best."