

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

EXCESSIVE SPEED

Our friend Major Dupont writes to a contemporary reflecting upon what he seems to regard as the Colonist's attitude towards reckless motoring. We sympathize with his feelings on the subject under the special circumstances, but think he has unintentionally done us an injustice. No paper in British Columbia has more vehemently condemned reckless motoring than the Colonist, but we have pointed out that the prime purpose of the carriage way in streets is for vehicular traffic, and that the public must learn to adapt itself to changes in the volume and methods of such traffic. We have also pointed out that motorists and all other persons in charge of vehicles ought to be held to the exercise of extreme care. Speed is not the only thing to be considered. For example: A few days ago, when about fifty people were leaving an Esquimalt car on Government street and an equal number were crossing from the sidewalk to take the car, two wagons were driven through the crowd at a moderate rate of speed. Great indignation was expressed by many persons who with some difficulty avoided being struck by either the horses or the vehicles. If two chauffeurs had acted as the drivers of these vehicles did, there would have been half a dozen letters in the papers about it. No vehicle should be driven through a crowd unless the conditions are exceptional, and no vehicle should be driven in the public streets so rapidly that it cannot be brought to a stop, if necessary, at any street crossing where pedestrians have by law the right of way. We think we state the law correctly when we say that at all street crossings and all street intersections the burden of responsibility rests upon the person in charge of a vehicle, but that in other parts of the street it rests upon pedestrians. But to this we add that in all places there is a duty resting upon the person in charge of a vehicle, whether it is self-propelling or is drawn by horses, to so use it that, while exercising his own rights, he shall not endanger the safety of others. Upon country roads it is evident that the same course of conduct cannot be insisted upon as is necessary in a city. But the same general principle applies. We regret to say that it is very often grossly disregarded. There can be no objection to a motor, a horse, or a motor-cycle being driven along a straight country road at a good rate of speed when there is nothing in sight that may be endangered thereby. But everyone knows that motorists and motor-cyclists are given to "showing off." They seem to derive a species of satisfaction from flying past pedestrians or slowly-moving carriages. Every one who has ever held the reins over a fast pair of horses, knows the feeling of exhilaration caused by rapidly passing someone else. The chauffeur or cyclist, who goes through a group of people and carriages on a country road at a speed that is dangerous, is not necessarily a reckless or thoughtless person. He is usually only "showing off." But it is a very bad practice, and ought to be discontinued in every way. If a motorist should turn the bend in a road at needlessly high speed, and thereby occasion an accident, we think there would be no question whatever as to his liability both civilly and criminally.

NEGOTIATION OF TREATIES

Theoretically all treaties entered into by the British nation are agreements made by the King with the ruling authority of other nations. From time immemorial, however, the negotiations have been entrusted to representatives of the King, for reasons that are obvious. With the growth of parliamentary government, as we say in Canada, responsible government, the ministry of the day has assumed the charge of such negotiations, but that the treaties themselves are not parliamentary acts is shown by the fact that they come into force without ratification by Parliament, unless the contrary shall be provided in the treaties themselves. The King is as much king of Canada as he is of the United Kingdom. His prerogatives are exercised in this country by a governor-general, but this is only for convenience. The members of the Canadian ministry are as much ministers of the Crown as are the members of the British ministry. The scope of their jurisdiction is not as wide as that of the latter, but so far as it does extend they are on an equal footing with the others. The ministry, or cabinet, may be loosely described as a committee of the Privy Council, which body consists of a certain number of persons whom the Crown has summoned from time to time to advise it on matters of state. There is a Privy Council for Canada, and with that Council, or in practice with that group of Privy Counsellors who constitute the Cab-

inet, the Crown consults on all matters affecting the Dominion. We have therefore in Canada all the machinery existing in the United Kingdom for the exercise of every act of the royal prerogative including the negotiation of treaties. What can be more reasonable than that the Crown should exercise through its Canadian ministers the treaty-making power so far as it relates to the affairs of Canada? If the old rule was continued and the home government retained the treaty-making power so far as it relates to the self-governing overseas Dominions the basis of the Empire would no longer be to use Lord Milner's apt phrase, a partnership between equals. We think we see in the devolution of the treaty-making power upon the ministers of the over-seas Dominions an exceedingly interesting and important phase of imperial development. It is in a sense unique; but the whole imperial fabric is unique.

RECIPROCIITY

The Canadian Courier is very frank in its espousal of reciprocity with the United States. It thinks the majority of the farmers want it, because it believes they are free traders. It thinks the general public will welcome it, because they want United States goods. It does not believe the press will oppose it, because it says Canadian manufacturers do not advertise while United States manufacturers do so very liberally. We shall not pretend to estimate how far this last mentioned consideration will affect the Courier, but we do not think it will weigh much with newspapers generally. We think the press will be disposed to look upon the question from the broad standpoint of public policy. While there will be more or less of an attempt on the part of some papers to convert the question into a party issue, the majority of them will, we are satisfied, endeavor to reach a conclusion from an examination of the merits. As yet there has been no declaration of policy from Mr. R. L. Borden. There is a very good reason for this apart from the state of his health, which has been unsatisfactory for several weeks. It is no part of his duty as a party leader to declare in advance his attitude towards a possible issue. It is equally true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not as yet defined his position. He has not, so far as any public statement goes, even said that the Canadian government is prepared to discuss the subject, although in the absence of any pronouncement it seems safe to assume that when President Taft extends his invitation to a conference, it will be accepted. The question of reciprocity with the United States is far from being a simple one. The Colonist has endeavored to reach a conclusion on it, but not with as full a degree of success as it could wish. We find at the very outset a difficulty that is hard to overcome. The motive behind the proposed negotiations is a desire on the part of the United States to exploit the natural resources of Canada and sell manufactured products to the growing population of this country. They would be content if they could get our raw materials free, but they would be better pleased, very naturally, if after they have supplied the home demand for finished products, they could send their surplus into Canada. This desire is easily understood, and from the standpoint of the United States manufacturer is very desirable. But we in Canada must look upon the question from our own point of view. Our neighbors consider it from theirs, and they cannot reasonably object to our following their example. Do Canadians desire to see their natural resources exported from the country as raw materials? We think there can be only one answer to this question, namely, a negative. Our leading exportable natural product at the present time is lumber, either in the form of saw logs or pulp wood. The United States supply of these articles has been greatly reduced, and it is in fact fast approaching the line of exhaustion. There will be strong opposition to any proposal that will involve the free export of logs and pulp wood from Canada. It may be claimed that if the United States admits pulp and paper free and sawn lumber free, mills will be erected in Canada to supply the demand for finished products in that country, for the reason that it will be cheaper to bring the mills to the lumber than to take the lumber to the mills. Here is a specific question upon which it ought to be possible to reach a definite conclusion. We feel confident, speaking for the local situation, that if the export of saw logs from

British Columbia were permitted, a large business in that line would spring up. We are also confident that if manufactured lumber were admitted into the United States free of duty, established in this province by the American owners of timber lands. Locally the pulpwood "question" has no great present interest, for there is no shortage of pulpwood in Washington and Oregon. It is for the people of British Columbia to consider if they would be benefited by free trade in lumber with their neighbors. We are only going to state the question this morning and not attempt to answer it. This brings us to another question that must be disposed of before a reciprocity treaty can be negotiated. The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia own the Crown lands within their several jurisdictions. They have the authority to prescribe the conditions under which timber on such lands shall be cut, and, if they choose to say that it shall not be cut for export in its raw state, they have a perfect right to do so. It is certain that one of the things which the United States will ask will be freedom of export from Canada of saw logs and pulp wood. We can make any assumption that the provincial governments have not yet been approached by the Dominion government upon this aspect of the case, and yet it seems to us that the consent of the provincial governments is a condition precedent to the negotiation of any reciprocity treaty involving the products of the forest. Rather lively fighting is going on in Nicaragua. It is to be assumed that the people of that so-called Republic know what it is all about, but certainly no one else seems to.

NEW THEATRICAL MOVE

Nothing more became Premier Rutherford in office than his leaving it. We are not going to inquire into the rights and wrongs of the Waterways contract. All we have to say is that Mr. Rutherford has been wise to hand in his resignation. And now it is said that Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have refused \$50,000,000 for their interests in the Canadian Northern. We are not surprised if they had that much more money to their credit they would have to find some place to put it, and they would look long before finding a more promising security than the stock of the railway that they have been instrumental in creating.

CLAW & BRANZLER COMBINATION

Chicago, May 26.—To end the "open-door" warfare which has been declared by scores of theatres in small cities throughout the United States, the Klaw and Branzler, Boston syndicate hereafter will own theatres in every strategic city in the country, says the Tribune today. Twenty-five million dollars will be invested in the syndicate, the ownership which will reach in a chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Vancouver and Winnipeg on the north to New Orleans and Galveston on the south. Five companies will be incorporated with \$5,000,000 each to acquire or lease theatres in a series of cities which will be staged. The plans for this theatrical enterprise were made at a series of meetings which began in New York ten days ago and adjourned to Chicago, where the syndicate was taken and the incorporation papers of the Middle West Theatre Company drawn up. The Middle West Theatre Company will be headed by A. L. Branzler, and among the directors will be Charles F. Branzler, Harry E. Branzler, William Morris, David Belasco, Daniel F. Thompson, George Cohen, Frederick Thompson and George W. Baker.

NO LAW LIBRARY

LONDON, May 26.—In regard to a statement in the press here that a law library is to be attached to such a statement is unauthorized and misleading. In order to meet the wishes of Canada, a room has been fitted up to hold any books presented by Canadian or other colonial governments. Nothing further is contemplated.

CANADIAN BUILDING RECORD

OTTAWA, May 26.—The total value of buildings erected in 25 centres of population in Canada in 1909 was \$2,133,977. Toronto headed the list with buildings to the value of \$13,133,247. Toronto also led in three previous years, Winnipeg, with \$9,738,825, second; Montreal, with \$7,253,565; fourth; and Ottawa, with \$4,627,590, fifth on the list. The figures for some of the other cities were: Hamilton, \$1,547,455; London, \$850,134; Quebec, \$741,512; Victoria, \$1,773,426.



DRUGS CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1223 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

In the Good Old Summertime

One often gets "run down," weak and nervous. To keep the mind clear and active, the nerves strong and steady, there is BOWES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. A 31 bottle contains sufficient dose for one month. It is of wonderful value—keeps the system in perfect order. At this store only.

Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders

WEILER BROS

Some Unusual Furniture

Send for Our Big Catalogue FREE

We are listing below a few of the recent arrivals in the furniture department. You'll find every one a most interesting style, and you'll find the present display an unusual one. Unusual because of its great variety; unusual because of its common designs and unusual because of unsurpassed values. We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you some of these, and we hope you'll find time to come in today. Shown on third and fourth floors.

First of All Let Us Show You the Library Tables

First of all we want to show you the new library tables. Some decidedly "smart" ideas have just been put into stock—especially those in Mission designs. These tables are made of selected oak and finished in that most popular of finishes, the Early English. Little "differences" in design are in evidence—make these most desirable pieces. Our stock of library tables has always been a very interesting exhibit—these latest additions make it doubly so. Shown on the third floor. Here are a few of the new ones—

- Library Table—Top of this style measures 24 x 39 inches, and is a selected piece of oak. Has book shelves on each end. Finished in Early English. Priced at each \$20.00.
Library Table—This is a large table, top measuring 26 x 42 inches. Splendid piece of wood and nicely finished. Has book shelf beneath. Early English finish. Priced at \$25.00.

- Library Table—Selected oak, finished in Early English. Has 1 drawer, and shelf beneath. Top of this style measures 28 x 34 inches. Priced at \$15.00.
Similar Style—Top 26 x 38 inches. Price \$18.00.
Library Table—This is a very smart style and one you are sure to like. Early English finished oak. Top measures 28 x 46 inches. Has shelf beneath, with 2 small drawers. Priced at \$27.50.

Don't Fail to See These Interesting Creations

Here is a list of a few of the many articles just added to our third floor furniture sample rooms. We have chosen these at random from among the new things which have been arriving during the past week. Come in and see these and numerous other equally interesting styles and values now shown here.

- Music Cabinet—A neat design—plain, but very attractive. Mahogany finish. Has full complement of shelves. Door has special fastener. Priced at \$12.00.
Music Cabinet—Here is a music cabinet in Early English finished oak—something to match the numerous Mission style pianos now in use. Neat and stylish design. Priced at \$12.00.
Music Cabinets—We have added some interesting styles in mahogany, and this present display shows many attractive pieces. Some very fine designs in either mahogany or walnut at \$35.00 and \$30.00.
Parlor Cabinets—Three very interesting styles in parlor cabinets have just come to hand. These have bent glass doors and ends and mirror backs. Three glass shelves. Neat designs and well finished. Priced at \$65.00, \$60.00 and \$30.00.
Parlor Tables—Among these latest additions in parlor tables these oval top styles stand out prominently. These are the nicest tables we have offered for a long, long time. Mahogany. Top is finely finished and measures 17 x 26 inches. Priced at \$12.50.
Another Style—Top 19 x 30 inches. \$18.00.

- Bedroom Table—This is a splendid table in golden finished oak. Polished top 20 x 30 inches. Has drawer. Priced at \$8.00.
Tea Table—Here is something new. A round top tea table with a round glass tray. Priced at \$15.00.
Pedestal Table—Made of oak, finished in Early English. A very attractive design. Priced at \$7.50.
Bedroom Table—A neat and stylish mahogany finished table. Top measures 20 x 30 inches. Has 1 drawer. Priced at \$6.50.
Lady's Secretary—Some very pleasing new styles in either golden oak or Early English finished oak. 1 drawer and shelf beneath. Desk section is conveniently arranged for letters, papers, etc. Four styles. At each \$20.00 and \$18.00.
Umbrella Stand—Just what you have been waiting for. A neat, stylish umbrella stand at a fair price. Here's one made of oak, finished golden, at \$7.00.
Umbrella Stand—If your hall furniture is Mission, here's a neat umbrella stand to match. Decidedly new. Oak, Early English finish. Priced at \$6.00.

Here Are Many New Pieces for Diningroom

Not the least interesting, by any means, of the past week's arrivals are some pleasing pieces for the dining-room. Space limitations prevent anything but the mention of a very few here. We want you, however, to come in and see what handsome, new styles we are now showing on the third floor showrooms. Remember it is always a pleasure to have you come in here, and there's never the slightest obligation to purchase incurred in so doing. Let us see you here some day soon.

- Buffet—A decidedly smart Mission design in Early English oak finish. This style has 1 full length and 2 small drawers and 2 cupboards. It also has a 8 x 36 in. mirror with shelf above. Priced at each \$25.00.
China Cabinet—This cabinet has 4 shelves. Glass ends and glass door. Mission style, in Early English oak finish. Priced at \$16.00.
Buffet—This is a golden surface oak style of merit. The design is neat and attractive. Has 1 full length linen drawer and 2 small drawers. Has 2 small cupboards and cupboards with leaded glass doors. Top measures 22 x 54 inches. Bevel plate mirror, 12 x 48 inches. Priced at \$30.00.
Buffet—Here's a new Mission style buffet, made of selected oak and finished Early English. This new arrival has 2 cupboards, 2 small and 1 full length drawers. The top measures 19 x 48 inches, and the splendid bevel plate mirror measures 12 x 38 inches. Trimmings—hinges and drawer pulls—are of "old" copper. Very attractive style. Priced at \$55.00.

- Buffet—Golden Oak finish and a very neat and attractive design. Has a 12 x 38 inch bevel plate mirror. Top is 22 x 48 inches. Has 1 full length and 3 small drawers and 2 cupboards. Priced at \$28.00.
Dinner Wagon—A very attractive style in dull finished mahogany. Has 1 drawer with shelf beneath. Top measures 19 x 38 inches. Priced at \$20.00.
Buffet—For the party desirous of planning a Mission dining-room here is a great help. This is a smart style in Early English finished oak. Top measures 21 x 50 inches. Has a bevel plate mirror 12 x 42 inches. 1 full length and 2 small drawers. Cupboard entire width. Price \$55.00.
Buffet—This golden oak style will also please—more especially if you are at all partial to the beautiful polished oak. The top measures 20 x 45 inches. Mirror is a bevel plate of best quality and measures 21 x 54 inches. Has 1 full length and 3 small drawers, and 2 cupboards. This is a very smart style and "new." Price, each \$75.00.

New Styles in Dinner Wagons—Golden and Early English Oak

- Dinner Wagon—Made of solid oak and finished in Early English finish. Has 1 shelf and 1 long drawer. Top measures 17 x 42 inches. This is a very stylish piece, and priced right at \$20.00.

- Dinner Wagon—Here's a golden oak style of merit. Has one shelf and two drawers. Top measures 18 x 42 inches. Made of quarter cut oak and finely finished in the golden. Priced at \$20.00.
Dinner Wagon—Another Early English finished oak wagon. Has two shelves and two drawers. The top measures 17 x 42 inches. This is a very attractive design. Well made and finished. Price \$30.00.

Side or Hall Tables and New Card Tables—Smart Styles

- Side or Hall Tables—Neat design in oak—finished either a beautiful golden or in that popular Early English. Top measures 18 x 32 inches. Table has one drawer and shelf beneath. Priced at \$9.00.

- Card Table—This is a splendid card table. The top folds to one-half the "playing" size, and when folded the table makes an ideal hall table. Finely finished in Early English Oak. Priced at \$22.50.

Round Top Parlor Tables—Golden Oak, Early Eng., Mahogany

We have just received some very dainty little parlor tables which we want you to see first time you are in the store. These are round top styles—measuring 13 inches in diameter. The design is very attractive, and one would be a desirable addition to your parlor's furnishings. We have them in either golden oak, Early English finished oak or mahogany. Priced at, each, \$3.50.

Some very stylish side or hall tables have just been added to the third floor offerings. These tables are desirable for the hall that has the necessary room. Useful for other purposes—card tables, etc. We have a special card table, with folding top that would make an ideal hall table. Come in and see these.

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The West's Greatest Furniture House WEILER'S Mail Orders Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.



ENGLISH S... The affairs of England ebb when Elizabeth came to the last remnant of England the continent, had been to who were thus in a posthumous Channel. The French king Mary Queen of Scots, and that he designed to add domains, if the fortune of him. Ireland was torn with worse than all, the people religious discord. There was and no money in the treasury had been humiliated by defeat in wars. The situation was appeal sent to the Royal Council, which said: "If God the helm, we be at the point that can happen to any become thrall to a foreign Elizabeth was at this years of age. She possessed intellectual force. She had education. She was a bold school. She was a bold Greek, Latin and French. She was fond of music and person and manner she was better looking than her mother and having all her fascinating exaggeration to say that accomplished woman of her had many faults, but he could educate his daughter so the throne. In religious matters no very strong convictions, to favor Protestantism, yet the practices of the Roman She seems to have held the it was advisable that there one form of public worship, individual belief was unimpaired would not permit of any in of conscience, while exacting the form of worship, which her breach with Rome. She and of a temper that refused. She seems to have trusted curative effects of time, as long as she was able, an public opinion a chance to realized the weakness of her determined to first of all among her own people, who Crown had been greatly less and cruelties of her predecessor. It is hard to say what the future of England if a Pope had occupied St. Peter's abeth came to the throne. But was a man of high temper his power were exalted. What if his of her accession? reproached her severely, a ment that had declared her mandated that she should sue to him for decision. But on the legitimacy Elizabeth was a found in her minister, William man of the same resolution will be remembered, was the succession by and Act of ed in the lifetime of her father a decision of Parliament of the Pope was something that the people of England would if she had been disposed to a mand. Perhaps there has never critical period in all English In matters religious, as thing made very little difference between the two religions was so far as the very great major were concerned. A few vanced thinkers made much questions, but the people they called themselves one they were much the same in their and practices. But the question supremacy in secular matters question. Here there was a of view. It was claimed by had authority to set aside the enactments of Parliament, and had conceded the claim, it is English people, resolute as the resolve to be self-governing, able to resist the combination could have been brought to be There is little doubt that, if submitted her claims to the Pope have been an uprising in the there is even less doubt that the French king would have force in Scotland, invaded England, probability, have placed Mary throne, whereby England would merely an appanage of the There is no doubt also that such contemplation, but the firm backed up as she was by the English people, made its own possible. The Queen was supported in her stand, although the lessened its force by declaring that authority in all matters of discipline belongs to them alone, simply intended to soften to claim that the Pope was superior of religion. On the advice of asked Parliament to re-enact the by which the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical subjects was as statute of Mary declaring that independent of the state was