

The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$1.50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN SENTIMENT

There has hardly yet been time to develop in the Dominion what may be termed a Canadian sentiment. The area of the country is so vast, and such a large proportion of its people have only lately come to live in it, that a distinctly national sentiment could not very well have been brought into existence. Moreover the Dominion was formed and extended simply as a wise political expedient; it was not born, as was the United States, in the throes of a war waged for a principle. The republic has been different from the Dominion not only in this respect, but because for the first half-century of its history the additions to its population from immigration were comparatively small, and also because the people were substantially of one race, and that what we call the Anglo-Saxon, the members of which have the same point of view on most things lying at the basis of government. Hence it came about that before there was a large influx of new people and before there was any great diversity in the nationalities represented in the States, a national sentiment had had time to crystallize. Moreover, and this also is an important consideration, for the first half-century of its existence the nation witnessed only a very slow expansion of its settled area, although its territory gained almost its present dimensions at quite an early date. In a report prepared by an eminent English professor in 1854 for the government of New Brunswick, intended to form the basis of an immigration policy, the capabilities of the west as a wheat-producing country are spoken of. "The West" of this writer was the western part of the State of New York.

Canada as a Dominion was born not quite forty-four years ago. It consisted of four provinces having little in common, except their allegiance to the United Kingdom, and with not a little antagonism resulting from race differences between Canadians of English and those of French extraction. In five years time the relatively small area included in the Union had assumed continental dimensions, and with a few years railway construction had made the country accessible from ocean to ocean. It would be idle to say that up to the time the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed there had been anything like a community of sentiment between the two coasts of the Dominion. It is also true that the racial differences did not disappear as quickly as patriotic Canadians hoped they would, and we were not a people very strongly united. In sentiment when the great influx of people began a few years ago. There are now in the Dominion approximately 3,000,000 people. Of these about 2,000,000 may be said to be of French extraction, their ancestry having lived in Canada for one hundred and fifty years and upwards; 1,000,000 are either of United Empire Loyalist descent or are sprung from the English settlers, who went to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario before the war of the American Revolution; 2,000,000 are said to have entered the country as immigrants during the past ten years, of whom more than half came from the United Kingdom. This leaves about 2,500,000 to be explained as immigrants or their descendants from the United Kingdom, the United States and to a very small extent from other countries between the years 1783 and 1901, and of these the much greater number would be from the United Kingdom. Assuming the population to be 3,000,000, we would be inclined to classify the population as follows: Of British stock 5,000,000, of French stock 2,000,000, from the United States (chiefly of British stock originally) 500,000, from Continental Europe, Asia and elsewhere 500,000. We make no claim that these figures are accurate, but they will serve as sufficiently close approximations to enable us to consider the nature of the national sentiment that can be developed in Canada.

The inference which we draw from the estimates is that there is no sufficient ground for any apprehension that as Canadian sentiment develops, and it is developing with rapidity, it will not be cordially in sympathy with the United Kingdom. It is not to be forgotten, however, that of the population that is of British stock those claiming descent from the United Empire Loyalists, or from the earlier settlers of British North America represent families that have not lived in the United Kingdom for periods varying from one hundred and fifty to nearly three hundred years, and that many others of British stock have been in the country for several generations. It would be unreasonable to expect such people to have the same point of view upon all questions relating to the Empire as are entertained in the Mother Country or by

persons who came to Canada from the United Kingdom since reaching manhood. This is not a factor hostile to the development of a Canadian sentiment along the lines mentioned. It is only mentioned because it is an element and a very important element in the cause that is too often forgotten in discussions.

A DIVERGENT CONTEMPORARY

It has never been our experience to meet with such a series of deliberate false statements in a political discussion as the evening paper presented to its readers last evening. After some observations utterly misstating how the question of lumber and reciprocity came to be discussed in these columns, the evening paper says: "We propose to state the argument of our contemporary." Then it goes on to say:

"The Colonist says that the duty of \$2 per thousand feet on rough lumber going into the United States has reduced the wages of lumbermen and mill employees in the United States." We will pay a handsome reward to any intelligent person who will discover in the Colonist the slightest reference to the duty mentioned or the slightest expression capable of being construed as meaning that the duty or the importation of Canadian lumber into the United States has had any effect upon wages or anything else in that country, or that will support the allegation that the Colonist has mentioned in connection with reciprocity or the lumber trade at any time during the past ten years the exportation of lumber from Canada into the United States to show directly or indirectly its possible effect upon the prices of lumber, supplies or wages in that country.

"The Colonist argues still further that the only way by which the wages of the Canadian laborer can be kept up to the present scale is by increasing the price of his foodstuffs and increasing the cost of his living." We will pay a similar reward to any intelligent person who will cite a line from the Colonist that will support this absolutely absurd statement.

"The Colonist unblushingly holds the American tariff of \$2 against Canadian lumbermen responsible for the lower wages of lumbermen in the States." A similar reward will be paid for half a line that will support such arrant nonsense.

"It (the Colonist) says the only way to keep the Canadian laborer from starving is to raise the cost of his living." A similar reward will be paid for a single word that will justify the publication of such an absolute untruth.

"The Colonist says that the expansion of our market for lumber will be a bad thing for our industry because it will react upon ourselves." The Colonist said nothing of the kind, but only that this was the result of what its contemporary alleged would take place.

"The Colonist says that the Prairie farmer will keep on buying American cuts at the same price as would pay for No. 1 B. C. hard lumber, in order to force the American millmen to ship their lumber into our country to make a way for their first class lumber over there." As our contemporary failed to furnish a diagram with this nonsense we are not quite sure what it means, but that the Colonist never said anything capable of being construed to have any conceivable meaning that can possibly be put upon this sentence is so palpable, that we will pay a similar reward to any intelligent person who will find a syllable in the Colonist justifying it.

Insanity or untruthfulness or both combined furnish the only conceivable explanation of the astounding article from which the above excerpts are taken. We do not usually care to employ harsh language to a contemporary, but Colonist readers, who have read what this paper has said on the subject of lumber and reciprocity, will admit that we have not spoken too strongly. We confess to feeling very sorry at being forced to this conclusion.

THE LATE S. A. ROGERS

Every one who knew him will be sorry to learn of the death of Mr. S. A. Rogers, of Barkerville. The deceased gentleman was one of the pioneers of Cariboo, and his disposition was of that free, open-handed type that is developed nowhere as in the heart of a mining country. He was generous, hospitable and full of kindness. He enjoyed to the fullest degree the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived, and also of a very large circle of people in Victoria to whom he was almost as well known as he was among his immediate neighbors.

Mr. Rogers represented Cariboo in the Provincial Legislature for a number of years, and was ever watchful of the welfare of his constituents and of the public interests generally. No man was more firmly convinced than he of the great future before Interior British Columbia when once its resources were made available by efficient means of transportation. In politics he was a Conservative, but his sympathies were broader than any party. The Colonist records his death with deep regret.

Messrs. Vickers, Son & Maxim announce that they have organized a company with a capital of 15,000,000, and have arranged with the Dominion government to erect a great floating dock which is to be located at Montreal. The dock is now being built in England. It will probably be towed across the Atlantic.

There seemed to be a likelihood of a very large immigration of negroes into Canada, chiefly from the State of Oklahoma. The reason of the exodus from that state was that certain serious restrictions had been put upon their exercise of the franchise by negroes. But the law has been amended and the churches are exerting their influence to stop the movement, with every prospect of success. This, combined with the very stringent supervision of our immigration officers is likely to prevent much further immigration of that kind. The objection is not to the negroes as negroes, but to them because many of them are either tubercular or are inclined to tubercular diseases, and it is thought that to allow them to settle in Canada would mean their rapid extinction.

The J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., advertising agency, of Toronto, has furnished an interesting example of what Alexander Dumas has characterized as the height of human wisdom. "Wait and Hope," has apparently been its motto. Towards the end of 1907 the firm was cramped financially. It asked a number of publishers in the Dominion, the Colonist amongst them, to accept stock, which had a par value of \$100, at \$50 per share for the amounts of their various accounts at the time. A number of the newspapers, including the Colonist, accepted the offer, in appreciation of the Gibbons Company's efforts towards the promotion of good advertising. In the following year the publishers who accepted this offer received payment for their shares at the price of \$50 each. Now these same publishers have received the balance due them, circumstances having arisen which have permitted the advertising agency to make one hundred per cent payments on the liabilities which it had incurred. The incident is noteworthy as an illustration of how sound business methods will prevail, if pushed to their conclusion, in spite of any temporary embarrassments which may intervene.

We find the following in an article, entitled "The Forest Resources of Canada," published in the London weekly newspaper called Canada. The author is Mr. H. R. Macmillan, of the Dominion Forest Service. "The Coast Forest is the most valuable in Canada, and the most interesting. It is confined to Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, and to an extremely narrow strip along the coast from the United States to Alaska. This strip lies west of the Coast Mountains, is about 150 miles wide at the international boundary, but is shortly contracted to a maximum width of twenty to thirty miles. Within this strip the forest does not as a rule form a dense, continuous stand, but only reaches its best development in the bottoms of the steep valleys of lakes and rivers. The only large continuous areas of heavy timber are on Vancouver Island. The species comprising the Coast Forest are Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, cypress, Sitka spruce, and balsam. The first two are the most valuable, and in exceptionally favored situations form a tremendous forest, containing trees 10 ft. to 12 ft. in diameter, over 200 ft. high, and producing 75,000 to 100,000 cubic feet of clear lumber per acre. Unfortunately, these two species are confined to a limited area, below 2,000 ft. in elevation, and not more than 150 miles north from Vancouver. Higher and farther north the other species predominate. Altogether there are here 15,000,000 acres, carrying about 40,000,000,000 cubic feet of timber." The last figures in the quotation are either a printer's error or one made by the writer. Without raising any question as to the area of the Coast forests, which is possibly not far astray, we certainly feel that we must take exception to the amount given for the standing timber. The estimate of forty billion feet is a little over 2 1/2 million to the acre. The average is nearer 15 million. If the estimate were 240 billions it would be more nearly correct.

To Run in Selkirk

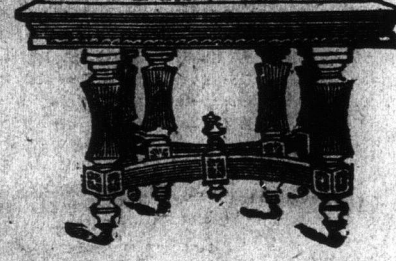
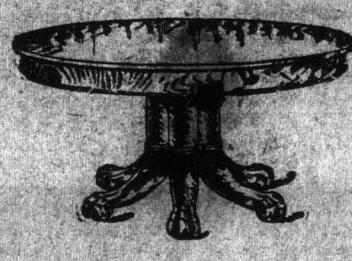
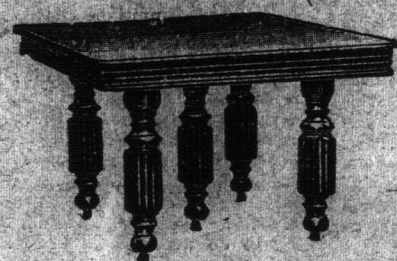
WINNIPEG, June 5.—R. L. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, who favors reciprocity, decided to oppose Bradbury, member for Selkirk at the next election on this issue.

Escapes Again

NELSON, June 5.—Madura, the Italian prisoner who made a sensational escape last week while on his way to Nelson gaol by leaping through a window of the express train, was arrested at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, by Immigration Inspector Davis, but is once more at large. After having breakfast he managed to escape from the lookouts and has not yet been recaptured.

You Can't Get Away From The Fact That Our Prices Are Low Take A Look At These!

You can have a great deal more riches by practicing less false economy. Talking about low prices, we have some dining-room furniture that you ought to see. You can't imagine how well we can please you until you first leave an order and let it be one of these Dining-room Tables. We have chosen three exceptionally good values for you this morning. You can't possibly dodge an offer like this. Just look at these prices and make a visit to our fourth floor. You are always sure of the quality, so you can't go wrong buying at these prices. We are offering you something better than anyone else for the same money. We never disappoint you, do we? Well, it is to your interest to see these interesting pieces of dining-room furniture today. We may say little about these, but what we do say means much, because we sell only goods that are worth buying. We are out-talked often, but we are never outdone. We can sell as cheaply as others buy, for the simple reason that we buy in such large quantities. What we claim to do, we guarantee. Be sure you come some time today. We want you to see them—we are sure you will like them. We know our stock and are proud of it.



EXTENSION DINING ROOM TABLES

Our assortment in Dining-room Tables beats anything ever attempted in this city. We have tables so arranged on racks on our Fourth Floor that they can all be easily seen and in little time. The prices also are marked in plain figures, and you can see at a glance that they are well worth the money. From \$7.50—this table and price ought to suit you.

Extension Dining Room Table, \$25

This is a handsome table, in solid oak, highly polished in the golden finish, and has fine square-shaped legs 8ft. x 48in. round top. At the exceptional price of \$25.00.

DINING CHAIRS TO MATCH ABOVE

Solid oak, golden finish, with real leather upholstered seat. Strongly made chair, with fine finish. Each \$4.00

Arm Chair to match, also upholstered in any color of leather. Each \$6.00

Extension Dining Room Table, \$27.50

There is a Pedestal style table in Early English finish, with round top 8ft. x 48in. Handsome and solid and has patent pedestal fastener. This price is special at \$27.50.

DINING CHAIRS TO MATCH ABOVE

Solid Oak Dining Chairs, in Early English finish, upholstered in real leather. This is a beautiful, handsome and strongly built chair, at each \$4.00

Arm Chair to match, upholstered in any color of leather. Each \$5.50

Extension Dining Room Table, \$30

This furniture is solid quarter cut fumed oak, and is becoming very popular, and is without doubt exceptionally handsome. 45in. with 8ft. extension, 4 corner legs, with double leg in centre. Beautiful, selected piece of wood. Is specially attractive at \$30.00.

DINING CHAIRS TO MATCH ABOVE

Dining Chairs, solid quarter cut fumed oak, upholstered in real leather, finished with copper nails, selected wood. Each \$6.00

Handsome Arm Chair to match, also upholstered in real leather, at each \$8.00

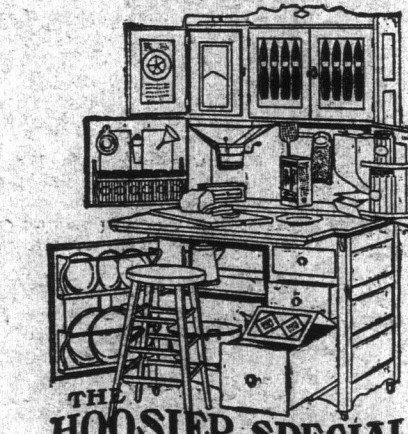
We Live Through Our Customers and For Them



We Know How and Do as Well as We Know

TO BE SURE IT'S WARM In The Kitchen, But We Have Remedies

Saves You Miles of Steps Each Day



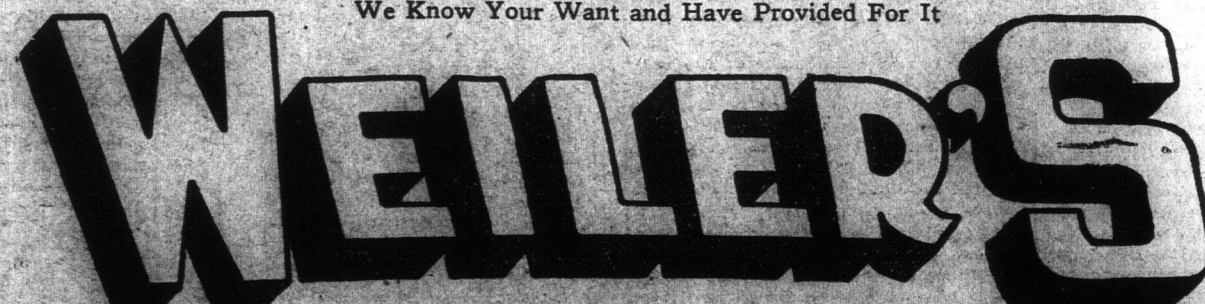
HOOSIER SPECIAL Price \$40.00

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS

We must just say a word to you about the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets. It is not necessary to go into detail. Many people in Victoria have one of these wonderful kitchen helps in their home, and now wonder how they ever got along without one. Modesty prevents us from repeating the nice things ladies have said to us about these Hoosiers. Everybody who has one cannot say too much in their praise, and we know that you would be greatly pleased with these which we are displaying on our Fourth Floor. You come in and see them. You will never regret your visit, and if you cannot afford one now, it will not be long before you are able to buy one, because you will make up your mind immediately you have examined them TO OWN ONE. Come today, we will be pleased to explain their merits to you.

LADIES! USE THE REST ROOM ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

We Know Your Want and Have Provided For It



We Give You Values That Give You Pleasure

Washing Machine



A Child Can Operate It Price \$10.00

KITCHEN CUPBOARDS

This Kitchen Cupboard has two large glass doors, top section with three shelves, lower section has two good-sized drawers and a large cupboard, with two wooden doors. In golden finish. Great value at \$18.00.

There is a splendid Kitchen Cupboard at the price of \$22.50. The top section has large glass doors to cupboard, two shelves in bottom section, two large roomy drawers and cupboard with two large doors. In golden finish, highly polished—\$22.50.

This Kitchen Cabinet is fine and roomy, and will be a great saving to the housekeeper. The top section has shelf and cupboard with two wooden doors and two shelves and three small drawers with sugar bin below, also shelf. The bottom section with one large cupboard shelf and doors, one knife drawer and bread board with large flour bin. This gives you a very complete cabinet. In golden finish. For \$18.00.

SUPPORT MR. ROOSEVELT

President Taft is Pro-dorsement of his sor for Presidential ation Next Year.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Taft in his candidacy for the nomination in 1912 the unqualified endorsement of President Theodore Roosevelt will be uttered just as it was prior to the campaign. This is the best political Taft has received in his life. It comes to him in a leaves no doubt as to the information that, well, under no circumstances will his name be put before the public. The information that Taft has received in his life, it comes to him in a leaves no doubt as to the information that, well, under no circumstances will his name be put before the public. The information that Taft has received in his life, it comes to him in a leaves no doubt as to the information that, well, under no circumstances will his name be put before the public.

Many of these republicans will refuse to abandon Colonel Roosevelt him announcing his political administration which he has maintained since he was in his African hunt. The information that Taft will be found present rather than ago brought directly to Mr. Roosevelt by a mutual official life, who was both the Roosevelt and traditions in a capacity that to gain and retain the fact the warm personal both.

NOT BRIBERY

Evidence in Wapenstain to Show That His Obtained Legitimate

SEATTLE, June 6.—The case of former Charles W. Wapenstain, accepting bribes from houses, sought to show large sums of money. Wapenstain in Seattle, the state alleged came from the testimony of Mrs. Wapenstain, former wife of the grand jury her husband conveyed. The previous day his sister him on the testimony and told him that he likely to be in trouble, that he immediately to cash from his private brought the money to gave \$5,000 to Mrs. Wapenstain, who deposited the remainder credit.

William F. Anstie, of corroborated Benn's testimony the taking of money from February 14. He said Benn's office and saw his sum from the safe, was shirt and place it in a several witnesses were impeach the testimony of per, one of the alleged John F. Dore, a lawyer newspaperman, who took part in the Gill campaign of the recall election of 1906 that Tupper told him that would be willing to "sue Job Wapenstain."

TUMBO'S CO

Deal Pending Whereby Pass Into Possession of Lish Syndicate

It is altogether probable large and promising coal to exist on Tumbo and lands as a result of the test drilling conducted wards of two years past. It is understood that the engineer in charge, that the Tumbo and S measures are a certain of those that have made famous in all parts of the principals are now ready in consequence, and has left for London with consummating negotiations. The property consists of Tumbo and S measures, approximately 2,000 acres and is