

# The Colonist.

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## The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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### CONNAUGHT AND BRITAIN

We venture the suggestion that in view of the fact that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Governor-General and is the first person of royal lineage to represent the Crown in any of the overseas Dominions, Parliament might very well send an address to his Majesty asking that the Duke may be permitted to add to his present title the words "and Canada," this distinction to be personal to him alone and not to descend to his heirs. He would then become Duke of Connaught and Canada. To avoid any misunderstanding and to avoid creating any mischievous precedent, the addition to the title might be reserved until the termination of H.R.H.'s term of office. We think there would be no dissenting voice in Canada to such a proceeding, and it is almost the only way by which the Dominion can signify its appreciation of the honor conferred upon it by the selection of a member of the Royal family for the post of Governor-General.

### "MAKING GOOD"

A young fellow comes to British Columbia from Eastern Canada or the United Kingdom. He has left a home of refinement, a father who has struggled to educate him and who may have to economize to pay back the money he has borrowed to send the lad to this land of promise; a mother who has carefully looked after his needs and with loving care anticipated his wishes, brothers and sisters, perhaps, who envy him the opportunities before him, boy and girl friends who made life pleasant for him and older friends whose daily greetings made him feel that he "belonged." He reaches, let us say, Victoria. He knows he is a good, honest, industrious young fellow who can "make good" if he gets the chance. He has heard of the openings for work and of the rewards that are to be won. The morning after his arrival he goes out to look for employment. The first thing that disconcerts him is the fact that every one seems to be busy, that is every young fellow like himself. He sees the street full of people, on every hand the evidences of a completely organized, advanced, and prosperous community. This was not just what he expected, and if he is somewhat stunned by it and begins to wonder how he can break into this organization which seems to be getting along very well without him, one need not be surprised. He is at a loss to know just which way to turn to seek employment, and perhaps his first efforts result in failure. Home-sickness and disappointment take possession of him, and though he may keep up a brave showing, he is at heart one of the unhappiest men on earth.

There are scores of young fellows who come to our cities every year and have just this experience, and it is small wonder that many of them write home letters which are full of disappointment and pessimism. Now before saying something that may be of service to such young men, we have just a word or two to those who have already obtained a footing in the country. Try when you meet one of these well-meaning, clean, honest and hopeful young fellows to give them words of encouragement, if you can do nothing better. Necessarily they are ignorant of conditions here. Help them all you can.

To the young men themselves we say: Keep up your courage and take the first honest work that offers. If you will go through this province and talk with those who have made a success of things, you will be surprised to see how very large a proportion of them began just as you will have to begin, that is with no capital except youth, health, energy, good principles and industry. If you have these things you have the best capital any man can ask in this country. You have an actual asset in your loneliness. If you only realize it, for it makes you free to accept work that you might hesitate about taking if you had a lot of friends, and especially girl friends. Remember if you start at the bottom you will not have so far to fall if you miss your grip of things at the outset. If the right stuff is in you, if you are as good a fellow as you think you are, you will come out all right. And just another word of advice. Do not let yourself slip backwards in your personal habits. No matter what you may have to do to earn a living, think of what you have been, and of what you mean to be. Do not unlearn the lessons taught you by your father and mother as to the beauty of a clean, manly life. If with such ideas in your mind you get a job of work, even if it is wheeling a barrow or shovelling sand, you will have begun to "make good," you will have begun about where that middle-aged man who

has just stepped from his office to his motor-car began when he was your age. A certain well-known Victorian once sat in his office in the rear of his business house. A caller, who had passed rows of desks to reach him, asked him why he did not get further back still. He replied: "I can't. There is no further to go. When I came here they set me to work on the sidewalk with a broom, and they have kept pushing me back ever since." It is not where you begin, young man from the East or from the Mother Country, that counts, but how you begin.

### A FIRE HAZARD

In New York City below Forty-second street there is an area of eight square miles which is the greatest fire hazard in all the world, and may, according to an investigating committee of underwriters, at any time be involved in a conflagration. The property within that area is worth more than \$2,000,000,000, and its destruction according to the underwriters would bankrupt every insurance company in the world. Worse than this, such a conflagration would be a menace to the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. This area is the greatest of all danger points. And yet we are told on the authority of these same underwriters that this part of New York is without an adequate water supply and has only an antiquated fire alarm, some parts of which are almost always out of order. That is, there is hardly a time when the whole alarm system is in perfect working order.

The underwriters refuse to entertain the suggestion that such a conflagration cannot take place, and the best proof that can be asked on this point is furnished by the fact that the insurance companies refuse to extend their risks, although "bombarded with applications," and hundreds of business men are compelled to remain uninsured.

What is to be understood by a conflagration? The definition given by the firemen of New York is that it is "a fire that gets away." Against such a fire human effort is helpless. It must burn itself out. Nothing is immune from destruction in a conflagration. The most approved fire-proof structure may go down before it. At the great Chicago fire a pile of steel rails, 250 feet from any building and on the bank of the river, was melted into a solid mass. On the same occasion buildings, supposed to have fire-proof exteriors, burst into flames from the inside. At the great St. John fire the custom house, a large granite building facing the harbor on two sides, a large garden on a third side and the built-up area on one side only, simply melted under the heat. If a conflagration should occur in lower New York, it is more than doubtful if a single structure would be left standing in its path.

Water is of no service whatever when a fire once "gets away." In the first place the heat is so terrific that firemen cannot get near enough. In the next place the effect of sprays of water upon a fire of intense heat seems to be stimulating rather than extinguishing. In the third place conflagrations are always accompanied by winds, which carry clinders distances and to heights where water cannot reach them and also dispense streams of water so that they are of no service whatever.

Apart from the interest attaching to the possible destruction by fire of a great city, with the certain appalling loss of life and property that would result, the fire hazard of New York is a menace to the whole continent, for the conflagration, which may at any time occur there, would mean such a financial and business panic as has never been witnessed.

### NOT DECADENT

The Colonist has never voiced the idea so diligently cultivated by certain people in regard to the alleged decadence of Britain, and therefore quote with pleasure the following extract from the Midland Mail of Market Harborough, England.

A few years ago we were speculating as to whether it was possible for any country to do a foreign trade amounting to a thousand million pounds in one year. The United States, with double our population, has not yet approached three-quarters of that amount. In 1909 we just topped the thousand millions; last year we did 1100 millions; in the last two months, we shall this year do 1150 millions worth, in spite of the disruption caused by the railway strike. Up to the end of October we had done 924 millions worth.

Of our exports over 80 per cent were manufactured goods and our average exports of manufactured goods, per head of population, far exceed those of the United States, France, and Germany combined.

Mr. Balfour recently said that he believes the Empire depends upon "the co-operation of absolutely independent parliaments." This hardly squares with the views of some over-zealous Imperialists who want to establish a supreme Parliament for the Empire. Mr. Balfour did not lose sight of the fact that the British Parliament is now supreme. Indeed, he mentioned that fact

only to remark that the supremacy is never exercised.

The amendment to the criminal law, proposed by Mr. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, to prevent the piracy of logs, is a timely measure.

The police of Aberdeen, Washington, turned the hose on a mob and dispersed it. The water-cure is a potent remedy. How would it do for belligerent suffragettes?

Dr. Nansen, of Arctic fame, announces that he is engaged with a colleague in investigating ocean currents and their effect on climatic fisheries and agriculture, and he feels justified in saying that it will soon be possible to predict variations.

The man next the window picked up his stick and his parcels and stood up. The man next the aisle said: "Do you want to get out?" The man next the window replied: "No, I am just having five o'clock tea." Surely there are many unnecessary questions asked in this weary world!

Mr. Asquith has announced that at the next session of Parliament a Bill will be introduced establishing the "one-man-one-vote" system in the United Kingdom. He also says the Bill will be so framed that if a majority of the members of the House so desire it can be made to confer the franchise upon women.

Reports coming in of the exhibition in New York at which the potatoes of this province were successful in winning the Stillwell trophy serve to accentuate the nature of that triumph. The product of British Columbia was in competition with exhibits from every part of the North American continent. The victory is one of the best examples we have had of the productivity of the province's soil, and as well as proving of splendid advertising value it will undoubtedly mean a stimulus to the potato growing branch of agriculture.


The Colonist has always abstained from the discussion of matters of church polity, but as a simple matter of news it calls attention to the fact that, because of the action of the Vicar of St. Jude's-on-the-Hill in participating in the opening of a place of public worship designed for the use of all denominations, the Church Times enters a solemn protest against the recognition of "the ministries that will be exercised in the chapel," and also that Lord Halifax has started a movement to prevent the revision of the Prayer Book. A very remarkable line of cleavage is developing in the Established Church, and the London Times deems it of sufficient importance to receive editorial treatment. That paper's sympathies are clearly not with Lord Halifax and his friends.

We hope there is no truth in the statement that Italy intends to force the Dardanelles. This waterway, it may be mentioned, connects the Sea of Marmora with the Egean Sea, and is not merely the sole means of reaching Constantinople by water, but is the only entrance to the Black Sea. The strait is 12 miles long and varies in width from 1 to 4 miles. It was strongly fortified on both sides, but whether the guns are powerful enough to suit modern vessels of war may be open to doubt. Since 1841 by virtue of a treaty between Turkey and the European powers the armed vessels of no nation have had a right to pass the Dardanelles without the assent of Turkey. This treaty was confirmed in 1871, 1878 and 1891. Russia is within her rights in protesting against the proposed action of Italy.

We have received a letter from Mr. Arthur S. Barton, a resident of this city, and at one time honorary secretary of the local branch of the Navy League, in which he comments on the Trafalgar Day meeting held here. He expresses his gratification at the ever-increasing interest taken by the people of Victoria in the work of the league and goes on to deal with the suggestion made by Premier McBride about the manning of the ships of the Canadian Navy. Having just returned to London from a trip to the northeast coast of Scotland, he is in a position to speak of those connected with the fishing industry and he tells us that the men whom he met were inquiring eagerly as to the prospects for fishermen out here. The reason is that the profits are decreasing in the Scottish industry and those engaged are anxious to obtain employment elsewhere. Such men Mr. Barton points out would form ideal recruits for a navy and if engaged on the Pacific Coast would be able to follow their vocation, with the exception of a brief training period, each year. That is, of course, on the presumption that they would enlist in the navy. By the bringing of such men to the coast the profits of the industry would be retained for the Anglo-Saxon race, those profits which are now so largely in the hands of Asiatics and other alien fishermen. The working out of this scheme, Mr. Barton believes, would not be difficult of accomplishment but would require the co-operation of the Dominion and Imperial governments.

## THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Friday, December 1, 1911



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We are waiting and ready to furnish yours just as you want it. Come, it's ready for you.

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"A Morris Chair" answers the question of "What to give Mr. Man." Also offers an excellent suggestion for a gift to any member of the family, and no seeker after a good thing to give can object to the price—we have a range to suit every Christmas purse.

Come in and let us show you the wide choice of styles—every one a well-made chair, full of real comfort. We have them upholstered in denim, tapestries, velours, and leathers. Best workmanship throughout. Prices range at \$9.00 to \$45.00.

Dozens of other styles in Easy Chairs are offered, and YOU are invited to come in and view the showing.



### Grand-Father's Clock

If you would like to send home a "universal" gift—a gift that'll do both useful and decorative service—we suggest one of these Grandfather Clocks. They are decidedly attractive in appearance and the works are reliable. They'll give you the correct time.

We have several splendid styles in Mahogany, Early English and Golden, Solid Quarter-sawn Oak, all of exceptionally good design and superior finish.

Early English style, price .....\$50.00  
Golden, Early English and Mahogany, prices ranging from \$100 to .....\$550.00



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We cannot urge too strongly an early selection, as it is not possible for us to duplicate any of the pieces imported from Europe.



### Delivered Later

In past years many shoppers found real satisfaction in choosing the gift early and letting us hold for later delivery. The choice at present is much better than we can possibly offer during the few days immediately preceding Christmas, and for that reason, if for no other, early shopping seems desirable. Then the comfort of shopping before "the crowd" is another reason why you should make the Christmas purchases now. You can choose at your leisure. So why not come in and choose at your leisure from complete assortments, and let us deliver at a date to suit you?

You'll find it the satisfactory way.



### In Anticipation of Jack Frost's Coming

If you would save your choice plants—take them indoors before Jack Frost nips them.

Of course it means that you will need a new jardiniere or two—some plants are in bigger pots and there are new plants to provide for.

Jardinieres of the artistic sort are so cheap nowadays that no one thinks of allowing ugly pots to remain exposed.

You'll be surprised at some of this season's offerings when you come in—all because we made some shrewd deals in mid-summer.

The goods are now here.

### Special Values at 25c

The 25 cent Counter is a dandy. Hundreds of pieces that would make splendid gift items are to be found on this counter. We list but a few here, and make no attempt at descriptions. Come in and inspect the many offerings—values run up to double this amount. You'll not be disappointed in these offerings. Shall we see you today?

Delicate China Plates	Hair Recorders
China Manicure Trays	Hot Pin Holders
China Muffin Plates	Butter Dishes
China Jugs	Cups and Saucers
China Mugs	China Ornaments
Shaving Mugs	Marmalade Jars
Trinket Boxes	Sugars and Creams
	Tall Comports

### Special Values at 10c

Ten Cents is a small enough price to put on a Christmas present. You'll never find a better time to buy them than right now. A big choice of stylish pieces on the 10 Cent Counter. Don't miss these offerings. The quality as well as the decorations are of more than ordinary worth, and you'll find the values are exceptionally good. Come and take your choice.

Vases	Brush and Comb Trays
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## Brita

The naval correspondent of the Telegraph wrote recently of one which occasioned misgiving was that of as First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Reginald McKenna, who was closely akin to that which was aroused in April 1911, when Mr. McKenna, with a strong tinge of Whitehall, had all the prophecies for the expenditure of three years, and no lions sterling. It is may also realize that



for the navy—Earl St. Vincent, who left an undying record, has gained in lasting treatment of the country only effective—line of and starvation.

It is common knowledge that Mr. Churchill has reported that he made the conditions of the navy in association with the opposition of the estimate for the navy, for the nearly five millions of considerable rises in the time the new First Lord, an economist, but that subsequent events have modified his wish armaments generally as a defender of the House of Commons, our safety from invasion we maintained the of the sea," and he the regular army was not sent out of the macy had been effected not in any case be seen by their strength army were qualified regular troops within the United Kingdom.

In this statement the general defence, which was supported stated a year or two opinion of the navy the committee of that the unquestioned the necessary basis dom and sea-divided other occasion Mr. C must and could make ive superiority of se combination." The and contain no international standard, but that the new First Lord into international years and a clearer arrangements gained mittee of Imperial supreme importance. The navy judging will hardly give welcome. It has called economy in condemning him policy that the late are unfounded.

Change At present the board one, and will give if it is his intention naval policy. But ill will not have the advisors for long, followed by several board of admiralty enable influence on next spring only on ed the navy estimate be still at Whitehall department will be William Smith, and now permanent see Inigo Thomas, who One of the earliest timent from the fleet Sir Arthur W as First Sea Lord, Lord Fisher of K