The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

VICTORIA ASSAILED.

We had about decided to pay no fur-ther attention to the attacks made upon Victoria by anonymous correspondents of the Yorkshire Post, but when the editor gives his sanction to when the editor gives his sanction to know that such a careful observer as the villainous falsehoods sent to him for publication, by appending footnotes has advanced. If influences are at to them colouloted the sanction of the colouloted the sanction of to them calculated to convey the impression that they are true, we feel in duty bound to give the matter further consideration. A correspondent, whose letter we print today, sends us an extract from the Post of November 6th consisting of a letter purporting to have been written from Victoria and history of British North America consisting of a letter purporting to have been written from Victoria and signed "Blackpoolite." We will quote a specting the matters referred to in them.

Inquiry at the office of the City Clerk yesterday elicited the official information that in 1906 the death rate in Victoria was 10.29 to the thousand, and in 1907, 13.56. This death-rate although it is low, is increased by the fact that there are two large hospitals here, which receive patients from all parts of the province. The Registrar-General's office in this city keeps a record of the deaths of all persons in guishing between those persons who previous to their death were residents of these districts and those whose And yet this malicious slanderer of Victoria has the effrontery to send abroad his malicious falsehood and the opinion himself. Yorkshire Post is sufficiently unpatriotic to print it, without requiring its correspondent to take the respon-sibility of his statement over his own signature. The correspondent does not dare allow his name to be printed, because he knows that his atrocious libel would bring him under the Criminal Law, and yet the Post becomes particeps criminis, because being out of the jurisdiction of our courts it is able to escape punishment.

are filling up with typhoid," which is absolutely untrue. Another is: "Diptheria is quite bad enough," a proposition which no one will gainsay, for diphtheria is worse than bad enough, but it is not a disease which is at all prevalent in this city. There are very few, if any, cases here now.

few. if any, cases here now.

"To live comfortably on £3 a week you have to share a house with two or three families." Inquiry has failed yet to disclose a case, where by reason of lack of means, two or three families have to live in the same house in this city. The instances in which more than one family occupy the same house this is a city where small homes are the almost invariable rule. The correspondent also says: "It is a job to get a small out-of-date wooden cottage at 25s a week." Twenty-five shillings a week is \$20 a month, and for this, as every one knows, a comfortable, modern cottage with hot and cold water laid on and wired for electric light. in Victoria are exceedingly rare, for this is a city where small homes are the almost invariable rule. The corresern cottage with hot and cold water laid on and wired for electric light laid on and wired for electric light can be obtained. The vacant houses are not many, but that is because they are occupied as soon as they are built.

"There is little work here, and that is chiefly done with Chinamen Ians."

"When Sir Hector Langevin was alive he found me loyal to him and the company of the camp of the enemy.

chiefly done with Chinamen, Japs, Hindus and other aliens." This is another falsehood. At the present time there are engaged in days' work and other labor in connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white way and return the connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white way and return the connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white way and return the connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white way and return the connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white way and the connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white way and the connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white way alive his alms and his Department. When Hon. Raymond Prefontalne was alive he told me his plans. I enjoyed his confidence, and I gave him my best service.

he says is from £100 to £500 an acre, which is true enough, and yet it does not seem to have dawned upon the intelligence of the Yorkshire Post that, if land commands such a price as this, the assertion that there is no work, that people die at an extraordinarily rapid rate, that wages are low and the general condition of things abominable must necessarily be untrue.

Having circulated the above and other vile slanders, which we shall not reply to, the Post tries its own prentice hand at libel, and taking the market reports of the Colonist, it translates

reports of the Colonist, it translates them into English money and makes them into English money and makes comments. For example it says that the second grade of butter sold here is chiefly margarine, whereas it is doubtful if an ounce of margarine or any compound thereof can be bought in the city. It tells its readers that our meats are of poor quality, that our bacon is poor, and that fish cost the same here as in England, but is careful not to quote the price.

It would be interesting to get at the

quote the price.

It would be interesting to get at the

onscious influences, which bring Canada within the verge of an-nexation to the United States. He was very outspoken in his admiration

of Canada and her resources.

Lord Milner has, we think, reached a very accurate diagnosis of Cana very accurate diagnosis of Can-adian opinion on the points to which reference is made; but we are not very clear as to what he means by the causes which may bring us towards annexation. This, we assume, is to question, causes which may tend to draw the two nations together politically. We are unable to see why these or any other influences at pres-ent in evidence should have the suggested effect, but it is of interest to work which may, if not checked counteracted, take Canada out of the British Empire and unite her with the United States, one of the first duties of all true Imperialists is to see what,

hardly bears out Lord Milner's opin-ion as to the possible effect of any-thing now transpiring. specting the matters referred to in them.

"What is the death-rate of Victoria? Don't gasp, it is only 35 to the thousand."

Commenting on his observations, the Morning Post says: "While he has won the respect and confidence of the Canadian people, Lord Milner has still to convince his fellow countrymen that he is pre-eminently qualified to represent them whenever the opportunity arises for carrying into practice the accepted principles of Im-perial partnership." To unsophisti-cated minds in this part of the world, this appears something like an inti-mation to the distinguished Imperialist that he is going a little too fast to General's office in this city keeps a record of the deaths of all persons in Victoria, Oak Bay, North Saanich, South Saanich, Esquimalt, Metchosin, Sooke and the more southerly islands of the Georgian Archipelago, distinguishing between those persons who previous to their death were residents. To the see gentlemen the man. London. To these gentlemen the man, who traverses the Over-seas Do-minions and endeavors to form opin-ions from actual conditions, commits homes were in other places. We are not very sure of the combined population of these several districts, but it is at least 50,000. In 1906 the number of deaths of residents was 371, and in 1907, 439, which is in the one case 7.42 per thousand, and in the other 8.78. ed because the Morning Post thinks he has not yet accomplished his mission.

A PATHETIC APPEAL

As we have placed before our readers the facts relating to the transactions of Mr. Gregory in connection with the inquiry into the affairs of the dust he knows that his atrocious libel with the inquiry into the analysis of the yould bring him under the Criminal way, and yet the Post becomes particles criminis, because being out of the jurisdiction of the courts it is able to escape punishment.

Another statement is: "Our hospitals re filling up with typhoid," which is along time."

With the inquiry into the analysis of the a long time:
"My lord," said the old man, trem

bling with emotion, "do you realize what I have gone through with this whole patronage business? I have been the confidential agent of every government since Confederation. I've been loyal and true to them all. I've been loyal and true to them all. I've had to emptations; I've had to grapple with them alone. It's the same with both parties. My instructions from both parties have always been the same. They said, 'Gregory, be good to our friends. We'll want our friends; be good to them.' good to them.'
"They're all the same. I've served

other labor in connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white man, and nearly every one of them is a British subject. In these figures no account is taken of the thousands of white men, who are employed in other than municipal work.

"Hindus will work for 50 cents a day." Hindus will not work for 50 cents a day." They charge and receive at least \$1.25 per day.

The correspondent then speaks of the price of land near Victoria, which he says is from £100 to £500 an acre, which is true enough, and yet it does not seem to heave day and receive."

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

We do not wish to weary readers with references to the Oriental question but it is a matter of supreme importance that there should be no misunderstanding of the attitude of this province upon it as demonstrated by the late election. We quote the following from the Manitoba Free Press:

The election results in Kootenay and Yale-Cariboo are, of course, due to the fact that the Dominion Government, in regard to a question on which there in regard to a question on which there

It would be interesting to get at the bottom of the conspiracy to which the Post is lending itself. We suppose that is impossible, but again we ask Victoria readers to do what they can to countered it. It is satisfactory that the rest of the country stood with the Post is the rest of the country stood with the Government. It is satisfactory that the rest of the country stood with the Post is altisactory that the rest of the country stood with the Post is represented by the rest is altisactory that the rest of the country stood with the Post is lending itself. It is satisfactory that the rest of the country stood with the Post is lending itself. It is satisfactory that the rest of the country stood with the Post is lending itself. We suppose that is impossible, but again we ask Victoria readers to do what they can to duty, can well accept them philoso-

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS.

Since his return to Engrand Lord Milner has given out an interview. He says that he did not discover in Canada any antipathy to immigration from Great Britain, and that if unpopularity has been experienced in some cases the fault probably lies with the immigrants themselves. On the contrary he thinks that immigrants from the Mother Country are very welcome in the Dominion. In regard to preferential trade, he said a strong feeling existed in this country in favor of it, not so much for commercial reasons as because of a desire to trade with British rather than foreign countries. He observed a strong feeling in Canada in favor of doing something towards imperial defence, but in view of the great development projects occupying the attention of the country, he does not think much need be expected in that direction just now. He said that there were in operation un-

liament of men who represent public sentiment. The feelings of the people of British Columbia on this question are very strong, and there are none in Canada better able to form an opinion. In Australia, where the full significance of such immigration is fully understood, the people are much more emphatic than those of British Columbia in the expression of their views. They will not have Japanese or Chinese immigration at any price and ese immigration at any price, and which are little more than rallying Imperial considerations must be set to one side, when the issue of a "White Australia" is presented. Yet no one purpose. charges Australia with a lack of loyal-ty to the Empire.

Let us concede for the sake of argu-ment, that the Dominion approximation is the facts of the facts o charges Australia with a lack of loyal-

we must submit without protest to what others think is the only thing that can be done, especially as when, we know that the course pursued was that adopted by a Premier, who has taken care to give us to understand that he does not share our views. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been in sympathy with the views of the people of British Columbia, we venture to believe that he would have been able to discover that some other course was possible. The people of British Columbia feel very keenly upon this question, how keenly only those who live here can hope to understand. We concede that there is an element here which is not opposed to Oriental important of the corrected that the vould be a mistake to suppose, as some do, that this opposition is due solely to the demands of laboring men. It is a fundamental objection based upon the fact that, if our country is open to Orientalized. It is against the adoption of any line of policy, which will

ng satisfactorily; but it is a temporary expedient only. It may be abrogated of Sir Wilfrid Laurier are of record, and they are to be taken as express-ing the attitude from which the pres-ent Dominion government will ap-proach any further consideration of proach any further consideration of Oriental immigration. Thus the issue was a broader one than the Lemieux agreement. If eastern Canadians will was a broader one than the Lemieux agreement. If eastern Canadians will understand that the election is to be understood as a re-affirmation of the views which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was careful to tell us that he did not share, they will perhaps understand the matter better than they now do, and they may come in time to realize that the people of British Columbia have performed a great service to the Empire by placing themselves, so squarely on record in favor of by placing themselv squarely on record in favor of "White Canada."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Not much sometimes, sometimes there is a great deal. There is one name which is not so much used now as formerly, and it ought to be dropped entirely until reason es for reviving it. It is the use of the term "Northwest" to describe central Canada. This practice is not so common as it used to be, but it is geo-graphically wrong. When Canada took over the Hudson Bay territory it was natural enough for the people of the eastern provinces to speak of it as the Northwest, but Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are not Northwest provinces any more than British Co-lumbia is. As a general rule British Columbia people have ceased to refer to the central provinces as the Northwest, but even they have not wholly dropped the habit. Yukon Territory is the Canadian Northwest. The use of the expression does not signify very much here in Canada, but it is mis-leading when used abroad. It conveys the idea of Arctic climate and causes people to wonder how the Northwest part of the Dominion can be habitable at all. Of late years Manitoba has managed to escape from the title. When the term "Northwest Provinces" is used, Saskatchewan and Alberta are meant. Thus we read of "Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Provinces" ethicuses and the Northwest Provinces," although all four of them lie within the same parallels of latitude. We would have supposed that the press of Alberta and Saskatche-wan would long ago have rebelled at this improper nomenclature.

PARTIES IN CANADA.

The result of the elections in Prince Edward Island is instructive. Taken by itself it might not mean very much, out in connection with the results of other elections, it seems to mean a good deal. Going back in this province to 1903 we find that the Conservatives carried the election for the provincial house, although not by a large majority. In the following year the Liberals swept everything before them in the federal campaign. The Conservatives gained a great victory in the last local campaign, and in 1908 they showed great gains in the federal election. In Ontario the Conservatives swept the country in the recent pro-vincial elections, but the Liberals made gains in the federal elections. In New Brunswick the Conservatives were successful in the last local contest, but the Liberals nearly made a clean sweep in the federal elections. In Prince Edward Island the Liberals made gains Edward Island the Liberals made gains in the federal elections and lost ground in the provincial contest. This shows condition of things to exist in Canin the federal elections and lost ground in the provincial contest. This shows

might the duty of the people of this province who are as much citizens of the Empire as either Mr. Asquith or the Dominion Premier, to express their views. We know of no other way in which public opinion can be expressed in the British Empire except at an election of by petition. The latter is a cumbrous and unsatisfactory way, and the former is always to be preferred, because it secures the presence in Parliament of men who represent public pression. The feelings of the people of this province who are as much citizens of the Empire as either Mr. Asquith or the Doriversion of the province who are as much citizens of the Empire as either Mr. Asquith or the Doriversion of the province who are as much citizens of the Empire as either Mr. Asquith or the Doriversion of the province who are as much citizens of the Empire as either Mr. Asquith or the Doriversion of the province who are as much citizens of the Empire as either Mr. Asquith or the Doriversion of the United States, for in that country, as an almost invariable rule, states go the same in docal and federal elections. It seems very clear that the majority of Canadians are not divided by lines of political demarcation with any great degree of precision. Issues count more with them than the claims of party, which it seems to us is a very different to that which obtained in the United States, for in that country, as an almost invariable rule, states go the same in docal and federal elections. It seems very clear that the majority of Canadians are not divided by lines of political demarcation with any great degree of precision. Issues count more with them than the claims of party, which it seems to us is a very different to that which obtained in the United States, for in that to country, as an almost invariable rule, states go the same in docal and federal elections. It seems to provide the majority of Canadians are not divided by lines of political demarcation with any great degree of precision. Issues count more with them than the claims of party which it see states go the same in local and federal elections. It seems very clear that the majority of Canadians are not divided by lines of political demarcation with any great degree of precision. Issues count more with them than the claims of party, which it seems to us is a very excellent thing. We hear a good deal from belleviated the country and the contract of the country of the cou careful to keep on the outside of events, in regard to the objectionable features of party government. No doubt it is open to many serious ob-jections, but so also is human nature, and in proportion as the latter is im-proved so the former will be; but we venture to think that in the mean-while organized political parties,

Let us concede for the sake of argument, that the Dominion government, as the Free Press says, took the only course "that could possibly be taken by any Canadian Government." Surely it is important that it shall be understood how that course is regarded by the people most directly affected by it. Surely it will not be claimed that we must submit without protest to what others think is the only thing that can be done, especially as when. mmigration, it will inevitably be that its against the adoptof any line of policy, which will be this possible that the people ested at the late election. make this possible that the people protested at the late election.

But we will be asked if we want anything better than the Lemieux agreement. Our reply is that this agreement was not an issue in the campaign. What the electorate pronounced upon was the views expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Lemieux agreement seems to be work.

They seem to be coming to the conclusions satisfactorily: but it is a temporary best." The growing tendency in this sion that "what's best administered is best." The growing tendency in this direction will put political leaders upor Japan at any time. But the views their mettle. The words "Grit" and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are of record, "Tory" are losing their significance. When an orator talks of "the grand old Conservative Party," or "the time-henored principles of Liberalism" he appeals to deaf ears. The people are beginning to realize that names mean which do not find expression in acts of policy, are "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." The people want re-sults, and the party that can show results is the party that will win. So

The Socialists and the Trade Unionists in the United States are at war. Our sympathies are with the latter.

Premier Ward, of New Zealand, in a speech the other day, stated that a great lowering of the cable rates is desirable and must inevitably take place. "The Empire cable service," he adds, "should be owned by the Empire and not by private companies." not by private companies.

It has been disclosed in the examination of Mr. Rockefeller in the suit brought by the United States government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, that the company earned half a billion dollars within eight years. One does not need to be a Socialist to get just a little peevish with a system which renders such a thing possible.

who have knowledge of the high favor, with which their fruit is regarded in the Old Country will read the following Canadian Associated Press cable. from London with a special interest:
"The apple supply for popular purposes for the time being is derived from the Nova Scotia crop. It is not only large, but of exceptionally good quality and is meeting with much appreciation."

A London press cable reads: "The announcement that the German lines intend to ply direct to Canada is no surprise to those here who watched recent developments there." We assume that the word "there" means Canada and wat control of the control of Canada, and we confess that our curiosity is aroused to know what "recent developments" in the Dominion have engendered the expectation that we in this country were seeking closer trade relations with Germany.

The threatened shortage in the mea supply of Great Britain because of the stoppage of cattle shipments as a re-sult of the outbreak of what is termed "foot and mouth disease" in New York and Pennsylvania, is likely to prove very serious. It illustrates very emphatically how dependent the Mother Country is upon foreign markets for its food supply, and how vital it is to her very existence that she retain command of the sea.

Mr. John Mitchell has again shown himself a true friend of labor in successfully advising against the proposal offered at the session of the American Federation that when a judge issued an injunction in industrial disputes it was the duty of organized labor to disobey and go to jail. He proposed an amendment, which was adopted, that the men affected by an injunction "should exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed by ou, that the men affected by an injunction "should exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and the laws of our country." It is indeed for

And it is very unwise to let a Cough run on because frequent coughing increases irritation in the bronchial passages. Wise, people cure their coughs with

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It relieves them and will relieve you. We do not affirm it will cure a cough in one night, but a few days' use will certainly cure a long-standing cold or bronchial cough. Unrivalled in all throat and lung troubles, asthma, etc. Per bottle, 50c, af this store.

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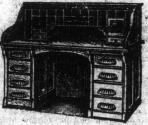
You Should See These Popular Floor Coverings

There are many reasons why rugs and squares are to be referred as a floor covering, and it is hardly necessary to enumerate them here, for most every homekeeper knows of many.

For those who live in rented houses we strongly advise the Rugs and Squares as being the most economical and satisfactory mode of floor covering. There is such a great range of sizes, you'll find no difficulty in finding one suitable to the size of any room. You can turn them around, and the wear is spread more evenly over the surface. Some are reversible, giving two wearing surfaces. There is no cutting and re-arranging should you move to another house.

We should greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you over our splendid stock and explain more fully the advantages of these floor coverings. An excellent assortment of Tapestry, Velvet, Axminster, Ingrain and other Squares; Smryna, Oriental and other Rugs shown.

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Roll Top Desks in Golden Oak Many Styles

In Roll Top Desks, finished in golden oak, we show a wonderfully complete range of styles, and offer you some excellent values. Many sizes and many prices. Descriptions here would be of little value. The better plan is to see the desks. Shown on fourth floor.

\$25.00 \$28.00 \$35.00 \$40.00

\$50.00 \$55.00 \$60.00 \$110.00 \$125.00 \$140.00 \$150.00

Popular Flat Top Desks. Styles in Golden Oak

The Flat top Desk is a style that is very popular this year, and it has much to commend it. A handsome flat top desk lends tone to any office, and with these stylish desks offered at such little prices there isn't any reason why your office shouldn't have one. Here are a few prices, \$80.00, \$60.00. \$55.00, \$35.00, \$32.00, \$25.00, \$22.50 and \$20.00

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If the other office fittings are of mahogany finish or similar, here is a desk style that is suitable. These two styles are good values. Each \$60.00 and \$56.00

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We believe our values in Brass Beds to be better than are offered elsewhere. Certainly no better made beds are offered-no more artistic designs shown. These are the choicest productions of the largest Metal Bed Factory in the world. We control their lines for this terri-

When comparing prices on Brass Beds look "harder" at the Bed than at the price tag. Look at the size of the Pillars and the filling rods; count the filling rods; see if the bed is flimsy and shaky. Little features these, perhaps, but they make the bed cost more in the making and worth more to you. Here are a few prices; we have many more designs at in-between prices.



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This is another splendid value, All pillars and filling rods are round. Same as cut. Price \$37.50



top rail. The other pillars and filling rods are round. Price \$45.00



This bed has a bow foot-a style much admired by many. Pillars and fillers are round Price \$50.00



This is a very handsome bed style-one of the finest we have shown. Satin finish. Very attractive. .. \$110.00

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