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THE PROVINCIAL SURPLUS.

Our readers will have seen from the summary of the Public Accounts, which appeared in the Colonist of yesterday, the financial state of affairs as it exists. They will have observed that for the financial year ending June 30, 1906, the statement of receipts and expenditures was as follows:

Net revenue \$2,874,554
Net expenditure 2,652,198

Net surplus \$ 222,356
As was pointed out before, this is the first surplus, about which there can be absolutely no dispute, in twenty-eight years, and only once before in the history of the province. Last year the surplus existed quite as really as it does this year, but the opposition claimed that the accounts were followed to obtain the desired result. If we accept their statement for the sake of promoting peace in the political household, there will be no question in reference to the surplus now claimed. It will be seen, too, from the public accounts submitted by the Finance Minister that the estimates of revenue from taxes and other controllable sources of revenue were near the mark. There were large increases over the estimates in land and timber sales, showing that investment is active.

There is a feature of the situation that must be kept carefully in mind—that while there is a substantial surplus to boast of, that is due to the fact that in the receipts are included \$225,000 received from the Dominion government as the province's share of the Chinese restriction tax. That in future will be entirely eliminated. We are, therefore, faced with this fact, that from legitimate and stable sources of revenue the province has been able barely to make revenue balance expenditure. In fact, without Chinese revenue there would have been a slight deficit.

Notwithstanding the increase in taxation, the reduction of expenditure in public works, the exercise of severe economy in all departments, and the increase of revenue from indirect sources, there still remains the necessity for the same rigid care and economy in the details of expenditure. Because there is a surplus this year there is no reason to hope that there will be one next year. The government has done well. It has lifted the province out of a very deep hole and placed it on a self-supporting basis; but by straining every endeavor there is no prospect of more than holding our own. In view of the large requirements of development, and especially in view of the opening up of the great northern interior at an early date, the revenues available are not nearly adequate to meet them.

British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion in which there is direct taxation. Here we derive about \$800,000 from that source. In any of the other eight provinces a proposition to impose direct taxes would, as an Eastern exchange expressed it, put any government "out of business" that attempted it. In British Columbia it would be impossible to conduct public business without resort to taxes.

The situation remains as it was practically and confirms the contention made by the Colonist so frequently, that without increased subsidies from the Dominion government the province of British Columbia cannot adequately fulfil the duties of administration imposed on it by the terms of union. If we take the matter of roads, bridges and trails, those we have cost, since Confederation, about \$15,000,000. Only a fringe of the province has been roaded and bridged. If within the next ten years a similar additional area is developed, where is the other \$15,000,000 to come from? If we knock off \$5,000,000 of that amount for waste and as excessive in cost compared with what the same roads, trails and bridges could be built at the present time—a very liberal reduction—where are the \$10,000,000 to come from? Must the province go on and borrow and get more in debt in order to pay its way, when it is contributing annually to the federal coffers from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 more than it gets back, and more than is required for legitimate federal expenditure in this province?

Logically there is no escape from the conclusion that we must have better terms, fairer terms, from the Dominion. WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

We have been asked to state specifically what Socialism is, or in other words to give an exact definition of what it implies and teaches. That is very difficult. We do not know that socialists have ever definitely agreed among themselves as to what really the doctrine is that they profess. That is to

say, while each individual might with tolerable clearness outline his own ideas on the subject, he could not speak for his neighbor.

There are many dictionaries, encyclopedic and other academic definitions, but the up-to-date, everyday socialist will not accept them as authorized or accurate. We can quite understand that, as there are many phases of socialism. Taking the continental countries, for instance, the Russian, German, French, English or Italian socialist has each his own particular code. His aims and methods are in each case different; and then, again, the continental socialist differs materially from the American socialist in views. The conditions which exist in each country, and the different local problems account for the variations that exist.

There are on the other hand certain underlying principles which are generally recognized, what may be regarded as international and cosmopolitan. Modern socialism is becoming more and more international in its character; and the effort now is to consolidate all socialists on common lines. The doctrines, as at present expounded, are, like the teachings of science, for instance, the result of an evolution, and in fairness to the disciples we cannot judge them now by the tenets of fifty or a hundred years ago.

There are many economic beliefs which have socialism as a base but which present radical differences. For instance it may be said that nihilists, anarchists, and communists are all socialists—that is to say, they have some teachings that are common—but all socialists are not by any means nihilists, anarchists or communists.

The Standard Dictionary has the following as definitions under the word "socialism":

Socialism.—A theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto, "Every one according to his ability."

Socialism, as claimed by its advocates, is distinguished from communism in not demanding a community of goods or property, and from nationalism in that it holds that all individuals shall be rewarded alike. Fabianism is a modified form of socialism that aims to bring about results through the Fabian policy of putting industry under state ownership only so far as the state can be made ready to operate it.

Formerly any theory or system having for its object the amelioration of society, and especially the elevation of the working classes; sometimes also, popularly, any one of a variety of social theories, including even anarchy and nihilism, though it has not necessarily any connection with the latter.

Christian Socialism.—Christianity applied to social reform, in accordance with the views of the Rev. F. D. Maurice (1826-1905). Their views were in opposition to the Manchester competitive system, and emphasized the brotherhood of man, and the duty of the rich to aid the poor.

State Socialism.—A form of socialism originating with Prince Bismarck in 1881, having for its object the abolition of social evils by the aid of the state. It was the forerunner of the German Social Democratic party. It was a system of state arrangements for the benefit of the working men, against the old age and the like, and co-operative associations under state protection.

The foregoing is, of course, academic, and as we have stated is not satisfactory to the practical socialist, who very hard to bind down to exact definitions. We have, however, the platform of the socialist party of Canada, and as each member of that party subscribes to it in person in his own handwriting, we may be tolerably sure of our ground in quoting from it. That represents everyday socialism as we are confronted with it. It is definite not only in its aims but in its methods. It has no illusions, no superstitions, it is absolutely bloodless. It has no Bible, but the blue book from which it collates statistics most industriously as to the conditions which obtain, and mathematically make apparent the social and other inequalities of our present system.

"Turning to this platform, we find it affirmed that as labor produces all wealth to labor all wealth should justly belong; and further, that under the present capitalist system the products of all labor belong to the capitalist, he being master and the workman the slave. Abolition of the wage system is one of the main objects aimed at. The programme is:

"1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property or ownership into national property, by means of factories, mills, railways, etc., into the collective property of the working class. Through nationalization, social organization and management of industry by the workers.

"2. The establishment as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The one word, which more nearly than any other describes the system aimed at, is collectivism, or ownership in the mass, with the elimination of all private interest as such.

The modern socialist, however, recognizes the present governmental and industrial system until such times as, by working through it, he can obtain control and overthrow it. He does not pretend to practice any of the precepts he sets forth until he can have an opportunity of putting them into effect. In other words, he works with the means which is at his hand. He fights the devil with fire.

We have it that one question he must ask himself in all measures: "Is it in the interests of the working class, and will it aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism?" Having satisfied himself as to the answer he is bound to oppose or support it accordingly. The socialist party is pledged to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class ALONE.

The socialist in free Canada, free America and free Great Britain, does not require to work in secret. He fights in the open and has given his opponents a plan of his campaign. We trust that we have stated fairly the principles and objects of the socialist party, with which we shall probably deal in detail later on. A straight proposition is entitled to a straight reply.

A CARNIVAL OF CORRUPTION.

It is understood that when the Liberals started in to win the new provinces they intended to win. The programme placed Mr. Scott in charge of affairs at Regina, and all the details which would make for certainty of election were carefully planned. The Liberals did not give up their seat in the House of Commons without a perfect knowledge of the forces, of which he was the chief exponent, behind him. How successful he was is now a matter of history. For ways that were dark and tricks that were not of the highest order and methods were so perfect that Tammany leaders could have gone to school to the bosses in Saskatchewan.

The correspondent of the Toronto News writes from Regina giving a great many details of how the province was won. From first to last it was a carnival of corruption and dishonesty. The programme was prepared at Ottawa and executed in the field. The party, as he says, began with the allotment of districts to the workers, and there were so many of these that the territory of each was comparatively small. Preliminary work occupied a good deal of time, but such progress was made that several of the agents were transferred to Alberta just before the election came on in that province. After the sweep scored by the Liberals and the government, the hiring of cars and busses, the final assault upon the electorate. They had money to burn, and they spent it freely. They operated the land agents, immigration agents, homestead inspectors and interpreters to reach all the newer settlers, and they paid for it among these that the most effective work could be done. While Mr. Scott, Frank Oliver, Duncan Cameron and other prominent capitalists assumed the task of convincing the honest and intelligent electors that wrong was being done, the party's money went about the "back settlements" distributing money for bribes.

Since the treatment of the lead ores of Slocan for zinc values has been undertaken, a new phase of the situation has developed. A zinc smelter has been erected and is in operation at Frank for the purpose of retaining the benefits of the industry within Canadian territory. Up until that time there was no difficulty. The position which now exists is that ore from Slocan is sent to the smelter at Frank for the purpose of retaining the benefits of the industry within Canadian territory. Up until that time there was no difficulty. The position which now exists is that ore from Slocan is sent to the smelter at Frank for the purpose of retaining the benefits of the industry within Canadian territory.

On the ore coming from mines on the K. & S. inside of non-competitive territory, such as at Whitewater and from the Lucky Jim, which is one of the largest zinc producers, the rate with charged to the industry within Canadian territory. Up until that time there was no difficulty. The position which now exists is that ore from Slocan is sent to the smelter at Frank for the purpose of retaining the benefits of the industry within Canadian territory.

The explanation, of course, is obvious. The Great Northern wants to have long haul ore, and the K. & S. has made the rate so high for ore in the Slocan along its own line within the service of the K. & S. that the rate from Slocan to Kaslo has been raised to \$2.50 per ton. The distance is 29 miles. The distance from Slocan to Frank is 140 miles, for which a less rate is charged by the C. P. R.

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An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables to resist winter's extreme cold.

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in the Slocan and to help establish in Canada the metallurgical works such as the Frank smelter. That this entirely wise and businesslike policy should be jeopardized in the slightest degree by the efforts of an American line to divert the traffic to United States points and thus build up foreign metallurgical works at the expense of home industry is intolerable and will call for drastic intervention on the part of the railway commission if persisted in.

KAI-IEN ISLAND AGREEMENT.

It was understood that the Opposition had intended to institute a "searching enquiry" into the circumstances connected with the transfer of Kai-Ien Island to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. for terminal purposes. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who is in charge of the action of Mr. Oliver, whose seat for scandal is very keen, by laying the papers on the table upon the opening of the Legislature.

The terms of the agreement have been made and are before the ministry for consideration. The Province gets \$10,000 for 10,000 acres of land, there being the usual reservation of acreage for the Province. The land will grow in value as the townsite grows in value and importance. Most persons who are in the Kai-Ien Island business are in the Kai-Ien Island business. The railway company wanted ample terminal facilities, and was able to secure them by dealing with the government on reasonable terms rather than with private landholders. The Province retains an interest and will share with the Company all the real estate profits to be derived from the growth of a city bound to be of consequence some time in the future. Whatever "mysees" may have attached to the "movements" in connection with the purchase of this land was probably very desirable in order to avoid the risk of private speculators on the scene.

WE WANT PARTICULARS.

"Corporate influence," by which we presume is meant the influence of corporations in civic matters, and municipal ownership of public utilities, are high-sounding, but very indefinite phrases. We want particulars. We want to know what the "movements" are, and what the "mysees" are. We want to know what the "movements" are, and what the "mysees" are. We want to know what the "movements" are, and what the "mysees" are.

There is serious friction between W. T. Preston, European immigration agent in London, and Lord Strathcona's secretary with reference to immigration matters, and the fact that Lord Strathcona and Mr. Preston have been at Ottawa. The latter is a hard fighter and it will take all the diplomacy of the Canada high commissioner, combined with the "sunny ways" of the Prime Minister, to smooth matters over if he does not get his own way.

Three Hebrews have been fined in the Toronto police court for selling dates and sardines on the Christian Sabbath. As is known, the seventh day with the Hebrew is as much a matter of conscience as the keeping of the first day is with the Christian. It is a little hard on the Hebrews, but it is a curious instance of the irony of fate that he should suffer on account of one of the commandments especially given to the Jews.

The editor of the Similkameen Star lives at present a little remote from the news centres, and is sometimes misled by reading his Liberal contemporaries. Speaking of the election of the legislature in connection with the political attitude of the Premier, he says: "He has lost control of the majority he has lost session, and his only hope of life now lies in success from the bonus-seeking railway companies for campaign purposes. If the C. P. R. and G. T. P. can do so, too, let every voter oppose bonuses, for they are a curse and only legalized robbery."

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire in chronicling the course of the stars in relation to the election of the legislature at British Columbia, states: "Mr. Macpherson is being strongly boomed for the port-folio by the Vancouver World, which is in the charge of the Great Northern Railway, or at any rate by J. J. Hill and his associates. And here comes the irony of it all, for so far as the C. P. R. is concerned, Mr. Gallinger as member for Kootenay put up the big last session to secure the amendment to the charter for the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern road. True, he was assisted by Mr. Macpherson and the other members from British Columbia, but he was the leader in the matter. Notwithstanding the strenuous work which he did for the Hill interests, the Vancouver World does not say a word in his favor, but rather says that he is a 'charming' man, and that he is a 'charming' man, and that he is a 'charming' man."

It is to be presumed that Edna Wallace Hopper, having failed to win her seat in the British Columbia courts for the \$2,000,000 estate of her stepfather, Alvin Dunsen, will not be so "petite" and "charming" hereafter as the newspapers have made her. She will be just what she is, a little actress with a very cheap ambition to get money by dragging her mother's name in the dirt—Tacoma Ledger.

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A Lady in London, Eng., Writes for Eight Bottles of Shotbolt's Cucumber Cream

She says: "I brought several bottles to me with me and would very much like to renew my skin. A bottle, 25c. a bottle, 50c. a bottle, 75c. a bottle, 1.00 a bottle, 1.25 a bottle, 1.50 a bottle, 1.75 a bottle, 2.00 a bottle, 2.25 a bottle, 2.50 a bottle, 2.75 a bottle, 3.00 a bottle, 3.25 a bottle, 3.50 a bottle, 3.75 a bottle, 4.00 a bottle, 4.25 a bottle, 4.50 a bottle, 4.75 a bottle, 5.00 a bottle, 5.25 a bottle, 5.50 a bottle, 5.75 a bottle, 6.00 a bottle, 6.25 a bottle, 6.50 a bottle, 6.75 a bottle, 7.00 a bottle, 7.25 a bottle, 7.50 a bottle, 7.75 a bottle, 8.00 a bottle, 8.25 a bottle, 8.50 a bottle, 8.75 a bottle, 9.00 a bottle, 9.25 a bottle, 9.50 a bottle, 9.75 a bottle, 10.00 a bottle, 10.25 a bottle, 10.50 a bottle, 10.75 a bottle, 11.00 a bottle, 11.25 a bottle, 11.50 a bottle, 11.75 a bottle, 12.00 a bottle, 12.25 a bottle, 12.50 a bottle, 12.75 a bottle, 13.00 a bottle, 13.25 a bottle, 13.50 a bottle, 13.75 a bottle, 14.00 a bottle, 14.25 a bottle, 14.50 a bottle, 14.75 a bottle, 15.00 a bottle, 15.25 a bottle, 15.50 a bottle, 15.75 a bottle, 16.00 a bottle, 16.25 a bottle, 16.50 a bottle, 16.75 a bottle, 17.00 a bottle, 17.25 a bottle, 17.50 a bottle, 17.75 a bottle, 18.00 a bottle, 18.25 a bottle, 18.50 a bottle, 18.75 a bottle, 19.00 a bottle, 19.25 a bottle, 19.50 a bottle, 19.75 a bottle, 20.00 a bottle, 20.25 a bottle, 20.50 a bottle, 20.75 a bottle, 21.00 a bottle, 21.25 a bottle, 21.50 a bottle, 21.75 a bottle, 22.00 a bottle, 22.25 a bottle, 22.50 a bottle, 22.75 a bottle, 23.00 a bottle, 23.25 a bottle, 23.50 a bottle, 23.75 a bottle, 24.00 a bottle, 24.25 a bottle, 24.50 a bottle, 24.75 a bottle, 25.00 a bottle, 25.25 a bottle, 25.50 a bottle, 25.75 a bottle, 26.00 a bottle, 26.25 a bottle, 26.50 a bottle, 26.75 a bottle, 27.00 a bottle, 27.25 a bottle, 27.50 a bottle, 27.75 a bottle, 28.00 a bottle, 28.25 a bottle, 28.50 a bottle, 28.75 a bottle, 29.00 a bottle, 29.25 a bottle, 29.50 a bottle, 29.75 a bottle, 30.00 a bottle, 30.25 a bottle, 30.50 a bottle, 30.75 a bottle, 31.00 a bottle, 31.25 a bottle, 31.50 a bottle, 31.75 a bottle, 32.00 a bottle, 32.25 a bottle, 32.50 a bottle, 32.75 a bottle, 33.00 a bottle, 33.25 a bottle, 33.50 a bottle, 33.75 a bottle, 34.00 a bottle, 34.25 a bottle, 34.50 a bottle, 34.75 a bottle, 35.00 a bottle, 35.25 a bottle, 35.50 a bottle, 35.75 a bottle, 36.00 a bottle, 36.25 a bottle, 36.50 a bottle, 36.75 a bottle, 37.00 a bottle, 37.25 a bottle, 37.50 a bottle, 37.75 a bottle, 38.00 a bottle, 38.25 a bottle, 38.50 a bottle, 38.75 a bottle, 39.00 a bottle, 39.25 a bottle, 39.50 a bottle, 39.75 a bottle, 40.00 a bottle, 40.25 a bottle, 40.50 a bottle, 40.75 a bottle, 41.00 a bottle, 41.25 a bottle, 41.50 a bottle, 41.75 a bottle, 42.00 a bottle, 42.25 a bottle, 42.50 a bottle, 42.75 a bottle, 43.00 a bottle, 43.25 a bottle, 43.50 a bottle, 43.75 a bottle, 44.00 a bottle, 44.25 a bottle, 44.50 a bottle, 44.75 a bottle, 45.00 a bottle, 45.25 a bottle, 45.50 a bottle, 45.75 a bottle, 46.00 a bottle, 46.25 a bottle, 46.50 a bottle, 46.75 a bottle, 47.00 a bottle, 47.25 a bottle, 47.50 a bottle, 47.75 a bottle, 48.00 a bottle, 48.25 a bottle, 48.50 a bottle, 48.75 a bottle, 49.00 a bottle, 49.25 a bottle, 49.50 a bottle, 49.75 a bottle, 50.00 a bottle, 50.25 a bottle, 50.50 a bottle, 50.75 a bottle, 51.00 a bottle, 51.25 a bottle, 51.50 a bottle, 51.75 a bottle, 52.00 a bottle, 52.25 a bottle, 52.50 a bottle, 52.75 a bottle, 53.00 a bottle, 53.25 a bottle, 53.50 a bottle, 53.75 a bottle, 54.00 a bottle, 54.25 a bottle, 54.50 a bottle, 54.75 a bottle, 55.00 a bottle, 55.25 a bottle, 55.50 a bottle, 55.75 a bottle, 56.00 a bottle, 56.25 a bottle, 56.50 a bottle, 56.75 a bottle, 57.00 a bottle, 57.25 a bottle, 57.50 a bottle, 57.75 a bottle, 58.00 a bottle, 58.25 a bottle, 58.50 a bottle, 58.75 a bottle, 59.00 a bottle, 59.25 a bottle, 59.50 a bottle, 59.75 a bottle, 60.00 a bottle, 60.25 a bottle, 60.50 a bottle, 60.75 a bottle, 61.00 a bottle, 61.25 a bottle, 61.50 a bottle, 61.75 a bottle, 62.00 a bottle, 62.25 a bottle, 62.50 a bottle, 62.75 a bottle, 63.00 a bottle, 63.25 a bottle, 63.50 a bottle, 63.75 a bottle, 64.00 a bottle, 64.25 a bottle, 64.50 a bottle, 64.75 a bottle, 65.00 a bottle, 65.25 a bottle, 65.50 a bottle, 65.75 a bottle, 66.00 a bottle, 66.25 a bottle, 66.50 a bottle, 66.75 a bottle, 67.00 a bottle, 67.25 a bottle, 67.50 a bottle, 67.75 a bottle, 68.00 a bottle, 68.25 a bottle, 68.50 a bottle, 68.75 a bottle, 69.00 a bottle, 69.25 a bottle, 69.50 a bottle, 69.75 a bottle, 70.00 a bottle, 70.25 a bottle, 70.50 a bottle, 70.75 a bottle, 71.00 a bottle, 71.25 a bottle, 71.50 a bottle, 71.75 a bottle, 72.00 a bottle, 72.25 a bottle, 72.50 a bottle