

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months60
Three months30
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

BRITISH FEDERATION

By British Federation we do not mean Imperial Federation, but what seems a necessary prerequisite to any such step, namely the reorganization of the United Kingdom on federal lines. The present Union was not the outcome of well-considered statesmanship, but rather a temporary expedient to meet the exigencies of a case for which there seemed to be no other solution. Two centuries ago when Scotland was united to England in one parliament, and a century ago, when Ireland was added to Great Britain, the federal principle was little understood. In the case of Ireland there was the experiment then in progress in the United States to serve as an example, but it had not yet proved such a success as to inspire confidence in it. It applied to other countries, and moreover, the legislative Union of Scotland with England had proved everything good that was expected of it. Even in our own day the idea of federal union has not been favorably entertained by all statesmen. It is known that Sir John Macdonald would have preferred a legislative Union of British North America. The statesmen of South Africa have not adopted the federal principle. Nevertheless the federal idea seems to be making rapid headway in the United Kingdom. The Montreal Witness lately dealt with the subject in the following language: "Is it to be given to the Scotch to solve the question of home rule? From the beginning we have been able to see only one logical solution to that question. To be sure British constitutional questions have seldom been solved logically. It has been the making of the British constitution that the Anglo-Saxon is willing to accept, and to come to terms in any way that will work. At the same time even the illogical Sassenach could not very well see that Ireland should have a separate government just because she cried for it, for what was there to hinder Wales, or Cornwall, or Northumbria to call for it next? If Ireland is to be again a country, why not Scotland? The trouble was that the Scotch, though locally as patriotic as any people on earth, were not discontented, and made no outcry for home rule that amounted to anything, there is, however, now said to be a serious Scottish movement in that direction. Should Scotland and Wales make vigorous demands for home rule there might be evolved a federation of the United Kingdom. This idea would probably have been appealed to long ago had it been easy to see how it could be happily worked out. Parliament is greatly overtaxed with demands for legislation, now for the United Kingdom, now for Ireland, now for Scotland, now for Wales, now for a trolley line and now for a tower pump somewhere. How it gets through before parliament devolved a large part of its powers and a larger part of its duties on county councils is a greater mystery. Certain it is that without any useless legislation here is work enough for a group of local legislatures, with plenty of imperial matter left for parliament to attend to. This would make the Westminster houses more directly imperial than they are now, and would open the way to representation in them of the overseas dominions. These advantages have always been obvious to all. Against them is the enormous disproportion there would be between the various members of the insular federation, England being far more important in every way than all the other members put together. Could England be divided and the Heptarchy restored? By that process there would be some sort of balance between the different states. But, though France has been able to accomplish such changes, to the practical Englishman that is a dream which it would be absurd to attempt to materialize.

MAKING AN EMPIRE

Mr. Louis Hamilton has an article in United Empire that is interesting because he presents his views on imperial unification in a fresh, breezy way, and because he takes somewhat advanced ground. Most of the advocates of the consolidation of the Empire, who have dealt with tariff matters at all have claimed that there should only be inter-imperial preferences; but Mr. Hamilton wants nothing less than Imperial free trade. He says:

In the meantime the introduction of a tariff in Great Britain, prior to some definite proposal, at least, of confederation, might easily prove the undoing of the Empire. Nor are the reasons far to find. Given a tariff for Great Britain, are we to enter into commercial treaties with the self-governing states? Even supposing the most favorable rates granted by the different parts of the Empire to one another, would such a policy be consistent with "Imperialism"? No; no more than if England and Scotland were to levy customs on one another's frontiers. Trade between the States constituting the Empire must be un-

restricted. The lowest form of preferential tariff is a restriction. We should never become a Greater Britain in more than name. We have Germany's past tariff history for a warning. Tariffs within the Empire would be just as ridiculous and injurious as various should surround a whole; walls within walls are mere obstructions. We must have a "Zollverein." Tariffs within the Empire would cripple her commerce, make her vulnerable by foreign enterprise, and bring disunion in the place of unity.

Mr. Hamilton says that "the need of a protective tariff is fully conceded by all imperialists." This is a sweeping statement, which is not in accordance with the facts. Thousands of persons, who are just as ardently desirous of promoting imperial solidarity as Mr. Wilson can be, are by no means confident that protection is necessary to promote such a result. Indeed they fear just what he sets out so clearly in the above quotation, that a union based upon tariffs might destroy itself. Mr. Hamilton would find Imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imagines. It would dislocate colonial industries to a degree that can hardly be measured. We are not arguing either for or against protection; but we shall say that if the United Kingdom were to adopt a protective tariff applicable in whole or in part to the overseas dominions, those persons, who believe in absolute local autonomy, would not think the imperial tie would be weakened thereby. We fear that if the United Kingdom does not get tariff reform until the overseas dominions agree to enter into a Zollverein, it would be as well to let the question drop, for it would cease to be one of present interest. The case may be thus stated in a nutshell: Let the people of the United Kingdom do just exactly what in their opinion is best in their own interests, and the Empire will take care of itself. You must not try to raise the British Empire in a forcing house. It is doing pretty well as it is. All that is needed to accomplish the consummation of the loftiest expectations, is a little common-sense and patience. Let no one fear to go to sleep at night for fear the Empire will break up before morning. It was forming during long years, when only a few enthusiasts out on the edge of things considered it worth thinking about.

A METHODIST DECISION.

The Methodist General conference is making church history," says the News Advertiser. "At yesterday's sitting the conference took significant action concerning the most vexatious question which has for many years been an embarrassment to many conscientious ministers and laymen. This note undertook to specify practices and edicts as forbidden by the general rules requiring a just and godly life. This list mentions amusements which are harmless, and left out many practices which are admittedly improper. Members were forbidden to go to a circus, but not to a prizefight. They must not see a horse race, but they were not admonished against cruelty to animals. A Methodist might not dance, but there was nothing in the foot note to prevent him from beating his wife or starving his children. He must not sell liquor, but he could sell adulterated and unwholesome food. He was forbidden to play games of trade, but he might cheat in a horse race. This is to say, these things were not forbidden in the foot note, though beyond question they were in interpreted and in the obligation assumed by every person who took the vows of Church membership. Thus by what block, while any such thing is omitted the statement was a stumbling block, while any such thing is omitted the statement was a stumbling block, while any such thing is omitted the statement was a stumbling block.

"It is said that the vote was made consideration at the end of a conference when the attendance was small. But once in the book it became hard to get rid of it. It was feared that the abolition of this note would be regarded as an announcement that the church was lowering the standards, and no longer objected to any of the practices mentioned. Naturally the earnest men and women who desired the church to be more serious and pious, and the members less frivolous wished to avoid lowering the ideals of their society. This excusable and perhaps justifiable caution has kept the note in its place these many years.

"Now the index expurgatorius disappears and in its place is the statement proposed by Dr. Andrews, professor of chemistry in Mt. Allison college, who will perhaps be remembered as long in connection with the solution of this controversy as for his educational work. There is surely no lowering of the standard but rather a

call to the highest Christian life in this statement. "For as much as these rules are to be interpreted by the enlightened Christian conscience according to the principles of Christian liberty revealed in God's word, our members are earnestly admonished that they guard with great care their reputation as servants of Christ, and in the case of those amusements and practices which are of a hurtful and questionable tendency they engage in none inflicting to their spiritual life or incompatible with their allegiance to Jesus Christ, their Master."

THIS KING BELIEVES IN AEROPLANES

Italian Monarch Sees Doom of the Huge Battleship With the Coming of the Aerodrome

MILAN, Aug. 25.—An interview with Mr. W. T. Stead is published in a Naples paper on the subject of disarmament. Mr. Stead is said to have declared that when he visited the King of Italy three years ago he was convinced that the "Dreadnaught mania" as a most foolish investment of public capital. "In five years' time," the King said, "a stage of perfection will have been reached in the science of flying which will show how short-sighted a policy is to go on multiplying these monster ships. They offer a splendid target to the enemy, and the loss of one of them, with all on board, would be an immense national disaster. During experiments recently carried out in America, an aeroplane from an aeroplane travelling forty miles an hour struck the bridge of a warship at which they were aimed. They were like this should be ample warning that a battleship of 17,000 tons might be crippled by an aeroplane costing \$2,200. Moreover, since an aeroplane can carry 170 lb. of some strong explosive in bombs which could be scattered over an entire fleet."

Harvard Professor Dead
CHOCORU, N.H., August 26.—Prof. Wm. James, of Harvard University, one of America's foremost philosophers, died today at his summer home here. Although he had been ill for some time, his death was unexpected.

Castro's Unsuccessful Plot.
CARACAS, August 26.—The government has published a statement concerning the recent conspiracy against President Vincent Gomez, in which it is stated that Capatzen Castro, former president of Venezuela now in exile in Europe was the instigator of the plot. A sister of Castro, the third son of the late president, was also implicated. Castro, guaranteed \$20,000 to the conspirators. The statement concludes by saying that the Castro family has been expelled from Venezuela, that the government has ordered the arrest of all others of the alleged plotters are under arrest.

Kootenay Mine Sold
Nelson, August 26.—A deal has been made public by which L. B. Orchard and his principals, of Toronto, have bought an interest in the Evans group, situated in White Fish Creek, a tributary of the St. Mary's River, about twenty miles west of Marysville, for \$10,000. The owners are William and Charles Evans, of Marysville, James Lemmond, of Moyle, and William McCallan, of Nanaimo. Their claims carry copper, gold and silver, while a trace of nickel is known to exist. The ore is of medium grade, the veins running nearly east and west, through a direct formation.

Murderer Moir Recaptured
TORONTO, Aug. 26.—Moir, the murderer who escaped from Hamilton asylum with Taggart, the wife murderer, and who was caught near St. David's, is now in a cell in the Central prison. It has been decided to keep him no longer in an asylum, as he is regarded as a desperate character. His removal from Dr. English, medical superintendent, and his officials refused to discuss the matter. It is understood that the government has created, at the suggestion of the asylum and prison inspectors, an insane ward at the Central prison. Moir will be kept in a cell and treated as the criminal insane at Matthewan.

Against Imperial Senate
LONDON, Aug. 26.—Joseph Wedgwood, M.P., president of the English league for the taxation of land values, has been speaking in Staffordshire on the subject of an Imperial senate. He says that people are remarking how colonies in one great senate and to have those representatives governing the Empire. But, he remarks, when those representatives undertake to legislate for the English people and impose taxes upon them, what do the English have to do with the government of the colonies? The gift comes off the gingerbread. He thinks that a scheme embodying the federation of the Empire by means of a dangerous.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Father Bernard Vaughan, who was recalled from Martindale to preach before the members of the Eucharistic congress at Montreal, sailed yesterday.

Wedding Presents

Often 'tis a difficult task to know exactly what will be appreciated by the young couple. Few things, however, in inexpensive gifts are equal to

Thermos Tea Pot

Both handsome and useful—an unrivalled device for afternoon teas. Price each \$7.50.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

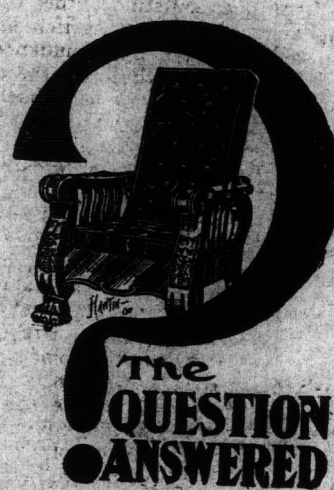
Tels. 425 and 450

1228 Government Street

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Tuesday, August 26, 1914

Honesty In Advertising Or What Is the Price Going To Be Next Month



Read What One of the World's Largest Stores Has to Say On the Subject

The big question is, "What is the price going to be next month?" August, the month of Furniture Sales, is almost a thing of the past, and September, the month of regular prices, is "just around the corner." If, perchance, you may require something in furniture or house furnishings during September, will you have to pay those high, regular prices? That's the question.

And it brings up the big question of "Honesty in Advertising."

Of course, no man who gives the matter any thought at all, believes all he sees in bargain advertisements. Occasionally there arise conditions which makes necessary price reductions to obtain ready money, or to dispose of undesirable stock, but these are rare and not difficult to distinguish from the blatant headlines so common in your daily paper.

Many of the largest and most reliable retail stores in the world have commenced a campaign against misrepresentation in advertising, and nowadays no exaggerated reductions or faked regular prices are ever shown in their ads.

We cannot do better than quote from the advertisements of Gimbel Bros.—one of the largest stores in the world. Just read

A Few Brief Extracts From Gimbel Advertising Editorials

"In this age of misrepresentation and newspaper exaggeration, the merchant who is content to tell the simple truth about the goods he sells must eventually win both the golden opinion and the loyal patronage of thinking people.

"Gimbels are taking a stand in this matter, simply because we are not willing to have our advertisements classed with the exaggerated ads. such as fill every daily newspaper daily.

"We want you to feel confident when you see a price printed in the Gimbel advertisement that that price is the lowest that can be offered for merchandise of equal value and quality."

"The time is past when it is necessary to use flaring type. You know and we know that no one is going to give you gold dollars for fifty cents. All the people want to know is—what they can buy, where they can buy it and the price at which it can be bought. They are everlastingly tired of hearing, 'reduced from \$8.00 to \$3.95, or \$2.50 values for \$1.25, and so on. If you buy it at Gimbel's and it is not right, send it back."

"We have taken a decided stand on the question of exaggerated values and our announcements stand solely upon their veracity. Genuinely truthful statements, free from exaggeration, free from comparative value, and censored in the sharpest possible manner to avoid any unintentional misstatements or misrepresentation."

Put the name "Weiler" where "Gimbel" is in the above and you have the policy of this store and the reason why this is the store "Where the most Furniture is shown and sold."

Weiler Bros

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

VICTORIA, B.C.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

George II. made no claim to and was not entitled to any. He of some skill. His personal life reproach, although his irregular what would be regarded as flag times. Hallam says of his reign the most prosperous that England known. The boundaries of the enlarged; her commerce increased; intellectual activity of her people comparable to that of the Elizabethan age. His reign was marked by events in British history. A large part of India under the crown, and Wolfe wrested Canada from the French. He died in 1760.

The commanding figure in George II., speaking politically, Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham, was made to him in the last years of his life. He was a man of remarkable power and an orator of surpassing ability. He was a firm believer in the British race. As an administrator he played exceptional vigor, and was not without an aggressive action. He was perhaps not the greatest British Empire, but he did more than any other man to make it what it is today. His reign was marked by the most brilliant period of the British Empire. He was not by any means with the King, who opposed his ministry as long as he could, forced to give way at last, ejected the ministry and became king. But he was obliged to receive Pitt, he was made things exceedingly unpleasant and the result was the overthrow of the ministry. During the onshore administration, of which he was a member, and for eleven weeks the without a government. During the people everywhere testified to the dence in Pitt. So many cities proclaimed their freedom that one speaker remarked that "it rained gold boxes" time the Duke of Devonshire, the majority of the House of Commons secured its support by the most system of corruption ever known in Britain. He was, however, of no administrator, and through the intervention of Lord Chesterfield, an arrangement whereby Newcastle became nominal Prime Minister of the House of Commons. Pitt at once asserted his independence, and assumed the real leadership of the government for the next four years was absolute of British policy. Goldwin scribbling this period of his career as

"The House of Commons bores, to his personal ascendancy by the oratorical fire, of which only a few remain. His will is done, and all manner of his vast policy demands without a word. He had boasted that could save the country. War was his avowed himself a lover of honor. His grand aim was to humble France, to her colonies, and destroy her thereby, as he and the traders of the world, making British commerce flourish. His policy was thus the opposite of the economy and finance of the great ministers. He had the eye to discern the services and to promote it over seniority and in defiance of routine fused his own spirit into all. It was when, on a stormy sea and on a coast, he replied to the sailing-master, 'You have warned him of the peril, now lay me at duty in warning me; now lay me at French admiral.' It was in Wolfe scaled the precipice of Quebec. He was said, ever entered Chatham's door coming out of it a braver man, personal character, it is said that strange compound of greatness and He was intensely egotistical and while his arrogance was at times in Before the King heaped a humiliation did not feel. It used to be said of him a levee he bowed so low that those could see his nose between his legs. ner was intensely theatrical. He led and he was at the summit of happy the bells were ringing throughout England cause of the victories which attended arms everywhere on sea and land.

We have now reached a point in the development of British history when the system of Limited Monarchy fully established. We may in subtleties see that attempts were made without much success, to restore to some of its ancient powers, just as seen in our own day efforts put forth same direction; but, while in the treatment accorded to the American these efforts were productive of inflation, in the majority of cases they merely temporary and unimportant. seen that our system of government, the recognition of those principles Locke taught are fundamental in institutions, although this recognition culmination partly because the occupation of the throne, the first two Georges, in