

Twice-a-Week Times

Published every Tuesday and Friday by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED. SUBSCRIPTION RATE. By mail (exclusive of city) \$1.00 per annum.

COLONIST HONOR

Not content with the forgery of telegrams and the perjury of its editorial columns in its conduct of a political campaign, the Colonist eclipses itself in an especially contemptible manner in its Sunday morning issue. It presents a full page pictorial symposium of an alleged Seattle market in which illustrations appear stalls kept by Orientals, both Japanese and Chinese, as well as Scandinavian shopkeepers.

On the general question of the price of foodstuffs being cheaper in Seattle than in Victoria, it is useless for the Colonist to attempt deception. There are too many housewives in Victoria who have personally acquainted themselves with the comparative prices between the two cities, and words are wasted in any endeavor to convince them respecting matters upon which they are personally informed.

In the reference to these Oriental stall-keepers as friends of Hon. Mr. Templeman we think the Colonist has over-reached itself. It is well known throughout Canada that Hon. Mr. Templeman does not buy his footstuffs from Orientals, either Chinese or Japanese. He does not have his edibles prepared and cooked by Chinese. Chinese do not wait upon his table; they do not scrub his house, dust his carpets or polish the mirrors in his home.

TARIFF AND LABOR

In many respects the campaign now being waged against the ratification of the reciprocity trade agreement in Canada is similar to that waged by the Tariff Reformers in Great Britain during a period lasting eight years. Though Great Britain was never so prosperous in her entire history as under the present Liberal rule the Tory Tariff Reformers have endeavored to induce the people to declare for a return to the high tariff conditions which existed under their former regime.

Perhaps no modern British economist bears a more honored name than T. J. Macnamara, who declares that the campaign for higher tariffs in England failed for two reasons. Firstly, "because the workmen placed no reliance on the people who promised them that they would set up a new heaven and a new earth by placing a tariff tax on foodstuffs. Their thoughts in reflecting on these glib promises went back to the past and they failed to find in that record any evidence that these new and eager Good Samaritans came with credentials upon which they could rely.

Here in Canada the fight of the Liberals is to take the tax off agricultural products and foodstuffs as, since 1879, the nation has been witnessing and experiencing a gradual increase in the cost of living under the tariff system imposed by the Conservatives, who are the legitimate and rightful brothers of the Tariff Reformers of the Mother Land. In Canada, as in England, the labor unions and the councils of the various provinces have almost all passed

ed strong resolutions endorsing reciprocity. The labor leaders in the older provinces are arrayed, we think without exception, on the side of the agreement, as they understand that its ratification will mean everything to the class they represent and lead. How conscientiously the labor leaders in England engaged in the recent fight is manifest in their utterances in the House of Commons. Mr. George Barnes, a Labor Party leader, said: "My belief is that Tariff Reform (protection) will simply get unemployed men out of the frying pan into the fire, and we upon these benches will continue—irrespective of votes or anything of that sort, but in obedience to our own consciences, and as we believe to be in the best interests of our constituents—to offer this reform (tax on food) our opposition."

On the following day Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said: "It is a very curious thing that, although so much is said by Tariff Reformers as regards the beneficial influence of Tariff Reform on unemployment, there is not a single Labor Party in the whole world that takes up that attitude."

On the next day Mr. Bruce said: "We oppose Tariff Reform, not because we are paid so to do, but because we are persuaded that, inasmuch as Tariff Reform starved our fathers and mothers, it will starve us and our fellow-workmen if it is tried now."

The political party striving for the imposition of higher taxes on foodstuffs is the same in Britain as in Canada, and though the methods of campaign are different, the principle involved is identical. Here in Canada it is the boast of the opponents of a reduced cost of living that wages will be reduced. The British workmen believed their leaders, refused to be bribed by the luring promises of those who sought to tax their food and kept the government and the tariff out of the hands and control of the privileged class whose only desire is to rule the people for their own enrichment. In Canada the method is intimidation and threat—an exhibition of the real character of those who seek the suffrages of laboring men.

It needs but a superficial glance at the history of the two parties in Canada to designate the one which has made the sincerest efforts to meet the strenuous condition under which the toiling masses live. The most effective measure ever submitted to the electors for the relief of the exacting conditions under which the wage-earners subsist is the measure of reciprocity now before the people of Canada. The declaration of the Conservative party—as voiced in the Victoria party organ—is that wage-earners should be paid only as much as is necessary for them in order to live. It holds out no other hope than this. It even lends its columns to the threat that should the Tory party obtain the reins of power no laborer need expect ever to rise above the condition of abject slavery which it vaunts as its economic creed. Indeed, some of the candidates of the Conservative party, because white people want to live decently, prefer to employ Chinese because they are cheaper and it does not cost so much to keep them alive.

ON HER DIGNITY

We think there is a clear intimation of the manner in which Canada will, hereafter, treat any international question affecting honor or good faith in the keeping of treaties or agreements in the recent withdrawal from her treaty with the United States in respect to fishery rights. A treaty called the International Fisheries Treaty was negotiated between the United States and Canada in 1910, and required only the sanction of parliament and senate to make it effective. It was a treaty of the give and take character which seemed to meet the minds of the representatives of both governments in its devising. The parliament of Canada ratified it last year and it awaited the recognition of the senate of the United States. In the interim some interested influences who had fishing investments in the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast sprang the wheels of the senate and the treaty has not yet been ratified.

We do not understand that the senate has refused ratification. It would appear that the matter has not been delayed. The Dominion government, however, refuses to hold our fishermen bound by its provisions and has served notice that Canada will withdraw from the treaty. This will leave Canadian fishermen in the Great Lakes and on the St. Lawrence free to fish wherever they did before the matters in dispute were settled by the amicable of a treaty.

It is just as well that Canada in the day-spring of her nationhood should give a clear intimation that treaties negotiated with any foreign nation must be respected and that their ratification by the powers cannot be delayed to suit the interests of those who assert that they have been wronged by an award. We feel sure that the entire Dominion will congratulate the government on its firm stand.

BROTCHIE LEDGE BREAKWATER

The Times presented yesterday a sketch and plan of the proposed breakwater that is to be constructed by the government at Brotschie Ledge in order to make provision for the extensive shipping that will share the port of

Victoria, in common with other British Columbia and Puget Sound ports, in the enormous expansion of Pacific Coast trade that must follow the completion of the Panama Canal. While the plan submitted is admittedly tentative, it must appear that the basic principles of any breakwater scheme must include development of this project along the lines indicated in this outline. For all practical purposes the plan is complete. The Times does not claim that there is anything new in the present scheme. Some such provision for the future shipping that must, in the natural order of events, come to Victoria has long been a matter of public discussion, and as many as half a dozen projects have been outlined for some such consummation.

It is, however, unquestionably, to be placed to the credit of Hon. William Templeman that he has been the first to succeed in impressing upon the government that the time for the actual undertaking of this gigantic work has arrived. That he has succeeded in achieving that degree of advancement in the prosecution of the scheme—a scheme which has always held his interest and engaged his efforts for the city—is demonstrated by the authorization given him by the Minister of Public Works that the project to commence the undertaking is approved.

It is scarcely necessary, in this connection, to point out that indifference to this project by the citizens of Victoria may result in the setting back of the hands on the dial of the progress of the city. A lukewarm endorsement of such an undertaking—fraught as it is with so much that must appear imperative if Victoria is to seize her opportunity and grasp her commanding share of trade and transportation development on Vancouver Island and the Pacific seaboard—would be nothing short of a calamity.

Victoria has demonstrated that the boast of Sir William Van Horne that he would make the grass grow on the streets of the city was an idle boast. It proved that geographical situation and that natural circumstances, such as enormous resources and a place in the line of direct travel, are determining factors in a city's greatness rather than the whims of capitalists whose interests are elsewhere. The city and port of Victoria have demonstrated—it may almost be said in the face of handicap and opposition—that nature has more in store for her than that she should remain the small capital of a great province. Her foremost citizens have always believed this, and they have consistently and persistently worked for a wide recognition of this fact. That they have succeeded seems to be demonstrated in the present project and that matters have been brought to the degree of prominence which they occupy in the attention of the government is wholly attributable to the aggressive manner in which this particular scheme has been kept before their minds in the development of public works in Canada.

It would be false modesty to assert that Hon. William Templeman has not played an all-important part in bringing these matters to their present status. It would be idle to pretend—in the face of the demands of other cities—that he has not been compelled to be insistent in regard to the breakwater proposed to be built at Brotschie Ledge. Not even his defeat at the last election has estranged him from his set purpose to further this plan for the city of Victoria until its accomplishment could be confidently predicted. The Times believes that these are among the many reasons why Hon. Mr. Templeman is entitled to the support of the electors of the city in his determination to carry this undertaking to completion. We think that the business men of the city—the men who have made Victoria what it is—will not misunderstand what is meant when it is stated that it was not by idleness and indifference on the part of the single minister representing the province in the councils of the government that the matter has been brought to its present degree of promise.

Apart from the bearing of such a project on the later future of the city, however, it must be apparent that the commencement of such an enterprise in the early future must mean an important increase in the business that will be transacted in Victoria. The work will, through a period of years, entail the expenditure of vast sums of money. This money will be spent here, and the incidental business that must develop from placing it in circulation must accrue here. The army of men who will be necessary in their various capacities must be employed here. They will live here, will be paid here, and will spend here. From this it must be apparent that every business, no matter how infantile or how struggling it is at present, must revive into a larger life.

While no great public or national work is undertaken as a mere matter of acceding to the wishes of an individual community, and while every individual community is compelled to show cause why such enormous sums of money should be expended in its behalf, we think Victoria has reached the point where that has been demonstrated to the conviction of the government. We are convinced also that no one who has expectations of many years now before him will at this juncture be indifferent to the furtherance of the scheme.



A Choice Selection of Women's Costumes at \$16.50, \$18, \$20, and \$25

Not only a complete range of sizes for misses and women, but your choice of three of these seasons most stylish materials—Tweeds, Serges and Venetian Cloths—every yard of each material being of pure wool, and the workmanship is a great credit to the manufacturer—in fact we have never seen such good values crammed into a suit at a popular price.

Fashion's Latest Word in Elegant Dress Trimmings

We are now showing a large variety of the very newest of Dress and Mantle Trimmings, marked at prices that are much below their real value, and should be of great interest to the professional or home dressmaker. Below we quote a few prices, but you must see the goods before you can realize their values or beauty.

- BLACK BRAIDED FROGS, with two medallions and button. Price, each ..... \$1.25
BRAIDED FROGS, with single or double medallions, neat designs. Each ..... 35¢
HEAVILY CORDED BLACK FROGS, in very handsome designs. Large size ..... \$2.25
BLACK CORDED FROGS, in neat designs. A very special value ..... \$1.00
BLACK CORDED BUTTONS, in large size. A rich appearance. Price, each ..... 35¢
BLACK TASSELS, 6 in. long. Each ..... 25¢
METALLIC TASSELS, in gold and steel, beautiful design, about 6 in. long. Price ..... \$1.00
BEADED GUMPS, in many handsome colors, beautiful styles, and a wide range of widths. Per yard, from \$1.00 to ..... 35¢

- METALLIC TASSELS, in gilt and steel. A very good quality. Price, each ..... 75¢
BLACK CORDED BRAIDS, in many rich designs and a variety of widths. Per yard, from ..... 35¢
PERSIAN TRIMMINGS, in richly beaded designs and many widths, ranging in price, per yard, \$7.50 down to ..... 35¢
GUMPS, in gold, silver and pearl, suitable for trimming evening gowns, in a variety of widths and styles. Per yard, \$1.00, 50c and ..... 25¢
FALL FRINGES, in white, black, gold and steel, the very newest styles. Per yard, \$2, \$1, 50c and ..... 35¢
WIDE PEARL BANDINGS, in a variety of patterns and widths. Per yard, from \$15 to ..... \$1.50
A choice selection of Lace Insertions and Embroidered Laces to choose from at prices that will please you.

High Top Boots Suitable for Hunters, Surveyors and Outside Workers

- GRAIN LEATHER HUNTING BOOTS, with 12 in. top, in black or tan. At the price these boots will be hard to beat. They are strong and reliable. Price, per pair ..... \$3.75
CHROME LEATHER BUCKLES, with 12 in. tops and viscolized soles. These boots are as watertight as leather footwear can possibly be made, and may be had in black or tan at, per pair ..... \$5.00
16 INCH BUCKLES, made of high grade grain leather, tan color, full bellows tongue. A very strong and comfortable boot. Price ..... \$6.00
We carry a full range of Leckie's Loggers' and Surveyors' Boots, made of very tough leathers, at prices that will show a substantial saving to you.

Men's Winter Underclothing

WITH MAKES AND VALUES LIKE THESE, YOU'LL EASILY CHOOSE

- SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, made of natural wool mixture, in all sizes. The shirts are double breasted and are a convenient weight for fall and winter wear. Price, per garment ..... 50¢
ELASTIC-RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, made in a medium weight and in all sizes. Colors, natural and tan. These garments are well adapted for the present season's wear, and are remarkably low priced. Per garment ..... 75¢
PENMAN'S HEAVY NATURAL RIBBED WOOL MIXTURE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—These are good heavy garments. The shirts are double breasted and are made in all sizes. Per garment ..... \$1.00
PENMAN'S MEDIUM WEIGHT NATURAL WOOL ELASTIC RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Shirts double breasted, full fashioned and strongly made. All sizes may be had. Per garment ..... \$1.25
"THE SOVEREIGN BRAND" MEN'S UNDERWEAR, made in medium weight natural wool. All sizes. Special value to-day, per garment ..... \$1.00
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, made of a heavy wool mixture, plain natural color or stripe, in all sizes. These are a fine line for Fall and Winter wear. Price, per garment ..... 75¢

Linen Department

- LINEN SQUARES, plain hemstitched. Size 36x36 in. \$1.00
Size 45x45 in. Price ..... \$1.50
LINEN RUNNERS. Size 18x54 ..... \$1.25
Size 18x72. Price ..... \$1.50
HUCKABACK TOWELING, made of pure Irish linen, 26 in. wide, per yard, \$1 and ..... 75¢
18 in. wide, per yard ..... 50¢
HUCKABACK TOWELING, with design, made of pure Irish linen and 25 in. wide. Per yard ..... 25¢
LINEN GUEST TOWELS, made of pure Irish linen. Size 18x24. Prices 50c, 45c and ..... 40¢
HUCKABACK TOWELS, pure linen, have fancy embroidered ends, \$1.75 and ..... \$1.25
EMBROIDERY LINENS, 36 in. wide. Per yard, \$1, 75c, 60c and ..... 50¢
CIRCULAR PILLOW LINEN, 44 in. Per yard, \$1.85, \$1.75
LINEN SHEETING, 72 in. wide. Per yard, \$1.50 and \$1.40

English Reefeer Coats and Sailor Suits for Boys, Priced Low

ENGLISH REEFER COATS—These are made from extra heavy knapp cloth, double breasted style, trimmed with metal buttons. An exceptionally warm garment. Extra good linings and well tailored throughout. Made in sizes to fit boys from 3 years to 14 years old. Prices as follows: \$4.75, \$3.50, \$2.75 and ..... \$1.25
BOYS' SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS—These are made of regulation blue serges and closely resemble the British sailors' uniform. Most boys are delighted with them. They are neat, very durable and one of the most popular styles of boys' clothing. Prices, per suit, \$5, \$4 ..... \$1.75
BOYS' PANTS—Boys will be boys, and in their mischievous moments all respect for clothing disappears. Consequently the pants suffer many an indignity. To supply the demand for boys' pants that have almost metallic wearing qualities, we have made a careful selection and are able to offer you really wonderful values in strong tweed, serge and worsted pants, in all colors, at prices that will please you. In fact, they start as low as, per pair ..... 75¢

Boys Wanted for the Delivery Department
DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

OPEN VERDICT
VANCOUVER

Murderer Calmly Shooting Urquhart

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—Truquhart came to his store, 54 Cordova street, as the result of the person unknown," was the jury in the inquest of the prominent witness, Jeffs, coroner, presiding, many witnesses were time four were examined that testimony received to bring in a verdict.

Charles Strabo testified that he was in his store when next Mr. Urquhart entered it, he heard a shot, owing to the thickness of the brick wall across the street where it came, who was with him, establishment, but by the words that came from the automobile. Later he saw a crowd standing in the liquor store in no way or excitement. When the body came out of the store, arranging his affairs, the man made some arrangements, included in the words "Show me how you can cross the street," and at the corner of Bova street. Witness that he went into Mr. Urquhart's cell and found him lying on his head resting on his hand, the victim's head being some one to telephoned the doctor, witness went, after the coroner's call, and the assailant came to the station, "as cool as here," according to witness.

D. George Grant testified that he was in the store when next Mr. Urquhart entered it, he heard a shot, owing to the thickness of the brick wall across the street where it came, who was with him, establishment, but by the words that came from the automobile. Later he saw a crowd standing in the liquor store in no way or excitement. When the body came out of the store, arranging his affairs, the man made some arrangements, included in the words "Show me how you can cross the street," and at the corner of Bova street. Witness that he went into Mr. Urquhart's cell and found him lying on his head resting on his hand, the victim's head being some one to telephoned the doctor, witness went, after the coroner's call, and the assailant came to the station, "as cool as here," according to witness.

VANAIMO ST. RAILWAY

Representative Capital Will Engineer to

Nanaimo, Sept. 15.—Well known civil and architect, who has spent several days on his tour west as the representative capital which is seeking investment in Canada. Mr. Waller discussed proposals with the council and citizens' board which Mr. Waller will be submitted to the council, it is understood along the same submitted by the Victoria firm, but was also turned down because it failed to put up a bond guarantee of good faith for three months' period and at the end of the negotiations opened, franchise should it be ahead with the proposal.

KILLED BY AUTO

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—A young man, who died at the age of 21, Monday morning, was killed Saturday night by an automobile. The driver, who was attempting to cross at the intersection of the street and Beatty street, was struck and killed by the automobile. The driver was arrested and returned to the police station. The jury brought in a verdict that while the driver was negligent, the part of the driver, they considered that proper control of his automobile was not exercised at the time of the accident, that the driver had no power to prevent the accident.

Bergholt, Essex, parish, is associated with the picture gallery, which has recently been built. He is also the architect of the tower, which, he said, is not to be deprived of its tower.