

The Colonist.

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PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Without wishing to be understood as in any way forecasting the work of the coming session of the legislature, and speaking only for ourselves, a duty which devolves upon the government and the other representatives of the people is to prepare for extensive provincial development. Broadly speaking, there have been two stages in provincial development. The first was the settlement of the southwestern section in which the early gold discoveries in the interior played a very important part. The second was the development of the southeastern section, due to the inauguration of metalliferous mining on a large scale. We are about to enter upon a third stage and it will be the greatest in greater magnitude than the other two combined. As the second stage resulted from the construction of the Canadian Pacific and the invasion of the province from the south by the Spokane & Northern, so the second stage will result from the construction of one and possibly several railway lines. The area embraced by the first stage, not being very large, the public works which it called for were not extensive or expensive, at least at the beginning. The development of Kootenay was a much more costly work, but the government took hold of it courageously, and amid much adverse criticism and bitter hostility carried it through successfully. We do not say that events do not show how the policy of the Davie and Turner ministries might have been more wisely planned, but we are all of us a great deal wiser after the event. The fact remains to the credit of the men who committed the province to the indebtedness necessary to open Kootenay to settlement and enterprise, that splendid and profitable results crowned their courageous efforts.

The problem with which Mr. McBride and his colleagues are called upon to grapple is a far greater one than those with which their predecessors had to deal, although its solution will be rendered somewhat less difficult by reason of the success attending the efforts of previous ministries and the new appreciation of the possibilities of British Columbia, which is now manifesting itself in a remarkable degree. It will call for large expenditures, and unfortunately the Dominion government, while recognizing this, has resolutely set its face against the concession of the reasonable demands made by the province in that behalf. A very large expenditure must be incurred in the near future, and there are only two ways in which it can be met, namely, by borrowing the money or by devising some plan whereby the revenue can be increased without imposing hardships upon those who are already borne and must continue to bear a heavy share in the cost of maintaining the government of the country. If it is not possible to devise some plan whereby the areas to be developed could bear the greater part of the cost of development, it would only be equitable to leave this to the province. We assume, therefore, that the ingenuity of the government will have to be directed to devising ways and means of increasing the revenue and yet leave the personal property, real estate and improvements within the settled areas as lightly burdened as possible. Ultimately we imagine it will be found necessary to leave the sources of revenue available wholly for municipal purposes. The serious nature of the financial problem presented by the development of this province, the inhabitants of which will insist upon the appliances of an up-to-date and progressive civilization, will only be appreciated in our humble judgment the time has come when the people will have to contemplate a new departure. We repeat that in these observations the Colonist expresses its own views only, and they are freely expressed as a matter of public duty.

AN EPOCHAL YEAR

The year 1907 seems likely to prove epoch-making. It is necessarily difficult to estimate events in their proper perspective, but the development of the province removed from them to be able to take a comprehensive view of the period in which they occur, but there can be little doubt that the development of the province in the closing year has witnessed the beginning of a new era in human history. It has been in the limelight, but in the back of the stage are the teeming millions of China and India, who are only waiting for their cue. A year ago the man who could have foretold that this question would assume prominence in so short a time would have been looked upon as a dreamer of idle dreams. In this connection the sailing of the United States fleet to the Pacific assumes an importance quite apart from the fact that sixteen battleships of more or less value in actual warfare have set out on a 15,000-mile voyage. So also the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast in Canada and the United States possesses an interest quite apart from the possible effect it may have upon the diplomatic relations of the countries concerned, and the accentuation of unrest in India, the significance of which has not been fully appreciated. The evidence of the inauguration of a new movement, but the outside world knows so very little of that which is actually transpiring in that country that it is not easy to measure the ultimate result and the true meaning of the events concerning which we hear minor details from time to time. One aspect of the case needs only to be mentioned to impress it upon the consideration of all thoughtful persons. The contact between the Orient and the Occident, which at any moment may become a collision, is confined at present on the part of the latter to those peoples whom we call Anglo-Saxon. Russia has been eliminated from the case for many years to come, and none of the other nations were ever really concerned in it. As we look backward over the centuries, we see one race standing out conspicuously for two thousand years. It turned back the legions of Imperial Rome, and it halted for a little while the shores of the Atlantic, and then went forward to the conquest of a new world, and now it pauses with eager feet upon the shores of the Pacific

awaiting the command for the next advance. Of the nature of the inevitable conflict we may be unable to foresee; of its result, of its race for, of its to have any doubt, but it requires no effort of the imagination to see that the skirmishers deployed in 1907.

The Imperial Conference marks out this year as epochal in the history of the British Empire. We are aware that the great disappointment has been expressed by many people at the result of that gathering, but only by those who expected too much and are impatient at delay in anything relating to the consolidation of the Empire. With the feelings of such persons we have the greatest sympathy. We look upon their ill-concealed impatience and their somewhat perverted expressions of patriotism as very necessary stimulants to the development of Imperialism, but if its history teaches us anything more than another, is that the growth of the Empire is in all its aspects gradual, not sudden, that it proceeds less by design than by the operation of natural causes. Hence, while we may all regret that the Conference did not accomplish more of a specific character, it cannot be questioned that the change from a Colonial Conference to an Imperial Conference and the establishment of an Imperial Secretariat are more than passing incidents, and cannot fail to have an exceedingly important bearing upon the future of the British dominions. In this connection passing reference may be made to the presence of General Botha in London to participate in the deliberations relating to the welfare of the people whose valiant foe he was only a few brief years ago. This of itself would make the year notable in our Colonial history.

The consummation of the peace policy of His Majesty the King, by a complete understanding with Russia, has we venture to believe a far greater significance than appears on the surface. It represents an element of danger from the international arena, and leaves British diplomacy, if need be, British arms less embarrassed in dealing with the complications indicated in the first paragraph of this article. Of more sinister import is the movement which has been in progress in Morocco. We do not wish to exaggerate the possible effect of this, but there seems to be only one of two solutions possible for the condition of things in that country. Either European influence must dominate North Africa, or the Arab must be supreme, and we can hardly conceive that the Mohammedans of that region will submit without struggle, which may easily become racial and religious in its character, and spread very far from its point of origin. All observers will admit that the long and bitter struggle along the line of demarcation between Christendom and Islam is inevitable. The forces of the latter have never been more aggressive than now, not in a physical sense, but in the propagation of the Mohammedan faith. Whether the operations of the British at Aden are the beginning of the inevitable time only time can determine.

While the results of the Peace Conference in London cannot be said to have been in any sense spectacular, that gathering will be notable in history for two reasons, if for no other. The first is the occasion when disarmament was proposed as a basis of international gathering, and for the first time the South American republics were recognized as entitled to a full voice in the determination of international questions. When the history of the Twentieth Century comes to be written, it may be found that the two causes important results may flow.

Taken altogether the year 1907 may fairly be regarded as one of preparation rather than one of accomplishment, as one that will lead to, rather than be marked by great events, a year that may hereafter be regarded as the beginning of a new period in the history of the world, rather than a single occurrence which can be singled out, standing by itself, be said to be worthy of being called momentous or epochal. It is a year that has been a year in many centuries characterized by so much that seems heavily weighted for the good or ill of humanity.

DEATH ROLL OF 1907

The roll of distinguished dead, which the year has called, while not exceptionally long, contains many names well known to the world. Among reigning monarchs, the Shah of Persia and the King of Greece, Casimir Perrier, and United States Senators Alger and Moran. Literature suffered severe losses, among them being W. H. Russell, the first of the war correspondents to reinhold Claverling Gunter, who made a world-wide reputation with a few character stories; T. B. Aldrich, best known by his "Story of a Bad Boy"; Dr. John Watson, whose pen name "Iam MacLaren" Tilton, whose name as a writer and editor was clouded by his controversy with Beecher; David Christie Murray, whose contributions to fiction and the drama are very popular; Mary Jane Holmes, a successful novelist of the lighter school; David Masson, a Scotch French poet. Of persons prominently connected with newspaper work we note the names of P. D. Munn, founder of the Scientific American and Harriet P. Donley, the first editor of a women's magazine in America. Since lost one of its greatest ornaments in Lord Kelvin, and others of its great lights who passed away during the year were Sir William Perkins, the discoverer of aniline dyes, A. S. Herschel, the astronomer and Mons. Beethoven, who combined scientific pursuits with statesmanship. Music suffered the loss of Greig and Joachim, and Crucelli, once Europe's greatest singer, while sculpture is the poorer for the death of St. Gaudens and the drama by the loss of Mansfield. Other noted names that may be mentioned are those of Dr. Coronaryata, the pretended Elijah, Dennis Kearney, of San Lot's fame, Francis Murphy, the famous temperance advocate, Pinkerton, the founder of the modern detective school and Sir Francis McClintock, the distinguished Arctic explorer.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

Dr. Arthur Shadwell has communicated to the London Times a very appreciative article on industrial Canada. He is much impressed by the lack of knowledge in England of what Canada really is, and says: "The fact that there are railroads, mines, and factories in Canada is doubtless recognized in a way; the world has heard at least of the Can-

adian Pacific Railway and the Klondike. But the all-round character of the economic development, its scope and pace, are certainly not understood.

He points out that even in Canada the manufacturing interests are not as fully appreciated as they ought to be, which he attributes to the fact that those concerned in them are too much given to asserting their own importance, but he thinks the chief reason why the manufacturing achievements and possibilities of the land are not better understood is because its agricultural possibilities overshadow everything else, and he expresses this idea in the following well chosen sentences:

"The West calls the young men and women from the Eastern provinces and the immigrants, too; they have helped and are helping to make it. Some are shed on the way in the large towns, some come to the mills; but the West is the great goal. In Europe, naturally enough, more is heard of that than of anything else. The returning emigrant, who writes of it, the intending emigrant, who thinks of it, Canada is a thrifty land, fruitful for human beings to make it fruitful. There is a great deal of land he can get for nothing a stretch of fertile ground, and by the bounty of God and his strong right arm he can with great certainty grow a profitable crop on it. He can begin with nothing and, if he be the right sort, can within two or three years stand firmly on his feet as an independent and substantial man. Some of those who begin with least success best. So fast is the expense available that, in spite of the rapid increase of demand and the large scale to which it has attained, only a small fraction of the fertile and workable area has yet been touched.

He tells us that Canada is bound to become a great manufacturing country, because we possess the three great requisites of power, water, and transportation. He lays great stress upon our lake and river systems and our sea coasts. He looks upon Hudson's Bay as becoming the theatre of a great commerce, and adds:

"Canada is the land of waters, of lake and river and sea, beyond others; Our Lady of Waters would be a better title than Our Lady of Snows; and this character, which lends so much color to the scenery, has an economic value already great, but destined to be much greater. He thinks Canadians possess the qualities requisite for great industrial development, such as energy, enterprise, initiative, organizing power and inventiveness," and he says that "concerns started in Canada by British or American enterprise have a general tendency to pass into Canadian hands." He notes a disposition to follow the example of our neighbors in going into ill-considered and over-large undertakings and in indifference as to quality, but thinks there will be a great change in this respect, and that a distinctive Canadian type of manufactures will develop, which will be neither British nor American, but will combine the good qualities of both.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1908.

Elsewhere this morning we give some impression of the outlook for Victoria during the year which begins today. They are all distinctly favorable. The Colonist believes that optimistic views are fully justified by the facts. To a certain degree Victoria must reflect the business conditions existing through the Dominion and we feel that the outlook for the year will be unfavorable. The Canadian Pacific Railway company announced a new stock issue of \$28,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 is to be placed on the market immediately. The proceeds to be applied to such extensions of its line and such other improvements as the growth of business demands. This company's affairs have been exceedingly well managed, and its progress has in the past been fairly indicative of the progress of the Dominion. We feel therefore that this evidence of the confidence of its directors in the immediate future of the country may well inspire confidence in the part of individual business men. In addition to what the premier transcontinental line will do, we have the promise of active construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific, as well as by the government on the eastern section of the National Transcontinental Railway. Of the plans of the Canadian Northern we are not informed. Mr. Mackenzie, the president of that company, is at present in Great Britain, and until his return we can hardly expect any announcement of its plans, but the completion of that line which has attended him so far in the flotation of his enterprises is hardly likely to desert him now. The excellent results which both the Canadian and the immediate promise of profitable business ahead of the Grand Trunk Pacific warrant the belief that there will be no cessation of railway construction in the Dominion. There is an immense crop of wheat to be marketed, and the price promises to be very good. These two things of themselves indicate that money is almost certain to be plentiful throughout the country next summer.

Immigration plays a very important part in Canadian prosperity, and we see no reason for supposing that there will be any material falling off in this respect so far as the true settlers are concerned. It would not be surprising if there is a considerable increase to the influx of people from the United States in search of a home where business conditions are not hopelessly at the mercy of stock-gamblers. The only thing that will be likely to check it will be the difficulty of procuring money without sacrificing property. The very excellent showing made by Canadian agriculture in such an exceptionally hard year as 1907 must very favorably influence the trend of emigration.

The bank returns, apparently indicating that our financial institutions have been keeping a pretty tight rein upon borrowers and calling in as many loans as they conveniently could without disarranging business. There must certainly be a loosening up in this regard very soon. The banks have every incentive to keep their money profitably employed, and there can be little doubt that as soon as they can see their way clear to do so, they will extend liberal assistance to all legitimate lines of business. There are signs of improvement in the financial sky. Discounts in London are growing easier and the Bank of England is expected to lower the official rate at an early day. The effect of this will necessarily be felt in Canada, beneficially, for independent as we are to some extent of the financial disturbances affecting other countries, we are not immune from their prejudicial influence.

A very interesting and significant news item was published a few days ago to the effect that the steel rail mills of the United States had orders ahead to the full amount of their capacity for the greater part of the present year. Perhaps there is one thing which more accurately foreshadows the immediate future of business than this. Referring to the United States, it is highly satisfactory to note that the country seems to be shaking itself clear from the pernicious control of Wall Street. That agency of greed and thrills, the stock market, will hardly be likely in the future to get such a hold upon the prosperity of a great nation as they have enjoyed during the past decade, and the revival of good and happy employment will be more permanent, if not of quite as spectacular a character, as that which culminated in 1906.

We see every reason for looking for a good year in British Columbia. Everything is in a satisfactory condition at present. There are no labor troubles, and the feeling between employer and employee is never more satisfactory than it is at the present time. The prosperity of our lumber industry will depend very largely upon the state of things in the Prairie Provinces, and for the reasons given above we feel much confidence that this is assured. For our agricultural products there will be a constantly increasing demand, and this quite irrespective of general business conditions, such as the fact that our farmers do not produce nearly as much as the market will take under any circumstances likely to arise. Our timber and mining have passed through a critical period with such success that we are encouraged to believe that nothing is likely to arise during the present twelvemonth that will interfere with the prosperity, but that any change will be for their advantage. Just what amount of railway construction the province will undertake in 1908, we are unable to say with certainty. Such information as we have is encouraging, and to the effect that it may be sufficient to give employment to a great many people and afford a healthy stimulus to business.

Victoria can look forward to the future without anxiety. In a few days the Empress Hotel will be opened, and this will mean the inauguration of a new era in the history of the city as a resort for travelers. The indications of a continuance of the very best of things, both in the economic and the social sphere, are good, and the promise of the present is borne out by future events, we are likely to see the advent of a great many people from other parts of the Dominion to fruit-farming in this vicinity. Railway construction on the island is assured, and this will serve to attract commerce to the city and to result only in a direct increase of its business, but in its growth and development. All our industries enter upon the new year in a healthy and prosperous condition.

For the reasons outlined above, and others which will suggest themselves to readers, we feel that the people of Victoria, as citizens of the most beautiful spot on the coast, and residents of the richest of all the provinces, and as Canadians, whose interests are bound up with the progress of the great land of whose magnificent future we are only beginning to appreciate, may look forward with confidence to a prosperous and happy new year.

Canadians have legitimate reasons for feeling a certain amount of pride and considerable satisfaction at the climacteric moment of the day has passed when the Dominion was regarded as an insignificant factor in the problem of international trade relations. Some shrewd observers in so powerful a nation as Germany are warning the government that a grave mistake would be made if Canada were left out of the calculations in framing new commercial treaties. A recent London cable says: "The Borsen Courier of Berlin publishes a leading article on trade with Canada urging a change of action on the part of the German government. It regrets that the slightest reference is made to Canada in the bill prolonging the provisional commercial arrangement with England until the end of 1908 which has just become law. If we continue our present policy in respect of our commercial relations with Canada," it remarks, "we run the risk of being left far behind in the race for trade with this thriving country which counts almost inconceivable possibilities of development. The importance of German trade and industry demand most urgently that the German Government should now do something towards renewing German-Canadian commercial relations."

Bank clearings in Victoria exceeded \$5,900,000 during the past year, a gain of \$10,000,000 over 1906.

The building record for 1907 in Victoria is the largest in the history of the city, and if we were to position to include those in the immediate suburbs, the increase would be even greater.

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We offer you the best possible linen values. This is made possible through the extensive purchases we make direct from the largest manufacturers. We enjoy an immense business in this line throughout the entire province, and we have to buy each year very large quantities. We go direct to the mills and buy for spot cash, getting the best possible prices. We are in this way able to offer you the very best quality linens at prices that are in many instances much lower than are asked for ordinary kinds. When comparing prices remember that these goods represent some of the best productions of the biggest Irish mills and carry with them the quality guarantee of the mills and ourselves.

THIS LIST GIVES BUT A FAINT IDEA OF THE STOCK

SIDEBORD COVERS, embroidered, 18 x 72, each \$2.50
SIDEBORD COVERS, embroidered, 16 x 45, each \$1.50
TRAY CLOTHS, embroidered, 18x27, each \$1.00
TRAY CLOTHS, embroidered, 36x36, each \$2.00
All to match same pattern
SIDEBORD COVERS, drawwork, 18 x 72, each \$2.50
SIDEBORD COVERS, drawwork, 18 x 72, each \$2.50
TRAY CLOTHS, drawwork, 18 x 30, each \$1.75
TRAY CLOTHS, drawwork, 18 x 27, each \$1.00
TEA CLOTHS, drawwork, 36 x 36, each \$2.50
Linen Doylies, drawwork, 30 x 30, each \$2.00
All above made to match.
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTH, very fine, 45 x 45 in., each \$9.00
LINEN DOYLIES, 4 1/2 in. round, Dozen \$9.00
LINEN DOYLIES, with lace edge, 9 in. round, each \$1.00
LINEN DOYLIES, with lace edge, 8x12, each \$1.00
SIDEBORD RUNNERS, 18x72 inches, each \$1.75
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 18x27 in., each \$1.25
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 30x30 in., each \$1.50
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NICELY EMBROIDERED DOYLIES, 18 x 18 in., each \$1.75
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 18x27 in., each \$1.25
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 30x30 in., each \$1.50
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 36x36 in., each \$1.75
DOYLIES, 5 1/2 in. diameter, each \$1.00
DOYLIES, 9 x 12 in., each \$1.25
DOYLIES, 12 x 12 in., each \$1.50
DOYLIES, 18 x 18 in., each \$2.50
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