

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

Lord Strathcona left no uncertainty in the minds of the people as to his belief in the fitness of Victoria to become a great educational centre. Both publicly and privately he advanced the view and while his opinion will not settle the site of the Provincial University, there is no doubt that the reasons which have made His Lordship so strong in his views upon this point, will have a potent influence upon those who may have to decide the question. When the question of a site was urged upon him by members of the Citizens' University committee, His Lordship was of necessity very guarded in what he had to say. In a word he pointed out that he is only one of the trustees of many shareholders but no effort of the imagination was necessary to enable one to realize that he was very favorably disposed towards the request made of him.

It is difficult to understand how any impartial observer could overlook the manifest advantages which Victoria has in this direction. We think we may very properly say that the people of Victoria do not look upon a donation from the Hudson Bay Company of a site as a necessary prerequisite of the location of the university here. The position seems rather to be as follows: The best sites in this immediate vicinity belong to the company and they are not now upon the market. The first thing to be ascertained is whether or not, if the commission that is to be appointed to select a site shall feel favorably disposed towards Victoria, an assurance can be given that the most desirable locations are available. If they are available to some extent gratuitously, so much the better, but the first thing to be ascertained is whether or not they are available at all. When the company has decided upon the policy in this regard the area, terms and so on upon which the land can be obtained will have to be considered.

It seems to be pretty well settled that the Experimental Farm will be near Victoria, and as one branch of the educational system of this province must shortly be in connection with scientific agriculture, the establishment of the University within a reasonable distance of the Farm would be very desirable.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

Too wide publicity cannot be given to the following observations which we take from the Evening Post of this city:

The Post speaks from personal knowledge when it states that a higher grade of steel can be produced on Vancouver Island from native raw material than is now being manufactured at the extensive works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Nova Scotia; which means that Victoria is an even better location for shipbuilding than Halifax. The steel made at the Dominion works is of a higher grade, and contains an average of five or six per cent more fixed carbon than the steel which has made Nova Scotia famous. With respect to iron ore, it is an open secret that ever since its establishment ten years ago, the Dominion Steel Company has had to import a large percentage in order to maintain the quality of its products. This has been brought at great expense from Sweden and from Cuba. The Vancouver Island product would probably not require any admixture, but if a small proportion of high grade hematite should be found necessary, there are deposits of the best quality in the Kootenays, Limestone for fluxing purposes is found in abundance within a few miles of Victoria; the Dominion Steel Company has to convey all the requirements from Marble Mountain, a distance of fifty or sixty miles. These facts will be confirmed by the expert examination which is sure to be made before any location for the works is decided upon, and the more they are looked into the more certain is it that Esquimalt Harbor will ultimately be selected.

We venture to suggest to the Board of Trade and the Development League that the establishment of a steel plant on the Island at a very early day ought to be taken into immediate consideration. We are satisfied that if local capitalists do not care to put up all the capital but will undertake to put up a reasonable share of it, the remainder can be secured elsewhere with comparatively little trouble. The question ought to be thoroughly investigated from a business point of view. All of the newspapers have said enough about it in a general way, and the thing now necessary seems to be to get up some concrete proposition, showing where the ore is to be obtained, the amount of capital required, the cost of production, the extent of the present and prospective market, the government aid needed, and all other particulars of value bearing upon steel production from a commercial point of view. This done, we suggest that an effort should be made to enlist the active co-operation of some of our moneyed men. We have strong faith that if the organizations mentioned take up this question in earnest, they will achieve success.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

It is with great satisfaction that the Colonist observes how fully its course in regard to naval defence has been justified by results. When the resolution of Parliament was adopted

and news was given out that the Defence Conference would be held, the Colonist said that it proposed, before clamoring for anything, to await the decision of the representatives of the several governments who were to meet in London. For this we were very severely criticized, but we fancy that no one will now assert that such a course was unwise. One after another of the Conservative papers of the country are expressing their approval of the results of the Conference, and very few of them indeed have any objection to raise. We quote the following from the Hamilton Spectator, one of the leading Conservative newspapers in the Dominion:

Premier Asquith has announced to the British House of Commons the results of the recent conference on Imperial defence, and at last we become officially aware of the part Canada is expected to play in the great Imperial scheme. From Australia and New Zealand will come battleship cruisers of the Indomitable type instead of Dreadnoughts, and these will form part of the new Pacific fleet. Canada is to make a start by building cruisers of the Bristol, second class, and destroyers of the River class, making use of both Pacific and Atlantic ports for the construction work.

At first glance it might seem that the contribution from this country is a less valuable one than that from Australia and New Zealand, but this by no means follows. The C. A. P. tells us that the first disposition of the Canadian fleet will be two cruisers in the Pacific and a cruiser and four torpedo destroyers in the Atlantic. This means that Canada will have to undertake the construction of dry-docks on both coasts—Atlantic and Pacific—and also in the St. Lawrence river, large enough to accommodate the largest warships (the construction of anything smaller would be a waste of money), besides maintaining shipyards on both coasts. By the time all this has been done and the ship construction made, it will doubtless be found that, the Canadian contribution is commensurate with the important position occupied by the Dominion in the Empire family.

Our contemporary refers to the fact that the programme thus outlined is subject to the approval of Parliament, which of course is necessary under our form of government; but it does not entertain the least doubt about that approval being forthcoming. It thinks that if any question is raised in the House, it will not be because the Dominion has undertaken to do so much, but because it has not promised to do more. After referring to the differences of opinion that have been expressed as to the wisdom of the policy of overseas units, which the Spectator thinks can really only be determined by actual war, our contemporary says:

In the meantime, however, the balance of opinion, as is shown by the results of the Conference, favors the overseas units. Such being the case, Canada being thus committed to participation in the programme of imperial naval defence, it is for us to play our part as ably as we know how. It is a serious business we are undertaking—a business in which the honor of the country and its people is at stake. Not only is it necessary that there should be honesty in the administration of this new department, but there must be the creation and maintenance of a record of highest efficiency. In other directions we have shown that we can be truly great, but we have also shown that the opposite is possible for us. In this direction there should be no possibility of failure at any point, great and grave responsibility is being assumed for the people by the government; for the people the government must see to it that the responsibility thus assumed is honestly undertaken and fulfilled.

All readers will agree with us as to the admirable spirit shown in this article. The Spectator, which knows well how to fight political battles, knows also when it ought to let patriotism overrule partisanship. The tone of public discussion in Canada is distinctly the better for so excellent an article on so great a subject.

MILITARISM.

What do people, who say they are opposed to militarism, understand by that word? "The hand of labor will be raised against the wiles of militarism," says Mr. J. G. O'Donahoe, M. P. We suppose that the great majority of us are opposed to militarism; but surely no one is opposed to the adequate defense of the country. The local Trades and Labor Council seems to share Mr. O'Donahoe's views; but we would like to ask the members of that body if they have ever considered what an unguarded coast may mean to Canada. On the opposite shore of the Pacific Ocean is a power that is armed to the teeth and ready to fight any and every foe. It is true that at present Japan is our ally; it is true that there seems at present to be no reason to apprehend that Japan will be our enemy. But if there are any people in the country who distrust Japan, they are to be found in the ranks of the Trades and Labor Council. If it were

possible to have any guarantee that there never would come a time when Oriental aggression would not assail the western coast of the Dominion, we might hesitate to advocate the establishment of naval stations and a navy here. We certainly would not feel the matter to be as urgent as we do now. But no such guarantee can be given; no guarantee can be given that peace will be preserved among European powers; no guarantee can be given that German aggression may not some day reach beyond seas. If we have a rich and undefended country we invite invasion, and if the Dominion should ever pass under the control of an Oriental power or Germany, we would begin to realize what militarism means. Let us all work for peace; but let us be prepared to defend ourselves against aggression. None of us believes in incendiarism, but that does not prevent us from keeping our houses insured.

A Copenhagen scientist claims to have discovered that weeping in good or woman's complexion. "If ye have tears, prepare to shed them now."

"Every citizen should take a personal pride in the appearance of the city," says the Inland Sentinel, to which we say, "Amen."

It is now suggested that the title of Colonial Secretary should be changed to "Secretary for Greater Britain." Somehow that sounds rather weak.

The new ice-breaker for Northumberland Strait is guaranteed to break ice fifteen feet thick. But just fancy having to break ice fifteen feet thick!

A writer in the London Times declares that a plan is being consummated for the union of the whole British Empire by wireless telegraphy.

The activity exhibited by Lord Strathcona during his recent visit to Victoria was simply amazing. His programme might well have wearied a much younger man.

We print Mr. F. A. Robertson's letter about iron ore in Vancouver Island, and have much pleasure in informing him that he is quite mistaken in his views on that subject.

The Ottawa Free Press thinks the new Royal Conservation Commission might well give its attention to the preservation of sources of municipal water supply from pollution.

Interviewed in Ottawa on the proposed Conference on cable rates, Mr. Rudolph Lemieux declined to express any opinion, except to say that the matter is in the hands of the government.

Miss Mary Sutton says the marriageable age is 25. Mr. Bernard Shaw says it is 52. This is really not a difference of opinion. Miss Sutton looks at it from one point of view and Mr. Shaw from another.

The Financier, of London, looks for a great boom in Canada. People who have their eyes to the ground have heard it coming for some time. Now let all good men go gunning for wild cats. These perilous creatures have before now spoiled many a good prospect.

Mr. William T. Stead cables to a New York paper that Lord Lansdowne is so certain of the popularity of the Budget in the country that he will advise against its rejection by the House of Peers. Mr. Stead thinks the only danger of such a step arises from the probability that a lot of the peers, who rarely attend Parliament, may take matters out of Lord Lansdowne's hands.

Doubt is already being thrown upon the validity of the claim made by Dr. Cook that he reached the North Pole. This seems a perfectly gratuitous reflection upon the integrity of a man, who has made so splendid a journey as we all know he must have made, even if he did not reach the Pole. We do not suppose the world will be asked to accept the explorer's unsupported statement; but that he will be prepared in good season with all the corroboration that could be reasonably asked. Meanwhile he has a right to ask all doubting Thomases to go to the Pole and see for themselves whether or not he led a flag there. We could have been the Union Jack; but there was no help for it. Dr. Cook was no braver than his predecessors; he was only more successful.

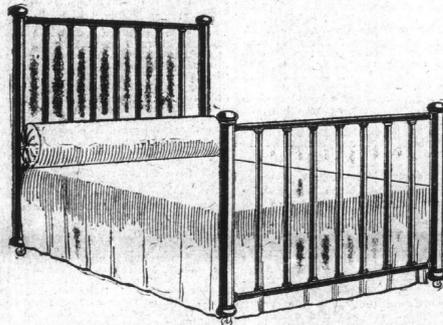
Miss Agnes Deane Cameron and her friend, Miss Abel, of Chicago, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cameron, Government street.

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MAKERS of brass beds have learned much in later years. Brass beds are greatly better than they used to be. They are made to stand wear and they are substantial, plain, massive, elegant—little useless filigree work. If you never liked brass beds, you ought to like them now—ought to like these styles and values we show.

Prices on these beds are lower than they were ten years ago. The values we offer are interesting—made so by our large purchases for cash. We don't claim to sell you a brass bed for less than you can buy a brass bed for elsewhere, but we do claim to offer you better value.

And it is value rather than price that influences the economically inclined—at least it should. Let us show you an excellent satin finished brass bed with two inch posts, and lots of fillers, priced at \$30.

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New Chiffoniere
In Wax Finished Oak

On the third floor you'll find a "swell" new chiffoniere style in the popular wax (dull) finished golden oak. This chiffoniere has four large and two small drawers and a first quality, square shaped bevel plate mirror. Trimmings are the popular new wood knobs. Beautiful quartered oak, has been finely finished in dull golden. Priced at \$37.50 Washstand to match \$18



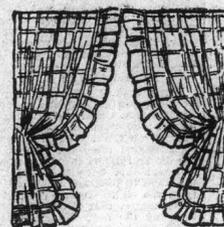
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Dresser and Stand
Mahogany finished—\$25.00

For \$25 this is an excellent value. Dresser has two large and two small drawers, oval bevel plate mirror. Nicely finished in mahogany finish. Stand to match. The two pieces priced at only \$25
This is just a sample from a big stock of low-priced bedroom furniture items to be found here. Easy to have your bedroom comfortably furnished from this stock.

Curtains and Draperies in Your Mind Now

What We Think is a Worth-While Showing Awaits Your Inspection



CURTAINS and draperies are in your mind just now—a change for fall and winter. Been in ours for some time so we are ready for you—showing today some decidedly interesting new arrivals in Madras muslins specially desirable for this season's curtains.

What we think is a worth-while showing is waiting for your inspection, and we invite you to make the rounds of our drapery store. The new arrivals are but a slight hint to the offerings—they are just a few of the very recent arrivals.

No matter what idea you may wish to carry out—what peculiar problem your home's decoration

show—we are ready to help, ready with an unrivalled choice of materials, and an expert staff of decorators.

CREAM SCOTCH MADRAS MUSLINS—Many beautiful designs suitable for either bedroom or dining room use. Priced at per yard 50c, 40c and 30c
CREAM SCOTCH SCALLOPED MUSLINS—Much favored by many. Attractive designs. Priced at per yard 45c

TASSELED SCOTCH MADRASES—Big choice of designs in these. Ecru and white. Priced at per yard 50c, 45c, and 40c
COLORED SCOTCH MADRASES—Some new patterns and colorings. Three new art designs, 52 inches wide per yard 75c

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Most Any Chair Style You May Wish Is Here For You



IT'S not easy to do without an easy chair if you've ever owned a good one. Here you'll find a grand assortment of GOOD easy chairs, and these chairs are easy to buy, easy to select—on account of the large assortment here—easy to enjoy, easy to find a place for in the home.

Most every good style is shown and the choice is broad. In leather upholstered furniture we are especially strong, showing a marvellous choice in Morris chairs, large arm chairs and rockers. We can satisfy you in style and price—easily.

Now that Fall and Winter are almost here you should be making arrangements for a comfortable time indoors. Start right by coming in to look these offerings over.



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RICHELIEU

The name of Richelieu holds place in the history of France. Armand Jean DuPlessis, Duke and cardinal, was born in Paris, 5, 1585. He was of good family, his father was Bishop of Lucon, intended for the army and with that purpose, but foreseeing that held by his brother was likely vacant, he directed his attention and when the Bishop retired, youthful prelate was appointed and formally consecrated in the Pope. That he should have for such a post when not two of age shows the abilities of being else could. Conceding as may choose to political and of there is no reasonable probability Pope would have consented to it if he had not been satisfied talents. His conduct attested his appointment. He administered with consummate skill, and as had few, if any, equals. For eight years he has devoted himself to episcopal duties, but in 1614, twenty-nine years of age, he was States-General as a representative clergy, and an address delivered by the youthful King, Louis XIII, attracted the notice of the Queen de Medici, that he was invited to service of the State as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The favorite King was De Luynes, and he his rival, so that Richelieu was retired temporarily to his bishopric while the country was overthrown owing to the persecutions of Huguenots, and the prestige suffering greatly by the growth of Austria. When things looked dark, De Luynes had died, the king was recalled, Richelieu was recalled to recall Richelieu to the throne he was created a cardinal. This was so that in his thirty-ninth year prelate became the virtual ruler of France.

His first step of importance was to establish friendly relations with England, he accomplished by arranging between the King's sister and Wales, afterwards Charles I. He had to have almost wholly without a religious sect, but as a result of his policy, the French were Huguenots, and sympathy of Spain and Austria Catholic powers, who saw in the means whereby France could be by internal dissensions, and of was naturally inclined towards and lent a willing ear to Buckingham of Charles I, who believed the espousal of the Huguenot cause making himself politically strong, not made La Rochelle their openly declared war against Richelieu's sagacious eye perceived town was taken, the end of the assured, and therefore he caused made, which was continued months. In the end it was successful, cardinal-minister had the wisdom rather than punish the rebels.

Richelieu's first success was in Piedmont, where he overthrew the combined forces of Spain. He was at this time carrying on a remarkable campaign. He was Protestant at home, and when them in Germany. He recognized France divided on a religious could not possibly become steeled that by strengthening the Lutherans, he curbed the power. His plans suffered a temporary serious nature of the problem the Huguenots; but after the Richelieu, he felt free to act.

The liberty of action came Austria was gaining in power, rapidity. Wallenstein viceroy Protestant princes before him, covered from the effects of defeat Italy was in a hostile mood, seemed to indicate that the degradation and of Austria's at hand. Then the genius of out resplendent. He checked Spain; he conducted a brilliant campaign in Italy, and the principalities of northern resist the aggressions of Austria alliance with Gustavus Adolphus and aided by Capuchin Father throughout his career was his loyal and trusted adviser, he inspired German princes with jealousy and compelled Wallenstein from the command of the imperial army. We have seen in the career of Gustavus Adolphus plans of Richelieu succeeded Germany became permanently it seems a very notable thing that summation was due in very large a Roman Catholic statesman, cardinal of that church.

Though Richelieu was abroad he was not without an influence and at one time his influence to be overthrown by a court