

The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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TO THOSE IN DOUBT

There may be those who are as yet in doubt as to how they ought to vote on the question of reciprocity. To such persons a few words may be timely. Reciprocity will be a change from existing conditions. No argument is needed to prove that. Being a proposed change, if any one is in doubt as to its expediency on any important point, it is his clear duty to vote against it.

The Commercial aspect; The Political aspect; The Imperial aspect.

If a voter is in doubt as to the expediency of the proposed agreement on either of these points, it is clearly his duty to vote against it. We do not think this proposition will be denied by any one, even though he may favor reciprocity.

The Commercial aspect—Has it been established to the satisfaction of those in doubt that the proposed agreement will be to the commercial advantage of the community? We do not propose to go into details on this point, but only to mention the several phases of the subject upon which a voter ought to be satisfied, before he is justified in determining to vote for reciprocity.

Will reciprocity be an advantage to local producers who will thereby be brought into competition with producers from the adjoining states? Has it been established that there will be any reduction in the cost of living by reason of reciprocity? If there may be possibly be such a reduction would it not be offset by the diversion of money from Victoria merchants to merchants in the nearby states? We have made reference to this phase of the case in another article.

Has it been established that our industrial interests will be advanced by reciprocity? It is not necessary for the opponents of reciprocity to show that they will be injured or even not advanced. When voters are asked to support a change they should be shown affirmatively that good reasons exist for making the change.

Closely associated with commercial matters is the rate of wages. Has it been shown that these will be increased by reciprocity? Is not the evidence all the other way?

Has it been established to your satisfaction that the deflection of the course of commerce to northern and southern lines will not materially injure the transportation lines of Canada, which run east and west?

Can you see in what way Canada is to be benefited commercially by reciprocity that it could not be benefited without it?

It is the duty of those who are in doubt to consider these and other considerations of a commercial and industrial character, and if they have not been satisfied in regard to them, to vote against reciprocity.

The Political aspect—Are you satisfied that it is a wise thing for Canada as a self-governing country to enter into a commercial agreement of any kind with the United States? Before you answer this question in the affirmative, you ought to be satisfied, (1) as to whether any agreement is necessary. Bear in mind that every change that will be made in the Canadian tariff by the agreement could have been made at any time by the Canadian parliament without consulting the United States. Bear in mind also that the movement in the United States is strongly in the direction of a lower tariff, and that the reasons which led the president and congress of that country to assent to the reciprocity agreement would have led them to reduce the tariff of the United States upon raw materials produced in Canada without reciprocity.

Unless you can satisfy yourself that under these circumstances an agreement was absolutely necessary, you ought to vote against it; (2) as to the effect of reciprocity upon Canada's fiscal independence. Our contention has been that, although the agreement itself stipulates that it does not contemplate that the future action of either nation shall be bound by it, the very nature of the case will tie Canada's hands for all time to come. We have contended that, if the agreement is adopted, there will be constant interference on the part of the United States in our fiscal affairs. If we are right in this, Canadians ought not to enter into the agreement. Consider the question for yourself and see if you can satisfy your mind that we are wrong.

Even if you are satisfied to favor reciprocity because of the commercial aspects of the case, and are not satisfied in regard to these political aspects of it, your clear duty is to vote against it.

The Imperial aspect—Two courses are open to Canada. She may develop her nationality along Imperial lines or along American lines. By American lines we do not necessarily mean, as part of the United States. We hope that Canadianism will always be strong enough to save the country from any such consummation as that. What we mean by the distinction we are drawing between Imperial and American lines is that Canada must go forward either as a part of the British Empire or as part of the American Continent. That is to say, the determining factor in her future must be either that she forms a part of the British Empire or that she is a part of the North American Continent.

That the agreement now before the people is only the beginning of closer trade relations between Canada and the United States cannot be disputed; neither can it be maintained that closer trade relations with the United States are compatible with the development of inter-Imperial trade.

The undoubted belief entertained by many leading men, and doubtless by the very great mass of the population of the United States, that reciprocity is a preliminary to annexation is proper to be considered by a voter who is making up his mind as to how he ought to vote.

Unless you can satisfy yourself that reciprocity will not militate against Imperial solidarity and that your vote for it will not be construed as one favorable to the annexation of Canada to the United States, it seems to us that, as a citizen of the Empire, who desires to see that greatest of all national fabrics remain unbroken and be strengthened by wise policies, it is your duty to vote against reciprocity even though you may think it will be commercially advantageous, and politically innocuous. Much more than ought you to vote against it on all these points. The man in doubt about reciprocity ought to vote for the Conservative candidates on Thursday.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Mr. Templeman insists that his attitude towards the Chinese head-tax has been misrepresented. There is no necessity for any one to be in doubt as to his position, for he defined it recently, although at a time when he was not anticipating an immediate election. On July 4th last, speaking in the Victoria Theatre he said:

The Chinese have been coming in in considerable numbers of late and the question is what shall we do as to the \$500 head-tax. . . . As to the increase in the head-tax I do not know that I would be prepared to say it should be done. . . . I would very much prefer to see an agreement which would limit to a very reduced number the Chinese coming here, somewhat on the lines of our agreement with Japan.

This extract is from Mr. Templeman's own paper, and as it has been drawn to his attention several times without him in any way disputing it, we may assume that it is a correct report of what he said. This is quite in keeping with what Mr. Templeman's Colleague, Mr. Sidney Fisher, said in the House of Commons on May 18th last. We quote from Hansard, pages 9556 and 9557:

Mr. Fisher: The immigration laws of the United States can shut anybody out. They can shut the Japanese out; but by reason of the protocol attached to the treaty, it is evident that the United States authorities prefer a friendly arrangement of that kind to being obliged themselves to shut the Japanese out by their own laws. They might be able to do that under the treaty but they preferred a friendly arrangement with the Japanese because, like ourselves, they prefer the policy of friendly relations between people, rather than be under the necessity of insisting on their full rights by shutting them out. The policy of this government has been that we should secure the restriction of Japanese immigration by friendly arrangement with the Japanese government, under which the Japanese government would restrict that immigration themselves, rather than undertake to restrict it by our laws.

Mr. Goodeve: Why does not the government of Canada make similar arrangements with all other countries and allow all other countries to restrict immigration to Canada? If the government are going to hand over to one country the right to control emigration to Canada, it would only be logical that they should give that right to other countries.

Mr. Fisher: As a matter of fact we have just such an arrangement with the government of India. My hon. colleague the Minister of Labor (Mr. King), went to England some time ago in consequence of certain immigration of Hindus into British Columbia, which was objectionable. Mr. Goodeve: That was a British country. Mr. Fisher: And he then made an arrangement with the Indian authorities by which they agreed to restrict and discourage the emigration to Canada of those Hindus. My right hon. leader stated not long ago in this House that he would be glad, so soon as the time was ripe, to make a similar arrangement with China if possible. It is true that with regard to European countries generally, we have no such arrangement, but we have other means of dealing with them. We might adopt it there also if the opportunity should arise, but it has not yet arisen. With Japan, however, we had the opportunity of making such an arrangement, and we did make it with the most satisfactory results.

There is a direct difference between the policy of the honorable gentleman opposite and that of this government. The policy of this government is to deal with Oriental immigration by means of arrangements by which the governments of those countries will themselves restrict emigration from them to Canada, and we shall not be obliged to pass regulations to restrict it ourselves.

Analyze these statements of Mr. Fisher. He defines the policy of the government in respect to Japanese immigration to be that the Japanese shall restrict that immigration themselves rather than undertake to restrict it by our laws.

He then went on to declare that an arrangement had been made with the Indian authorities by which they agreed to restrict and discourage the emigration to Canada of Hindus.

Then he declared it to be Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy "as soon as the time was ripe to make a similar arrangement with China."

Note the concluding paragraph of Mr. Fisher's remarks: "The policy of this government is to deal with Oriental immigration by means of arrangements by which the governments of those countries will themselves restrict emigration from them to Canada, and we shall not be obliged to pass regulations to restrict it ourselves."

In the previous sentence, he compared the policy of the two parties by declaring that "there is a direct difference between the policy of the honorable gentleman opposite and that of the government."

These words are not the Colonist's. They are Mr. Sidney Fisher's, speaking in the House of Commons for the government in May last, and Mr. Templeman's observations in the Victoria Theatre in July last were doubtless made with the recollection of Mr. Fisher's statement fresh in his mind, and they are wholly in accordance with what Mr. Fisher said.

Under the circumstances it is perfectly idle for Mr. Templeman to claim that he has been misrepresented, or to expect anyone to believe that the government of which he is a member has not resolved upon the policy of entrusting to the Chinese themselves the control of Chinese immigration into Canada.

It is abundantly clear that if the Laurier government is sustained the restriction of Chinese immigration into Canada will be in the hands of the Chinese government and that the head-tax will go.

Have any good reasons been advanced why Canada should herself up to the United States in a commercial alliance?

Every annexationist in the State of Washington would regard Mr. Templeman's election tomorrow with feelings of unbounded satisfaction. But the State of Washington will be disappointed.

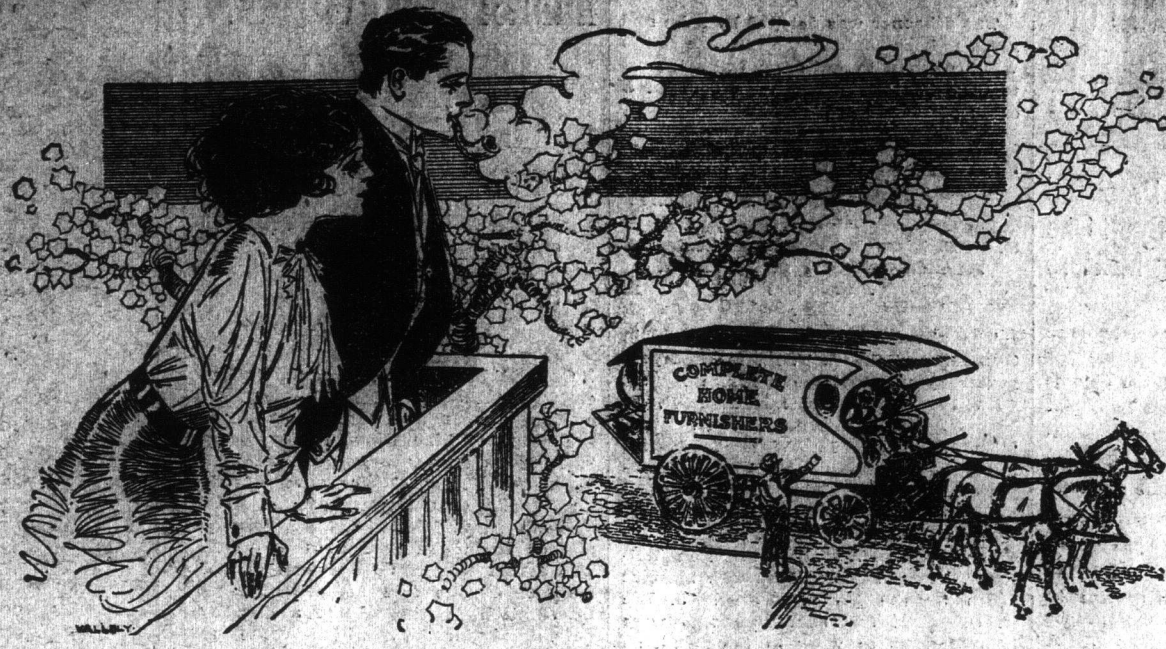
The most egregious attempt to mislead a constituency as to the status of a proposed public work is that of Mr. Templeman in connection with the proposed breakwater. He has deliberately contradicted himself. He has put a construction upon words used by Mr. Pugsley that those words do not justify.

"It is now conceded," says the local Liberal paper, "that the Laurier government is certain to return to power." This is not conceded anywhere. It is claimed with more or less vehemence by the Liberal leaders, but no one conceded it. The next thing we will be told is that Mr. Templeman concedes he will be elected; but possibly that would be rather too tough a morsel for that gentleman to swallow.

It is not necessary for you to believe that reciprocity will lead to annexation in order to be convinced that you ought to vote against it. It is sufficient for you to know that there is a strong element in the United States that will regard a victory for reciprocity as a victory for the annexation sentiment. What leading United States public men think and leading United States newspapers say cannot be ignored in this contest.

It seems that the concessions granted to Messrs. Brewster, McIntosh and Jackson covering the West Coast of Vancouver Island are only that these gentlemen may go out and kill naughty fish and things that prey on good fish. Perish the thought that the concessions are worth anything at all. Does not the record say that they only paid \$1 each for them. It will be a sight to make the angels weep to see Messrs. Brewster, McIntosh and Jackson sitting out on the bleak West Coast armed with clubs shooting the wicked varmints out into the vasty deep.

What will be the effect of reciprocity upon the development of inter-Imperial relations? It has never yet been claimed that it will promote them. It may have an injurious effect upon them. Therefore if you believe as a Canadian that your effort and the policy of the country ought to be to advance the cause of Imperial unification, you will vote tomorrow for Mr. Barnard, for he stands for opposition to the great experiment, the result of which may be fatal to the object you desire to see accomplished.



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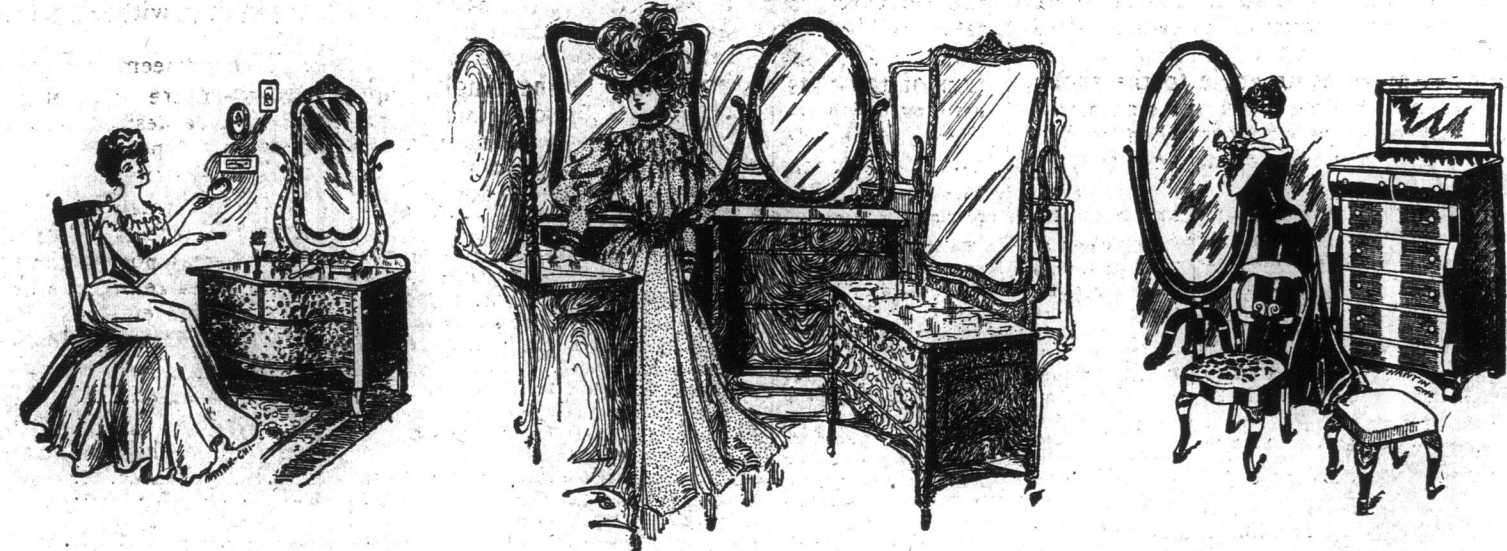
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Measurements now been made by but they relate chief sea, where the depth that the friction of modifying effect.

A few months ago liner Brandenburg bor with her crew water line, stove marks of the dam wave that broke 3 miles east of Sand mated the height of height, according to exceptional, but no be remembered if against an obstacle greater height than attain.

Unbroken waves extreme cases rare crest of 40 to 50 occasionally occur a sequakes. "Solitary have sometimes tranquil wave prise and not infrequently bottom.

According to probably devoted ject than any other ence, the average, tered in a severe ordinary maximum same storm will a very exceptional may reach 30 feet. This is reg the height of wave finds that in the 0 in feet is about a wind in miles per

So much for These waves, the speed of an ex surface water far water describes a the transit of the is rather the form

The case is a break upon a sho produces "waves are relatively sho they enter water to or a little exce to crest. They a tion nearly at right line, whatever the is explained by the first directed at when it reaches s wave nearest the the wave tends to the shore.

In planning protection of coast the amount of ex subject, i.e., the ex line at right angle technically th the fetch to the p was announced by ing to his formula is one and one-h the length of the

The force of a sea wall or othe to tax the streng of the engineer. measuring the fo was devised by S ago, and modifica since been introd According to Stev an Atlantic wave French engineers waves on the br attain three and a

Some interest which breaking work they may do given by Wheeler Tides and Waves Stevenson rec was thrown to a Rock light. At the said that water h feet. At Peterhe miles, waves of 3 500 to 600 feet in the water has stru force as to be th blocks of concrete displaced at level water.

At Wick two tons each were th breakwater, the above high water weighing respect were displaced, whether the latter to wave action.

At the Bishop exposed to the ful an iron column w thrown up 20 feet At the harbor solid rock of the this was overtu ped into the water

At Ymuiden crete weighing tw harbor walls, was of 12 feet vertica pier, which was 5 The above ca of the individual