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The Colonist.

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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A REVIEW

A comparison of the receipts of the year ending June 30th, 1903, that is the year preceding the advent to power of the McBride ministry, with those of the year ending March 31st, 1911, which is the last twelvemonth for which full returns are available, may prove of

It was pointed out yesterday that the receipts of the first mentioned fiscal year were \$2,044,630.35, of which 15 per cent was from the Dominion and 20 per cent from direct taxation, which left 65 per cent to be derived from other sources.

In the last fiscal year the receipts were \$10,492,892.47, of which 5.2 per cent was from the Dominion and 9 per cent from other sources, leaving 86.8 per cent to be derived from other sources.

in strictness taxes, because the payment of money in such cases is the voluntary act of the individual, who pays it because some direct benefit accrues to him on account of such pay ment. The most notable exception to this rule is the succession duty, which must be paid, and from which it cannot be said that there is a resultant benefit to the person paying it. The other items coming under the head "other sources," such as rentals, royalties, licence fees, registry fees and the like, are charges fixed by law for certain privileges or benefits enjoyed by the person paying them. These "other sources" may be subdivided into two classes, namely, income from natural resources and miscellaneous receipts. Under the subclassification "natural resources" we have several items, which, with the amounts desirable from each in the two fiscal years under consideration were as follows:

Year ending June 30th, 1903-Land sales\$ 64,834.06 Timber leases 84,111.75 Timber royalty and licenses 214,106.56 Mineral tax 78,273.70 Royalty and tax on coal 75,826.94

Total from Natural Resources\$517,153.0 Year ending March 31st, 1911-Land sales\$2,431,231,36 Timber leases 106,859.75 Timber royalty and licences 2,357,951,32 Mineral tax 91,038.43 Royalty and tax on coal ... 248,332.86

Total from Natural Resources\$5,235,413.73

It will be seen that, whereas in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903, the natural resources contributed about 25.5 per cent of the revenue, in the year ending March 31st, 1911, they contributed 50 per cent. The percentage they are less important in their bearcrease because it takes no account of the actual amount. We get a better idea of how the government fiscal policy has worked out when we say that the increase in the receipts from natural resources was somewhat more than 10 times as much in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, as in the year ending June 30th, 1903.

The miscellaneous receipts do not call for special consideration. There are substantial increases in all lines but these may not be in all cases the lirect result of the government policy, although indirectly due to it, because the gain was owing to the general rosperity of the country, and this in large measure was due to the policy of the government.

The criticism of the Opposition of this great increase in receipts from natural resources is that it represents the disposal of the assets of the country. It may be conceded that, if a square mile of land is sold, there is just so much less left to be sold; that, if a thousand feet of timber are cut, there is just so much less left to be cut; that, if a ton of ore or coal is mined, there is just so much left to be mined. But what would we say of an administration which would sell no land, no timber, no mineral, no coal? We would say that it was unfit to hold office. But, say Opposition critics, when the government sells the land it prevents he settlement of the country. The anwer to this is that it has not had any such effect, and that although there are millions of acres of land open to pre-emption, the greatest part of the ettlement that has taken place during the last ten years has been upon land bought from the government by private ndividuals and by them sold to actual settlers. It is not necessary to theorize about this; the facts are in evidence for any one to see who cares to look. Moreover the land, when sold, becomes axable and will be a perpetual source of revenue. If it is held as "with land," that is, if it is not soid to ac-

tual settlers and improved, every acre of it is a 4 per cent investment for the government. Thus if the province should sell land worth \$5,000,000 and that land should remain unimproved, it would yield a revenue of \$200,000 a year. The province would have the \$5,000,000 to expend in necessary public works and the land in the hands of private owners would be equivalent to an investment yielding the province \$200,000 a year. This revenue would continue until the land was settled upon and improved. A policy which leads to such a result as this does not seem to us to be open to hostile criti-

In regard to timber licences, it has been objected that these should not have been granted, and the allegation is made that they are an alienation of the public domain. It is discussed as if by granting a timber licence the government was sending so much timber land out of this country. In point of fact all that is done is to make revenue-producing an area which naturally is not so. The government retains the power to increase the rental, increase the royalty and to declare that the areas embraced in any licence shall be opened for settlement. The licencee's right consists of the privilege of reserving an area for timber purposes on the condition of his paying such rental and such royalty and complying with such conditions as the government may prescribe. Under this The "other sources" cannot be called policy the province looses nothing, and gains much.

A GREAT PIELD

Two very interesting speeches have been made in London in regard to the position of the Anglican Church in Canada. One was by Earl Grey and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The former was voicing his experience in this country when he said: "Western Canada today wants men who will make the church a centre of social, artistic and industrial life. It does not want frills and formalities. It wants churchmen to be free from the British way of condescending and patronizing superlerity." If any one in Victoria had said this we fear there would be many protests from certain quarters, but as it was said by a former Governor-General in the presence of the head of the Anglican Church, who made no protest, it will perhaps be heeded by the class of persons whom the distinguished earl had in mind The Archbishop's remarks about the

future of Canada, which he thinks will be "the foremost region on the face of the globe," exhibit an appreciation of the needs of this country that is most gratifying. The Anglican Church, in common with all other churches, has a great field for work in the Dominion. It is a more important field that perhaps most persons engaged in secular callings appreciate. His Grace was right when he said that this country is in a plastic state. It can be 1 !ded now by the influences of Christianity, whereas by and bye it may be found to yield less readily to them. We tell laymen that great as are the material projects which our public men and business men are promoting, than the up-building of national character upon the corner-stone of Chris-

TRADE COMMISSION

Commenting upon the appointment of Mr. George E. Foster to the Department of Commerce, the Colonist expressed the opinion that he would find in his new office scope for the great abilities with which he is endowed. Yesterday we had a telegram announcing that he would represent Canada upon the Royal Commission to be appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last Imperial Conference to investigate the trade of the Empire, and the best means of developing it. This commission is likely to become a body of great value, Its members will approach the consideration of all questions involved in the subject matter of their inquiry with open minds, and we are confident that the results accomplished will be of very great

Mr. Foster is well equipped for his new responsibility. His experience in the office of Finance Minister familiarized him with trade questions, and he has had many opportunities of broadening his field of knowledge upon all matters relating to Imperial commerce. His mental calibre eminently fits him for investigation, for he is analytical and possesses the faculty of crystallizing his views.

CHINESE HEAD-TAX

A critic of the Provincial Government says that the inclusion of \$500,000 from Chinese head-tax in the estimated revenue of the province next year. implies "that the McBride administration has already bargained for the influx of 2,000 Chinese during the current year." Such a statement is gross- soon be only one nation, China? The ly untrue, and the critic referred to must know it is untrue. Under the law | can, theoretically, absorb the rest of us of Canada as it exists at the present | racially, individually, financially and by time, Chinamen may enter Canada by paying a head tax of \$500, half of pen.

which is paid to this province, and the finance minister who would not take into account in estimates of his revenue the amount likely to be received from this source, would be greatly to blame. Every one having any know ledge of affairs at all knows that, labor as he may to prevent the influx of Chinese, Mr. McBride cannot hope to be successful immediately. Every one knows that the question presents its difficulties and that under any circumstances which are at all within the range of possibility, the head tax is likely to be continued for some time. If, however, it is possible to arrange before the close of the next fiscal year for the total exclusion of Chinese, or the reduction of Oriental immigration to a minimum, so that this source of revenue will be lost to the province, the public have the satisfaction of knowing that the increasing prosperity of the country will so swell the revenue that the estimates presented to the House will be exceeded by the actual receipts of the year. It follows as a matter of course that the success of Mr. McBride's exclusion policy will be the loss to the province of considerable revenue; but the province can well afford to bear the loss in view of the benefits that will flow from the sup pression of Oriental competition.

A correspondent asks how we understand Judge Charbonneau's judgment in the Ne Temere case. We don't.

This winter has been very severe in the east, one of the most severe experienced in many years. It has been one of the mildest, so far, experienced here in many years.

It is to be hoped that the suffragette craze has at last reached its climax. There can hardly fail to be a reaction from the recent abominable exhibition

The new British battleship, with her battery of 15-inch guns and a speed of 30 knots or 35 miles, will be by all odds the most tremendous engine of war the world has ever seen. We suggest that she should be called "Peacemaker."

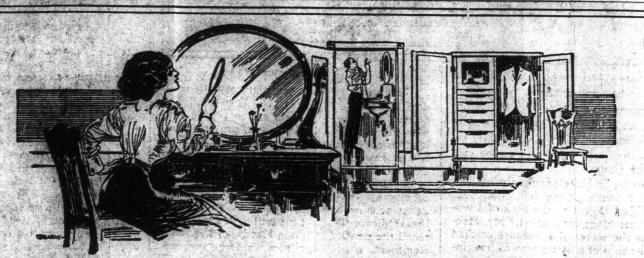
We are inclined to think that, among the many matters that will receive the attention of the present Alderma Board, none will be more fruitful of good results than its contemplated action in reference to Mount Douglas 1 de la contraction

Italy admits losses in the war in Tripoli amounting to nearly 900 of whom 536 were killed and the re mainder are missing, and prob killed. The gain so far is merely inal. It is beginning to look as though the permanent conquest of the country is hopeless. Any temporary suc cesses are likely to be followed by re verses later on, and if some sort of government is established on the coast, the interior will be in a ferment for years to come.

Mr. Asquith's speech on the coal strike is the effort of a statesman. He exhibited no desire to appeal to prejudice, but preserved his balance with remarkable success under exceedingly trying circumstances. While negotiations are at a deadlock, it seems very evident that only relatively few people are responsible for the failure to reach an agree ment. Once more we desire to draw attention to the remarkable manner in which the miners are acting. The first indication of violence has yet to be announced. We are glad to feel that the good sense exhibited on both sides is very likely to result at an early day in such a settlement as will be of material advantage to the whole country.

In Naples recently the families of the soldiers who are at the front in Tripoli were asked to march before a movingpicture machine, bowing and smiling The films were to be sent to the army and be shown at night to the men, who would thus see their friends at home greeting them from the sheet. We do not see why this idea cannot be carried a little further. Let armies move before the picture machine, and let each side send its films to the Hague Tribunal, where umpires can determine which of them would win under the circumstances shown. This would be cheaper, infinitely less costly, and in the end just as satisfactory as the results reached by sending out a lot of perfect strangers to shoot at each

*What absolute nonsense some people talk! Here we have Mr. Hudson Maxim, whose sole claim to distinction is that he has been a successful inventor, declaring that in a very short time there will be only three nations, the United States of Asia (including Europe), the United States of America and the United States of Africa, Mr. Maxim's opinion on this subject is not worth any more than Lord Wolseley's statement that there would soon be only two nations, the United States of America and China, and Lord Wolseley's opinion is not worth anything at all. Why not go a little further and say that there will four hundred millions of that country



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Four Splendid Values In Dinner Sets This Week







SEE THESE FOUR DISPLAYED ON TABLES—FIRST FLOOR

98-Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for \$12.50

Beautiful, dainty design of ik roses, attached by chains, with green leaves and gold border. A useful, handsome set at a very included in this set:

12in. Plat

Dozen Fruit Saucers 1 Dozen Teas and Saucers . 1 Dozen Butter Pads 2 Only Bakers 2 Only Covered Vegetable Dishes

1 Gravy Boat 1 Only Cream and Covered Sugar

I o o - Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for .. \$22.50

Just arrived, absolutely new, very tasty art design. Exceptionally handsome set, the very latest. Splendid value.

Here are the 100 pieces. 1 12in Platter

1 14in. Platter 1 16in Platter 1 Dozen Sin, Plates

1 Dozen 7in, Soup Plates 2 Covered Vegetable Dishes 2 8in. Bakers 1 Casserole and Ladle 1 Gravy Boat

1 Sauce Tureen 1 Dozen Teas and Saucers 1 Dozen Fruit Saucers

1 0 0 - Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for .. \$25.00

The design of this set is of white with gold band and line. Just the set suitable for everyday use in the home. Below are the pieces:

1 10in. Platter 1 12in. Platter. 1 Dozen fin. Plates 1 Dozen 7in. Plates Dozen Fruit Saucers

1 Dozen Teas and Saucers 1 Dozen Butter Pads 2 Only Bakers 2 Only Covered Dishes 1 Gravy Boat 1 Only Cream and Covered Sugar 98-Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for \$12.50

Pretty, neat design of green and gold with gold border. Attractive in appearance and useful for the table. The 100 pieces included are listed below:

1 12in, Platter

1 14in. Platter 1 16in. Platter 1 Dozen bin Plates 1 Dozen 7in. Plates

1 Dozen 8in. Plates

1 Dozen 7in. Soup Plates 2 Covered Vegetable Dishes

2 8in. Bakers

1 Casserole and Ladle

1 Gravy Boat 1 Sauce Tureen

1 Dozen Teas and Saucers

1 Dozen Fruit Saucers

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WHITE TURKISH TOWELS WITH | BLEACHED LINEN TURKISH TOWELS WITH PRINGED ENDS

> BOWN TUERISH TOWELS WITH e 18 x 40 at, per dozen . ize 17 x 36 at, per dozen Size 22 x 45 at, per dozen \$4.00 LINER EUCKABACE TOWELS

> ize 16 x 34 at, per dozen.....\$2.25 lize 18 x 34, white or red border, at,

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ROYAL OAK DINER, \$3,00 ROYAL OAK ARM DINER TO MATCH, \$4.50

These are well built, substantial chairs in the golden finish, supported panel back, upholstered seat in imitation leather. Same as picture. Splendid VALUE.

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