

## Twice-a-Week Times

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### POLITICAL BOSS RULE.

It is apparent from the trend of events that the morning paper is no longer desirous of either directing or reflecting public opinion in the city of Victoria, but is determined to substitute a new political dictatorship for the autocracy which, it alleges, characterizes the rule of Mayor Morley. In two columns of invective which it hurled at the head of the chief magistrate yesterday there is little sound civic polity enunciated; the pith of the diatribe simply means that the Colonist has decided Mayor Morley must go. The grievances of the Colonist against the mayor are too strongly flavored with reflections upon the outcome of the recent civic investigation by the means of which Mayor Morley sought to ascertain the foundations for assertions which had been made to him with specific reference to his position and responsibility as chief magistrate of the city. Had Mayor Morley been put in possession of the inside information furnished him and upon which he caused the investigating commission to be appointed and had he then failed to take measures to ascertain the basic facts underlying such allegations, we are not astray when we state that the citizens of Victoria would have considered him recreant to his duty. No matter how much noise the Colonist may make over the "Scotch" verdict, which was rendered in the first instance by the commission, the public of the city would have been far from content had the mayor ignored the allegations from the start. In fact he could not have done so without leaving himself open to a strong suspicion that he also was one of those whose honor and integrity had been tampered with under the processes which the investigation opened up. It must not be forgotten that the name of the mayor was, by some people, associated with the "graft" rumors that prevailed, nor must it be forgotten that the mayor was wholly un-"Scotched" as a result of the investigation. This is a fact which has a double bearing on the situation.

We think the Times voices the real complaint of the people of the city when it says that what the public will blame the mayor for—if at all—is that the investigation did not result in the incrimination of some persons intimately connected with the paving contract which was the cause of the whole trouble. The fact that two citizens, one an alderman and the other a civic employee, have been exonerated by the council does not remove from the impressionable mind of the public the suspicion that "graft" figured in the paving contract. It may safely be said that the negligible measure of evidence produced before the commission rather tends to confirm such a suspicion than to remove it. The complaint of the public will be that the methods adopted to ascertain the truth about the award of the paving contract and the influence that was behind it were ineffective. No one will claim that there has been an allaying of this prevalent suspicion by the measures so far adopted, and investigations of this kind should be sufficiently thorough and impressive to convince the people that—when they were suspicious—there was no ground for their fears.

We say these things without any reference to the persons whose names were before the commission and in whose integrity the council has expressed its confidence. What we complain of is the virulent attack that is made by the morning paper upon the chief magistrate and its too transparent suggestion that the mayor is necessarily, naturally, cussedly and every other way, a bad and undesirable mayor. In saying these things the Times wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is not in the confidences of Mayor Morley. Nor does it care to be. But we think it timely that it should be pointed out that the evident determination of the Colonist is to overthrow the reign of Morleyism in the city. That may or may not be a wise thing to do, but it must be apparent that if this is done every care must be taken to prevent the putting in the place of Mayor Morley a man who would be nothing more than the cats-paw of a political organization which would be as erratic, as unscrupulous and as politically dictatorial as the organization as Tammany Hall ever was. This is the danger against which the electors of Victoria will have to beware. Victoria wants no Tammany rule in the city. If the grievances of the morning paper against Mayor Morley—as stated in the Sunday Colonist—are true, and if they prove that one man rule is bad for the city, the reasonable deduction from the premises will be that civic rule will not be improved by handing

it over to the dictatorship of a boss. A dictator—wholly immovable in stubbornness—in the civic chair is vastly preferable to any man who would be but the helot of a political boss. The tempting bait of a promise that the civic minimum wage shall be raised to \$3 per day shows at a glance how coarse such rule must become once it has been put into effect by the votes of men whom it seeks to catch with bribes.

Troubles as have been the times in Victoria's civic affairs in the past, it appears already that the real crisis in these affairs is still to be faced and the straws tell, as always, how the wind will blow.

### THE DEPARTING GOVERNOR.

Coterminous with the close of the Liberal administration in Canada comes the period of the incumbency of Lord Grey as Governor-General and His Excellency is engaged in attending those social functions which are to mark his farewell from the Dominion as the representative of His Majesty King George V. While each succeeding Governor-General who has filled this distinguished office has had some characteristic that has made his official reign remembered, Lord Grey seems to have exactly fitted the times and circumstances of the era of Canadian development to which his term of office was assigned. He has been the representative of the Crown for seven years and has merited the universal encomium that he has been the best Governor-General Canada has ever had.

Probably the reason why this is so is that Earl Grey from the first day of his tenure of office seems to have correctly estimated the Canadian spirit and—quite contrary to the habit of many of the British nobility—he not only respected this spirit but fostered all that was wise and good in its distinguishing features. His analysis of his position and the spirit in which he could best discharge his duty to the Dominions is best expressed in words of his own spoken at the Canadian Club luncheon at Ottawa last week. He said:

"I have rejoiced as an Englishman over the material developments of Canada, and over her emergence from the status of a daughter to that of a sister assistant nation in the Empire. If you examine the speeches I have made since I became Governor-General, I do not think you will be able to find one single occasion on which I have referred to you as a colony or as colonials."

"I have also endeavored to emphasize the character of your relationship to the Empire, by substituting wherever possible for the expression in ordinary use when I came into office, of 'my ministers,' the more dignified expression of 'His Majesty's Canadian ministers.'"

"It has also been my practice when referring to the loyalty of Canada, to speak of her loyalty, not to England, but to the Empire."

We can conceive that it cost Earl Grey no self-discipline to maintain this frame of mind; it was not done patronizingly but as the sincere appreciation of the destiny Canada is ordained to play as an important overseas Dominion.

Earl Grey also took pains to acquire first hand information respecting the country over which he ruled. There is scarcely a community in its broad extent from ocean to ocean that he did not visit, and his familiarity is not alone with the physical features of the country but with the habits and life, the genius and aspiration, of its people, as well as with the methods adopted to realize these. It is to be regretted that his projected trip through the Farthest North did not materialize and no one will be more disappointed in this than His Excellency himself.

It must be said that the interest which he took in his people was equally shared by Her Excellency Lady Grey and she, as well as the Ladies Sybil and Evelyn, who so sympathetically entered into the lives of the people of Canada, will carry away the sincerest good wishes of those among whom they spent their seven years in viceregal residence.

### "CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN CANADA."

This is the title of a new financial volume by Fred W. Field, editor of the Monetary Times of Toronto, and the book is an invaluable contribution to the fiscal status and origin of the capital invested in industrial enterprises and municipal securities throughout Canada. The volume comprises eighteen papers originally appearing in the Monetary Times, since revised and with additional editorial compilations. It is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published in Canada and leaves little to be desired by those who require authoritative data upon such financial matters respecting the Dominion. While the whole of Canada is covered by provinces, and even municipalities, the tables of investments given and the index enables the reader to turn readily to the items sought, the general arrangement of the work and the development of the author's plan shows capable judgment throughout. Whether one agrees with the editorial comment or not, even that is most val-

uable in its presentation of the author's views of the case.

Especially interesting to British Columbians are the figures respecting capital investments in this province. We have not space for a complete reproduction of these, but there are several items to which we may direct attention. After referring to the fact that the chief investments of United States capital in British Columbia are prospectively industrial, the author says:

"It was stated at the sessions of the Forestry Commission in Vancouver that 75 per cent. of the timber licences were held by United States interests. A timber man tells me there are, say, 17,000 licences with \$3,000 against each, which would make \$51,000,000. Added to this are the crown grants and leases, and half of these are controlled by the United States. As to the lumber mills in the interior, two-thirds are backed by United States capital, and of those on the coast, one-third. . . . Conservatively, the value of United States holdings in British Columbia mills and timber to-day is placed at, say, a little less than \$130,000,000. The investment in actual cash might be about half that sum."

Thus it would appear that vasty valuable holdings have been acquired by United States capitalists for about half the cash investment of their actual value. This will strike the average reader as good, shrewd, American business; the holdings belong to that class which Premier McBride described at the annual Conservative convention this year as "vested interests" whose holders would be likely to "have something to say" in future proposals for tariff revision.

The volume states that in manufacturing British and Canadian capital preponderates. It appears, therefore, that the United States investors have made themselves solid in obtaining possession of the vast timber areas, while British and Canadian investors have been obliged to bear the burden of industrial development in the province. This certainly is doubtful administration on the part of the government. The leasing and crown granting of 75 per cent. of desirable timber areas in British Columbia to American investors leaves a small choice for the British capitalist to secure in his endeavor to build up an industry in the Dominion. Comment is scarcely necessary on this extremely objectionable government policy.

United States capital is largely invested in colonization and schemes in the northern interior of British Columbia, and these lands are being sold by active agents in Seattle and other Pacific coast cities. In this instance the investment would be possibly \$5,500,000.

That is as nearly accurate as the author can get in tabulating the cash investments in lands by American speculators. He makes no attempt to compute the reasonable value of these lands. That is, of course, purely speculative and will depend entirely upon how soon these lands are again purchased from the speculators and increased in value by the settlers who will be compelled to buy them at double price.

The Times has frequently made use of the admirable tables compiled by the author, and will do so again, always with acknowledgment. The volume is published by the Monetary Times of Canada, and may be procured from the Vancouver office.

### AMERICAN OPINION.

The Tory press which during the recent campaign was so ready to go to American newspapers for opinions as to the future and destiny of Canada, will be glad now to accept the opinions of these "dictators," as they were called, on what is likely to take place under Borden regime. The St. Paul Pioneer Press has this remarkable statement:

"Dispatches from Ottawa outlining the probable policy of the Conservatives state that there will be an attempt to 'curtail open immigration' and the western land policy as much as possible. Canadian business men believe the west is being Americanized too rapidly. Some of the Conservatives are already pledged to a reversal of the immigration policy. That will suit us on this side very well. If the Canadians put up bars against American immigration, and American capital which accompanies immigration, it will be quite satisfactory on this side of the line."

A still more telling comment is that of the Rochester Herald, which says: "The recent Canadian campaign is said on all sides to have been most expensive to the Canadian manufacturers. There is little or no legal restraint upon the corruption of voters in Canada, and the beneficiaries of the tariff were compelled to pay heavily for their protection. Now they will want reimbursement, and will get it. The consumer will pay the bill there, just as he has been doing in this country. The only difference is that in Canada the consumer is at the beginning of his expensive educational course upon the tariff question, while on this side of the line he is ready to graduate."

These editorial views are worth repeating, as they show the trend of thought among the dispossessed American papers which took no part in our recent contest.

Every man seems to think that he is warranted in doing unwarranted things.

# Interesting Items From the Women's Ready-to-Wear and Men's Furnishing Department's

## A Choice Selection of Distinctive Costumes in Black Velvets

We are now making an interesting showing of very handsome Black Velvet Costumes that should appeal to most women who desire distinctive and refined garments. The coats are semi-fitting and are trimmed in a variety of styles. Some have collars, cuffs and revers inlaid with moire silk and outlined with wide military braid, while others have handsome pointed sailor collars of plain velvet trimmed with braid or inlaid with silks and cloths and finished with a heavy tassel at the back. The lining is an excellent quality of Skinner satin and the skirts are beautifully finished with a panel effect back and front, also neat braid trimmings at the sides. Will you please inspect these garments? We cannot adequately describe them, and unless you see them you cannot fully appreciate their beauty. Prices \$75, \$65 and \$55.00

## Handsome Costumes at Popular Prices

This year we are stronger than ever in the Ready-to-Wear Department—especially in costumes that are priced to meet the requirements of the average woman. Practically every style and material that has won popularity this season will be found here marked at prices that will please the most expectant woman in town. There are imported tweeds in greys, browns, greens, etc., novelty suits in all-wool worsteds and a choice selection of diagonal serges and chevrons to choose from. We have your size—that's a sure thing—and there is no doubt that you will find a style and a price to please you in this range. Prices range as follows, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35 and . . . . . \$40.00

## Another Shipment of Handsome Silk Waists Just Arrived

Here you will find a choice selection of dainty silk waists made of high grade chiffon taffeta silk, lustrous chiffon cloths, soft satin de chene and many other varieties of silks in almost all the popular colors of the season, and in styles that will please all. There are smart tailored models in a small check with front and shoulders trimmed with a wide fold of black taffeta piped with King's blue satin and finished with small black crocheted buttons, while others are trimmed with clusters of tucks. Price . . . . . \$5.75  
FINE NET WAISTS in ecru or white, silk lined, have kimono sleeves and fancy lace yoke, centre trimmed with Chumy lace. This is a very handsome model and represents wonderful value at . . . . . \$3.50

## Ponetta Coats for Women at \$17.50

Ponetta cloth is a handsome, hard wearing material strongly resembling ponyskin and is meeting with much favor in all the leading fashion centres. For the woman who must have a coat at a moderate price, we know of no better material than this. It is a little unusual, but distinctly refined in appearance. The coats are full length, semi-fitting, have roll collars with graceful revers or closely fitting military collars, plain tailored sleeves and are lined throughout with Italian cloth. Special, while they last . . . . . \$17.50



## New Arrivals in the Men's Furnishings Department

### CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS AT MODERATE PRICES

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, made of good Ceylon flannel, have starched collar band, soft reversible cuffs and separate collar to match each shirt. You can have your choice from the following colors: Plain fawn, blue and grey, also blue and grey with white stripe, and cream with black and blue stripes. There are all sizes in stock, and if you are looking for a good, serviceable shirt, that fits the body and the pocket in a most comfortable manner, try one of these and you will be pleased. Special value, each . . . . . \$2.00

OUTING SHIRTS, that will please the most exacting man in town, will be found here in a large variety of styles and materials. Let us show you a new line—just arrived—made of good Ceylon flannel, have soft turndown reversible collars and soft cuffs, are well shaped and will give the wearer perfect satisfaction. There are all sizes in stock, and you have your choice from the following colors: Grey with black stripe, cream with blue or black stripes and grey with blue stripes at, each . . . . . \$1.50

BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS, made to wear well and give the worker full value for his money. We have now in stock a very desirable line with soft turndown collars, and while the price alone is quite a usual figure, the quality of the shirts is unusually good for . . . . . 65c  
MEN'S KNITTED MUFFLERS, Bradley shape, will fit nicely round the neck. Patent clasp fastening and may be had in all colors, also black and white. They are beautifully knitted, are comfortable, convenient and dressy. Put up in neat boxes and sell at, each . . . . . 50c  
UNION FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR BOYS, are made in fancy striped material with soft turndown collars that button down at the points and at the back, also with an ordinary collar band of sateen for wearing starched collars. Either of these shirts may be had in sizes from 11½ to 14, each 75c  
IMPORTED OXFORD SHIRTS, in light fancy striped English shirting. Has a starched collarband and a soft band cuff. This shirt is in a medium weight that will be most useful for Fall and Winter wear, and may be had in sizes from 11 to 14 at, each . . . . . 85c

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

## EULOGY OF DR.

Dr. Ernest H. dress, Tells cian's F

(From M

At the Me church on Satur occasion of the Frank Hall, a v address was ma which was very physician's many of the wide-spre death. He said:

"Friend after Who hath n There is no un That finds no

We have assem pay our last trib who has earned the thought and l Few citizens have ity and respect, our late brother ence attests this farewell to him, quarter of a cen theirs. The pass ways a matter of when the grave taken away in the blush of youth, sider the value of our tenure, a "the hour that awaits us all. E ket lies all the mains of one w distress, refused comfort, all tha after this poor b duced to its or will remain in t of thousands of has soothed, and life he has m remembrance of willing at the ca the cry of the s as I have, for t dardening him failed to compre intimately assoc sionally, I am in the true worth of in time of need, graced my bed faithful attenda fly. Being poss striking persona sative, skilful, tion of a high o spite of early di reached by but the profession

I have alway as we familiarly one of the bigh the most gifted sion in Western His extreme s orins, and great poor, characteri extent that frea dowering him lowly and thea other such frie clientele includ least citizens, his sibly outnumber of the profession His private m stint. There are have participat never be know cord be opened, to the less fort his thoughtfule ness to his aged true man.

I remember se the eve of star asked me to vi me a handful of "Give this to m her to keep war em winter." I lady and deliver ceived it, and w ness for her boy bered her, she p as only a mothe there was a bor I recognized a at times against problems of his d world. He had d and occasionally heavily. But to sympathize, b many, his succes

In his untim and friends have urable loss. The faithful attenda Victoria here es bier, look upon whose work was mend his memo the greater ones many so well, the relief of the dying in harness wished to die, n when the summ innumerable m act was in the We bow before monies in this s larger hope. A vice of humanity gained. If we tru in the summing works—if we bel our Maker is b duty to mankind service to God's p him—if we belie ye did it to the le ones ye did. I think of him w honor, to whom and sick ones ne of him who in labor was called whose nature k whom to know bdy we now fol say of my frien hope to meet my when I have cr

At Briston, No grown a number extraordinary hel over six feet hig over seven feet. any way been aff nine pounds were