

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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MILITARISM.

Mr. J. W. Paterson, president of the Canadian Federation of Labor, addressing the convention of that body said that he and his associates stood for the protection of Canadian rights and the safeguarding of every man's happiness. He declared for peace, but to that declaration added that Canada ought to ensure peace "by an assurance to any would-be aggressor that we have rights and that we dare maintain them." He asserted that labor organizations are primarily opposed to militarism, and that it is time for the members of unions to consider if they ought not to give a tacit approval to any policy that will provide a means of defence commensurate with our national status. He drew attention to the fact that every male citizen of Canada may be called upon to bear arms in defence of his country, and therefore he favors giving boys at school the rudiments of military training; which he declared would in his opinion promote good health and good citizenship.

These views will command themselves to the majority of the people of Canada. They are statesmanlike. There are two elements in the community which are fond of denouncing what they are pleased to call militarism. One is largely made up of women, who affect to see in military drill an influence calculated to produce bloodthirstiness among boys. Of course every boy, who received military drill at school, knows that this is perfect tommyrot. He knows that it drill stimulates a feeling of patriotism, because it makes him appreciate the nature of his obligation to his country, but it never yet made boys anxious for war or favorable to war as a means of settling international disputes. On the contrary, it is likely to sober their judgment by giving them a little idea of what war means. The other element is one that sees in the use upon military force as a device whereby the poor are oppressed for the advantage of the rich. It is useless to say to such people that they cannot point to an instance in Canadian history where a military force has been used to settle international disputes, but being unacquainted with the events that have taken place in the history of the world, they are apt to forget that in our land and in our times we have passed altogether through a period of such a purpose. Outside of these two elements, there is no opposition in Canada to the maintenance of a system of defence adequate to the necessities of the country. What we would like to see would be every workingman in Canada voluntarily fitting himself to defend his country in time of peril. They would all be ready to do so, if occasion arose, but unfortunately only a small proportion of them are prepared to do active service for lack of the necessary training.

ABOUT "SAW-OFFS."

Commenting upon the unsating of Mr. Fortner, recently M. P. for Lotbiniere on a charge of bribery, the Free Press of Ottawa asks why out of 21 election petitions only six should be brought to trial, and it alleges that the party managers got together and arranged for a "saw-off" in the other cases. It says that it does not care whether what it says hits political friends or opponents and proceeds to remark:

If electoral corruption is to be stopped, it must be stopped at its source. It is useless for public men and preachers to talk about purity for three years and nine months, and then to sit by calmly while the party managers "saw-off" their opponents. That is not the way to stem the evil. It must be stopped at the outset, and the only way to do this is to provide some tribunals which will see to it that every election (if necessary, though we hope it would not be necessary) should be probed to the bottom upon the petition of any stated number of legitimate electors.

The present condition of affairs cannot last much longer. The law is sufficient, but the law is not allowed to have its way. The party managers intervene and prevent. Therefore, it is time to "stop the saw-off," and we hope that this Parliament will not have ended its life before some arrangement to that end will be reached.

The majority of the members of the House of Commons are honest men and secured their election by honest means. Why should they be compelled to be under the reproach of having to carry the stigma which attaches to those who have been guilty of offences against the election law? Why not put them all on the same footing? Let every election be enquired into, if there be the slightest suspicion as to its legality, but above all, end the "saw-off."

To all this the Colonist gives its unhesitating assent. We suppose that it never will be possible to secure elections so conducted that there will be no improper means at all employed on behalf of candidates; but if the practice of "sawing off" petitions were prevented, the chance of corrupt methods being resorted to would be materially diminished. How would it do to forbid the withdrawal of an election petition once it had been filed? The law might be changed so that the forfeiture of the deposit that accompanies the petition, but now a-days \$1,000 is not a sufficiently large

THE U. S. TARIFF

An influential element in the United States is unduly anxious as to the effect of the new duties on pulp and paper, and generally upon imports from Canada. The effect of the new tariff will be to impose an additional duty of \$10,500,000 upon \$42,000,000 worth of goods imported from Canada, assuming the business between the two countries to be the same in amount as last year. The policy which has led to this state of things is the outcome of the demand of the paper mills of the United States for protection. Pulp wood is growing scarce in the United States, and the demand for pulp for the manufacture of paper is rapidly increasing. Canada has supplied a great deal of the work, and the provincial governments, reached the conclusion that it was unwise to permit the unrestricted export of the raw material. This meant that larger paper mills would be erected in the Dominion to supply the United States market. There is nothing at all unreasonable or unreasonable in this. A country has a right to use its own resources in such a way as will best promote the interests of its own people. No one pretends to deny this. But the United States senators thought that they could coerce Canada into permitting the continued exportation of pulp wood. The result was the reverse of what was anticipated. Quebec agreed to join Ontario in prohibiting its export, and as none can be exported from British Columbia, there only remain New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which are not in line to stop the exportation of this wood entirely, for the forests of the Pacific Provinces need not at present be taken into account in this connection. Hereafter paper made in Canada will be subjected to a regular duty of \$2.75 a ton and a retaliatory duty of \$2.00 a ton. We fancy that the people of Canada can regard such a condition of things with perfect equanimity and we venture the prediction that the United States will be a large importer of Canadian paper for the people must have paper and they will have to pay the "extra price" we do not think there is the least reason on our side of the line for any concern as to the effect of the Payne Tariff on the pulp and paper industry. Our wisest policy seems to be to "stand pat" in regard to the retaliatory duty of \$2.00 a ton and imports from Canada, it is too soon to say if thereby the imports from this country will be decreased. We have doubt on that point. The increase was put on in the hope that it would compel the Dominion to let the United States paper manufacturers come over here and cut down our forests. John Norris, chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, anticipates a general tariff war between the two countries and he says of it: Canadian retaliation will strike American exports as varying as coal and cotton iron and meat, fruit and automobiles, and so on. But the most serious feature of the prospective war is that which affects wood products, valued at \$30,000,000, brought into the United States from the Dominion.

Directly or indirectly all the masses who read for amusement or instruction must pay a tax upon knowledge. The best of the pulp and paper mills and trade between the two countries is to be paralyzed.

A BEER WAR.

If we may believe the comic papers and comic plays, a German without his beer is an unthinkable thing. Evidently it is not quite as universal a beverage as some folk pretend to believe, for we find that the average German only drinks 30 gallons a year, while the natives of Bavaria cannot get along with less than 50. Clearly, therefore, Germany could drink more beer if it wanted to. The prospects are that less instead of more will be drunk, for we learn that a strong total abstinence movement is in progress. It is not a moral movement or a step towards social reform, but is only a protest against the increased price of the national beverage. The people, who have the determination of German policy, having decided to have as big an army and as big a navy as possible, necessarily have to look around for the money to pay for them. They might have raised some of it one way and some in another, and so they essayed to do; but the surest way of getting it seemed to be to invite every patriotic German to contribute his share to the public exchequer every time he emptied a stein. Of course the brewers had to pay the tax in the first instance; if the government had provided that no man could drink a glass of beer without first buying a revenue stamp, things might have been different; but German ingenuity

was not equal to the devising of such a scheme, and accordingly the brewers were called upon to pay. Now there is one almost infallible rule about extra or unusual duties: the man who pays them in the first instance collects the money from some one else. So the German brewers put up the price of beer. Not only did they put it up sufficiently to recoup themselves in the new tax, but they added a percentage to cover a previous tax. This was more than the people would stand and we are told:

The consequence is that a boycott movement of enormous dimensions has sprung up and that abstinence is being both eloquently preached and rigorously practised in the interests of indulgence.

The struggle has taken its sharpest form on the Rhine. Here both Socialistic and non-Socialistic trade unions, as well as the clerks' associations, have put a ban upon all houses of refreshments where the retail price of beer has been raised in a higher ratio than is strictly justified by the new duty.

As a result, the trade of many brewers on the Rhine has fallen to zero. The brewers have now retaliated by threatening to lock out their workmen unless an agreement is promptly come to with the trade unions.

At Bochum, so it is announced today, a large proportion of the publicans, who for a week or two had had centigram standing idle at the increased rates, have gone back to the old prices. The news ran around Bochum, and the result was that the houses in question were filled by rejoicing crowds, eagerly attempting to make up for lost time.

The Socialist leaders are trying to induce their followers to pledge themselves to abstain from the purchase of beer, which is repealed and replaced by one which only touches the weather classes.

Capt. Bernier went a long way north. He says he did not reach the North Pole, and he thus affords an example of an Arctic explorer whose word will be unhesitatingly accepted.

The despatch sent out from London that the British government had decided to go to the assistance of Spain in her difficulties in Morocco must be received with caution. At the same time the situation is full of difficulties. There may be something under the surface of events not known to outside observers.

Commenting upon possible changes in the directorate of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Toronto Star says that possibly some light may be thrown upon the resignation of Mr. F. W. Morse, formerly vice president of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Star says that the resignation was believed to have been forced by the Dominion government.

The Ottawa Citizen suggests that the Colonist cannot have seen Sir Frederick Borden in all his glory, or it would not have been dazzled by the splendor of J. J. O'Brien and his staff. If this is true, and we hope it is not, it is our earnest prayer that before the gallant Minister of Militia comes before our range of vision, we may have due notice, so as to provide ourselves with smoke glasses. He must be as "terrible as an army with banners."

The marking of the 141st Meridian, which forms the boundary between the Yukon and Alaska is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The marking of the 49th parallel, which is the boundary between the United States and Canada from the Gulf of Georgia to the Lake of the Woods is very nearly completed. Cast iron monuments are being erected at intervals of a mile and a half. Good progress is also being made with the marking of the boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick and the adjoining states.

The news that Spain is about to declare war against Morocco is disquieting. Just at the present time war anywhere, in which European powers are concerned, is likely to prove dangerous to the peace of the world. A conflict between Spain and Morocco, if it could be confined to them, would not be very serious, but its result could hardly fail to disturb territorial conditions around the Mediterranean. A report was recently put in circulation that Spain had agreed to place her possessions opposite Gibraltar at the disposal of Great Britain in case the latter should need them for military purposes at any time. It is known that Germany feels that she ought to be consulted in any question affecting northern Africa, and the interests of France in Algeria make it impossible for the either to remain a disinterested spectator of anything concerning Morocco. These things may easily combine to create an exceedingly difficult situation, if Spain and Morocco go to war, although no doubt the efforts of the Great Powers would be to isolate the struggle as far as possible.

WEILER BROS. 5 Floors of Home Comforts WEILER BROS.

Baskets and Basket Values of Worth

SEE THEM IN THE WINDOW TODAY—PRICED TO CLEAR IN A HURRY

TAKE a glance at our Government Street window and see these excellent new arrivals in baskets. Latest ideas are shown and we have priced these at figures that'll prove no great strain upon your bank account. We want to clear the whole lot in a hurry, hence these decidedly interesting pricings.

Such baskets as these are needed in every home, and when you get such style combined with usefulness and priced at such little prices you should have one in YOUR home. See the window full and then come inside and see the values.

- WORK BASKETS, at \$1 and 50¢
- COVERED WORK BASKETS, at \$1.25
- WASTE PAPER BASKETS, at each, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25
- BABY BASKETS, with tufted satin bottoms and satin ribbon, at \$2.50
- BABY BASKETS, at \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25
- FLOWER BASKETS, at 50¢, 40¢ and 30¢
- KNIFE BASKETS, at 75¢ and 50¢

You'll Like This Beautiful "Old Abbey" Limoges China

We Are Now Showing Some of the Daintiest China Ever Displayed in This City

TO SAY that you'll like this "Old Abbey" Limoges china is putting it mildly, we think—you'll go into raptures over its daintiness, unless you are differently constituted to those homekeepers who have seen it during the past few days. Limoges china of such quality has never before been shown in this city at these prices. The values are the best we have ever shown in this class of china and the decorations are just as dainty and as fine as you'll find on china priced much higher than these. Make an effort to visit the first floor and see these offerings.

- BON BONS at, each 75c to 60¢
- SUGARS AND CREAMS, pair \$4 to \$2.50
- SALAD BOWLS, each \$4 to \$1.75
- CAKE PLATES, at each \$3 to \$1.00
- TEA PLATES, doz. \$15 to \$9.00
- CHOCOLATE SETS—14 pieces at \$9.50
- CUPS AND SAUCERS at \$2 and \$1.00
- CHOCOLATE CUPS AND SAUCERS at \$2.00

The Pieces Below Have Plain Decoration of Gold Band and Relief

- PLATES, at per doz. \$9 to \$6.00
- CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz. \$10.00
- CHOCOLATE CUPS AND SAUCERS, doz. \$7.00
- CELERY TRAYS, at each \$1.25
- NAPPIES, at each 50¢
- CAKE PLATES at each \$1.25
- BOWLS, at each \$1.25
- SUGARS AND CREAMS, at per pair \$2.00
- BREAD PLATES, at each \$1.50
- MAYONNAISE DISHES, at each 75¢

Stylish Dressing Tables Priced at \$16

These Useful Furniture Items Are Reasonably Priced Here

The lady folk find the dressing table a most convenient article of the bedroom's furnishings—find it almost indispensable after they have used one for a while. Convenience and comfort—two features appreciated by any woman—are personified in these.

We have dressing tables—stylish ones—priced at little prices, so reasonably priced in fact that almost any home may have this in the bedroom. Come in and let us show you an attractive dressing table in either Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, with drawer and a large, shaped bevel plate mirror of best quality, priced at \$16.00

Another very attractive dressing table at a popular price is this one—has one drawer and a large square-shaped, bevel plate mirror. Made of Golden Oak and finely finished. Priced at \$25.00

We have this in Mahogany at \$26.00

GRIND YOUR OWN COFFEE WITH THESE

You'll Get Better Coffee—Know What You Drink

Grind your own coffee and know just what sort of a mixture you are drinking—know that there isn't a preponderance of "chicory." Then, too, it is better to be freshly ground—you get the best flavor from the freshly ground.

We have lately received a shipment of "Parker" coffee mills—the best make of small hand mills. We show 7 styles at 6 prices, and little prices too. Come in and let us show you these. They are priced at—

- 50¢, 60¢, 90¢, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.50

The World's Leading Cutlery Makers

Are Represented in This Store's Offerings

The world's best cutlery makers are represented in this cutlery department of ours—those whose products are backed with a guarantee of satisfaction, those makers who have a world-wide reputation for quality.

Every necessary home need in cutlery is offered, and in big assortments. Our offerings in table cutlery are worthy of inspection. The choice offered is broad indeed and not equalled elsewhere in the city, all sizes and styles being kept. Then in butcher knives, cooks' knives, bread knives, etc., you'll find great choice. Such renowned makers as the following have contributed to the showing—all have national reputations for good quality:

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, SOUTHERN & RICHARDSON,
"BUTLERS", JOHN DERBY.

Don't Miss These Interesting Furniture Pieces

These Early English finished bedroom furniture pieces, in the Mission design, offer an easy solution of the question "How can I have a bedroom that's different?" The Early English finish is a pleasing medium between golden oak and Mission and has become quite popular. There's an absence of "deadness" so displeasing in the former finish given Mission furniture. These pieces would do much to make an attractive bedroom. Set them on the third floor.

DRESSER—E. E. finish. Has 2 large and 2 small drawers with wood pulls. Square bevel plate mirror. Priced at each \$35

CHIFFONIERE—E. E. finish. Has a bevel plate mirror, 4 large and 2 small drawers. Wood pulls. Priced at each \$30

SOMNOLE—E. E. finish. Neat and new design. Priced at each \$12.50

CHIFFONIERE—E. E. finish. Has 4 large and 2 small drawers and large mirror. Old brass trimmings. Priced at each \$35

DRESSING TABLE—E. E. finish. Has large bevel plate mirror and 2 drawers. Price \$24

CHIFFONIERE—E. E. finish. Has 4 large and 2 small drawers. Wood pulls. Price \$28

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Out-of-the-city dwellers are reminded that we pack and ship promptly all orders entrusted to our care and make no charge for packing and shipping. Get our magnificent new catalogue and reap the advantage of buying from a big city store—the largest complete home furnishing store in Western Canada.

WEILER BROS. Home Furnishers Since '62

Compare our regular, all-the-year-round prices with any sale or clearance prices; remember we give 5 per cent cash discount and quality of goods, then—use your own judgment.

WEILER BROS. Home Furnishers Since '62

HE MAY RETIRE FROM LEADERSHIP

Rumor in Circulation in Reference to Lord Lansdowne

LONDON, Oct. 8.—An extraordinary rumor is in circulation to the effect that the Marquis of Lansdowne is shortly resign the leadership of the Unionist party in the House of Lords in which case the Marquis of Salisbury is believed to be due to Lord Lansdowne's resignation to assume responsibility for the rejection of the Budget. The cautious policy is being resented by some of the will Tory peers.

Lord Lansdowne has never enjoyed the confidence of the House of Lords in the same degree as the late Lord Salisbury did. He is not a Tory; still to the name of Liberal, and rightly preserves his own separate Liberalism. He does not satisfy the baron bench peers, who want a robustly more defiant leader. The Marquis has been in the division that followed the description debate, and he is ready now to resign his authority in other matters.

Lord Lansdowne, but they cannot have the confidence in Lord Lansdowne, but they cannot without Mr. Balfour. His "great" is essential to the success of the modern opinion they abhor." They are determined, however, to supersede Lord Lansdowne, and the present thought to be a suitable occasion for the purpose. Mr. Balfour himself is very doubtful whether he can regard between the two men. But it is very doubtful whether he can see him from the conspirators.

It is significant that Lord Lansdowne has not said a word in the important debate of Wednesday. It is taken place in the House of Lords Lansdowne's leadership of the House is very acceptable to the more responsible peers, and it will resist any attempt to supplant him.

COMMON PEOPLE'S MAN

"I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. Will Crooks of the Canadian Club. And then up rose a pair of pondous shoulders and a roughly he head, with a tremendous amount of black hair and beard, though the hair is beginning to be shot through with silver. The shoulders didn't rise very high for Mr. Crooks, but they were in many cubits—but their bearing was very impressive, as they loomed over the heads of the other men that carried their seats up as close possible to the table of honor, all the aisles between the tables, a sea of heads over which floated a bill of smoke. And the way these shoulders swayed with every movement of the familar table, nor one in mind of blacksmiths swing a heavy hammer at wayside forges.

"I'll bet he has stood over an 'vil' said a man near me.

And it would have been a safe too, for Will Crooks started the life of a wage earner of the poor apprentice to a blacksmith. From he rose to be a cooper, a trade he continued for many years, so that he could honestly and painlessly by the shoulders and gnarled hands, just as comes by his deep insight into the of the common people, his sympathy with the trials and needs and his stern resolution to mend the wrongs so far as in him lies.

"Gentlemen of the Canadian Club! Everyone sat up with a start. It so beautiful a Cockney accent as before heard out of London? The accents were so thick, the phrases and all were marked by peculiarities which distinguished the sound of the voice. The voice was low and clear, a little high-pitched English voice, but with a few times drop to a conversational tone and then, again in the intervals, a sort of quiver. And the tone was always the East and London.

"The matter of the speech so formal a word may be used to describe so very informal a talk—it is unaffected by the crude, big talking about the biggest thing in the world to him, the lives and needs of the poor who were waiting for bread can't get it to do the 'common people' to use his own phrase, to interest him in the details of his life, wasn't oratory, there were no balanced periods, there was no attempt at formal argumentation, subtle distinctions and clear-cut notions. It was a rough and ready sort of speech, full of hit and miss gurgles, touches of rollicking humor and other touches of the crude, big, big pathos of lives of common people suffering. Will Crooks' humor is perhaps his most distinctive pervading feature as a speaker. It is not merely the sort of humor which finds expression in interpolated anecdotes, however good. It is humor which is a state of mind, humor which is a compound of shrewdness and courage and unlimited patience, the humor of the great common people.

His pathos is of the same stamp, is raw and even brutal at times, and its descriptions of strong men who 'see Christ's eyes with a mist'—'the kiddies are starvin' and by G I can't stand it,' and his wretched men who come waiting for bread, furnished little walls clinging to the skirts and asking for something to eat. All this is crude, uncultured stuff, kind of thing we don't like to talk about—very bad form to speak of especially at a banquet. But Will Crooks doesn't care an awful lot about form and he does care with all the strength of his nature for the starving 'kiddies and the men who are eating out of the hearts for the work that doesn't go to them; and he has grown into an awkward habit of getting up in a son and out, and telling people to things and asking what is to be done about it. And whether you like it or not, he makes you think about it, as he held the members of the Canadian club on Tuesday, and made it consider this awful problem and its influence on the future of the Empire.