

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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CANADIAN AUTONOMY

What is your chief objection to the reciprocity agreement? A correspondent puts this question, and we think it merits an answer. Our chief objection is not to the operation of any of the schedules in the agreement, although some of these are very objectionable from our point of view. We base our opposition to the agreement upon the fundamental policy involved in it. Of late years much has been said about Canadian autonomy, and this, indeed, is one of the strongest features in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's views of the political status of Canada. He objects to anything being done within the Empire that will interfere in any way with this autonomy. We must, he contends, be free to make our own treaties, free to say whether or not we will take part in imperial wars, free to develop our military and naval power as we see fit, free to regulate our tariffs as we choose without consultation with or interference from the United Kingdom or any other parts of the Empire. Yet while he holds these views, he is desirous of entering into an agreement with the United States which will affect the most important part of our commerce and industry under conditions which will impair our autonomy. The United States Senate is at present in session engaged in making what may be law for Canada. It is true that our Parliament has been engaged in making what may be a part of the law of the United States; but this only emphasizes the point we wish to put forward, namely that our Parliament has to wait upon the action of a foreign legislative body before it can determine what shall be the law of Canada in regard to certain matters of very great importance. Doubtless in theory we interfere as much with the autonomy of the United States as that country does with our autonomy, but practically the cases are not identical, for whereas the United States is a nation of nearly 100,000,000 people, enormously wealthy, aggressive and largely self-contained, Canada, with all her great potentialities, occupies a less influential position. There may be theoretical equality between two such countries having a common frontier 3,000 miles long, but not actual equality. The dynamic pressure of the greater body must inevitably influence the policy of the less, and while preserving in form her autonomous control of her fiscal policy, Canada will lose the substance of it.

It is quite true that under the agreement each country reserves freedom of action as to its repeal or the repeal of any part of it, but if the agreement becomes law, new commercial conditions and interests will rapidly be created, and because of the greater magnitude of our neighbor in everything but territory, it will be inevitable that United States capital, United States business organizations and United States transportation interests will enter more largely into the development and consequent control of Canada than Canadian capital, business organization and transportation interests can possibly enter into the control of the United States. By the proposed agreement we are inviting the invasion of Canada by interests that will aim at the closer and closer commercial amalgamation of the two countries, and we would inevitably find in the course of time, and we think not a very long time, that the fiscal policy of Canada would come to be regulated not chiefly in the interests of Canada alone, and not at all in the interests of the British Empire, but in the interests of the United States. That this danger exists no one can reasonably deny, and for this reason it seems to us to be exceedingly unwise for Canada to enter into the agreement proposed or any other agreement whereby the fiscal autonomy of the country may be lessened. We are unable to discover anything in the proposed agreement that will offset the disadvantage just referred to. Let it be admitted for the sake of the argument that it will be a good thing to have our lumber, fish and wheat admitted into the United States free of duty, it must also be admitted that this is not at present at all vital to the welfare of the Dominion, for our country is enjoying a very great measure of prosperity. On the other hand we may feel very certain that the United States will not be influenced by the concessions we have made to assent to such free admission. The smaller the supporters of reciprocity make our concessions appear, the more evident they make it that the removal or reduction of duty which the United States is proposing to make are due to the necessities of that country and not because we are making any adequate return. In other words the United States enters into the agreement

not because it wants our market, but because it wants our products. It will get both if the agreement becomes law. If we have patience, our neighbors will remove all obstacles in the way of their getting our products and we can exercise our own discretion as to whether or not we shall give them any freer access to our markets than they now have. The control of our markets is worth preserving. The more this objection to reciprocity is examined the stronger it will appear. When it comes to the discussion of tariff schedules and the effect of the proposed changes upon any particular line of business, there is always a chance for a difference of opinion, and the wisest prognosticators are liable to error; but upon the point on which we chiefly rely there does not seem to be the least ground for any divergence of views. To us a reciprocity agreement with the United States is a serious blow to the Canadian fiscal autonomy, and quite out of keeping with the attitude taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on all inter-imperial questions.

There is a story in circulation in the East that what the change in the directorate of the Canada Life really means is that Senator Cox has got back at Sir Edmund Walker for ousting him from the presidency of the Bank of Commerce. Just before he sailed for England to consult with the Admiralty in regard to the building of the ships for the Canadian Navy, Commander Howe said the ships would probably be built in Canada, and he mentioned Quebec, Montreal and Sidney as probable places. He said that six tenders had been put in. Of course Commander Howe necessarily speaks only of the case as it stood when the tenders were received. We are hopeful that representation made since then may secure the building of some of the vessels for this Coast.

It may be recalled that in a paragraph referring to the "ne temere" doctrine, the Colonist said that the tenet of the Roman Catholic church on the subject of mixed marriages was not the law of Quebec. The Judge, whose opinion was cited as showing it to be the law of that province, now expressly repudiates any intention to convey such an impression. We believe that he is wrong when he says that the marriage of two Roman Catholics by a Protestant clergyman in Quebec is invalid, unless there may be some statute on the subject of which we are unaware. The Roman Catholic church has no rights in Quebec other than those given by statute. The prevailing idea that it has certain treaty rights is without foundation.

LUMBER MERGER IS VOTED UPON

Michigan Puget Sound and Michigan Pacific Companies May Unite in One New Corporation.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—Much interest attaches to a special meeting now being held in Grand Rapids by the stockholders of the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company and the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, which is composed and officered largely by Canadian capitalists. The meeting was called for the purpose of voting upon the question of transferring and selling the assets and liabilities of the two companies to a new corporation, to be known as the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Limited, of Victoria, B. C. The voting will continue on Friday, and the outcome will not be known until Sunday. A capital of \$5,000,000 is proposed for the new company.

GIFT OF MARYS

LONDON, June 8.—The Queen today was presented with a check for \$62,500, which was subscribed in small sums by her namesakes of the Empire as a Coronation gift. The Queen wished to devote the amount to charities. The collecting committee was insistent that the gift was a personal one, and the Queen therefore consented that part of it should be devoted to the purchase of a diamond insignia of the Garter and for portraits of King George and the Prince of Wales. In her letter of acceptance of the gift the Queen says: "I look forward with special satisfaction to devoting the remainder of the noble gift to charitable objects, which I am greatly interested in." The Queen has not divulged the name of the charities. The overseas contributions were headed by Canada, whose Marys sent \$3,500.

Strike Threatened

MONTREAL, June 8.—This city is threatened with a strike of the street railway employees as the result of the organization of the employees into a union.

PRINCE RUPERT GETS GOOD TERMS

Grand Trunk Pacific Allowed Light Taxation, but Undertakes Large Works in Terminal City.

PRINCE RUPERT, June 8.—President Hays of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and his party leave tomorrow morning for Vancouver, after concluding an agreement regarding the taxation with the company. It is based on a tentative agreement entered into in March between the Solicitor General and the company. The company will pay taxes on land of \$15,000 a year for ten years, and in turn hands over a large number of parcels of land to the city for park and other purposes, together with 100 feet of waterfrontage. The feature which interests the city the most is the proposition for a drydock here. It is to be started at once and will be the largest on the Pacific coast. Work will be started on concrete buildings at once, which will include a large boiler house of 3000 horsepower and wooden shops. Following this the shops will be used to build docks. For the pontoons over four million feet of lumber will be used. A covered shed will be provided for, in which, under cover, wooden buildings can be built up to 250 feet in length. These works will be located at Hays creek, and adjoining it will be the sidings and roundhouses and car repair shops. The agreement also includes the provision that Prince Rupert will remain the terminus of the road, and another that a million dollar hotel will be built by the company.

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Death Toll in Mexican Disaster Now Placed at 150—May Be Many More in Remote Places

MEXICO CITY, June 8.—The earthquake yesterday brought death to at least 150 persons, according to the most authentic counts tonight. The destruction occurred in a rectangle from the northern border, fifty miles from the capital, and the southern line cutting across the lower part of Guerrero. The death toll grows with tabulation. The casualties, as compiled in Mexico City, number 83. Fifty-nine dead have been taken out of the ruins of Ocotlan, Jalisco.

It will never be known how many persons perished in the villages in the remote places. The catastrophe in these parts is being taken stoically.

FAIR WILL SUFFER

Union Carpenters Ordered Not to Work on "Made-in-Canada" Buildings in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, June 8.—Labor leaders, despite the protests of the workers generally, have refused to allow union carpenters to work on the buildings of the Made-in-Canada fair, shortly to be held here. Many of the men decided to work in spite of their leaders' protest, but they were accorded police protection. They appealed to Mayor Taylor, but his Worship warned them against resuming work in the present disturbed state of affairs. The fair is likely to suffer considerably as a result.

MANY IMMIGRANTS

Figures for April Show Increase via Ocean Ports and Decrease from United States

OTTAWA, June 8.—The total immigration to Canada for April, 1911, was 51,680, as compared with 48,182 for April, 1910, an increase of seven per cent. Of the total arrivals, 35,283 were at ocean ports, against 24,830 during the corresponding month last year, an increase of 27 per cent. There was a falling off of arrivals from the United States in comparison with April last year, the figures being 16,397 as compared with 20,563 last year or 19 per cent decrease.

Remarkable Flight

PARIS, June 8.—L'Auto estimates that Vedrine, the winner of the Paris to Madrid race, whose proper name is Jules Vedrine, attained the prodigious speed of 155 miles an hour on Tuesday, covering the 77.5-10 miles between Dijon and Saint Laurent-le-Macron in thirty minutes. The paper quotes the aviator as saying that he was pushed by a wind so violent that he was unable to fly with the tail of his machine perpendicular. He also encountered wind pockets that caused his machine to make frightful drops, sometimes descending 900 feet in a few seconds. Vedrine suffered only through the strain of his eyes.

Freight Train Wrecked

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, June 8.—Eight cars of a northbound freight train were derailed and smashed near Strathdale, Man., at 10 o'clock this morning. A delay of six hours in traffic was caused by the wreck and train 37 turned back to Winnipeg. No one was injured. The cause of the wreck is not known.

Kootenay Strawberries

NELSON, B. C., June 8.—It was announced at the meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Union here today that shipments of strawberries from ranches in the district would commence in 14 days, and that the season would be at its height by July 1st. The crop will be heavier than last year.

Take Some of These

WITH YOU TODAY FOR YOUR CAMP, ETC.



Arrived Yesterday--Shipment of Camp Chairs

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE

If you are going to spend the week-end in your Summer house, camp, or boat, take a few of these useful articles with you. You will find them a great comfort to you and your friends. They are the best that money can buy, well made, strong and serviceable, with a good appearance and an easy price. This is furniture that you can fold up into small space and pack around with you. We received a shipment yesterday of some handsome Folding Chairs in new designs, etc. These are chairs that will please. A visit to our Fourth Floor will be of interest to you. We have a fine assortment for you to select from. These are worthy of more than admiration. These are goods that will multiply your pleasures. Why look further?—we never disappoint. Take your pick while the picking is good. Here are a few of the articles and the prices:

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP BED, \$4.50

Opened, it is a full length, easy, elastic and comfortable bed, and folded it is a snug package only 3 1/2 in. in length. Equally useful for the camp, lawn or house. Covered with extra good quality 12oz. filled brown army duck. Stands firmly on the floor and adjusts itself to uneven ground when necessary. The duck fold is easily convertible into a comfortable pillow. Opens 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 3in.—14in. high. Folded, 3ft. 2in. long, 4in. thick, 5in. wide—15 lbs. This is great value at \$4.50. Folding Canvas Chairs, \$2.00, \$1.00 and ... \$0.60. Folding Canvas Arm Chairs, \$2.25 in maple ... \$3.50. Golden oak or Early English oak, \$4.00. Reclining Folding Canvas Chair, \$1.50. Arm Reclining Chair, \$1.75.

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING HOUSE COT, \$3.00 AND \$2.25

For an indoor cot this is of special value. It is equally portable whether occupied or not. It is very handy for packing, also used for outdoor. Open, 6ft. 2in. x 2ft. 2in. Folded, 6ft. long, 5ft. square—12 lbs.

CANVAS FOLDING STOOLS

Will support 300 lbs. Very comfortable for ladies or gentlemen. Seat is of heavy brown duck, reinforced and tacked at corners. Legs are fastened to malleable iron centre piece, and legs rest on two shoulders which absolutely prevents splitting or breaking. Canvas Folding Stools, Each, 60c. 50c and ... 40c.

FOLDING CAMP TABLES

Hardwood throughout. Top 2ft. 3in. x 3ft., and is finished with filler and varnished. The table when folded encloses the legs, thus the whole table packs so closely as to defy breakage. Very strong and rigid. Will support 300 lbs. Size folded, 3ft. long x 5 x 7 1/2 lbs. without shelf. Price ... \$4.50. With folding shelf ... \$5.25.

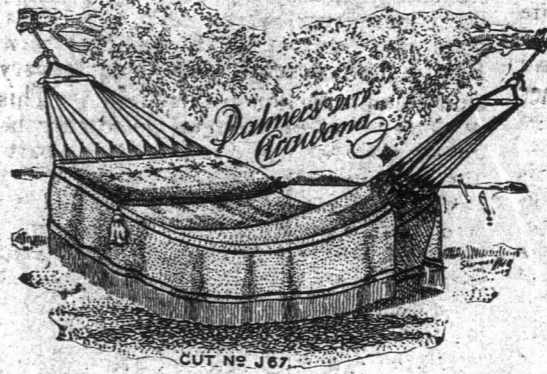
FOLDING BATH

Here is a bath giving the luxury of a modern and up-to-date house. A splendid article for the camp or country home. You will do well by inspecting this useful article. It is 5ft. long. Come and see it today at \$12.50.

SEE THIS RACINE FOLDING CAMP TABLE, \$2.50—GOOD VALUE

Visitors

To this city receive a hearty welcome at this big store and are welcome to visit it as often as they like. Come Today.



Hammocks From \$1.75

Have you got a Hammock yet? If not, it is high time you had. We have sold a great number the last few days, and have only a limited number left. These Hammocks are like the rest of our goods—they are of the highest quality and are made to last. We have still a nice variety for you to choose from. Why not come and get yours today, and kill two birds with one stone, by seeing our Camp Furniture also? Hammocks from \$1.75 up.

Visitors

Will find this leading store has many interesting attractions. All you require to spend is your own time, and it's time well spent here.

Ideal Floor Coverings



Again the Gift-Problem is Paramount

What to give your friends who are to be married next month may be solved in an eminently satisfactory way, if you come to us with your troubles. Don't worry about it for days or weeks—come in at once and after the price is decided upon the rest is easy. All the season's new creations are now here. Purchases held for later delivery.



Big Leeway In Choosing a Wedding Gift

If you come here to buy a wedding gift, you are not shown a single piece at a single price and told in a domineering way that "that's the proper thing to buy." Not at all. Your wishes are met as to price whether you wish to spend one dollar or a hundred. The question of ware or make or style is left to your preference. We will help you in choosing, with information on all of the details pertaining to any particular pieces you fancy.

THE WEST'S GREATEST FURNITURE STORE

WEILER BROS

The Value Is Apparent at a Glance

Think Twice and Act Once

THE ROM

When Augustus the people of Rome tant advice in resp of the Empire. He mended the state ions bounded on th the north by the e east by the Euphr the deserts of Arab been desirous of after he had subj he sent an expedie Nile valley, he co would not repay c will suggest that b able to press forw The Mediterranean lake, and it was the serve the peace ar so successful in th his "fellow-country Peace" which he es two centuries. It was pointed that Augustus did He professed to rul and the conferring cipal offices was n but rather in recog ity. But power on retaken by those v when Augustus di found to have been cessor, there does d in disapproval. Tiber in any way related which Augustus w having fallen in lo husband readily di once married to A this time four year He was a great fa who gave him ever Tiberius came to m in his 31st year. A vorce his wife and whose life was a co Disgusted with her on the frontier, wh ter known as Ge laurels in war agai the campaign whic tingished himself, he lived in great r friendship of the p wisdom. Therefore died, he was invest without any fear t As a matter of fac great powers with bility, but he gra more autocratic an assent of the Senat Tiberius issued ed law. In order to d decreed that any o was guilty of laes ated a new treas mother's death, w the whole manner became as profliga and giving up th janus, one of his where he lived in tiousness. He rou he learned that S plant him in autho a worse condition successor to his de as the direct result. The executions by his deputies d reign were exceedi were confined alm the common peop difference and he under his sway. I of the people gre improvements wer Empire. Great cit roads were constru the wealthy classe previously dream any persons but mo the way for the tessor. It was during Jesus Christ was Caesar referred to "Render unto Caes sar's." He left a 720,000,000 sesterti nephew Caligula, v as his joint succes itself sufficiently to chose Caligula for perhaps influenced the fact that his fa of admirable chara. Although Tiberi educated Caligula "Roman people," it expectations would decision of the Se during the first y was a humane an during this period life and when he re ness occasioned by himself to vice and of both sexes and his mere caprice, members of his ov mon practice to