

The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB

On Thursday evening that very excellent organization will give the opening concert of the season in the Institute Hall. As will have been observed from the advance notices, the club will be assisted in this occasion by several professional musicians of high standing. The object of this reference is not to advertise the concert, which by the way is the first under the auspices of the club open to public patronage, but to express some thoughts in regard to the work this organization has done, is doing, and aims to do. Music plays an important part in social development. Its place among the formative influences which influence the development of character is very prominent, and that being the case it is desirable that all agencies which aim at the development of correct musical taste, the impartation of knowledge of what is highest in this most delightful of arts, and the encouragement of those who are seeking to employ to best advantage the talents with which they are endowed, are worthy of the hearty support and co-operation of the community. It can be claimed for the Ladies' Musical Club that it has done these things in a generous and effective way. Its members do not profess to have accomplished all they have sought to do, but they have been sincere, painstaking and successful. In the five years of the club's existence it has done much to promote what may be called the musical interests of Victoria, but as it has worked as a club, giving its concerts in the afternoon to members and invited guests, the general public has had little opportunity of learning what it has been doing. It has more ambitious aims for the future, but no part of its object is to make money. Naturally its members do not wish the organization to run into debt. That would add to the burden of its members; but they do hope that the music-loving people of the community will regard their efforts with sufficient patronage to enable them to meet concert expenses and feel warranted in laying broader plans for future usefulness. If commercialism entered even remotely into their plans we would not make this appeal for public support; but it does not. The ladies who are devoting their time and energy to the work are inspired by a love of music, a knowledge of the part it plays in the promotion of happiness and a sincere public spirit deserving of the highest praise. It is to be hoped that their efforts will meet with the encouragement they deserve.

A MAN AND A NATION.

It is impossible not to regard with deep interest the events now in progress in the United States, and of which Mr. Roosevelt is the central figure. The theory of democracy is that all men are equal and it is upon this supposed equality that the people of the great Republic have based their National organization. It probably never occurred to the men of 1776 that in 1910 one man would overshadow eighty millions. The hope was that if all men had an equal voice in the government of the state the result would be freedom of discussion, freedom of action and the evolution of those principles and policies which would promote the greatest good of the greatest number. It is singular how the spirit of the Fathers of the Republic has been lost sight of. One of them said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," a dictum that is absolutely true, but its meaning has been forgotten. It has been preserved as a sort of shibboleth to remind young America that George III was more or less a tyrant and sight has been lost of the great truth that vigilance must be eternal, not in the sense that it must be everlasting, but that it must be constant, not that it is to be directed against dangers from without, but against dangers from within. The tendency of democracy is towards absolutism; and those who would preserve popular freedom in its true meaning must ever be on guard against this tendency. In this respect the people of the United States have fallen short of their duty to themselves, and the consequence is that while preserving the form and the language of democracy they have permitted the growth of an oligarchy. To call a country a democracy, when the desire of the people can be thwarted as it has been in the United States in respect to the tariff, to call it a democracy, when such a thing as Censorship is possible, to call it a democracy when the people concede their inability to control their representative and when representatives become rulers; to call it a democracy when the money power dominates every department of State, is to hold to a shadow after the substance has been lost. Democracy has been sacrificed for wealth; the country is far richer than ever it was, but it has lost the sense of freedom, which was its greatest glory. The newspaper press and periodical literature are full of proof that this loss is real. The Nation has not been vigilant. One of the English poets of the last century wrote:

"The jingling of the guinea
Cures the heart that honor feels."
And the glint of gold or the rustle of bank notes, the whistle of factories and locomotives have combined to drown the voices of those who would have warned the country of the danger of its course.

Before a nation, which lost sight of the rugged simplicity of its founders, which has forgotten the principles which made its existence possible, comes Roosevelt, a man who delights in the spectacular, whose courage is boundless, whose ideas are not more than half formed, who has the personal magnetism that attracts the people, who does not see very far ahead, who is obsessed with a conviction of his own infallibility, and whose personal character is above reproach. He takes a position before the country for which there is no precedent. Formerly there was an administrative and an opposition. Now there is an administration, an opposition and Mr. Roosevelt. For the first time we hear a leader in the United States say in regard to courts, corporations, trades unions, political gatherings and everything else, "I will do this; I will not permit that; I condemn the other." This is new language to be used in the Republic, and when employed by such a man as Mr. Roosevelt it is difficult to say what it may not signify. We observe Mr. Roosevelt of any intention to subvert the Republic; but we fear what he may do in a crisis. He and others have been sowing the wind, and when it comes to reaping, the whirlwind no one knows what may happen. Necessity is said to know no law, and in an emergency it may be found, also, to be ignorant of the Constitution of the United States.

MILITARY TRAINING

The Montreal Gazette very truly says that compulsory military training will require more support than it has yet received before. It can be brought about. The British people are averse to the principle of compulsion, and it will take a good deal more than has yet been advanced to convince them that they must adopt it in respect to military training. The Colonist would like to see every person on reaching man's estate fitted to bear arms in the defence of his country. Indeed it is unable to understand why any healthy man should object to so qualifying himself. To us it seems a poor sort of spirit that relies upon some one else to defend his home, his family and himself. Hence our strong advocacy of the cadet and boy scout movement. We are familiar with the claim that such things encourage militarism, but to our way of thinking it would be about as reasonable to say that a fire department is an encouragement to incendiarism and a police force to rowdiness. In Canada we have a rich land. If we publish to the world that, because we are opposed to militarism, we will not fit ourselves to defend it, we invite thereby other nations to come in and possess it, for surely being opposed to militarism ourselves, we would not ask military people to advocate compulsory military service in Canada for two reasons. One is that it ought not to be necessary and the other is that it would be useless at the present time. It ought not to be necessary, because our militia system, supplemented by the youthful organizations above named, and rifle clubs, that ought every where to be organized, should be sufficient for the defence of the country.

Just at present what we wish to speak of is the local militia organization.

tion. This is not nearly as strong numerically as it ought to be. The Fifth Regiment is a fine corps. In every way it has shown itself a credit to the city and to the flag under which it serves. It can be counted upon to do its duty under any circumstances that may arise. It should be the pride of the citizens to encourage those connected with it. It should be the aim of the citizens to see that it is kept to its full strength, and that it is supplemented with other branches of the service.

CROP STATISTICS.

The Dominion government has recently issued some crop statistics, giving the yield of the three leading grains per acre for all the provinces. From these we learn that spring wheat yielded, in Prince Edwards Island, 21.38 bushels; in Nova Scotia, 21.91; in New Brunswick, 21.22; in Quebec, 19.77; in Ontario, 22.25; in Manitoba, 23.55; in Saskatchewan, 13.20; in Alberta, 12.37; in British Columbia, 29.73.

Barley—in Prince Edwards Island, 29.95; in Nova Scotia, 20.04; in New Brunswick, 28.97; in Quebec, 28.74; in Ontario, 30.67; in Manitoba, 11.23; in Saskatchewan, 20.67; in Alberta, 17.59; in British Columbia, 42.54.

If all the farmers in Canada should move to Alberta and establish farms there as large as those they now cultivate, there would be room for them and to spare. All wheat of Canada would then be available for new settlers.

In 1909 a man named Lonsdale died in New York, leaving no known relatives. His estate, which is now valued at \$50,000,000, is claimed by some Galicians, who assert that his name was not Lonsdale, and that he was a Galician, who came to America years ago.

It is now proposed by a military enthusiast that the British army shall be so organized that 1,000,000 men shall be ready at home for the field with a reserve of another 1,000,000. Suggestions of this sort defeat the purpose for which they are made.

It is announced that the Canadian Northern Railway company is about to inaugurate an extensive immigration project under the management of the Salvation Army, the intention being to bring settlers from the United Kingdom to points all along its line as far as the Pacific Coast.

The Press of the United States seems to concede the claim that the decision of the Hague Tribunal in the fisheries cases establishes beyond all question the territorial character of Hudson Bay, and brings this great inland sea exclusively within Canadian jurisdiction. It is now suggested that the name should be changed to "Canadian Sea." Better yet well enough alone.

An item from New York City contains food for thought, for what is true of conditions in New York is or may be true of other centres of civilization. According to this dispatch an analysis of the soda water sold by street vendors in New York shows that it contains no less than 10 per cent alcohol. Ordinary beer contains from 4 to 5 per cent of alcohol. Young children and grown people who would not touch liquor for any consideration, consume many thousands of gallons of this "soda water" annually.

Hot Water Bottles



No bottle so "friendly" as a good Hot Water Bottle, because there is nothing better for relieving pain than to apply heat to the parts, and the most convenient way is by means of a Hot Bottle. All the good Red Rubber goods sold by us are fully guaranteed. We carry a complete stock.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Tels. 425 and 430 Chemist 1228 Government Street.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Friday, October 7, 1910.

LADIES!
USE
THE REST
ROOM
ON THE
SECOND
FLOOR

Every Twenty-Four Hours

You allow to pass without inspecting our stock of Carpets and House Furnishings, and making your selections for fall needs puts you that much behind in the race with shrewd, early and better satisfied buyers.

GET
SATISFACTION
ORDER YOUR
GOODS
BY MAIL
FROM US.
WE HAVE THE
SYSTEM

AN ENORMOUS SELECTION OF

RUGS AND CARPET SQUARES

The new carpets are ready, all fresh, beautiful and in almost endless variety. These are the days to get the cream of the new stock, and it is a wise time to make selections so that your carpets may be made and all ready to be delivered and laid when you are ready for them. The selection is much more satisfying if done before the hurry-time begins. We never tire of talking about our carpets, and you wouldn't wonder if you looked over the elegant stocks we have for your inspection.

Kensington Art Squares

An extra super-all-wool carpet of superior quality. The best wearing and most easily swept reversible carpet.

Size 2½ x 3 yards at, each	\$11.00
Size 3 x 2 yards at, each	\$13.00
Size 3½ x 3 yards at, each	\$15.00
Size 3 x 4 yards at, each	\$17.50
Size 3½ x 4 yards at, each	\$21.00
Size 4 x 4 yards at, each	\$23.50
Size 4 x 4½ yards at, each	\$26.00
Size 4 x 5 yards at, each	\$28.00

Krypton Art Squares

All-wool, very heavy, in beautiful two-tone effects, and very artistic designs, which appeal to the most critical.

Size 3 x 3 yards at, each	\$19.00
Size 3 x 3½ yards at, each	\$22.00
Size 3 x 4 yards at, each	\$25.00
Size 3½ x 4 yards at, each	\$29.00
Size 4 x 4 yards at, each	\$37.50
Size 4 x 5 yards at, each	\$42.00

These squares are of extra heavy weight and are also reversible, giving a double wearing surface.

The above carpets can only be seen and bought at

Kanata Art Squares

These squares are all-wool filled, with very pretty designs, in many colors. They are the very thing you are looking for at the price you want to pay. Come and inspect our large assortment.

Size 2½ x 3 yards at, each	\$6.50
Size 3 x 3 yards at, each	\$8.00
Size 3 x 3½ yards at, each	\$9.00
Size 3 x 4 yards at, each	\$10.00
Size 3½ x 3½ yards at, each	\$11.25
Size 3½ x 4 yards at, each	\$12.50
Size 3½ x 4½ yards at, each	\$14.00
Size 4 x 4 yards at, each	\$14.50
Size 4 x 5 yards at, each	\$17.50

Bathroom Mats

Washable, fast colors, 2ft. 6 in. x 4ft. 6 in. at \$3.50
Washable, fast colors, 18 in. x 36 in. at \$1.75
We have these mats in all colors.

Ragstyle Rugs

Fringed ends and border. Suitable for bathroom and bedroom—

Size 30 in. x 60 in. at, each	\$3.00
Size 36 in. x 60 in. at, each	\$4.50
Size 48 in. x 60 in. at, each	\$12.00
Size 60 in. x 90 in. at, each	\$14.00
Size 90 in. x 120 in. at, each	\$16.00

Come and Take Your Choice of Victor Art Squares

We have a very large assortment of the above squares. These are an exceptionally inexpensive line and are good value at the prices quoted below:

Size 2½ x 3 yards at, each	\$5.00
Size 3 x 3 yards at, each	\$6.00
Size 3 x 3½ yards at, each	\$7.00
Size 3½ x 3½ yards at, each	\$8.00
Size 3 x 4 yards at, each	\$8.75
Size 3½ x 4 yards at, each	\$9.25
Size 4 x 4 yards at, each	\$10.50
Size 3½ x 4½ yards at, each	\$10.50
Size 3½ x 5 yards at, each	\$12.00
Size 4 x 5 yards at, each	\$13.00

We Have the Good Rugs at the Reasonable Price

Ingrain Squares from \$29.00 to	\$5.00
Tapestry Squares from \$26.00 to	\$9.00
Brussels Squares from \$22.00 to	\$8.50
Axminster Squares from \$65.00 to	\$13.75
Wilton Squares from \$95.00 to	\$27.00
Velvet Squares from \$42.00 to	\$24.00
Smyrna Rugs from \$55.00 to	\$30.00
Genuine Oriental Rugs at all prices.	

WEILER BROS

WAS WORTHY OF BETTER SUPPORT

Secretary of Agricultural Association Believes Victorian Did Not Patronize Annual Fair to Sufficient Extent

That this year's fair from the standpoint of the number of attractions offered, the excellence of the exhibits and the great increase in the variety of exhibits excels the shows of previous years and also that the people of Victoria have been hard upon the management of the fair that supports which he believes was due, was the opinion expressed by Mr. George Sangster at the conclusion of the year's fair Saturday. Mr. Sangster for the past few weeks has had the "I'm busy" sign out, but it has been during the last four days that the genial secretary has been breaking records in the matter of expenditure of energy. That this energy was devoted to a good purpose he firmly believes though he is too modest to take more than a fair share of praise, attributing the success of the show to the active co-operation manifested by the other directors, the exhibitors and attendants.

While the attendance this year was not equal to that of a year ago, yet financially this year's show was a greater success, more successful more than a year ago. On the other hand the great increase in the number and variety of exhibits calls for a decided increase in the price of fund, and Mr. Sangster believes that if he can make the fair show an even balance sheet he will have done his duty.

But the attendance, he states, should have been larger. As a matter of fact Saturday, a more or less off day with many Victorians, did not make as good a showing as Friday, the matter of paid admissions, a though the climate conditions were far better.

Mr. Sangster wished particularly to express his thanks to the exhibitors, especially those who came from out of town points. These exhibitors have been greatly hampered by the lack of adequate transportation facilities, but next year it is hoped to have better arrangements made. His thanks are also tendered to the people of the city who attended the fair.

Illustrating the cost to which exhibitors are put in arranging their exhibits, paying wages, transportation charges, and the many other incidental expenses, he stated that probably the aggregate amount so spent was not less than \$100,000, while the price money did not amount to a tithe of that amount. He believes that the public should appreciate the fact and by their attendance at the fair make it worth while for exhibitors to show their wares and products.

Mr. Sangster has requested the various judges to submit to him in writing just what they believe can be done to make the annual fair better and bigger than ever. As they are men who are experts in their several lines and have wide opportunity of seeing what has been done elsewhere, any advice which they are able to give will be of benefit to the local association. Mr. J. D. Farrell, of Seattle, who has always taken a keen interest in the Victoria Horse show and has always been a heavy exhibitor is now evolving some ideas which he believes will benefit this department of the fair. Mr. Sangster was loud in his praise of the good work done by Mr. Farrell. Of the attractions Mr. Sangster pointed to the fact that it would be difficult to secure anywhere else more amusement for the price charged here. While the circus was not a paying proposition from the standpoint of the association, it evidently afforded a large part of the amusement.

Cameron Lake Service.

Because of the necessity of complying with some formalities the E. & N. railway company has introduced a through service to Cameron Lake until next Tuesday morning. This announcement was made from the local offices yesterday afternoon. The train leaving Victoria on the morning of October 10th will go through to the point mentioned, passing Wellington at 1:10 o'clock and reaching its ultimate destination at 3 p. m. This service will be repeated throughout the winter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

No Clue to Murderers.

Superintendent of Provincial police F. S. Husey, has received from Chief Constable Colin Cameron, at Revel, information to the effect that the search after the murderers of Frank Julian, an Italian, who was found murdered near that town on the 24th inst., his slayers being believed to be members of a Black Hand organization, has come to naught. Chief Constable Cameron states that the three Italians who were held as suspects have given good accounts of their movements and have been released. The whole ground in the vicinity of the murder has been gone over again without a single clue as to the identity of the murderers being secured.

To Be Heard at Vancouver.

Another murder case has been added to the docket for the Vancouver assizes, this being that of Alphonse Richer, from Prince Rupert, particulars of which were given in the Colonist of Friday last. Richer has been brought to the Terminal City to await trial. He admits that he and Heudon had a quarrel. Some time later he was handling a little 22 calibre rifle, he says, when it was accidentally dis-