

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A SPLENDID ASSET

The first time you see a lot of our young boys together in any centre of population, take a good look at them. You will see, if they at all representative boys, as fine a collection of splendid youth as the world can show. If you think about them for a little while, you will realize what these fine fellows ought to be able to do in this magnificent country in which they have the good fortune to begin their lives. If we have the best country in the world, we also have the best-looking lot of boys in the world, and they are not only good to look at, for we have seen that, when brought into competition with the youth of other parts of Canada, they can do more than hold their own. Of all the assets of British Columbia, there is none equal to its growing boys.

This reference is not merely local. In fact it was suggested by a group of young Vancouver lads seen on the streets of that city yesterday. They looked so full of splendid promise that they seemed to be at least as worthy of mention as the discovery of a gold mine, especially when we recalled the heartening picture presented by the Boy Scouts of Victoria as they gathered last Sunday afternoon on church parade.

Just one other point in this connection. Are we seniors doing the best that in us lies to prepare the way for these lads who are to be our successors? Are we building provincial prosperity upon a solid basis? Are we encouraging the development of a sound public spirit? In short are we doing our duty to those to whom we must leave this land of promise as an heritage?

AN OBJECT LESSON

This is not an advertisement. It is the statement of an object lesson. Not so many years ago that very many of our citizens remember the time, a well known resident of Victoria was carrying on business in this city in a modest way, attending to it with care and enterprise. As time passed and his sons grew up they went into the business with him. In the course of time it occurred to him that in the prosperous city of Nanaimo there was an opening for a branch of his business, and when Vancouver began to grow great, he sought and found an opening there, so that today the firm of D. D. Spencer, Limited, is established in three cities, and is carrying on a business of great and rapidly increasing magnitude. As none of the firm knows that this article is being written, we are not in a position to give data as to the floor space of their several establishments, the number of the employees on the pay-roll, the value of the stock carried or any other of the details which we have no doubt very many people would find exceedingly interesting. Just now we are not concerned about these things, for what we wish to speak about is the lesson which the growth of this business has for the people of this city. That lesson is that we do not have to import men of enterprise and business ability, and that if our own people would seize the occasion, which bountiful nature and a rapidly growing population have placed and are continually placing within their reach, the country could be developed after a fashion of which none of us has ever dreamed. We hope the Messrs. Spencer will pardon the use we are making of their names and of their business success. They have furnished the public such a conspicuous example of what well-directed energy can accomplish in a short time from moderate beginnings, that their business career is in a sense public property. May we add that we hope it will be long continued?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In woman suffrage, as in everything else, "Britain leads the field." Several of the United States and the Kingdom of Norway have tried the experiment of giving votes to women, but this is only a sort of skirmish. When the British House of Commons sits down to consider seriously the extension of the franchise to women, we may take it for granted that a new era in the movement is at hand. It is true that the measure introduced does not contemplate universal woman suffrage, and is not likely to be passed through Parliament just now, but it is the first step that counts, and when once the vote is given to some women, there is no valid reason can be given why it should not be granted to all women. If every adult man is competent to vote, because some adult men are, it follows logically that all women are if some of them are. Many persons think that adult male suffrage is a mistake, but no one in a position of prominence has had the courage to say so. There is not the least use in supposing that, for the present, the vote will be restricted to the case of men, and so we suppose we may as well make up our minds that it cannot long be restricted in the case of women, if it is granted to them.

at all. There is, however, a possibility that if the vote is given to women, a very unexpected result may be brought about, and that there may be a restriction of the right of franchise in respect to both men and women. Women draw certain lines much more strictly than men do, and we are by no means sure that woman suffrage would not tend rather to conservatism than to radicalism.

The great objection taken by most men to the woman suffrage movement is that the very great majority of women do not want the ballot. If it is thought advisable to grant it upon them, it will be the duty of women to exercise their new political function, and we believe they will in a short time do so with at least as much interest as is exhibited by men. We never were of those who contend that women are not competent to decide questions of national importance. There is too much evidence to the contrary. In the several lines of activity into which women have entered they have displayed equal ability with men. If allowance is made for the limitations within which they have been compelled by custom to confine their efforts. As a matter of fact women have a natural aptitude for politics that is by no means confined to the relatively small number of them, who in one way or another manage to keep in the limelight.

The objections to woman suffrage are those which arise out of the physical nature of women and the place that they must of necessity continue to occupy in the social fabric. We do not say that those things which relate to this aspect of the case would not in time adjust themselves so that there would be no clash between the duties which a woman owes to society as a wife and mother, and those which she may assume as a voter. We are not arguing the case for either side, but only presenting a few thoughts upon it. The argument is often made that, as in the last analysis force lies at the basis of the national fabric, the right to control that fabric ought to rest with those who are prepared in emergency to contribute that force. There is a good deal in this argument, but we do not think it is conclusive. There are also certain lines of activity in citizenship for which it seems as if women were constitutionally unfitted, but we are not sure that this is a valid objection to giving women the ballot. The question has become a live one, and it will hereafter have to be discussed seriously.

SLEEPING CARS

The Pullman Car company, objecting to the reduced rates for service on the ground that it will cause great loss and is applying for an injunction to prevent them from coming into effect. This is a matter that concerns Canadians as well as the people of the United States. An Eastern railway president was once asked why Pullman cars were operated by an independent company, and he replied: "In the United States we have to make some allowance for public opinion, even if it is silly. If the railways put on cars like the Pullman every passenger would think that, in a land where we boast of equality, every passenger ought to ride in those cars; whereas if an independent company operates them, the railway companies can wash their hands of any responsibility in the matter." Just how much truth there was in that explanation we shall not undertake to say, but we think it correct to take the position that it is the duty of railway companies to provide passengers with clean, decent and comfortable accommodation, and that this branch of the service ought not to be in the hands of an independent company. For a railway company to say it will haul passengers for a certain distance for so much money, but if the passengers choose to ride in Pullman cars, that is their business and they must expect to pay what the Pullman company sees fit to demand, has a logical sound, but as in practice the application of the principle creates a burdensome monopoly, it cannot be allowed to govern the operation of the railways. Certain railways, notably Canadian lines, operate their own cars of the Pullman type. They take the position that they will carry a passenger for a certain sum and give him certain accommodation, and will carry him for a larger sum, with give him better accommodation, and so we have the whole gamut of charges from the colonist car, up through the first-class day coach, the tourist car, the ordinary sleeping car berth to the drawing room. It is obvious that the person who wishes a compartment to

himself on a trans-continental journey, with all the modern conveniences, including attendance he must expect to pay for it, and no one objects. There is, however, a very general idea that the charges for berths in a first-class sleeping car are too high, and there can hardly be any doubt that the charges decrease travel. What we have now in mind is chiefly the charges for short journeys. If a person feels that he cannot afford the cost of a first-class berth on a trans-continental journey, there is always the tourist car in which he can make an exceedingly comfortable trip. We do not think that there is much objection to the charge for lower berths in sleeping cars on trans-continental journeys, but we do think it is unreasonable to charge as much for an upper berth as for a lower. If upper berths were cheaper than lower, very few people would take them in preference, and if the companies cannot give lowers they ought not to charge as much for inferior accommodation. Moreover, referring now to trans-continental journeys, many persons would take both upper and lower berths, so as to have objection to themselves, if the price of the uppers were reduced. On the other hand the railway companies might object that this would reduce the carrying capacity of their cars, and there may be something in that. But we do not think there is any doubt that to ask a person to pay as much for an upper berth as for a lower is somewhat of an imposition.

It is said that the charges of over-classification on the National Trans-continental Railway have been shown to be without any serious foundation. That is as it may be, but no one has ventured to say that the cost of the route is not very far in excess of what any supposed it would be.

Earl Grey knows a good thing when he sees it, and he also knows how to tell others about it. The brief extracts from his observations published in our telegraphic column yesterday, makes us all prouder than ever of being Canadians and more appreciative of the noble service which the Governor General is doing for the Dominion.

The Rainbow is to be here in September. Now we would like to know how we are to describe this ship, the Niobe and the others that are to be built. Shall we say "H.M.S. Rainbow"? Possibly that would not sufficiently identify them with "Canada." How would it do to say "H.M.C.S. Rainbow"? For "His Majesty's Canadian Ship." There is really something in this matter, and we are quite serious in asking the above question.

The Peace Pipe is a dainty little magazine, published by "Statist and thought" put by "Charles Eugene Banks." We do not know just how to describe this new candidate for popular favor, but its articles are bright and wholesome, and we have no doubt that they will be widely read. The editor aims to present a hopeful, cheerful view of what is best in life. There ought to be room for a publication of that kind.

There is nothing surprising in the disposition shown by certain South American republics to resent the attitude of the United States toward them. This is not the first occasion on which such a spirit has been shown. Some years ago Chile caused it to be understood in no unambiguous terms that she was mistress of her own fortune and would not be interfered with by the United States. The Argentine is equally inclined to resent any interference, and Brazil is so strengthening her position on the sea that there can be no doubt as to her intentions to she change of her own international problems. Uncle Sam's services in the capacity of guardian to Latin America are not likely to be in demand.

A committee of ladies, who have been examining into the condition of the goal in Seattle, report that it is depressing. This is very sad. We do not understand what the people of the Sound City are thinking about that they have not arranged with some of the vaudeville concerns to put the goal on a circuit. It is certainly wrong that a man, whose only offence against society may be that he has killed a snake, should be confined under depressing circumstances. In this benighted part of the world he would be very likely, after reasonable delay, to end his career under circumstances that might be called elevating, a rope being the instrument in such case made and provided. Vaudeville and champagne flowers and luscious fruits are undoubtedly the things which ought to give color to the environment of prisoners.

Shave Yourself

Why spend money on barbers when you can shave yourself safely, easily and cheaply with the new

SAFETY RAZOR

"The Magna" - Price \$3.50
Fully equal to the more expensive Safety Razors, yet we can offer it to you, complete in hand-case, for only \$3.50.

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YOU CAN GET A HAMMOCK FOR \$1.50—OR MORE



Snowy-White Table Linen

ANY HOMEKEEPER WOULD DELIGHT TO HAVE IN HER HOME

We take just as much pride in gathering fine linens as does the homekeeper—and that's saying a whole lot, for there isn't a homekeeper anywhere who doesn't delight in having a goodly supply of snowy white table linen always ready.

We go to a whole lot of trouble and expense to keep our stock of linens up to the highest notch—to give you not only a broad assortment of the best in quality. We buy direct from the leading Irish mills, and in doing this save the middleman's profit. The result is that we are able to give you better quality for the same money and therefore better values.

Just try some of our table linens. See the Government Street window display, then come up to the second floor and see some more.

Table Cloths—Size 72 x 72 in. At \$3.25 to \$2.50

Table Cloths—Size 72 x 90 in. At \$4.00 to \$3.00

Table Cloths—Size 72 x 108 in. At \$6.00

Table Cloths—Size 90 x 90 in. At \$6.50

Table Cloths—Size 72 x 144 in. At \$8.00

Table Cloths—Size 90 x 144 in. At \$10.50

Table Cloths—Size 90 x 162 in. At \$12.00

Table Napkins—A great variety. Priced, per doz., \$1.00 to \$9.00

Don't miss these sets of beautifully embroidered table linen. Set consists of 1 dozen napkins and 1 table cloth—packed in carton. Linen is the very best quality and the work the very best. Don't miss these dainty sets.

Set—Consisting of 1 table cloth 66 x 84 in., and 1 dozen table napkins 18 1/2 x 18 1/2 in. Priced at \$9.50

Set—Consisting of 1 dozen napkins 19 x 19 in., and 1 table cloth 66 x 84 in. Priced at, per set \$7.50

Set—Consisting of 1 table cloth 66 x 84 in., and 1 dozen table napkins 18 1/2 x 18 1/2 in. Priced at \$8.00

Set—Consisting of 1 table cloth 68 x 86 in., and 1 dozen table napkins 21 x 21 in. Priced at \$11.50

GET YOUR FRUIT CANNING ACCESSORIES HERE

Berries are ripe and canning time is here. Don't you want some fruit canning accessories? There's no better place to get such needs than right here. Come in and let us show you a plentiful supply of jars, jelly glasses, rings, tops, etc.

EXCLUSIVE CURTAIN GOODS

You'll note a distinctive difference in our curtain and drapery materials—remarkable and exclusive designs and a superior quality. The colorings are of a better sort and the patterns the very newest.

Those listed here are recent arrivals in the curtain and drapery section of the second floor, and if you haven't been in this department of late you shouldn't fail to investigate at the earliest opportunity.

There's a comprehensive assortment awaiting your inspection and we are always pleased to show such splendid materials.

We have also an excellent range of Lace Curtains—showing dainty patterns in many lines.

Prices start from as low as, per pair, 75c.



ART SERGE—ALWAYS A VERY POPULAR MATERIAL

Art serge has always been a most popular drapery material, but this new "Hopsack" weave is going to make it doubly so. It's a decided improvement over the old style weave and adds to the artistic possibilities of this material.

Come in and see these latest additions and see the new shades in—

OLIVE GREEN DARK GREEN CRIMSON CROWN GOLD BLUE

We shall be pleased to show you at any time and you won't regret the time spent in looking, for these are sure to please.

50 in. at, per yard 65c

LIBERTY ART CRETONNES

In cretonnes the Liberty Art productions have been recognized as the leaders for a long time. These latest arrivals live up to the Liberty reputation in both design and quality. There's a great choice of patterns and colorings offered now. Priced from, per yard, 20c.

ART LINEN TAFFETAS

These taffetas come in the new Fruit, Verdure and Vine patterns. Well covered designs—making this a very serviceable covering for furniture and willow chairs. Liberty effects, 50 inches wide, from, per yard, \$1.00.

ART TISSUE LINEN

This is an unsurpassed, inexpensive furniture covering. Come in those pleasing French floral patterns. Try this superior fabric on some of your furniture. 50 in. wide, at, per yard, \$1.25.

LLAMA CLOTHS—NEW SHADES

We have all the new shades in these Llama Cloths—so desirable for inner and casement curtains. Pleasing, solid colors. Most attractive windows possible through use of these. 52 in. wide, at, per yard, \$1.00, 90c and 80c.

"WHERE THE MOST FURNITURE IS SHOWN AND SOLD"

CAMP FURNISHINGS
AND EVERYTHING
FOR THE SUMMER
COTTAGE

Weiler Bros

HEADQUARTERS
FOR SUMMER
FURNITURE AND
FURNISHINGS

ENGLISH

The story of the Parliament forms no in the study of the Constitution we are details as have had The strife lasted four ous for the valor s began with the battle 23rd, 1643, which th in some advantage tures were shattered, July 22, 1644, and at Naseby in June, 16 to the Scots on May over to the Parliament June, 1647. It was Cromwell to the fro very prominent durin liament. He entere young man, but sub estate, and was re-e time of the passage trance he is quoted I w had not tomorrow and ever." In July, 1642 that the issue before be settled by arms, he possessed at the serv moved a resolution, thoring himself to r soldiers at his own e genius for organizatio conspicuous from the

Cromwell was a descended, it is said, from the royal house considerable means. ter of Sir Henry Bo property. Oliver's ow Henry Cromwell. He being a base upstart have represented. His was not attractive. H him by Sir Philip War Parliament in 1640: plain cloth suit, which made by an ill countr made in a very clea plain and not very de speck or two of blood which was not much. His hat was without a was of good size; his side; his countena reddish; his voice shar his eloquence full of fer my reverence unto that gentleman was very in this we must add that religious convictions, position, full of a com a devoted champion thought. The custom represent him as thorou simply grasping for po that he did not hims with which he inspiri ing it only for the pur their feelings; but while ed the fervor of his men is no longer room for felt it even more than is a religious bigot said of him that he typi any degree of that stalw dependence, which had time of the Plantagane during the reigns of the itself in support of Eliza line, when the freedom threatened and when, as Catholics vied with the resolve to keep the land yoke.

After the battle of M recognized by all the that Cromwell was the hour and in the confus showed himself equal to King escaped from his taken and sent to the Isl escape fired his adherents his cause was not who backed up by the Indepe ly driving the Presbyter numbers that he King, w when in 1648 they w trigring with the King, h to drive them from the By this act 100 of the me of their seats. Thus th was gradually being w The first break in its ras sixty of its members left arms for the King; now i ed, but by the law of the used to be a parliament. "The Rump." In the foll was put on trial, conde The next step was the ab of Lords. A Council of s by the Commons and of the most conspicuous mer lowed in Ireland. The S southward to avenge the Presbyterians and in the the Monarchy. The Wels Later the Scots opened Prince Charles, son of t landed in Scotland in June claimed King. Cromwell moment dismayed. He p in Ireland and Wales with marched against the Scots at Dunbar, and by that tually dictator of Great Bri Parliament to continue in