

The Colonist.

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THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

Only those persons who have recently visited all parts of Victoria and its immediate environs can form an adequate idea of the gratifying progress which the city is making. A recent visitor, who was given an opportunity of doing this, said that he thought the estimate of population, 35,000, must be much too low. He expressed his great surprise at the evidence of advancement observable in every quarter. There is no doubt whatever that Victoria has entered upon a period of very satisfactory growth, and that this growth is likely to be accelerated. The improvement in the business centre are not very notable. The merchants carry more and better goods, but as yet very many of them are content to do business in a conservative and unenterprising way. While it could be wished that some of them would adopt a different policy, there is danger in over-building, and it is better to have too little than too much money locked up in structures which are not revenue producing. During the last five or six years there have been some notable additions to the business centre, but it must be conceded that Victoria is not quite abreast in this respect with most cities of its wealth and importance. One effect of this is that transient visitors do not carry away with them as favorable impressions as they might otherwise. But if our business blocks are not, as a rule, very impressive, the solidity of our business houses is beyond all question, and one of the most gratifying features of the local outlook is that Victoria firms are in excellent shape to take advantage of the expanding trade, which will result from the development of Vancouver Island and the opening of the Central part of the province by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. From the manner in which events are shaping themselves, we think there is every reason to expect that Victoria's prestige as a commercial centre will be greatly enhanced. Quite a number of our citizens were in a hurry to jump to the conclusion that Vancouver had secured such an advantage that competition was not to be thought of. A few years ago such people used to tell us that we ought to make up our minds that this city became a place of residence for people of means and a tourist resort during a few summer months, we had no good reason for expecting anything more. We venture to think that this view is not held by the business men of Victoria, who are able to hold their own against all competitors, and who see in the development of the province promise for the expansion of their own trade.

But the city is progressing along other lines. It is becoming more important as a residential point; it is becoming more popular as a tourist resort. In these particulars the outlook is extremely satisfactory. The great influx of people into the Pacific Province will result in the removal of many of the older residents of that part of the country to the Pacific Coast. They will sell their property to new homes. Only a very small proportion of them will go to the eastern provinces. They will seek, in making exchange of residence, to find a place where the climate is more pleasant than in any part of Canada east of the mountains, and a very large percentage of them will come to Victoria, which, taking one season with another, is unquestionably the best locality from a climatic point of view to be found on the whole coast. In addition to the advantages in this respect, it has close at hand what is certain to be the arena of great industrial and commercial development as will be found anywhere during the next half century. If parents considered themselves only they might select some point out of British Columbia as a residence, but when they have children they naturally desire to bring them up in a land of business opportunities, and this British Columbia is about to become on a scale far larger than it is at present. In this connection it is important to bear in mind how very essential a part educational facilities will play in the future of the residential city. Of these we have many that are excellent, but we venture to suggest the time has come when the people of Victoria should unite in a resolute effort to secure the best of the Provincial University here. With this assured, the future of the city in a residential way would be placed beyond all question. From now on the expansion of tourist travel must be regarded as a business that will take care of itself. The Colonist approved of the grant to the Tourist Association, and believes that the advertising of the attractions of the city ought to be continued indefinitely; but there need no longer be any doubt in any one's mind that the future of this city as a residential point is assured. The only drawback likely to arise will be from the lack of accommodation for visitors. Apartment houses, where summer visitors can get good suites of rooms for a moderate rental, if not already a necessity, will very shortly become so.

The industrial outlook is good, with every prospect of steadily becoming better. There are more industries in and around Victoria than many of us realize, and they are all prosperous. Expansion seems to be the order of the day in this line. The city has before it certain other prospects, into the details of which we shall not go today, and we shall content ourselves with expressing the conviction that the strategic value of this city and Vancouver Island in connection with the development of the Pacific Northwest, including Alaska, and the expansion of trans-Pacific commerce is in a fair way to receive recognition at an early day. The Colonist is always optimistic, but it never felt more good reason to be hopeful of the future of this city than it does today.

HINDU IMMIGRATION

We find in the London Times of April 8, a fuller statement of the results of Mr. Mackenzie King's mission to London than has yet been published. We quote the Times' report in full: The mission of Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada, to this country in connection with the immigration of Indians into

Canada has, Reuter's Agency understands, been concluded. During the past week further conferences were taken place with Lord Elgin, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Morley. There has been the fullest exchange of views between the three governments, and it may now be said that the situation is fully appreciated on all sides.

While it would be premature to state in detail the exact steps that are being taken, there is reason to believe that, as a result of these conferences, a satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of the immigration of Indians to Canada has been found. It may be taken for granted that legislation on the subject of immigration from India is unlikely, but it is probable that administrative measures will be taken to discourage Indians from emigrating to a country where the climate and conditions of labor are so unsuitable to most of the class now arriving in British Columbia. The government of India has already taken steps to notify the officials and people in the Punjab and other parts of India of the labor, climatic, and other conditions in Canada, in order to prevent Indians from being misled by economic statements on the subject. It is realized that the conditions under which emigrants have left India in the past for cold climates are often of a most deplorable nature, and in this direction measures for amelioration may be expected.

Satisfaction is felt in official quarters in London in sending an emissary to this country to discuss the question before taking action itself, and much appreciation is expressed in the manner in which Mr. Mackenzie King has presented the case of his government.

Mr. Mackenzie King, in conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that he was unable to express any views as to the result of his mission until he had submitted his report to the Dominion government, which would not be until after his return to Canada. He added: I should like, however, to take this opportunity of saying that I cannot speak too highly of the cordial and sympathetic manner in which the Colonial, India and Foreign Offices have received the representative of the Dominion government. The consideration of the ministers concerned has alone made it possible during the brief period of my stay in this country to deal with the question in hand in the fullest manner and to effect a complete exchange of views on many sides and bearings of this problem.

Asked to what extent race feeling entered into the present agitation against Indians, Mr. Mackenzie King replied: We fully realize that the Indians are British subjects, and that as such their interests cannot be too fully considered. The Colonist is an economic and not a racial one. In this matter Canada is considering first the interests of the Indians themselves. We believe that the people are entitled to our country, and in any representations which have been made we have been acting on their behalf, and as much as in our power. We congratulate Mr. King upon the spirit in which he has carried on the discussion with the British government. As he has said, the feeling of the people of Canada on this subject is not one of hostility to the Hindus, but is based upon the conviction that in the interests of the Dominion, the movement of laboring men to this country ought to be stopped. The Colonist is very gratified with the manner in which Mr. King has handled the subject. From the very outset this paper contended that the place to stop the influx of Hindus was in India, and this is the course that is to be taken.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

The British government appointed a commission to inquire into the question of the forestry in Ireland, and from the brief synopsis of its report that has been cable to Canada, the document apparently contains much that is of very general value. A very significant statement is that made by all timber dealers in the United Kingdom, to the effect that there is a marked deterioration in the quality of all imported timber. The reason for this is obvious enough. The best timber has in very many instances been cut away, so that the home demand for the higher grades consumes all that is available. We all know how this is. The first operators in the lumber woods will take nothing but the best trees. We are speaking now of the opening of a virgin country. Throughout the forests of Canada countless trees have been cut and left in the woods simply because they were not quite as good as they appeared to be when standing. The history of the exploitation of the pine forests of the eastern provinces was marked by almost reckless vandalism. To a certain extent the same was true of the spruce forests. Only the best was thought worth taking. To a less degree this has been true also of the forests of the Pacific slope. Possibly it is safe to say that more timber has been destroyed, either by being cut and allowed to remain where it fell, because it was not of the best quality, or has been destroyed by fires, resulting chiefly from negligence, than has been used in commerce.

The commission above mentioned recommended the reforestation of parts of Ireland, and doubtless there is a large area in that island which could be better utilized than by being devoted to growing trees. The west part of Ireland ought to yield timber equal to any in the world. In some parts of the eastern Canadian provinces the owners of timber lands have displayed excellent judgment in the preservation of the timber growth, by a careful selection of trees to be cut, but not very much tree planting has been done. We recall a large area in New Brunswick, through which one of the branches of the Canadian Pacific runs. The original forest was burned away, but some far-seeing people caused pine cones to be scattered over the burned area and fifteen years ago there were fine merchantable trees standing where formerly there had been a blackened wilderness. It is perhaps too early to speak of reforestation on the coast of British Columbia, although it might with advantage be begun in places where fires have been early to spread. Through design, the forests were set on fire and millions of trees were consumed. Some of these burned localities might be reforested. We suggest this for the consideration of the government. Reforestation looks to the future, but it is not too soon to begin to look to the future in this matter. The Commission above mentioned was of the opinion that a timber famine is approaching with seven-league boots, and there is no manner of doubt that the time is not far distant when the demand upon the forests of British Columbia will be far greater than it now is. It is by no means pre-

ture to inaugurate the conservation of our existing forests and to begin to plant new ones.

AS TO KICKERS

A great deal of able-bodied "kicking" has been indulged in by some emigrants from England, who recently arrived in Montreal. The accommodations at the immigration sheds in Halifax did not suit them; the delay in the medical examination exasperated them; they did not like the food they bought and said they were charged too much for it; they did not like the weather, for they were not adequately equipped for it; and they were not satisfied with the accommodations at the hotel after their arrival. Wherefore, says the Montreal Star, "they consigned the country, the weather, the people, the government and especially the immigration and railway people to a climate much warmer than that of Canada at the present time." One of them is reported to have said: "If the West is no better than this, we will not remain long in this beastly country."

We mention this matter for the purpose of saying that if people do not like Canada, the best part of it is easy. They may not find things any better anywhere else, but they can do their complaining to other people. For ourselves we are getting just a little tired of hearing the same old story about everything in Canada. What do these people expect? Do they think the government can regulate the weather? Do they suppose that Canada is a land where it is always summer? Do they expect sumptuous apartments prepared for their reception and to be regaled on bouillon, tea and toast and other nice little nourishing dainties during the intervals between more substantial meals? Of course there are two sides to the story. One man says that he was only delayed about two and a half hours by the medical inspection, although several hundred people had to pass examination. Another said that the only ground of dissatisfaction was because dinner was not served on the steamer. There is no doubt, however, that the majority of the party, who came over on the last trip of the Tunisian, were loud in their protests as to their reception in Canada. We notice an attempt on the part of some contemporaries to make political capital out of this; but surely that cannot be wise. The Dominion government doubtless has many faults, but it has no jurisdiction over the weather, and cannot provide what prices restaurants shall charge for food and what the quality of it shall be. The unfortunate part of the matter is that people, who are dissatisfied with what takes place on their arrival in a new country, are usually difficult to please subsequently, and they suffer accordingly. The same may be said of the suspicious eyes and make themselves and all who come in contact with them disgusted. But we do not know what can be done about it.

NEEDLESS ALARM.

For want of something of more immediately practical value, some of the review and newspaper writers in the Old World are discussing the chances of a war between Germany and Great Britain and what it will imply. There does not appear to be anything in the relation of the two countries which would lead to a war, but it is undeniably a very considerable number among prominent Englishmen look upon hostilities between the two countries as very likely to come about. The danger is supposed to be in the hands of Germany's naval strength, and the supposition seems to be that Great Britain will have to crush the fleet of her rival before the latter can do any harm. The writer in the Fortnightly describes the German fleet as "a swimming apparatus for amphibious power on the most formidable scale that ever existed," and he thinks its object is to enable Germany to land an army in England. But if this is true, it is to be believed that the object of Germany is to build a building strong enough to overcome the British fleet and land sufficient soldiers upon British soil to conquer the country. The only way in which the British government to do this should be done without delay. Our fleet should be called home, and when it has arrived it should be sent with orders to destroy the German navy; no matter where it may be found, Britain can smash the German navy now, and if it is to be only a question of time when the Germans will make an effort to smash the British, the preliminary to landing an army, the only thing to do is to act on the principle that:

Thrice armed is he, who has his quarrel at last.
But four times he, who gets his left in first."

AN OLD-FASHIONED REMEDY.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked his views upon anti-cigarette legislation he said that "parental spanking was better than parental legislation." Thus does the Liberal Premier demonstrate the truth of the old saying that the older a man grows the more conservative he becomes. We always knew that Sir Wilfrid was not a little in a hurry to have himself announce himself as an advocate of the almost forgotten art of spanking. This new illustration of his "sunny" ways is not a little refreshing to the gallant knight, privy councillor, etc., etc. does not go quite far enough. He ought to apply a spanking policy to children in a court, but to have some people entrusted with the expenditure

of the money of the people of Canada, who ought to be taken out to the political woodshed and receive attention in the locality where it will do the most good. The people of Canada would be greatly edified by sound reasoning, caused by a reasonable amount of parental spanking by the Premier. Sir Wilfrid's deliverance as to the efficacy of spanking is full of hope. We venture to suggest that a little Simon Napoleon Parental spanking would not be out of place at this particular juncture in the affairs of Canada. There is also a Young gentleman, who hails from Winnipeg, whose conduct calls for readjustment by means of a well-handled slipper. Spank them all soundly, Sir Wilfrid, and all Canada will pray for more power to your elbow. Indeed, we are not sure that the Premier is not in the position of the Old Woman, who lived in a shoe. He can hardly know what to do with his political family. It is too late, perhaps, to get the children into the broom without any bread, for if the story told by the public accounts is to be relied on, they have already absorbed the bread and butter that are available, but it is not too late to spank them all soundly, and put them to bed, where the electors will be by and bye cover them with honest bellows, and the birds covered in the woods with leaves. But the essential thing is the spanking.

A PROPHECY.

Mr. Charles Herbert Huestis has contributed to the Canadian Courier an article, which he calls "A Nation's Second Breath." He claims that history shows that nations recover what boys call their "second wind," and he thinks that Japan has done so. He then proceeds to inquire the direction in which the world's attention is being turned, and he thinks it must necessarily be in Canada. His reasons for so believing do not specially commend themselves to us. In the first place he says the Japanese cannot move westward because Korea and China are already densely populated. As a matter of fact Central and Northern Manchuria, which are both vast and fertile, are people, but they are not populated. Southern Manchuria is, but in the other Manchurian provinces there is room for many people. There is also a very large area in Siberia, which the Japanese may yet occupy. Mr. Huestis thinks that the Japanese must come to Canada, and that the present feeling of the people of British Columbia on the subject is the most favorable that has been shown in any of the nations of the world. We find no difficulty in agreeing with Mr. Huestis as to the menace of unrestricted Japanese immigration to Canada. If it were admitted, British Columbia would be Orientalized in less than a generation, but we do not share his views as to the fate of our country. He thinks that a white race cannot maintain itself in a country where there is so much sunshine as there is in the Dominion. He draws attention to the fact that the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent were a dark people, but they conveniently forgets that the dark people could not stand out against the white race, and he loses sight of the fact that North America is supported by the Indian population ever was. We do not see why Canada should be less suited to the home of a white population than Europe has been. Indeed, our view is rather that in America and especially in Canada, the white race will find its best development. We think the prophecy in which Mr. Huestis is so sure that the white race will be able to hold its own in this country, but on the other hand it will come about surely enough if we do not insist upon keeping our country for white people.

There was heavy snow in England on Friday and Mr. Winston Churchill seems to have been caught out in it.

Premier Gouin, of Quebec, proposes liberal and subsidize for railway construction. Ontario is giving assistance to such enterprises by way of guarantee. It is drawing near the time when British Columbia will have to move in this direction.

The news from India is rather disquieting, but public opinion throughout the Empire will be in accord with the view taken in England—that Lord Kitchener is thoroughly competent to cope with any situation which may arise.

The federal government has refused to accept the contention advanced in Quebec quarters in England that Canada owes it to the Empire to take those who cannot find work there, without questioning their fitness. This attitude in which will be supported by public opinion throughout this country.

The preliminary draft programme for the Victoria Day celebration is being true and good. We are glad to see that a prominent place has been given to Indian sports. These have always constituted a great attraction, and we hope that this will be fully borne in mind by the committee.

The defeat of Mr. Winston Churchill is not an epoch-making event, but the man, who thinks that a little thing like losing an election will curb the wit of the aggressive son of Lord Randolph, does not know the stuff that the Churchills are made of. The fact that Mr. Asquith did not send him a letter endorsing his candidature looks a little odd, and unless it can be explained, it will rankle in the memory of the defeated minister. It cannot be said that when Mr. Churchill was defeated, the unexpected happened, for as soon as it seemed at all probable that he was slated for cabinet rank, his defeat was said to be well-nigh certain.

Hundreds Have Found That This is This City's Best.

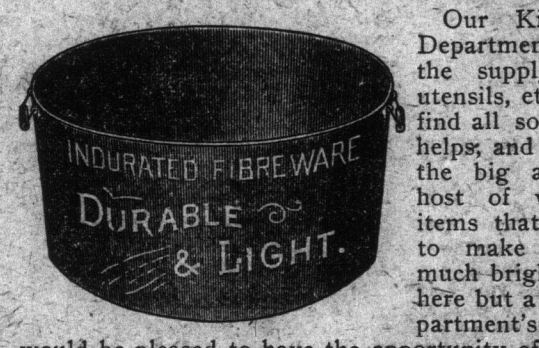
WEDDING GIFT STORE

YES, hundreds have found that there is no other establishment in the town that offers such an immense variety of suitable gift pieces. They have found that there are no limitations imposed upon the person who seeks a wedding present here. No price limitations, because the price range starts as low as a dollar, and from that rises gradually to a hundred or to several hundred. We cater to everybody's wants, and the invitation to look is general. This season's display is the best we have ever gotten together, and is also the largest, but it is advisable to make selections as soon as possible because there are many unduplicated things which are selling rapidly. A wonderful presentation of tempting things, suitable for gifts, await the early caller. Come tomorrow!



Some Laundry Helps From the Kitchen Department

For Those Who Toil at Monday's Wash



Our Kitchen Furnishing Department isn't confined to the supplying of cooking utensils, etc. Here you will find all sorts of household helps, and not the least of the big assortment is the host of washday helps—items that help a whole lot to make Blue Monday a much brighter day. We list here but a few of this department's offerings, and would be pleased to have the opportunity of showing you many others.

WASH BOILERS—Galvanized, best quality, at each, \$2.00 and \$1.75
WASH BOILERS—Copper bottom, at each, \$2.50 and \$2.25
WASH BOILERS—All copper, at each, \$5.00 and \$5.00
"RIVAL" WRINGERS are the best of the medium grade wood frame wringers, and are guaranteed for one year. In two sizes, at each, \$4.00 and \$4.75
"EUREKA" WRINGERS, the original horseshoe iron frame wringers. Warranted for one year. We show four sizes, at each, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00
"UNIVERSAL" are the next best, and are guaranteed for three years, in two sizes, at each, \$5.00 and \$6.00
"ROYAL" WRINGERS, the best made, guaranteed for five years, at each, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00
We can supply Rolls or any part of the above Wringers from stock at once, which is a great convenience to you.
ECLIPSE TUB BENCHES, Each \$2.25

CLOTHES HORSES—Wood, extend to 12 feet, giving a drying space of 36 feet. Each \$1.50
With drying space of 48 ft. Each \$1.75
With drying space of 60 ft. Each \$2.00
EMPIRE CLOTHES DRYERS, made of selected wood, oil finish. It has 10 arms each 2 feet long, giving a drying space of 20 feet. Can easily be hung against the wall with a nail. Purchase one today. You will find it invaluable in the kitchen. So moderately priced, too. Only 75c
WOODEN TUBS, at each, \$1.00 to \$1.75
GALVANIZED IRON TUBS, will not rust or break, at each, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
INDURATED FIBRE TUBS, at each, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00
IRONING BOARDS, on stands, at each, \$2.00 and \$2.25
SLEEVE IRONING BOARDS, at each, 65c, 85c, and \$1.00
Also many other useful articles to make washday brighter. In better grades and a larger variety than shown elsewhere.

Here's Perfection in Collapsible Go-Carts

Are you interested in a Go-Cart that, while in use is a comfortable and safe cart, and when it is necessary to travel by street car, tram, boat, etc., may be folded and carried as conveniently as a grip? These collapsible Go-Carts are a genuine convenience, and are becoming very popular—this season's sales showing a decided increase over former years. In these, as in all other Go-Carts, there are the "good, bad and indifferent." We have been asked to handle all the principal makes, but we have yet to be offered a style that can equal the one we are now offering you—the "Whitney."

This cart is absolutely the simplest and best collapsible cart on the market. Ideas that are new, novel and entirely different have been applied to these, and the result is a car of superior strength, simplicity of manipulation and compactness when folded. You know, perhaps, what Whitney quality means in the regular style of Baby Carriages. The same superior points are to be seen in these, and the price—well, we are offering you values in this style of cart that aren't equaled elsewhere, and, remember, when you buy these, you buy "Whitney" quality—the product of a factory that has led the Go-Cart world for more than fifty years. Come in and let us demonstrate these carts to you.

COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART

No. 8, 23—Body is steel frame and handle. Upholstering is green leather cloth. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Green enamel finish.

PRICE, \$10.00

COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART

No. 8, 24—Body, wood frame and handle. Upholstering is green leather cloth. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Green enamel finish.

PRICE, \$9.00

COLLAPSIBLE HOOD GO-CART

No. 8, 25—Body, wood frame and handle. Upholstering is green leather cloth, lined. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Green enamel finish.

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Three Low-Priced Styles in "Whitney" 1908 Go-Carts



RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART

No. K, 34, C & P—Body is steel and hardwood, wood front and back, varnished; mattress cushion. Gearing is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener and foot brake. Dark green enamel finish.

PRICE, \$8.00



RECLINING GO-CART

No. K, 5, U & P—Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered; has mattress cushion, lace parasol. Gearing is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener and foot brake. Green enamel finish.

PRICE, \$16.00



RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART

No. K, 45 C & P—Body is reed, varnished; mattress cushion, lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener and foot brake. Dark green enamel finish. Same as cut.

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