

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six Months 50
Three months 25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROGRESS

We have a very interesting letter this morning from Mr. A. J. Dawson, editor of the Standard of the Empire, in which he discusses the interest taken in Canada by the people of England. He says that we are going to witness an exceptionally large emigration from the British Isles to the Dominion this year, in which he only confirms what has been said by other competent observers. He also tells us that there will be many seekers after good investments in Canada. Mr. Dawson believes that some of this increased interest may be traced to the work done by the Standard of the Empire, and in this we think that he is quite justified. That paper has been the means of bringing not only this part of the Empire, but every other part of it, under the attention of the people of the United Kingdom in a manner that secures for it intelligent consideration.

Among other agencies that have been aiding in this excellent work, Mr. Dawson mentions the office over which Mr. J. H. Turner so efficiently presides. Almost every English mail brings us its testimony to the results of Mr. Turner's unceasing and intelligently directed labors. No man knows British Columbia better than he, and no one can possibly be more loyal to its interests.

We have only to repeat what we have already said on more than one occasion, namely that Canada wants British settlers in preference to all others. There are many reasons for this, but only two need be mentioned. Canadians prefer people of their own nationality to assist them in building up in the Dominion a nation that will be essentially British, and they desire to see the great potential wealth of their land in the hands of people from the United Kingdom in preference to its being seized upon by immigrants and investors from foreign countries. We have not a word to say against aliens. As a rule they make excellent Canadians, although it remains to be seen just how good Britishers some of them will become. We would like to see this land of potential greatness always dominated by people of the blood.

THE TIBET AFFAIR

The cablegrams have spoken several times of the occupation of Tibet by the Chinese and the flight of the Dalai Lama. In the press of other news of more direct interest to the people of America little stress has been laid upon this incident; but in England, where there are men who keep in touch with the progress of events of Asia, the step on the part of the Chinese government is regarded as one of the most significant that has taken place in any country in recent years. It is generally known that China has exercised suzerainty over Tibet for a long time, but the control was almost nominal. Tibet is a long way from Peking, and Chinese authorities have a very convenient way of not seeing things at a distance, when to pay attention to them would occasion trouble. How long things would have drifted on in the old way no one can tell, but when Col. Younghusband reached Lhasa a few years ago, and the Dalai Lama fled at his approach and took refuge in territory within China proper, the Peking authorities saw fit to regard it as an abdication, and although he returned with full authority from Peking to reestablish his authority a clash occurred between him and the viceroy of the nearest Chinese province. In consequence an expedition was sent to overawe him, and it entered the Dalai's capital and he set out for the borders of India for the alleged purpose of making his way to the Chinese capital and claiming the recognition of his rights. The Chinese were no sooner in possession of Lhasa, than they began to institute reforms, the chief of which, so far as has transpired, is the abolition of the Buddhist monasteries. These institutions are the basis of Tibet. No one knows how many of them there are, but they are numerous, and they contain from one thousand to five thousand monks each, whereby not only is a very large proportion of the able-bodied male population kept from works of usefulness, but the remainder of the people are taxed heavily for their support. Those who are in a position to judge see in this step the dawn of a better era for Tibet.

But the Chinese expedition is remarkable not only for its possible results. It is even more significant for the manner in which it was carried on. Hitherto a Chinese military expedition has been regarded as a case of "much ado about nothing," but this stands on a different footing. The force consisted of 20,000 men, and it must have traversed nearly, if not fully, a thousand miles in reaching its destination that is after it had passed beyond the confines of the part of the Empire which is fully

under the control of Peking. It was a splendidly drilled and admirably equipped force. Perhaps no expedition even in modern times ever set out with a better equipment. To show the thoroughness of the arrangements, we may mention that the force carried along several wireless telegraphic plants, to be used in order to keep in touch with Peking in the event of hostile tribes cutting the telegraph wires. The force was six months on the way, proceeding with deliberation and making its power felt by all the nomadic people encountered on the route, so that when it reached Lhasa it left behind it an effective demonstration of the power of China. No nation could have done better than China has done in this matter. The achievement gives some indication of what she may be expected to do on a larger scale, if occasion demands.

GERMAN AMBITIONS

Dr. Harms, Professor of Political Science at Kiel University, has recently published a paper in which he very frankly discusses the relations between Great Britain and Germany. He dwells at length upon the wonderful industrial progress of Germany, and claims that it is rapidly taking the lead in this respect and in commerce among the nations of the world. That there is rivalry along these lines between the two countries he admitted, but he says "we (Germany) have no reason to exchange a peaceful rivalry that has been so exceedingly favorable to us for martial rivalry whose outcome is certainly doubtful. He adds: "We should commit an egregious blunder were we to aim at a war with England; we can be so extraordinarily well satisfied with our economic development in the world's markets, but especially with our successes over England, that it would be absolute folly on our part to hazard all this in a war. I repeat with all possible distinctness: we do not need a war with England, and we do not wish it." Having advanced this view Dr. Harms recognized that he would be asked why Germany is building such a powerful fleet, and he answers by saying that it is to keep an open course for the economic development of the country, so that the supply of raw materials or the export of manufactured products shall not be interrupted. He professes to believe that if the British government once really realizes the danger to the commercial supremacy of the country, it will not hesitate to stake the existence of the nation on a war with the hope of regaining it. Therefore he says Germany must have a fleet strong enough not only to prevent an attack, but to be able to meet any attack, and to take advantage of the weakness of the overseas frontiers of the Empire, especially those of India and Canada. He thinks that Germany ought to endeavor to reach an understanding with the United Kingdom similar to that which exists between the latter, and the United States, and for this purpose he says the fleet should be made as large and formidable as possible.

It is pleasant to be able to record that His Majesty's health is restored. Apparently he has been suffering from what is spoken of as "the influenza of 1910," which is about as disagreeable an experience as any person need wish to have.

At a banquet in New York the other day the toastmaster, in honor of several Canadians who were present, proposed the health of "His Majesty King Henry VIII," but the error did not get by the proofreader, who remembered that the present King writes VII, after his name, and so when the report appeared in print, it was to Henry VII. that the toast was said to have been drunk.

The Montreal Witness has reached the conclusion that "a motor car does not harm at all when it is not driven." Evidently the Witness does not own a motor car. But, speaking of motor cars, Sir James Whitney has propounded the doctrine that it is the duty of the driver of a motor car to keep out of the way of a pedestrian, even if the latter is standing still. Sir James proposes the establishment of schools in every city, where motorists shall be taught how to handle machines and be given instructions as to the rights of other people. Evidently Sir James is not a motorist.

The Canadian Pacific proposes to clear a considerable area of land near Cranbrook and to put settlers upon it. This great company is showing itself

to be a very capable colonization agency.

It will be 200 miles from Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass by the route of the Canadian Northern.

Peru has broken off diplomatic relations with Chile. There is no talk of war as yet, but the situation must be very dangerous. When these two republics last tried conclusions with each other Peru got very much the worst of it.

The Revelstoke Mail-Herald thinks it a scandalous thing to deprive judges of the franchise. We venture to believe that the judges themselves do not think so, but recognize that they ought not to vote seeing that they may be called upon to determine which of the candidates may be entitled to seats in the House.

The Portland Canal Miner thinks the Department of Mines should give some attention to people who stake claims in the snow. It is not easy to see what the department can do about it, any more than it can prevent prospectors from staking barren claims on the solid ground. It would hardly do to have a close season for staking so that alleged prospectors would keep out of the mountains when the snow is on the ground. When a person is asked to invest in a claim staked in the winter time he ought to know enough to make inquiries about the snow.

The Nanaimo Herald says that Mr. E. B. Skinner, of that city, is about to start what may be the largest poultry farm in Canada. He has fifteen acres on which he proposes to raise 10,000 fowls a year. He is going to install a 12-compartment incubator, each compartment having a capacity of 500 chicks, so that when the whole machine is running he will, if successful, turn out 6,000 chicks at a time. Mr. Skinner will have the advantage of having a market that half a dozen such poultry raisers as he would be could not hope to supply.

The idea of Colonial representation in the House of Lords does not appear to commend itself to the Marquis of Lansdowne. He sees difficulties in the way of securing suitable representatives. There is a great deal in this. A Colonial member of the Lords ought to be a man of wealth, leisure, talent, and aptitude for public life. If he were not wealthy, he could not afford to attend the sessions; if he were not a man of leisure he could not spare the time. If he were not a man of ability, he would be incapable of dealing with important questions. If he had no aptitude for public affairs, he would be a square peg in a round hole. Men possessing the above qualities are not found on every street. We do not think the people of the overseas Dominions have any special wish to be represented in the House of Lords.

The farmers are now blamed for the cost of living, which recalls a story. Once a man awoke in the morning with a dark-brown taste in his mouth and a general feeling that he was uncomfortable, and he soliloquized as follows: "I can't account for it. Let me see. I had dinner as usual, and I only drank a quart of champagne. Yes, I did take a dash of whiskey and soda, but that was to help digestion. Then I went to the theatre. It was a four-act play, so I only went out three times, and I did not take more than two drinks at any one time. Yes, we had a bit of a supper after the play, but I did not eat very much, and I don't remember drinking more than the rest. Then we dropped into Jack's and his wife made a Welsh rabbit, but I only ate a little, and only took one drink. That's all. No, by Jove, I ate an apple just before I went to bed. That's what did it. By George, I knew it was, something."

President Taft says he hopes to be able to see his way to extending to Canada the advantage of the minimum United States tariff. He sincerely hopes that he will be able to do so. From our point of view the claim that the United States is discriminated against by Canada, because certain treaties and trade agreements have been made with other countries, is utterly untenable. The United States comes under the operation of our ordinary tariff, which was not framed with the object of placing the United States at any disadvantage. Other countries have seen their way clear to make trade agreements with us, and if the United States has not done so, that is surely not our fault. The Washington authorities have been invited to do so over and over again; but instead of accepting the invitation they have sought to affect commercial alliances with countries, whose trade is not to be compared in value with ours.

How's Your Appetite?

Conspicuous by its absence? You are tired, weak, run-down, nervous. Then you need some good tonic, such as

BOWES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Get a bottle (price \$1.00) here today and you will be surprised how soon it will build you up. Unrivalled after "Laxative."

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
Tel. 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street



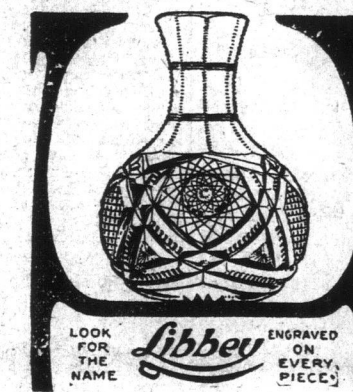
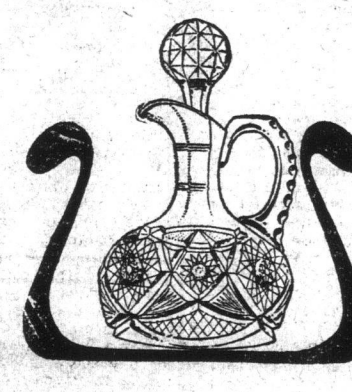
Careful Attention
Given to
Mail Orders

WEILER BROS

Send for a Copy
of Our
Big Catalogue

FIVE FLOORS OF HOME COMFORTS

Come Where the Most Furniture Is Shown and Sold



Send Cut Glass

To the "After-Easter Bride"—Send Libbey

CUT GLASS—of all her gifts, most welcome. You cannot send anything at the price that'll be more appreciated. But let it be "Libbey's." Her first thought will be: "Is it Libbey's?" If it isn't—disappointment. If it is—unrestrained delight. The name is graven in each piece—none genuine without it.

We are the sole Victoria agents for this beautiful glass, and if you anticipate the purchase of a wedding gift, we strongly advise that you see our magnificent display in our special cut-glass room.

Libbey cut-glass is conceded to be the World's standard, and our cut-glass room is the finest in Western Canada, if not in the whole Dominion. Don't miss the exhibit.

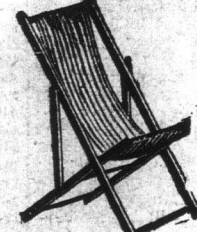
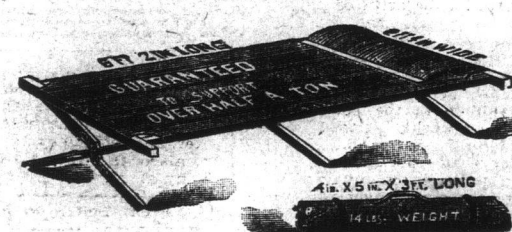
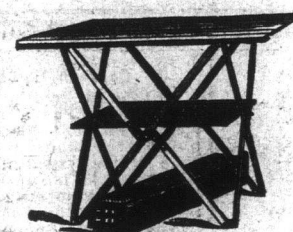
NAPPIES, from, each	\$2.50	ICE PLATES, at, per doz.	\$45.00
BOWLS, from, each	\$8.00	TUMBLERS, at, per doz.	\$20.00
VASES, from, each	\$3.50	OIL BOTTLES, from, each	\$3.50
SUGARS AND CREAMS, per pair	\$10.00	CANDLESTICKS, from, each	\$6.00
WATER JUGS, from, each	\$7.50	ICE TUBS, from, each	\$15.00
WATER BOTTLES, from, each	\$6.00	ROSE BOWLS, from, each	\$7.00
DECANTERS, from, each	\$10.00	KNIFE AND FORK RESTS, from, pair	\$4.00
BUTTER DISHES, from, each	\$5.00	LOVING CUPS, from	\$16.00
COMFORTS, from, each	\$6.00	PUFF BOXES, from, each	\$9.00
FLOWER BASKETS, from, each	\$10.00	HAIR RECEIVERS, from	\$9.00
PUNCH BOWLS, small size, at	\$30.00	LARGE ICE CREAM PLATES, at	\$15.00
FINGER BOWLS, at, per doz.	\$35.00	PERFUME BOTTLES, from	\$7.00

Special Values in China

Cups and Saucers—Dainty Pieces Marked Low

WE have some dainty china cups and saucers, which we have specially priced to clear quickly. The reason for these reductions being that they are odd lines. Some are samples, some are lines we are discontinuing. These special pricings offer you an excellent opportunity to secure some charming china cups and saucers, suitable either for decorative use or active service in the home.

A great many of these come from that famous Aynsley pottery, and are hand-painted. Prices range from 25 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent lower than you would have to pay in the regular way. Come in and get some.



Furniture for Fishermen

Light, Compact, Folding Furniture—Best for Sportsmen

Fishing season this week, and it's too wet to sleep on the ground. But don't let that prevent you from spending the holidays on the banks of the stream or near the lake. Get one of these "Gold Medal" folding beds.

They are the ideal cot for the fisherman or sportsman. They fold very compactly and conveniently, and weigh but little. Strong—the \$4.50 is guaranteed to support over half a ton. Firm—adjusts itself to uneven ground when necessary. Get one this week and use it for fishing, hunting or camping. It is good for years of service. See what we have at \$4.50, \$3.00 and \$2.25

We have other camp furniture—the "Gold Medal" folding sort. Let us show you our offerings in the following:

CAMP CHAIRS, with back, at \$1.00 and 60c	RECLINING CHAIRS, at \$2.00 and ... \$1.50
CAMP STOOLS, at, each, 50c and 40c	FOLDING CAMP TABLES, at \$5.25... \$4.50

Let Us Help You With the Spring Cleaning

We can help you with the Spring cleaning by taking in hand the most disagreeable task—the cleaning of the carpets.

Just phone us and let us take up your carpets, clean them in a thorough manner and re-lay them for you. We do all this for 10 cents per yard. Cost is very little—the labor and trouble saved, a great deal.

If you have some carpets that require repairs, or if you wish to alter some to fit another room, let us make the necessary changes for you. Now is an excellent time to leave these orders.

WEILER BROS

IS UNFAIR TO CANADIANS

Fisheries Commissioner Points Out that Local Fishermen Observe the Laws While Americans do Not

WIPE OUT LEGISLATION UNLESS THEY ACT

If the United States Does Not Enforce the Regulations Regarding Close Season Throw Down Bars to Local People

That it is useless for Canada to protest the sockeye salmon by the enactment and enforcement of fishery regulations, so long as American laws are both inadequate to the situation and unenforced as they are, is the opinion of Deputy Commissioner John Edgar Babcock, the expert of the British Columbia department of fisheries, expressed in his annual report recently laid before parliament, through Hon. W. J. Bowser, his official chief. Suggestively Mr. Babcock holds that the American precautionary legislation for the protection of the salmon are to continue the veriest farce, it would be just as well for Canada to wipe all her enforced and practical legislation from the statute book and permit her own citizens to get all they can in the big fisheries grab game before the season like the fur seal, is exterminated.

"Our fishermen," says Mr. Babcock in his report soon to be published by the government of British Columbia, "are by Dominion regulations restricted to the use of gill-nets in the capture of salmon in the Gulf of Georgia and the channels of the Fraser river which are south of Mission Bridge. Fishing above that bridge is prohibited at all times. Our fishermen are not permitted to take sockeye salmon before July 1 or salmon of any variety between August 25 and September 15, and during the open season they may not fish from Friday midnight to 6 p. m. of the following Sunday—forty-two hours in each week. A force of both Dominion and provincial police, under four power boats acting independently of each other, patrolled our fishing waters during the season. In no instance this year did the officers of either service find the regulations being violated. It is not surprising that our fishermen and canners protest vigorously against regulations which they are forced to observe in competition with more favorable, unenforced regulations on the American side, fully appreciating as they do the greater efficiency of the apparatus which allows the Americans for the capture of salmon and as a result of which a majority of the sockeye annually taken are secured by them, that the weekly closed season on the American law is six hours shorter than ours, and that when fishermen on the American side are arrested and convicted, the fines imposed are much less than the offenders secure from the sale of their illicit catch."

"Unquestionably a very general sentiment exists in this province among those interested in our fisheries that the protective regulations provided for the American waters are 'tenuous' to the international boundary line are not strictly observed. Many believe and advocate that unless some practical measures are adopted and enforced in American waters for the preservation of the salmon seeking entrance to the Fraser river, the protective regulations now in force in our waters should be greatly modified and not entirely repealed. It is evident all considered that under existing conditions the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser river cannot be maintained by protecting them in Canadian waters only, and that the industry will be destroyed."



In a Brilliant of Styles and

Easter is the great turning point—the time when Winter brightness and beauty of spring. The whole wardrobe greets in almost bewildering profusion. Frocks Coats and Vests in models in 1, 2 and 3 Button coats to suit every taste, "Topper" to the stately "Go."

Our display of spring styles the finest—in variety and ever shown.

ALLEN
Fit-Reform

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET