

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

Liberals are blue ruin howlers and narrow-minded pessimists because they call attention to the condition to which the province has been reduced by a too long line of typical Tory governments.

The fact that the banks have refused us further credit at a rate of interest which should be highly remunerative cannot be suppressed. It is already known to the financial world. A special session of the Legislature has been called for the purpose of considering the situation.

The Times has been crying aloud from the walls against the profligacy of our ministers for many years. It has been predicting the very evils which we are at present beset. It has been assailed as an unpatriotic croaker by the men who were plundering the province and by the newspapers which defended them and profited by the partition of the spoil.

We are at last face to face with the inevitable crisis. The deeper the province is dragged into the mire the more costly the work of extrication. There has been one session of the Legislature this year already. Another will commence this week. Result, a further large increase in the overdraft if the large managers will condescend to initial our paper. We shall be compelled to borrow a couple of millions more at an exorbitant rate of interest.

The agents of the financial corporations we absolve from all blame. The fault is all our own. We are in the position we are in to-day because of our own obtuseness, our thick-headed imperviousness to reason. We imagined ourselves superior to the laws which ordinarily govern the relations of men with the money changers, and we are where we are. But then it is not the governments which are to blame. It is the unpatriotic newspapers which persist in advertising the desperation of our case to the world.

If the Liberal party were mindful of its own future and cared nothing for the prospects of the province it would sit calmly by and leave McBride and his followers to their own devices. With the assistance of the Socialists who hold the balance between the parties in the Legislature our affairs would be reduced to such a mess in a short time as would assure power to the Liberals in the province for as long a term as the commercial and general bedeviling of the business of the Dominion by the late Conservative government have assured the Reform party in the federal field. But the Liberals have a patriotic duty to perform. They recognize that in this instance there are responsibilities which must weigh more heavily upon them than any mere matter of party success or failure.

OPPOSITION AND THE PREFERENCE.

The Colonist affects to be troubled in mind about the attitude of the Laurier government towards the Imperial preferential trade policy of Mr. Chamberlain. As our contemporary truly says, the Dominion government first recognized in practice the principles of preferential trade within the Empire. More than that, the late Colonial Secretary holds the promise of the Canadian Premier that if he induces the people of Great Britain to accept of the new policy the matter of increasing the advantage at present enjoyed by the British people in Canadian markets will receive consideration. A pledge has virtually been given that a way will be found of increasing the value of the preference.

That is the position of the Liberal party. The Colonist appears to support that position, but what is the attitude of its party? If it has recanted, the particulars of the ceremony have not been made public. It is true two of the defeated Tory leaders have been lecturing the people of Great Britain on their duty in the present crisis, but they opposed the policy of the government on its inception, and we do not know that Mr. Borden has given them authority to speak in his name.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier having taken the initiative in the movement which will eventually revolutionize the affairs of the Empire, having placed the country of which he is a representative at the head of the procession, prefers to let the people of Great Britain manage their own affairs and steer their own course. He knows what would happen if British statesmen were to take the stump in Canada and tell us what we should do under a given set of circumstances. But our contemporary need have no misgivings about the attitude of the Dominion government. There could be no stronger indication of the sagacity of the ministers in introducing their policy than the fact that their opponents, after testing the effects of opposition for a few years, have been constrained to accept that policy as their own.

As far as Canada is concerned, it has been demonstrated by a strictly business investigation that she has nothing whatever to fear from a tariff war. The war has been carried to the last extremity of governments in the first instance and of bankers in the second has seriously impaired our credit, and therefore we shall be compelled to pay through our pockets for the recklessness, closely approaching to criminality, of our rulers.

DISPOSING OF CANADA.

We expected the case of Canada would receive attention at the present session of Congress. But we did not think it would come up so soon. Why should Mr. Hale assume that the adoption of a preferential tariff within the British Empire would lead to a tariff war with the United States? The Americans are making preferential trade arrangements with all their colonies, including independent Cuba. They have commercial advantages in the markets of Hawaii and the Philippines. Why should they take umbrage if the people of the British Empire take a leaf out of their political book?

As far as Canada is concerned, it has been demonstrated by a strictly business investigation that she has nothing whatever to fear from a tariff war. The war has been carried to the last extremity of governments in the first instance and of bankers in the second has seriously impaired our credit, and therefore we shall be compelled to pay through our pockets for the recklessness, closely approaching to criminality, of our rulers.

As to the spirit in which Great Britain would receive a threat of retaliation in case she accepted the offer first made by Canada and now being followed by all the other self-governing colonies, it does not require speculation. But if she could be cowed by the display of such a rod, then the spirit of the Briton has indeed departed and the day of his abasement has arrived.

What Mr. Hale means by his declaration that the United States will "not invite Great Britain to send Canada to us and join the union," it would be difficult to say. Perhaps the sentence was rather enigmatical to its author. We surmise the orator was not very clear in his own mind as to what he did mean. Perhaps he has very little knowledge of the position of Canada and believes that if Great Britain were to "revert to her head and say "bless you, my children," that would be the end of the matter, and the destiny of Canada would be fixed forever. That would be a great mistake. The people of Canada have absolute control of their own destiny. The discussions on our future in the United States Senate would be ever so much more interesting if the statesmen would inform themselves upon the subject of our present status.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT.

The McBride government, we are told, has not yet had an opportunity by any overt act of policy to justify its existence. And yet it has been in power a good many months, and should ere now have given some sign of active life, not to mention a reforming spirit. There are said to be unexampled opportunities for reform in British Columbia. He that has affected his colleagues with that spineless lethargy which one of his organs has spoken so authoritatively, or must be once again pray for deliverance from the good offices of his friends? Sometimes we are inclined to wonder whether the Colonist has really eaten the leak and unconditionally accepted the member for Dewdney as the leader of the Conservative party. There are indications that it looks for the coming of another.

Whatever the sentiments of our contemporary in regard to the leadership, it evidently regards all the elected members who do not follow the leader as Conservatives. It claims a great victory for the Conservative party; it regards the fact as established that British Columbia is a Conservative province. Such a conclusion can only be reached on the assumption that the Socialists and the Labor candidate were elected as supporters of the government. Our neighbor sang a different song before polling day. Then it roundly abused the extremists or radicals of all denominations, and placed the responsibility for their existence upon the Liberals. The Socialists and labor men had been cold and encouraged by Liberal leaders at Ottawa and elsewhere until they thought they were entitled to all the privileges accorded only to the Tories in the old days—they actually aimed at sitting in representative assemblies.

Apparently the ban has been removed. The sentence of ostracism has been reconsidered. The outcasts have been taken to the bosom of the rulers by divine right, the despised and the highly esteemed will mingle together in sweet accord for the purpose of vindicating the claim that British Columbia is a Conservative province, and that McBride is the ordained chief of the well-assorted combination. And the people will look on in wonder and amazement, and ponder over the extraordinary evolutions in British Columbia's political affairs. They have beheld some unexpected maneuvering for position in the past, but the latest strategic disposition is the most marvellous probably in the political history of British Columbia. That is, granting that the overtures of the distressed government have been accepted by the Socialists and the Labor representative. All that is known definitely is that if the members all voted in the House in accordance with the principles upon which they were elected, with the assistance of the member for Nelson (who will give good reasons for his position) the government would not be permitted to transact anything but necessary business. There will have to be an accounting for acts some day, of course, but the changes in British Columbia are so sudden that representatives probably depend upon the conditions being entirely changed on the next appeal to the country.

The Socialists have repeatedly boasted that the cause they advocate can best be served by keeping Conservative government in power. They say the more corrupt the administrations, the more inefficient the governments in all countries, the sooner the day of the great economic millennium will dawn. That is one of the great principles underlying their propaganda. On that ground Mr. Hawthornthwaite will be amply justified, admitting that his constituency remains in the clouds for an indefinite period. But we hesitate to believe that the member for Nanaimo has any understanding with the government. The matter will soon be put to the test.

HARD TIMES.

Hard times have descended upon the United States, judging by the tone of some of the articles in American newspapers. We are sorry for more reasons than one that our neighbors appear to be in danger of suffering from the consequences of fast living. But why should they desire to drag us in as partakers in their misery? There are no signs of industrial stress in this country as yet. There are no people writing to the papers and advising their neighbors that the affairs of the world have gone so far wrong that there must be retrenchment all along the line; that the world is crowded with workers, and common sense measures must be taken to reduce the population.

President Roosevelt is being held up to ridicule not only by women of advanced ideas, who say he knows nothing of the pains and penalties attached to the rearing of the large families he favors, but by economists, who declare there are more than enough people in the world already to do its work, and that the evils of over-production are becoming more pronounced every day. One man thirsts for information, and asks the newspapers "what can people in moderate circumstances, who are at the present time raising a family, look forward to for their children? The boys as they grow up can't become farmers; as they public lands are all gone, and a farm that he can make a living on is entirely out of a poor man's reach. Neither can the boys go into business with limited capital, as by the way things are going now by the time the boys become men there will be no small traders left. It is the ambition of most parents to give their boys an education, but of what avail is that? There are thousands of college graduates hunting for jobs to-day. And plenty of men with fair education and intelligence are working in Chicago for boys' wages." Let them all come to Canada. The times are not hard here. There is plenty of land for all who aim at becoming independent and are willing to labor to that end. We are told the union of Canada and the United States is inevitable. Well, we are willing to annex as many of our neighbors as are willing to come over and join us on the understanding that industry is the foundation upon which success is laid.

Just before he left for the coast to attend to his important legislative duties, John Houston paid his respects to Hon. Richard McBride as follows in the Nelson Tribune: "I have been placed at the head of the Conservative party with all the responsibilities that are involved in that position. . . . How can I surrender that position to another selected not by the majority of the party, but by the Lieutenant-Governor? The above is a written declaration of Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., who was elected leader of the Liberal-Conservative party at Revelstoke in September, 1902, and who is now a member of the legislative assembly and in a position to lead the Liberal-Conservative members-elect. Richard McBride has at no time been the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, in or out of the legislative assembly, because of having been so selected by a majority of the party. If he has such a position it is because he was so selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, and not by the Liberal-Conservative party. It is Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., Attorney-General, prepared to demand that it is his right shall be given him? Did he mean what he said in the words quoted above? Or is Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., a shuffling, Janus-faced political trickster like Hon. Richard McBride, who is to-day the figure-head of the Joly-McBride government?"

Wife—John, you don't mean to tell me that you shot this poor little bird with that great big gun? Husband—Yes, dear; I'm sorry to say I had to. I couldn't get near enough to put out on its tail.

THE "DANCING DEWYISH" AND THE TRUTH.

To the Editor:—Your leader of the 24th shows up the "evil spirit of intolerance" that actuates the Colonist in yesterday's issue it "wallows in the mire after the habit of certain evil spirits we read of" that, entering into a herd of swine, rushed headlong to destruction. They weren't all destroyed. The "one" every statement of the Colonist says: "The cut published in the Times of the 18th Nov. was simply a crude forgery of the cut published in the Colonist on the 9th Dec., 1900. Mr. Sorby retained the title and the Colonist cut in his doctor's reproduction. It reads: 'Part elevation of retaining wall and platform.' Why did Mr. Sorby not cut out the 's' in his reproduction?' I did not do it. I handed the cut to the Times untouched. It is an exact reproduction, as far as I know. Where is the forgery? The Colonist wants to get away from its own production. The "lying spirit" has got quite the line run through from the original. It has so far made on this matter, where that statement differs from mine, is a distinct lie, deliberately put forward to deceive its readers with the purpose of evading the issue. I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the original proposition was to run the platform through from end to end, and that this is clearly intimated in the Colonist's illustration put before the public. Had it been otherwise, the centre would have made that matter clear. There is no other reasonable object to be gained by reproducing the two ends (exactly alike) that show every line run through from the original. It says the small scale plan shows two distinct platforms. How many people referred to the sketch plan with the larger drawing before them? That plan was published in the Times, and the "wild-cat" scheme ever started, hatched between the Colonist and Mr. Hayward. Everyone knows that a large scale drawing is to be preferred in all matters of detail to a small general sketch.

We all have a vivid remembrance of a well known personage dancing about the platform at the city hall like an infuriated being, yelling mad—mad—mad. The Colonist is trying to pose as telling the truth is about as correct as securing on china painting. It is too utterly foreign to its habit of living.

THOS. C. SORBY.

A UNIONIST'S CHALLENGE.

To the Editor:—As there are a number of "knockers" organized to disrupt the unions holding charters from the American Federation of Labor, the "knockers" are misrepresenting the principles of the A. L. U. and using underhand methods to break up these organizations. I challenge any opponent to debate on this subject: "Resolved, That the A. L. U. offers more protection to its members than any other labor organization, and is the only industrial organization of labor that can combat the combination of capital."

A few of the false statements made re the A. L. U.:

1. That it is a Socialist organization, which is false.
2. That it is distinctive. It is the only industrial organization of labor in existence.
3. That it is a political organization. This is also false, which I can prove.

Now, if these "knockers" have any manhood left, let them put up a debate with me. My ability as a debater is very limited, as I am only a common every day working man. Surely if they are honest they will meet me in debate, otherwise, they must appeal to the rank and file of the union men to judge between these "knockers" and myself, as I am always prepared to defend the splendid organization of which I am proud to be a member.

AN AUTUMNAL MEMORY.

James B. Adams in the Denver Post. When the sun is shining gray and the earth is turning brown, And the leaves in golden showers from the trees are falling down, Memory on its silent pinions wings away toward the golden years of our lead its golden days.

When the sun of youth was shedding on our lead its golden days, We can see the shocks of fodder standing just as when we left, See the yellow old cow pumpkins lying thick upon the ground, Hear the hick'ry nuts come falling from the grand old shellbark trees, When their limbs were softly shaken by the figures on the breeze.

We can hear the turkeys gobbling in the barnyard 'cross the lane; Hear the humming of the threshers pounding out the golden grain, See the yellow old cow pumpkins lying thick upon the ground, With the stubble of the cornstalks sharply lodging their round.

But the sweetest music that came to our boyish ears, Music that has clung unto us through the intervening years, Was the music that was started by the antics of the breeze— Hick'ry nuts a rattling downward from the shaggy shellbark trees.

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We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Ligozone and Give it to You to Try.

Ligozone—liquid oxygen—is the only product that can kill germs in the body without killing you. No man knows any other way to destroy the cause of any germ disease. It is new to America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For that reason we make this remarkable offer. We will buy the first bottle and give it to you if you need it. We will do it willingly, gladly, to convince you at once and forever that Ligozone does kill germs.

We spend 14 days in making each bottle of Ligozone, and the result is liquid oxygen—the best thing in the world for you, yet certain destruction to disease germs, wherever the Ligozone-laden blood goes.

We Paid \$100,000 for the rights to Ligozone for America. We tested this product for years in the most difficult germ diseases; then we bought these rights for the highest price ever paid for a scientific discovery.

We paid that price because Ligozone does what all the skill in the world cannot do without it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. The best physicians, the world over, employ Ligozone alone for germ troubles; and any physician who doesn't is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Just Oxygen. Ligozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple

was a "drag on the wheels of progress," the speaker said he was content to act as a drag on an "engine which was running down grade against all signals."

Lord Goschen moved and Lord George Hamilton seconded, the following resolution, which was passed by an overwhelming vote: "This meeting, while prepared to consider in a friendly spirit any measures the government may submit to parliament in special session for mitigating the effects of hostile tariffs, is of the opinion that strenuous opposition should be offered to any fiscal policy involving the protective taxation offered and the establishment of a general preferential or protective system."

How Speech is Received. London, Nov. 25.—The speech of the Duke of Devonshire last night has given the free trade party the keenest satisfaction, it not having been expected that he would take such a decided attitude on the question.

The Daily Chronicle calls the speech epoch-making and one of the most powerful deliverances of recent years. The Daily News says: "It is the most uncompromising declaration in favor of free trade that has emanated from any man outside the Liberal ranks."

Great attention is given to the Duke of Devonshire's practical relinquishment of the leadership of the Chamberlain, and to his query as to how long the Conservatives would be content to allow the former colonial secretary to assume all the duties, privileges and responsibilities of the leadership.

The Daily Mail, a partisan of Mr. Chamberlain, calls the Duke of Devonshire a "Little Englander," and says that his speech looks very much like a bid to the Liberal leadership.

WELCOME TO BUNDER ABBAH BY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA. Bunder Abbas, Persia, Nov. 25.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, who is on a tour of the Persian Gulf, was welcomed here by the governor of the Gulf ports in the name of the Shah. Speaking to a deputation of British tradesmen, Lord Curzon expressed the hope that friendship with the Shah would be strengthened and deepened.

The Duke urged that the policy of the government must be more clearly defined. At present it is indefinite. He had tendered his resignation because he couldn't be representative of the government in the House of Lords and express unqualified confidence in the policy of the cabinet concerning which he had grave misgivings and insufficient knowledge. He had been assured that a moderate use of the proposed power of retaliation would be made by the premier. With certain limitations, much might be said of the policy of retaliation, but it would only make matters worse. In addition to the existing hostile attitude against themselves they built up walls which would prohibit and restrict the importation of goods which, for their own advantage, they took from other nations.

The Duke said he was opposed to the taxation of food because he thought such taxation was the keynote of the entire policy, to which he took exception. Should the price of food be raised, some compensation must be given to the workingmen. He recognized the great services of Joseph Chamberlain. He was prepared to prove that Mr. Chamberlain's Glasgow budget would entail a tremendous loss to the consumer, while the enormous expenses would be increased 10 per cent. He believed that no greater fallacy has ever been produced than that prohibition or restriction of imports from abroad would increase the profitable employment of capital and labor at home. The country was prospering everywhere, yet Mr. Chamberlain asserted that only stagnation existed. Alluding to Mr. Chamberlain's charge that he (the Duke of Devonshire)

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE. Court Refuses to Allow Witnesses to Name Those Who Were Really Responsible. Vienna, Nov. 25.—Reports received here of the trial at Kishineff of persons connected with the massacres of Jews, say that the court absolutely refused to permit the mention of the names of any persons not actually accused, even when the witnesses for the defence represented that the prisoners were the tools of more intelligent and responsible agitators, whose names they offered to give.

The military commander of the district testified that he had aarrison of 5,000 men in Kishineff, but took no action. He had no orders from the governor. When, however, he feared the massacres would then use his troops and speedily restore order.

A dispatch to a London news agency reports desperate fighting at Warmbad, western Africa. The rebels captured the town, killing four Germans. Subsequently the German field force of 150 men expelled, after a severe struggle, in expelling the rebels and occupying the town.

MUSICAL TREAT STORE NE

A FAMOUS ORATOR IS BEING

Haydn's Immortal "Credo" Given Next Wednesday About the Great C

As is now well known, the magnificent "mustard" will be rendered on the evening of Dec. 27. The soloists for the occasion are Grace Helen Bradley, Wash., soprano; A. T. G. tenor, and Herbert Taylor, bass. Mrs. Gleason the alto part in the quartet will act as organist. The band will act as orchestra. Burnett, pianist, and D. small house will accompany the pieces. The addition of adjutant will most certainly valuable assistance, and out more fully the extra of the gifted composer, Haydn.

"The Creation" was first London, Eng., in April, 1798, and was adapted to the theme. The next week Mr. Hicks has well balanced chorus of everything points to a concert next week.

In his "Dictionary of Haydn, Dr. Rieman author of that excellent work. "The first impulse toward string quartets came from V. Furnberg, who arranged performances at his atelier. Haydn wrote his (nat) in 1790. In 1790 he prepared for him the director of the private band Morzin at Lukavec, near Herzdin, with a salary of 200 florins, could vent setting up a house of choice was an unfortunate wife—Maria Anna, daughter of the Emperor, and Viennese, quarrelsome, bigoted void of musical intelligence. years Haydn bore the brunt of the marriage, which was, in fact, a failure. In 1791, in his first symphony (No. 10), Haydn may not actually first to write symphonies quarettas, yet not one of them, Sammartini, Gossec, etc., that particular form of the concert quartet.