

Twice-a-Week Times

Published every Tuesday and Friday by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED. JOHN NELSON, Managing Director. SUBSCRIPTION RATE. By mail (exclusive of city) \$1.00 per annum. DISPLAY RATES. Per inch, per month \$2.50. CLASSIFIED RATES. One cent a word an issue. No advertisement less than ten cents. NOTE—A special rate is quoted where an advertisement is carried in both Daily and Twice-a-Week.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS AND ISSUES

The Ottawa correspondent of the Times, who is in a position to speak with knowledge, telegraphed yesterday that the House of Commons would be dissolved shortly and that the elections would be held in about two months' time. As our readers are doubtless well aware, two more sessions of the present Parliament might be held, as its constitutional term does not expire until the spring of the year 1910. If the government were animated by no other desire than that of a prolongation of its tenure of office, an appeal to the people might be postponed until a more convenient season. Canada, in common with all the rest of Christendom, is passing through a period of depression in trade. It is true the times are not so dull in this country as they are in the United States or upon the northern part of the continent of Europe; but there is a lull in business, due to some extent to a partial failure of the harvest of last year and to a greater extent to commercial sympathy with the situation in countries with which our business relations are most intimate. It is a fact established by experience that in times of depression there is a tendency to find fault with governments, to saddle them with responsibility for conditions with which they have no more to do than have the celestial bodies in their movements through space, and not so much to do as the regularly recurring seasons.

So we say that if the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were moved solely by a desire to retain power it might have postponed the general election until times had improved, until the existing temporary depression in business had passed away—something which may be expected to come to pass long before the death by effluxion of time of the present Parliament. But the opposition, which determines issues, has challenged the government to test the strength of public opinion. It has deliberately obstructed public business in the House of Commons upon a plea that the Laurier administration has lost the confidence of the country. It has formulated charges of wrong-doing and misfeasance in office; it has alleged graft and maladministration in some of the public departments. In not a single instance any of these charges been proven. I founded either in connection with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway or any other public work of importance, as readers of the Times, and the Colonist also, know who followed the melancholy case of Major Hodgins and his allegations, first formulated through and elaborated dressed in the columns of our contemporary. In view of this attitude of the Conservative party, the government has decided to place the issues definitely before the people, to lay the actual facts as distinguished from allegations before the tribunal which makes and unmakes governments and parties, and ask it to pronounce judgment.

We have the most complete confidence in the result of the appeal which will shortly be taken. We welcome it in the firm conviction that the judgment will not only have the effect of permanently silencing the tongues of men like Foster, of unrepentable reputation, whose whole political stock in trade is slander, but will confirm in power a Premier who is first in the esteem of his countrymen and one of the best—if not actually the best—Imperial statesmen of the present day—a man against whose character, public or private, the most malignant of his political enemies dare breathe a word of suspicion. We venture to predict that the triumph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a result of the elections of 1908 will be the most pronounced, all the "circumstances considered," of his public career.

REFRESHING, VERY.

It is refreshing to read an appeal for a two months' fight for clean government in Canada in a newspaper which defended the extraordinary Kalen Island deal. There was an example of clean government, if you like. The whole of the site of what will be one of the great cities of the Pacific Coast was delivered into the hands of notorious persons from the United States to be handed over to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. Ministers of the Crown directly mixed up in the malodorous transaction, and the name had been a scandal not the least of the Conservative party. It is an issue which should receive the deepest consideration of the people of Canada, and especially of the people of Western Canada, who claim with justice that the cost of living is already too high, and that notwithstanding increased wages the problem of making ends meet is a very perplexing one. The Conservative party, realizing that it is best these things should be hidden from the people, is endeavoring to conceal its fiscal position behind a great cloud of so-called scandals in connection with administration of departments. But it has not succeeded, in Ontario the farmers have been aroused to action by the insatiable greed of the manufacturers who are supporting the Conservatives. They have formed

Indeed we understand that the individual who has been selected to manage the Tory campaign in British Columbia, the political boss who names candidates and directs issues, is none other than the principal figure in the Kalen Island land iniquity and the Caron share deal. He will doubtless mount the platform shortly and plead for the return of candidates pledged to support pure government and high political ideals. As we have said, it is indeed refreshing to stand up and listen to sage admonitions and altruistic dissertations from men who have been dismissed from office for the basest kind of conduct and from newspapers which have defended their conduct. The campaign in Victoria in particular promises to be one of the political curiosities of our own times.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

It turns out now that the opposition to Premier Scott of Saskatchewan was financed by the Roblin-Rogers organization in Winnipeg, which, like the McBride-Green combination in British Columbia, has money to spend on federal and outside elections. Here is what Premier Scott himself has to say: "As I pointed out at Saturday night's meeting, it will scarcely be possible, after the exposures and confessions of this campaign, for Mr. Haultain any longer to wear a non-partisan cloak. But for the desperate use made of the forces sent hurriedly to his aid in response to the appeal he sent to Mr. Borden the first motion he learned of dissolution Mr. Haultain would have carried only five or six seats. They made it really a federal party contest, and their organization centre was not Regina, but Winnipeg. On our side the Liberals at Ottawa left us entirely to our own resources. They did not raise a finger to assist us. In fact, I did not ask them to do so. When I was at Ottawa in July I gave them no hint of my intention as to the elections. I requested no aid and they offered none. It was too late in the campaign before I became aware of the forces Mr. Borden and Mr. Rogers of Manitoba were throwing into Saskatchewan against us to allow time for our federal friends to do anything to offset them. I did not bother, therefore, to ask for aid. It was an unequal contest in that respect, but the outcome is all the more satisfactory to me."

DUTY OF THE WEST.

The people of Canada, and particularly the people of Western Canada, are not particularly concerned, on the eye of a Dominion general election, in the prospects of success of any political party. But there are principles at stake as between Liberalism and Conservatism which are of special importance to the great body of the people in this western section of Canada. In the House of Commons, just a few days before prorogation, Hon. George E. Foster inquired, on behalf of a clique of Eastern manufacturers, whether it was the intention of the government to increase the duties upon woollen goods. Mr. Foster, who would probably be Finance Minister in a Tory administration, complained on behalf of his clients that they were being ruined by the competition of British and German manufacturers of the class of products mentioned. The inference to be drawn from this high protectionist's remarks was that if he had the power, the petitioners he represented would be given "adequate protection." The protection they enjoy at present ranges from 25 to 50 per cent, according to the country from which the consumers of woollens. In this country draw their supplies. The position of the consumer therefore is that he must pay about one-third more for goods which are essential to his health and his comfort in this country than he would be required to pay if the market were absolutely open to the competition of the world. If he buys Canadian goods the 25 or 50 per cent. bonus, as the case may be, goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. If he buys British or foreign goods, the tax goes into the Dominion treasury. Yet the manufacturer says he is not receiving "adequate protection." He wants to be in a position to put at least half a dollar in his pocket for every dollar's worth of goods he sells. And he wants the market all to himself. He would have competition from outside sources completely eliminated. He claims he cannot exist unless his demands shall be complied with. The Conservative party has virtually pledged itself to meet his desires.

That is the situation at this day as between the Liberal government and the Conservative party which claims to possess in an eminent degree the genius of government. It is an issue which should receive the deepest consideration of the people of Canada, and especially of the people of Western Canada, who claim with justice that the cost of living is already too high, and that notwithstanding increased wages the problem of making ends meet is a very perplexing one. The Conservative party, realizing that it is best these things should be hidden from the people, is endeavoring to conceal its fiscal position behind a great cloud of so-called scandals in connection with administration of departments. But it has not succeeded, in Ontario the farmers have been aroused to action by the insatiable greed of the manufacturers who are supporting the Conservatives. They have formed

a league for the purpose of more effectually combating the demands of the high protectionists. They point out that in these days when there is a general uprising against trusts, combinations and guilds whose objects are rooted in public spoliation, the return of a protectionist government in Canada would be one of the greatest calamities that could possibly befall a country which has realized by experience in the last dozen years the benefits that follow relief from fiscal oppression. There is no question that the agriculturists of the Northwest will join in this eminently sane movement. The consumers of British Columbia, who include all classes of the population, would gain less and lose more than the people of any part of Canada by a reversion to the old discredited order, should heartily cooperate in this twentieth century crusade, and vote for decreased rather than increased taxation. They ought to realize above all others in Canada that the abolition of the British preference or any measure of a kindred nature would be antagonistic to their best interests. Doubtless the leading men of the Conservative party would prefer, in the pending campaign, to keep their fiscal policy hidden under a bushel. But they cannot keep dark the fact that the party is under bondage to influences which would bleed the people of the country white under the force of providing certain industrial leeches with "adequate protection." This is a matter of fundamental importance to the people of the West and of other sections of the country, who would necessarily be the principal contributors to the gaping pockets of high tariff beneficiaries. As the Hamilton Times pertinently remarks, the Toronto News interprets Borden's Halifax platform as declaring for higher protection for the woollen men and more taxes on the consumers. Not all Tory papers are so eager to appear as advocates that the people should be required to pay more than \$7,000,000 a year for the protection of the Canadian woollen men. Perversely, however, are usually more extreme than their party. The News says "the ruin of the woollen mills under the Fielding tariff and the refusal of the government to consider the dying conditions of the trade constitutes a fair ground of criticism against the Administration," and it presents Mr. Borden as demanding higher tariff taxes for their benefit. Does it think that the men who are ordered to pay \$5 duty on a \$10 suit in order that the woollen men may grow rich should become enthusiastic in their advocacy of doubling up that tax? It is perhaps just as well that the Australian Islands are a long way from the United States. The contrast seems to entertain a very high opinion of Americans and American institutions. They copied the United States system in the political constitution of the great Commonwealth. A slight acquaintance might lead to a petition for annexation, but a fuller acquaintance might also result in sincere repentance. We hope it is true, as reported, that the Canadian Pacific Railway company and its employees are coming together in amity, and that there is a bright prospect of the unfortunate strike being brought to a speedy end. This is no time, with the greatest crop in the history of the country about ready to be taken to market, for our principal railway to be crippled in its operations. Buenos Ayres is also feeling like making a noise or an appearance like a big nation. It is going to have battleships and torpedo boats built. The navy may never be put to any other purpose than furnishing employment for British shipbuilders. But in the present condition of trade that is something.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Foreign demand for American iron and steel during the year ending June 30th was the largest on record, amounting to \$138,982,182, against \$115,530,871 in 1907 and \$160,984,985 in 1906. The following table shows the important articles exported during the last fiscal year, and amount with a comparison with 1907.

| | 1908 | 1907 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Billets and ingots... | \$2,399,148 | \$2,628,556 |
| Steel rails... | 8,903,982 | 8,384,241 |
| Steel pipe... | 3,496,461 | 4,519,776 |
| Structural iron and steel... | 7,683,230 | 6,554,818 |
| Wire... | 8,849,384 | 8,482,074 |
| Builders' hardware... | 15,280,328 | 15,014,708 |
| Metal working machinery... | 8,696,235 | 9,389,056 |
| Sewing machines... | 7,724,139 | 8,062,518 |
| Locomotives... | 8,628,274 | 9,096,111 |
| Typewriting machines... | 6,495,756 | 6,274,489 |
| Pipes... | 11,273,289 | 8,331,897 |

Europe our best customer, but these products are being more widely purchased throughout the world than ever before. The shipments to Asia and Oceania have shown heavy increases. The output of railway equipment in British North America and South America made large purchases during the year. The progress of iron and steel exports has been quite remarkable. The 1908 record total of \$138,982,182 is the top point of a notable progress in the last decade. In 1900 such exports were \$121,913,548, whereas ten years previous the total was but \$25,542,368. In 1880 the value sent abroad was \$14,716,824, and in preceding years comparatively very small amounts. The increase in such exports since 1900 is practically 39 per cent.—Bradstreet.

The J. B. A. A.'s double crew that will compete at Vancouver is composed of Bendrodt and C. H. Thompson. Both are in splendid form, and are looked upon as sure winners.

THIRTY BUSHELS PER ACRE ON THE AVERAGE

Visitor Back From Trip to Brandon Tells of Desire to Live Here

That thirty bushels per acre on the average will be the extent of the crop in Manitoba at an average of \$1 per bushel with 15,000 men already in the country between Moosejaw and Brandon and more en route to handle the harvest, is the report brought back to the city by S. J. Miller of the Imperial hotel, who returned here two days ago after a trip through the wheat country as far east as Brandon. The estimate made by Mr. Miller is on actual sight and from sample threshing which he has witnessed, and given good weather, the harvest will this year be round thirty bushels, or twice the average of past years. Mr. Miller went through to Brandon with the remains of D. C. McKinnon, who recently died here after a prolonged illness, and after attending to the estate of the deceased, which amounted to some \$75,000. He spent some time visiting the district surrounding, journeying for thirty miles south, ten miles north and twelve miles west of Brandon. Every direction gave the same results. He tells of sample threshing that were made of wheat which gave thirty-three bushels, and others in like proportion. Dealers say Mr. Miller is at the present time offering as high as \$1 per bushel for crops of 900 and 1,000 acres. The general opinion among the farmers is that there will be an average of at least thirty bushels for the season. Help is flocking in from all parts of the country. Prosperity is seen everywhere, all the hotels in the towns passed through are full and all towns appear brisk and prosperous. All trains are loaded to the limit with harvest hands. Mr. Miller was surprised to hear so much talk in the east of Victoria, especially among the wealthy class of farmers, who are disposing of their investments to come out west and locate permanently. All the farmers whom he left there eleven years ago are now, he says, prospering in the way of wealth, who claim they have made the money in the last eight years. Between Rapid City and Brandon he estimated from reports received by him that there are 500 farmers who are negotiating the sale of their lands to journey westward, and in the mouths of all is the name of Victoria. He answered dozens of inquiries personally as to the desirability of residence in Victoria and found all with whom he met eager to learn more of the western portion of Canada. On the train he accompanied a party of Americans who were looking over the situation with a view to investment, and a comparison of reports elicited the information that they had heard nothing but the best, wherever they had been. They were especially pleased with the manner in which the C. P. R. had looked after them in sending them out over the surrounding country on tours of inspection.

BANK DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Union Bank of Halifax, quarterly, 8 per cent, payable 31st August. Bank of Montreal, quarterly, 10 per cent, payable September 1st. Canadian Bank of Commerce, quarterly, 10 per cent, payable September 1st. Quebec Bank, quarterly, 7 per cent, payable September 1st. Farmers' Bank of Canada, half-yearly, 4 per cent, payable September 1st. Bank of Toronto, quarterly, 10 per cent, payable September 1st. Bank of Hamilton, quarterly, 10 per cent, payable September 1st. Home Bank of Canada, quarterly, 6 per cent, payable September 1st. Merchants Bank of Canada, quarterly, 10 per cent, payable September 1st. Union Bank of Canada, quarterly, 7 per cent, payable September 1st. Bank of B. N. A., interim 80s. per cent, payable September 1st. Banque d'Hochezag, quarterly, 8 per cent, payable September 1st. These rates are all per annum.

WARBURTON HAS A SPLENDID RECORD

He Was Formerly Champion in the Brigade of Guards.

The boxing contest which the Fifth Regiment has decided to put on on the evening of Labor Day in the Drill Hall promises to be one of special merit. Warburton who is to meet Saunders in a contest for points of 15 rounds of 3 minutes each has a splendid record. He served three years with the Coldstream Guards before coming to Victoria and is now on the reserve list. It is but suitable therefore that his appearance here should be under a military organization. While a member of the Coldstreams, Warburton held the middleweight championship for the Brigade of Guards. He enters the ring at 152 pounds and is well versed in all moves of the game. He is a native of Kilmaronock, Scotland, and has a good record in other lines of sport. He is an oarsman and will be remembered as taking part in July sports here with signal success. His athletic qualifications are shown by the fact that at a recent meet here he entered the hop step and leap and won first. He covered 41 feet 9 1/2 inches at the time while the B. C. record is said to be only 45 feet. In this connection Warburton is anxious that the Sons of England should put this event on on Saturday so that he might have the opportunity of maintaining a try for the beating of the record. In addition to the fifteen round contest between Warburton and Saunders the management will put in several other boxing events and hope to have a good prize list to offer.

SPORTSMEN ENDORSE LONGBOAT PROTEST

Objection Was Taken After Runner's Entry Was Made.

Montreal, Aug. 26.—At the meeting of the executive of the federation last night, the action of Leslie H. Boyd, its representative on the Olympic games committee, in protesting against Tom Longboat's entry to the Marathon race, was unanimously endorsed. In explaining his action, Mr. Boyd said the protest was made simply on the ground that Tom Longboat had competed at an unsanctioned meet in Canada. It was lodged only two days before the race, and then only on the assurance of the assistant secretary of the British Olympic committee that his entry had been accepted, and that Longboat would run notwithstanding any protests. So that knowing that a protest could be made without barring Longboat from competing and that the protection of the body Mr. Boyd represented would be fully assured, he felt justified in the action he took in the interest of amateur sport in Canada.

CAMBIE AND HOLLIER WIN MEN'S DOUBLES

Yesterday's Results in the Bankers' Handicap Tournament.

(From Thursday's Daily.) Cambie and Hollier, of the Bank of Montreal, clinched the men's doubles in the bankers' handicap tournament by winning out in the finals at the Belcher street courts yesterday afternoon. Rome and Wilson, of the Imperial bank, were their opponents at the nets, each double having captured two games prior to yesterday. Yesterday's game, as was expected, was a very interesting one, and there were many ups and downs before Cambie and Hollier finally won out by the close score of 7-5. The game was rendered more difficult for the victors on account of them being very severely handicapped. The prizes for this event are two handsome silver cups. Cambie came to the front again in the semi-final for the men's singles, beating his opponent, Dewdney, by scores of 6-4, 6-3. The victor put up a very aggressive game and although Dewdney played well he found it very difficult to keep the ball out of his courts. The final in the men's singles will probably be pulled off on Saturday, when Cambie will take on McDougal, also of the Bank of Montreal, who has been playing a very fine game throughout.

SEATTLE TOURNAMENT IN FULL SWING

Result of the Matches Played Yesterday Afternoon.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The tennis tournament in Seattle now in progress has attracted many of the best players on the Coast. Included among the number of contestants are several from Victoria. On Tuesday, in the mixed doubles, Mrs. Genge, Victoria, and J. I. Colwell, Seattle, were defeated by Mrs. Parton Swift, Seattle, and W. S. Fliz, Seattle, 6-1, 6-4. Yesterday the matches resulted as follows: Men's Singles. Lukes withdrew from the singles, Pemberton filling in. Pemberton won from Read by default. Freeman defeated Lawe, 6-2, 6-1. Jukes beat Gardner, 6-1, 6-2. Perry won from Andrews, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3. Jordan beat Ridgeway, 6-0, 6-2. Hall defeated Remington, 6-2, 6-2. Moore defeated Myers, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1. Russell defeated Bruce, 6-1. Gilliat defeated Perry, 6-4, 6-1. Bruce-Smith defeated Kelleher, 6-3, 6-2. Bruce-Smith also defeated Hellburn, 6-2, 6-2. Torabough defeated Jordan, 6-3, 6-4. Men's Doubles. Moore and Ballinger defeated Sayles and Winston, 6-2, 6-2; Lawe and Lawe defeated Pemberton and Kirkbride, 6-1, 7-5; Russell and Freeman defeated Kelleher and Andrews, 6-3, 6-1; Jordan and Bruce-Smith defeated Robertson and Murray, 6-0, 6-2; Gilliat and Jukes defeated Strout and Haight, 6-3, 6-1. Ladies' Singles. Miss Bell defeated Miss Butchart, 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. Swift defeated Miss Baillie, 10-8, 8-5; Miss Jukes defeated Miss Danner, 6-1, 6-3; Miss Pooley defeated Miss Kershaw, 6-1, 6-4; Mrs. Genge withdrew, advancing Miss Sully to first round, Mrs. Southard defeated Miss Norris, 7-5, 6-4, 11-12. Ladies' Doubles. Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Southard defeated Miss Baillie and Miss Kershaw, 6-1, 6-4. Mixed Doubles. Mrs. Bell and Mr. Freeman defeated Mrs. Butchart and Mr. Kirkbride, 7-6, 6-1; Miss Morris and Mr. Jukes defeated Miss Jukes and Mr. Fortham, 6-2, 6-2; Mrs. Pitts and Mr. Jordan defeated Mrs. Lawe and Mr. Lawe, 7-5, 6-1; Mrs. Southard and Mr. Russell defeated Mrs. Sully and Mr. Heaton, 6-3, 6-3; Mrs. Langley and Mr. Moore defeated Miss Smith and Mr. Lewis, 6-4, 6-3; Miss Gardner and Mr. Hall defeated Miss Mara and Mr. Pemberton, 6-2, 6-3; Miss Pooley and Mr. Ballinger defeated Miss Baillie and Mr. Thompson, 6-2, 6-2. BRIDGE BUILDERS. We read of the heroes of the battlefield, the ocean, and various other callings, but there is another class of men whose work is also heroic, but who are seldom heard of—men who face death high in the air. They are what the engineer calls "riggers," and are the creators of the world's big bridges and the huge "sky-scrapers" of American cities. Without their bravery and skill the towering structures which span the world's great rivers and gorges could not be put together.—The Wide World Magazine.

HAVE LO NEV

CAPT. HUFF BALCO

Company to Year—Ne Charlott

(From Thu... Capt. G. A. Huff returned Amur last night from Moreby Island, where he was on duty for the whaling company, and was met by Whaling company in conversation to-day Capt. Huff selected as the company's proper waterfall which is constant supply of water level and the giving of fathoms feet of the shore splendid locations. Capt. Huff said had arrangements for the station was also negotiating. If present plans station would be soon. The big ore by da-Awaya mine, completed this week, Huff, and 1,000 to shipmen by ship on Saturday will ship loose of erection of the necessity of sack greasing well and has been common which is expected ore. Capt. Huff, speaking on Moreby Island, a steady increase in population and the sites were being special government the survey of the commenced work site on Monday. OUTLINE PRO FOR MIN Reception Cor Plans for En itors in (From Thu... The programme... Ministry... party, who are a Victoria on the 21 considered at a reception committee of trade building. It was decided very courteous in the town councils Ladysmith, the a few members a should, if possible and the secretary vice the president branch of the institution. It was resolved tion committee of join in extending the visitors. On the morning ber 2nd, there was a session of the institution and metal be discussed. In connection meeting E. Jacobs general reception informed by the state, H. Mortimer to the plenary to the by the western be presented by John of Manchester Geo Kendall, of London 28, Howe, of Am Tuesday afternoon the institute will Honor the Lieut garden party at Some discussion the way to the further official attitude. In this ed out that the Mining Engineers public reception by ernment in addition by the Lieuten they visited the ch the way to the place, to say the coming institution. This view, of a motion, was retary was inst when it received premier to receive present these views consideration. It was the opinion that it would be to the Canadian o trade to jointly a luncheon to the tute, where several men from will be accompan have an opport them. It was also dec the provincial ex in progress at C. A. Genge, R Paterson, J. I. S Turner were ad committee. Simon Leiser, toria Board of cibir, among the Astley, Wm. Bl F. A. Pauline, E. W. H. Trewarthe FOOT E Feet that v Shoes that v Bunions th Be sure and ge powder.

THE MARKET PLACE OF THE CITY The Times Classified Page The Minimum Rate for Classified Advertising in The Times is now TEN CENTS ONE CENT A WORD PER DAY Six Consecutive Insertions for the Price of Four. One Month 50c. a Line. No Advertisement taken as Less than Ten Words. Let the SMALL WANT ADS. Do Your Business