

Twice-a-Week Times

Published every Tuesday and Friday by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATE
 By mail (exclusive of city) \$1.75 per annum
 DISCOUNTS
 12 months, per month \$2.50
 CLASSIFIED RATES
 One cent a word an issue. No advertisement less than 10 cents.
 NOTE—A special rate is quoted where an advertisement is carried in both Daily and Twice-a-Week.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

The Naval question, particularly that phase of it which delights our contemporaries as a hobby, may always be depended upon as a basis for attack on the Dominion government, and yesterday we are treated to another of its characteristic criticisms. Admitting that Admiral Henderson's strictures were made either in ignorance of the facts or else in contemptuous disregard of them, the Colonist goes the admiral one better and attacks the sincerity of the authorities who have the naval affairs of Canada in charge. Admitting the purpose of the government in already beginning the active development of a naval programme by the building of ten warships it says:

"We wish we could feel quite sure that the building of the ten proposed vessels was intended to be the beginning of a series of steps to share in the naval defences of the Empire; we wish we could be quite sure that those who talked about giving a battleship or two to the United Kingdom really believed in their heart of hearts that the time has come when Canada should accept the full measure of the responsibility that ought to rest upon her as the key-stone of the Imperial arch, as a dominion, exposed on two sides to an invading fleet and as a country that expects the Royal navy to come to her help in time of need."

So far as gaining any information from the above as to what our contemporary thinks it is the duty of the country to do immediately, in addition to beginning the construction of ten ships, one seeks in vain for knowledge. It would appear that the country would be safe if the Colonist "could feel quite sure that the building of these ten ships is the beginning of a serious effort to share in the Naval defences of the Empire." The application of the remedy, it would appear, is most necessary in the Broad Street newspaper office, for we also wish the Colonist could feel quite sure about many things which would compel it to be sensible in its criticisms and not act like an irresponsible and capricious faultfinder whose whole argument consists in attacking the sincerity and impugnating the motives of others. The Colonist can make every allowance for the partisan and politically inspired criticism of Admiral Henderson, but it is incapable of treating with common courtesy the government in power and which it must malign at the expense and sacrifice of every canon or reasonable criticism. As nothing short of a surgical operation would ease the obsession of the Colonist, we fear the country must manage to struggle along somehow and risk the awful dangers to which it is at present exposed.

In the meantime the British Admiralty appears to be satisfied that Canada intends to do her share for Imperial defence and has made a beginning that seems to evidence her integrity of purpose. Of course, compared with the Colonist the British Admiralty is not an authority; it is too easily satisfied. It naturally has a much more limited view of the perils which encompass Canada than has the Colonist and is living in a false sense of security. This is proved by the fact that "the Colonist was the only newspaper in Canada that pleaded for the adoption of the Admiralty's suggestion that a first class cruiser should be placed in the Pacific ocean as the nucleus of a fleet unit." If the Admiralty found out after making this suggestion that the Dominion had a plan which was better and immediately approved that plan it is only fresh evidence that the Admiralty has been hypnotized and deceived. The Colonist now seems to be the only living thing that still hugs this plan, and because one of its pet schemes has fallen to the ground it cannot believe in the sincerity of the government or the Admiralty.

It must be very comfortable this hot weather for one to have so good an opinion of one's own opinions.

THE SALIENT POINTS.

It is little more than a month since the Times opened the question of the Fort Fraser land steal, and so devious have been the paths of those who have essayed to defend the actions of the government in relation to the matters connected therewith that, it may be said, the public has lost sight of the salient features of the case. Because of this and because of the numerous applications for back numbers of the Times containing the whole story, we reproduce to-day the substance of the various statements we have made.

The Times attacked the administration on the ground that by reason of the reversal of an order-in-council of April 3, 1911, the province had, in the case of the Fort Fraser lands alone,

lost nearly half a million of dollars. The Times believes that it was because of political and personal alliances of members of the government that the order-in-council of the date named was reversed in its retroactive clause by later order of May 11th. What the Times believes and knows is:

That 42,800 acres of lands in the Ootsa Lake and Francois districts of the province were located by an agent of the government on behalf of three persons who afterward came into the business world as the "ultimate vendors" of these lands.

That in the locating of these lands sixty-seven names were used in order to comply with the regulations, and that these names were obtained, not for the bona fide purpose of purchase or settlement of these lands, but to facilitate the purposes of the exploiting syndicate. That more than half of the persons whose names were used had never any intention of buying these lands nor had they any money to pay for the land, or any disinterested person to put up the money to pay for them in their behalf.

That these three "ultimate vendors" or some person on their behalf had an understanding with some member of the government that these lands were to be acquired under the classification of second class lands and were ultimately to be paid for in full at a minimum rate which was half that established under the order-in-council of April 3, the minimum rate after April 3 being \$5 per acre.

That these lands, being unsurveyed, were illegally and improperly so classified, and that because of the fact that they were unsurveyed and their description as lots or sections was not registered prior to April 3, 1911, no notice of "approval" of the applications for these lands could legally be given by the government until after that date.

That because of these facts the price of these lands fell under the regulation of the order-in-council of April 3. That lands for which applications had been made by other persons—both in small and large blocks—and for which other persons had completed their applications as far as had the ultimate vendors of these Fort Fraser lands were, after April 3, held to fall under the provisions of the order of that date.

That if the Fort Fraser lands were unaffected by the order of April 3 the government made invidious distinctions in interpreting the regulation. That these ultimate vendors, by some person acting in their behalf, negotiated an option under the terms of which they bound themselves to sell these 42,800 acres at the sum of \$5.25 per acre, and that, out of the first sums realized from the sale of these lands the purchasers—not the ultimate vendors—undertook to pay the government a sum approximating \$7,000, the purpose of this payment being to complete the titles to these lands and pay "all sums due the government" on their account.

That while negotiations for this option were pending the order-in-council of April 3 was passed and that on account of that order the negotiations were suspended.

That on May 11th, 1911, the order-in-council was cancelled as to its retroactive clause affecting the minimum price of lands and that on May 13th—two days afterward—the suspended negotiations were revived and notice of exercise of the option was given to the person acting on behalf of those persons called "ultimate vendors" in the option.

That prior to April 3, 1911, the legal firm of which the Attorney-General is the head gave consent to act as British Columbia solicitors for any corporation that might be formed for the exploitation of these lands and that the Fort Fraser Land Company, Limited, of London, did acquire these lands on or before May 31, 1911, by the purchase of all the rights and assuming all the responsibilities of the "ultimate vendors" for the payments due the government to complete the titles to these lands.

That, under date of May 24, 1911, the legal firm of the Attorney-General implemented its agreement, and became the British Columbia solicitors for the Fort Fraser Land Company, Limited. The Colonist stated that the legal firm did not become connected with this transaction until June 8, but in this statement it is either the too willing tool of those who would use its editorial columns to deceive the public or else it is deliberately falsifying of its own accord. The Colonist has consistently fabricated throughout this whole dispute, and the Times has the documents to prove this.

This is the case of the people versus the government in the matter of the Fort Fraser lands. The Times regrets that in replying to the explanations and devices of its contemporary respecting this deal it has been necessary to publish conclusions from the confidential facts, the evidence of which it has in its possession. Nor has the Times executed a "rote face" in the matter of the order-in-council. It criticized the order of April 3 as unjust because it was believed to be unjust to many who had staked land in good faith. It has never found fault with the government for reversing that order. What it has and does unqualifiedly condemn is the fact that the Attorney-General boasted that no matter how unjust the order of April 3 might

prove to Liberals it would not be reversed or cancelled unless it were found to be unjust to Conservatives. The Times followed this with an exposure of the Attorney-General's methods which showed that when his own friends and his own firm, and probably he himself, were to be pinched by its enforcement, it might be reversed even if the province lost \$450,000 by that reversal.

DISTRUST OF RECIPROCITY.

In his Vancouver speech Mr. A. S. Goodeve, M. P., read an extract from Pearson's Magazine which argued that the agitation for reciprocity in the United States was confined to the trusts and combines. This is a most remarkable discovery, and in view of the disclosures made by the New York Herald it seems impossible that it should be true. A conspiracy of bankers, insurance men, brokers, creamery companies, foundries and other corporations was proved to have put up the money to carry on the shamefully deceitful campaign that was conducted in the name of the farmers of the West. Every disclosure of the actuating principles in the anti-reciprocity movement, so far as the popular campaign was concerned, has shown them to belong to the corporations and trust-fattened interests. A few manufacturing concerns in the Eastern states favor free trade material, and are willing to undertake a certain amount of competition for the unimpeded entrance of natural commodities, but these are not aligned in favor of reciprocity; they belong to the agitators for the unrestricted and free trade proposals of the Democrats. They would take the same stand even if reciprocity with Canada were an issue. Mr. Goodeve is unfair in citing these as favoring reciprocity. The statement is but a half truth, or, in other words, the worst kind of deception. But Mr. Goodeve nor any other Conservative platform speaker can help this. It is the last recourse. Writing about the distrust of reciprocity, which some in Canada may feel who are not among the privileged, a Boston contemporary says distrust of it due mainly to the fact that the influences behind reciprocity in the United States are not thoroughly understood. Canada asked repeatedly for greater freedom of trade with the United States, and was refused. Her pleadings for a fair trade arrangement extended over a period of 40 years, and were in vain. Then, and it must be confessed with some gladness, the United States yielded. It became more solicitous even than Canada for a reciprocal agreement. In the meantime Canada had been growing and prospering. The motives of this country were immediately questioned. It could not be, some in Canada held, that the United States government was ready to reverse itself with regard to reciprocity for other than ulterior and selfish reasons. As a matter of fact, the influences that are demanding and forcing reciprocity in the United States are precisely those that have been demanding and forcing numerous other forward movements during the last six years. It is the people rather than the politicians who have brought the reciprocity issue to a head. The very best possible proof of this is to be found in the fact that it is smashing party lines—that it is going to carry in Congress not with the help of the partisan organizations, but in spite of them. Canada need entertain no distrust of reciprocity. The sentiment that is behind it in the United States would do her no injustice.

LATE THOMAS EARLE.

Another of the pioneer residents of Victoria and one who was in much prominence in the early business affairs of the city, answered the inevitable and undeniable summons Friday in the person of Mr. Thomas Earle. His interest in the early history of the city will not be forgotten by those of his compatriots who still remain, and his passing removes another of the human pillars who buttressed the foundations of the present prosperity. The late Thomas Earle was much respected and for several terms he represented the province in the parliament of the Dominion, his place at the head of the poll, testifying to his personal popularity and sterling qualities. At his ripe and mature age his demise adds emphasis to the fact that all mundane affairs and personalities have their periods, but Thomas Earle was one who will often be remembered as one of the middle-era founders of Victoria.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade which was held Friday marks another milestone in the accomplished history and work of this important organization. The annual report, a digest of which appears elsewhere, shows that the members of the board have been alive to their opportunities and also that several important undertakings of the board have been carried to a successful issue. The presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and his address showed that exaltation to the gubernatorial chair has not dulled his interest in or rendered him Honor-indifferent to the commercial progress of Victoria.

Every Description of Summer Clothing for Men and Women at Exceptionally Low Prices

An Opportunity to Buy a Handsome Summer Dress At a Great Saving

One-Piece Dresses in Mulls and Marquisettes at \$14.75, \$9.75 and \$5.75

AT \$14.75 there are many to choose from, in white only, some with Dutch necks and peasant sleeves, others with dainty lace yoke and collar, and three-quarter sleeves, in all-over embroidery, with flounce of mull trimmed with clusters of small tucks, two rows of lace insertion and headed with narrow edging of lace and lace insertion.

AT \$9.75, one-piece Dresses in mulls, lawns and marquisettes. Colors, white, pale blue, pink and tan, made up in many new and handsome designs, including allover eyelet embroidered styles with peasant blouses, Dutch neck, short sleeves, medium width skirt with gores outlined with narrow lace insertion.

AT \$5.75, dresses in mulls, lawns, etc., in colors white, pale blue, pink, tan, in new and very handsome styles. Too many to attempt to describe in detail, but all big bargains at this price.

Neat and Seasonable House Dresses at \$1.25 to \$4.50

There are dozens of neat and serviceable House Dresses in chambrays, ginghams and prints, made with high or Dutch necks, long and short sleeves, plain or pleated skirts in very neat stripe and check patterns and plain colors. They are all strongly made and are worth far more than we are now asking for them. They are, beyond all doubt, extraordinary bargains and the most appropriate dresses for the season. They are light, cool, comfortable and durable.

Men's Outing Shirts and Summer Underclothing at Remarkably Low Prices

OPEN MESH SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in fancy Balbriggan. Shirts have long sleeves, and drawers are ankle length. Colors white, cream, eoru, grey and mauve. All sizes in stock. Special value, per garment \$50¢
 OUTING OR TENNIS SHIRTS, with ordinary collar-band and soft double cuffs, in white and eoru, self mercerized stripe, with separate soft collar and double cuffs. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. July sale price, each 95¢
 CREAM AND WHITE DUCK OUTING SHIRTS, with soft turndown reversible collars and soft cuffs. July sale price, each 95¢
 GREY CEYLON FLANNEL OUTING SHIRTS, with soft turndown reversible collars and soft cuffs. July sale price, each 95¢
 DUCK AND MESH OUTING SHIRTS, with soft turndown collars and soft cuffs. Colors, white, cream, eoru, khaki, grey and blue. All sizes up to 17. July sale price, 65¢

Garden Hose, Meat Safes and Water-Coolers

GARDEN HOSE, made by the Dunlop Rubber Co., in 50 ft. lengths, with couplings all complete. Special, at \$5.75 and \$4.75
 All kinds of GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS, etc., at lowest possible prices.

WATER COOLERS

3-gallon size. Each \$3.40
 6-gallon size. Each \$4.75

To-day we are showing a specially good line of low-priced Safes that should prove to be of interest to those who require something in which meat can be protected from the flies, but cannot afford one of our Refrigerators.

Size No. 1. Price \$2.50
 Size No. 2. Price \$3.50
 All fitted with shelves and well finished.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Hon. Dr. Young also, as acting premier, brought to the meeting the conclusions of the government in several important matters, especially valuable being the figures he submitted showing the more immediate interest of the government in the affairs of Victoria and Vancouver Island. A synopsis of his symposium appears in the report of the meeting and it will repay perusal. The address was received with interest and Mr. Simon Leiser in seconding the vote of thanks to the acting premier stated that it was the best he had ever heard delivered by a premier in the history of the board.

The Times shares the optimism of the acting premier and the members of the Board of Trade as to the assured commercial future of the city of Victoria, though we may be permitted to differ somewhat with some of the methods which have been advocated as

the surest way to realize an early enjoyment of these important developments. The statement of Hon. Dr. Young that nearly four hundred miles of new railways are already under construction or projected for the near future, and that when these are built they will facilitate transportation for that part of Vancouver Island which lies east of Alberni and south of Campbell river, and that a veritable continent lies north of this line which has not yet been thoroughly explored, affords the sanest ground for an established confidence in the future of the Capital city. It is to the opening up of this continent of undoubted wealth in natural resources that Victorians should direct their attention and toward which the government should lend every possible aid. Geographically and in every other right sense the tribute of these in the prosper-

ity resultant upon their development and exploitation belongs to Victoria. If the proper steps are taken by the encouragement of railways and by the exploration and exposure of the unquestioned resources of the interior of the island and if a wise policy of development of these is followed out nothing can rob Victoria of a future that will be a source of pride to the children of our children.

Natural causes will always attend to it that Victoria gets her share of everything that is hers in the matter of trans-continental trade. But Vancouver Island is and should be retained as her natural preserve. It is toward the outlining of a sane, applicable, yet magnificent policy for the development of our own treasure-trove, that we should direct our attention. We think Hon. Dr. Young struck the true note in this connection when he

One-Piece Dresses in Poplins, Serges, Ladies' Cloth and Silks at \$13.75, \$9.75 and \$6.90

AT \$13.75, beautiful Dresses in taffetas, foulards, marquisettes and pongees, in a great variety of rich styles and the latest shades. Some have yokes and sleeves of all-over lace, or yokes of chiffon and net. Skirts in plain gored styles or trimmed with biased bands of material to match.

AT \$9.75, One-Piece Dresses in Panamas, black pongee, also black and white marquisette, including a few foulards, in many exquisite styles. Some have high necks and long sleeves, others with the popular Dutch neck and peasant sleeves; skirts finished with deep knee band of satin or material to match.

AT \$6.90, dainty One-Piece Dresses in all the most popular colors and shades of poplins, serges and ladies' cloth, with high or Dutch neck, long or short sleeves, some fastening down the back; others down the side, front trimmed with silk covered buttons and crushed silk girdle.

Cool and Comfortable Underwear for Women

BALBRIGGAN VESTS, of very fine quality, have short sleeves, medium low neck trimmed with woven lace and threaded with ribbon. Regular 50c per garment. Special July sale price. TWO GARMENTS for 75¢
 CHILDREN'S BALBRIGGAN VESTS, in sizes from 6 to 12 years. Per garment 25¢
 COMBINATIONS in fine cotton or lisle, with short or no sleeves, tight at knee, also in the loose style. Per garment, 85c and 65¢

Seasonable Waists in New and Dainty Styles at July Sale Prices

SAILOR BLOUSES, in linette with turn back cuffs, collar and cuffs faced with cadet blue; patch pocket and tie to match. Fastening down front through box pleat. July sale price \$1.25
 SAILOR BLOUSES with peasant sleeves and turnback cuffs. The collar and cuffs are in plain navy blue, cadet blue or tan material. Are very cool and neat. July sale price \$1.25
 PLAIN TAILORED WAISTS in linette with fastening down the front and finished with clusters of tucks on either side, tucked back, laundered collar, long sleeves and link cuffs. Price 75¢
 LAWN WAISTS with embroidered front neatly tucked, has fastening down the back with clusters of tucks on either side, high neck finished with lace, three-quarter sleeves edged with lace. Sale price 75¢

For Cool and Easy Ironing Use An Improved Electric Iron

THE ELECTRIC IRON is one of the greatest labor-saving household devices. The amount of electricity used in heating the iron is small compared to the time, fuel and labor saved, to say nothing of the comfort of a cool kitchen to work in. This iron is neatly finished, and convenient to handle, the ironing face is heavily plated, giving a smooth working surface, and the heat is evenly distributed. No danger of scorching your clothes or getting a shock. Complete with 6 feet of cable and all necessary fittings and stand—4 pound or 6 pound size. Price \$4.50

PRESS REVIEW

London News on the Anglo-Japanese American Arbitration

London, July 17. The London press of the Anglo-Japanese American Arbitration by their attitude. The Morning Post regards the latter, subject to severe criticisms in regard to the four-vised treaty that proposes to attach its first step would be a revision of the 1894-5 treaty. The same procedure employed if either evaded its obligations such circumstances of bad faith. The time expresses dis- bility of a conflict States and Japan, conclusion of an agreement between those two countries. The Chronicle, sees cause for not- tions. It regards happiest possible shows that Japan contemplating any tenance of friend- United States, and proves that Great seas-dominions a alliance as best interests of the Em- The Times is co- some Chauvinists treaty with disfa of people in the United States and jolo that the great in the Far East strengthened and says the Times, any treaty bring a so large a part of "Looking at the paper," that the with Japan was continued by Lans by Grey, the day foreign statement England's party a alliances with a practicable. We as a condition arbitration and be of the responsible Empire. The Westmin- may be taken for renewal of the J fully considered and had the assent of the over- no slight addition hind it, for when ciated there were tancies on the pa continued by Canada allied the mother c about which was e of some perli to ton. A more m over, has now a situation. The Pall Mall on the same ques longation of the years respite from ing our far easte prize at the very many's challenge the last strain on at home. This ex for co-operation in naval matters a for their armame fruition. At the s presumption that gained the appro- premiers in their with Sir Edward the purpose of wh a moral sedative in generally have a on public opinion as well as of Cana The other paper doubt as to the ad- longation of the all gratulating the gov moval of the spec- British becoming i with the United S welcome the new t way to the conc American arbitrat

DEATH SENTENCE
 Ottawa, July 17. The Cabinet to-day was urged in the National Assembly, now in session at Sault Ste. Marie, for the murder of sentence will be pronounced. The case has exci in Canada and the ing the last two of many thousands of received by the G. Minister of Justice ter, praying for me- The evidence show deliberate one, but suffering under cotion because of her and unfaithfulness. the fact that the w give birth to chi cabinet's decision.

BLACK HAND

Jennette, Pa., July 17. The "Black Hand" to its agent, Geo. I. Ciano, an Italian he letters from the "B" money of Lab- Mrs. Labarto. Ciano entered a stood, lighting a s opened fire with an from the rear of the lighting of the stogy Labarto in a letter- barns were burned horses killed. West's left hand rate and mice can house of the rodents.