

A SUGGESTED CENTENNIAL

be appropriately observed, when it oc-curs in 1914. It is not too soon to think about this and to make up our

minds if the occasion is to be com-memorated. Of course there will have to be co-operation between the peo-ple of both halves of the North Ameri-

can Continent, or a celebration would be meaningless. At the present stage about the only thing that can be done

tween Ottawa and Washington. Mr. Bryce, having been first in the field

with the suggestion, might very pro-perly be entrusted with the duty of

preferably something more in the nature of a pageant than anything

else, or a pageant and exhibition com-

bined. In the hands of the right man

a pageant showing the progress of America in a Century of Peace would

be exceedingly interesting and attrac

with him, and it is said semi-officially

that Sir Charles informed the German



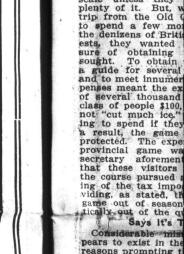


According to Inte -Coast Sports ly Oppose FAVOR MORE RI Suggested Tax C rying Guns End Large M The protection of British Columbia is of vital importance but the problem is bro nently to their atten of the opening of the er the license of \$100 on those who come the Eastern States chase is adequate, or large that it will divis a question often as the replies are most nature. A few days ago th den, Byron Williams, While here he confer of the Vancouver Fis and among other su game, that referred

Friday Septen

GAME LICE

discussion./ The reached was that t government in fixin such a figure was w the comparatively by which the regulation forced. Hunters It was explained b that organization, in terday, that the ma game hunters who of coming to the search of their fa search of their is were wealthy. They to indulge their far and shooting exped scale unless they plenty of it. But, w trip from the Old (



pears to exist in the gun clubs of the co gun clubs of the co the restriction refe stance, at a recen board of trade of Go guide, Manuel Dain that the \$100 licen much. He had conte exorbitant "because restricted from kill certain number of h ed that the Game a ed that the Game a stricting parties of from killing any me and two heads of a big game in one se fee be reduced to \$ Mr. Dainard's red board had mem ment, through the

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the people are reached, and we over-look publications of the class first above referred to, which find their plenty of company, made up of those who have hitherto been disposed to support the Liberal cabinet.

way into the hands of hundreds of thousands of people. We observe in one of these a letter, purporting to

QUEBEC'S POSITION. It must be conceded that there is

have been written by an Englishman in Canada in which he paints an ex-ceedingly doleful picture of conditions general disposition throughout the Do-minion to look upon the province of Quebec as the least progressive part of Canada. As everything calculated to here. He says labor is scarce and wages at the lowest figure. We can appreciate how a man coming from England to the Dominion might find give the public a correct idea of matters relating to the progress of the country is important, we reproduce the following statistics from the Montreal difficulty in getting work, because so many of them are unable to adapt themselves to the conditions existing Gazette. The first table shows the increase of population in Canada between 1891 and 1901. here; but the second statement, which the correspondent makes, namely, that

4 a company of the service of the se

"the Englishman is hated like poison out here," cannot be passed without 1891 British Columbia ... 98,173 152,506 Manitoba ..... 152,506 New Brunswick.... 321,263 contradiction. The ability of the writer of the letter to form a trust-Nova Scotia..... 450,396 worthy opinion on any Canadian sub-Ontario ject may be judged from the fact that 2,114,321 he declares himself disturbed at the Prince Edward Isl'd 109,078 States.

We can picture the correspondent in imagination. He is one of the class, who are represented by the new-The total increase was 538,076. The next table shows the changes in each comer in the following story. A man from the Mother Country was told of the provinces:

Quebec ..... that Englishmen were always treated kindly in Canada, and he replied: "Ain't ye bound to? Don't we own ye?" Of course the tale is an imagin-ary one, but it represents an attitude New Brunswick. ye?

of mind quite common with some of our English friends on their first ar-rival. The writer of the letter prob-

Nova Scotia..... P. E. Island—decrease.

our English Iriends of rival. The writer of the letter prob-ably belongs to this class. He also probably has been brought up in a groove. The Colonist had a call not here are from them it appears that the three Maritime Provinces increased in the aggregate only 13,316, and that On-toric increased less than Quebec. Bri-toric increased less than Quebec. groove. The Colonist had a call hot long ago from a nice-looking young fellow from London, who had been brought up in a line of commercial work, for which there is absolutely no opening here. He had been unable to find employment in his particular line, and so he came to Victoria. "I am told," he said, "that there is plenty of work in the Coloniar" Evilant to tario increased less than Quebec. Bri-tish Columbia's increase was six times as much as that of the Maritime Provinces and seventeen per cent. more than that of Ontario, was only a fraction more than half that of Quebec The Gazette claims that the greatest of work in the Colonies." Failing to get what he was looking for, he exndustrial progress has been made in Quebec, of course disregarding agri-culture, as it claims that the Census of 1911 will show that there are from 7,900,000 to 2,000,000 people living in the great northeastern province. It concludes its article with this sentence, which certainly is not lacking in sed his great disappointment with

hehalf of the claim for better terms, and that was by Lieut.-Col. Prior, who was then in opposition. There are other ways in which this neglect has been exhibited. We do not like to say that our representatives were afraid to make their volces heard in behalf of the province; we do not like to insinu-ate that, as between saving Sir Wilfrid have shown commendable courage and enterprise. The result of their efforts will be closely watched, not only all over Canada; but in every part of the province; we do not like to insinu-ate that, as between saving Sir Wilfrid America. Laurier a little possible embarrass-ment and striving to advance the ma-terial interest of British Columbia, they preferred to choose the former. We shall confine ourselves to the facts, markable canons in the world. The general course of the Peace is north-east, and it enters Lake Athabasca Earl Grey has revived the sugges-tion made by Ambassador Bryce, that the centennial of peace between the United States and Great Britain should

Init ULINIT ULINITY ULINIT Dominion government selected the is to discuss it in the newspapers to 3,500,000 acres to which it was entitled under the terms of the railway settle-ment. In the latest map issued by the it may as well be dropped, if it does, not it may as well be dropped, if it does, not ment. In the latest map issued by the it may as well be dropped, h it does Department of the Interior this area is shown as a block somewhat over seventy-miles square, of which a little less than two-thirds is on, the south state of the river. Speaking of the

side of the river. Speaking of the country between Dunvegan and Fort St. John, a distance of 120 miles, about half of which is in this province, Profeesor Macoun, writing thirty years ago, said: "The trail passes through many miles of beautiful farming coun-try," and again, "It would be folly to a great demonstration of some kind, attempt to depict the appearance of the country, as it was so utterly be-yond what I ever saw before that I dare hardly make use of truthful words to describe it." He adds: "Mr. Selwyn, who made an excursion ten miles to 1901 the northwest, reports a very luxuriant 178,65 vegetation where he was — much greater than he ever saw at Edmon-255,211 331,120 ton or anywhere in the Saskatchewan 2,182,947 103.259

1,648,898 the few settlers, who had lived in the country. There seem to be four causes 158.940 for the exceptional productiveness o

4,833,239 5,371,315 the region. fertility of the soil is high; another is found in the decreased elevation of the country, for the whole surface of the continent east of the Rockies has a 160.363 102,705

92,141 slope to the north from the plateaus of Dakota and Montana; the third rea-80.484 son is to be found in the long hours of 68.626 sunshine, and a fourth is the ample 9,857

undoubtedly entitled to select the area mentioned, it is a matter for regret, in view of the very large contributions made by this province to the federal exchequer, for which there has been no adequate return, and also in view of the fact that the cost of administer ing the district will fall upon the pro-vincial government, that the federal authorities were not willing to surbia side of the boundary line, will take up land owned by the Dominion government, and the local authorities will have to provide roads, bridges, public

But it is too soon to talk of The first thing to be settled tive lans. is as to whether or not the centennia country." A few years ago an attempt was made to discredit this report, but shall be observed in an international way. it was answered by the experience of PARTIZANSHIP RUN MAD We have fairly acute political parti-anship in this country, but we are as One is that the natural mild as sucking doves compared with For the last year or two there has been a perpetual complaint on the part of the opponents of the present government that Germany was being permitted to out-distance Britain in the increase of naval armament, and not a day nessed without some per

not a day passed without some per-fervid patriot calling upon, first Pre-mier Campbell-Bannerman, and after-9,857 rainfall. 9,178 rainfall. 5,719 While the Dominion government was

wards Premier Asquith to save the country from peril. When the King met the Kaiser the other day, Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, was potentate that the British government intended to double German's naval programme. One would have supposed that this would have met with favorauthorities were not willing to sur-render the claim to the land, or, if not, that they did not see their way clear to select a part of it not likely to be settled at an early day. As it is, the first settlers who go into the Peace River country, on the British Colum-ble side of the boundary line will take able commant from those who have been complaining that nothing is done or proposed; but that does not happen to have been the case. The very people, who complained because enough ships were not being built, now