

The Daily News-Advertiser

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THE DAILY NEWS-ADVERTISER

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FRIDAY July 10, 1914.

THE MANITOBA ELECTION.

It will be four years tomorrow since the previous general election in Manitoba. The same administration is in power, though the removal of Mr. Rogers to Ottawa and Dr. Montague's acceptance of office are among the changes of personnel. Mr. Norris is still the Opposition leader. The election of 1910 resulted in the return of 28 Conservatives to 13 Liberals, the majority remaining as it had been in the previous legislature. In the contest one of the most effective Opposition campaigners was Professor Osborne, who had lately resigned his chair at Wesley College, and was a candidate against Mr. Roblin in Doloraine. He is now on the staff of the Manitoba University and is not campaigning, but his place is well supplied by Mrs. Nellie McClung, who, if less violent, is probably not less effective. Two issues have been introduced in this campaign which were not present in the last. The Opposition demands an effective referendum on prohibition, and the government is severely censured for concessions alleged to have been made to Roman Catholics. While the Premier does not admit that he is in danger the school question is doubtless the source of his greatest peril. He will have opposition from some Orangemen and others who have hitherto supported the administration. The extent of this defection will not be known until the votes are counted.

THE OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK INQUIRY.

Two investigations following charges of graft are in progress in New Brunswick. The inquiry into the Dugas charges made in the legislature against the Provincial Government and Premier Lemming has been suspended while Commissioner Pringle hears evidence in the Southampton Railway investigation, which is a federal inquiry and must not be confused with the other. Mr. Pringle's inquiry deals with a branch line subsidized by the Dominion on the usual terms, which provide for graduated subsidies based on the cost of the road at

Trunk Pacific scheme, which, three years later, caused Mr. Blair to resign his office in protest against the contract, and his chief lieutenant from New Brunswick to step into the gap, support the government policy and take over the department which Mr. Blair had vacated. Mr. Emmerson's administration of the railway department continued for three years. He resigned office in 1907, but remained in parliament and was re-elected in 1908 and 1911. In office and as a private member Mr. Emmerson took a large share in public discussions. He was a forcible and graceful speaker, and in his treatment of public questions displayed a good deal of independence and originality.

THE HINDU VICTIMS.

Now that the question of the admission of the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru has been settled every reasonable consideration should be shown the victims. Some of them did not behave well to the immigration officer yesterday, when he went on board the ship with the desire to do them a kindness. But it must be remembered that only the leaders understand what is going on, and the rest depend upon these guides for their information. They have probably heard more lies than a score of interpreters can contradict. When they had clear ocular evidence that Mr. Reid and his department were trying to make sure that they would be fed they became peaceable enough. No doubt the agents or managers who took their money and hired the ship are morally and legally bound to provide for their dupes. But it will be better for the Government not to waste too much time in pursuit of the responsible parties, but to strain a point in the matter of supplying provisions. These deluded people should be conveyed home as soon as possible.

INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

The United States Ambassador in London has felt free to announce the practical completion of the new treaty of conciliation between Great Britain and the United States. This convention belongs to a general scheme of international treaties which provides for the establishment of a commission by the contracting nations. This tribunal or board can be asked for an adjudication of a dispute. The finding has no binding effect but it is agreed that neither party will resort to war until the case is investigated and the commission reports. After the decision the losing party would not be likely to resort to arms. There is nothing to compel a resort to this method of conciliation if neither party desires it, no agreement to accept the finding of the commission, no certainty that the board will agree on a finding. Nevertheless such a remedial system may have a great moral effect. A report by this board would have a certain sanction which in international

Federal force and contained large military supplies, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Three ex-premiers of New Brunswick held successive cabinet positions in the Laurier Ministry. Mr. Pugsley is the only survivor.

At the end of the third round Walter Savage Landor had scored as many points as Colonel Roosevelt in the interchange of invective.

There is a trite saying in some parts of the country that if anything is kept for seven years a use will be found for it. This has been found true in the case of the good ship "Rainbow."

The brief but glowing diplomatic career of Mr. Fred Williams, United States minister to Greece, has closed, and now as a private individual Mr. Williams may assail the European concert to the limit of his vocabulary. It is explained that this amateur diplomat would have involved his country in an awkward controversy if the statesmen of the Old World had not formed the wholesome habit of using him for their mirth.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only
Over the Writers' Names.

The Book of the Pageant—Not a Financial Failure.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:—Sir,—Will you allow me to contradict—with emphasis—the statement that "the book of the pageant" was "a financial failure." The object the compiler had in view was to produce a book representative of Vancouver business life, and, describing for our visitors the city's many attractions. Thanks to the generosity of authors and artists a very "fine and large" book was produced to sell at the low price of 25 cents. So many advertisements were received that they covered the cost of production and had all the copies been sold there would have been a handsome profit. But the copies were not sold. For the benefit of our city, to give it healthy and "bold advertisement," hundreds of copies were given away. To put a few dollars in the pockets of needy people hundreds of copies were sold cheap, so that they could be "peddled" at a profit, and now some hundreds are kept back, as they are inquired for from distant places, where they will be a splendid advertisement for Vancouver. Yet in spite of the generous "free" distribution enough copies were sold to show a profit on the cost of production and "the book of the pageant" was in every way a success.

I have nothing to say on the finance of the pageant beyond this: If the city pays the deficit, it will mean that the citizens who witnessed the great spectacle at the Horse Show building and at the great street parade had their entertainment at a cost, altogether, at about 2 cents per head. Very dear, at the price, was it not?

J. FRANCIS BURSILL.

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