# Singly Allery Store of the State



### LOST PEOPLE

Some people are lost-not in the sense in which many ministers use the term, but lost in a wilderness of crude, undigested ideas, and because they cannot see their way clear they think there is no way. Half the so-called infidelity, agnosticism and atheism in the world is simply the result of a mental condition refrom being lost. There is a "Light which lighteth every man that cometh into 'the world," only a very great many people refuse to look at it. They go hurrying along through life cultivating, as they think, their intelligence, but they are only stuffing themselves full of other people's ideas which can only be assimilated with much thought. Their minds are what might be called intellectual pate de fois gras; they are suffering from fatty degeneration of the intelligence. Such people may ask what other guide mankind has than human intelligence, and it must be conceded that it has no other. Human intelligence may be a poor guide, but it is the best we have. Arms and legs are not nearly as gool to swim with as fins and a tail; but we have nothing else, and so must swim with them as best we can. But there are more sides than one to human intelligence. The surgeon's knife, the chemical test-tube and the microscope are not the only means of investigating the problems of human existence. They are simply the crude devices of men who confine their investigations to things physical, and they cannot deal with things spiritual any more than a botanist can seize the perfume of a rose in his fingers and dissect it with his pocket knife. When we get it into our minds that there are things which we cannot weigh or measure, we will begin to get a glimpse of the way that leads out of mental confusion. There are some who suppose that philosophers have reasoned and physicists have analyzed the spiritual out of existence. All that such investigators have succeeded in doing is to demonstrate that there is "no thoroughfare" along the routes, which they pursue.

A strange peculiarity of these lost people is that they think it an answer to a proposition relating to the spiritual side of humanity to say that it is old. In every other line of human thought the fact that a thing is old is regarded as prima facie evidence for believing that it may be true; but not so in regard to the occult, using that word simply to mean those phenomena, which we are unable to explain by any of the laws of physical nature. As a matter of fact we really can carry nothing back to its ultimate explanation. All that Science has vet done is to discover processes and invent names for them. In every line of physical research, as far as it has yet been prosecuted, there is a stage in which Science must be content to say with Herbert Spencer, "I think I perceive" the finality. The next generation of scientists may devise a way of seeing further into the secrets of the physical world. A generation, that has learned how to talk across hundreds of miles with no other means of communication but "the circumambient cther," would proclaim itself foolish if it thought the time had come when "finis" could be written in any department of human investigation. But this is a digression, for the point sought to be made is that because a thing is old it is not likely therefore to be untrue. There are some people who deny the story of the Deluge, because they say nearly every race has preserved a tradition of a deluge. To any one, except a narrow theologian or an equally narrow philosophical speculator, the fact that twenty races preserved traditions of a deluge would seem to be fairly reasonable ground for assuming that there once was a deluge. It would not prove that any particular version of the event was true; but it would afford reasonable ground for investigation by those who felt any interest in such a subject. Therefore instead of rejecting the story of Noah and the Ark as a fable, and refusing on that account to believe in Christianity, with which theologians have needlessly connected it, investigators ought, if they are able, to examine all the evidence before coming to any conclusion. Very likely if they did so they would find that the event had no bearing whatever upon the duty of man to his fellows or upon his future existence: but that is not very material to the argument, which is simply intended to show that a multitude of witnesses as to the unusual is not proof that the unusual does not exist, but on the contrary, warrants the belief that it does.

We find in the most ancient teachings things very similar to what are the latest conceptions of Christianity. Perhaps all the real difference between them is in the words used to describe them. More than half the disputation in the world is over words. This has been said before on this page, but it is a truth of such importance that it can with advantage be repeated occasionally. Buddha taught the doctrine of Nirvana. Perhaps he quite understood what he meant. In all probability he did; but it does not follow that every Buddhist priest since his time has understood it, and it is quite certain that Occidental dabsters in Hindu philosophy do not. Jesus of Nazareth said, "In my Father's house are many man-. I go to prepare a place for sions . you." Doubtless Jesus knew just what He meant; but it does not follow that those persons, who have since endeavored to elaborate His teachings into a system of theology, understand it. Perhaps if we could find out exactly what was in the mind of Buddha and what was in the mind of Jesus we would see that there was no real difference. Both of them as it was called, had existed for a thousand seem to have been teaching that the ultimate years. Most of those who claimed the title end of human existence is absorption into the had been members of the Hapsburg House, Divine. The dreamy Hinou, the imaginative which reigned in Austria, although in recent-

Hebrew, the practical Westerner will natur- years it had come to be the habit of the Ausally use different words to express the same thought and hence it is the most likely thing in the world that we have drifted far asunder in our conceptions of the same thing. There stands a light on a prominent street corner in the city of St. John, where it can be seen from ships entering the harbor. Seen straight ahead it is white, seen from the starboard side it is green, and from the port side it is red; but it is the same light, and three persons, who saw it each from a different point of view, would be just as much justified in concluding that there was no light at all because it appeared differently, as we are in supposing that mankind has no Light whatever simply because the rays, which shine down through the centuries, does not seem the same from every point of view. Men, who have digged into the ruins of Babylon or into the sedimentary deposits of Egypt, have told us there is evidence that, thousands of years before Moses led the Israelites out of Canaan, or the extreme explanation of Hindu chronology assigns as the date of Buddha's birth, the same theories of human relation to the Divine, the same conceptions of the spiritual as we have today were entertained. The races that held them have perished, most of the work of their hands has crumbled into dust; but through all the ages their thoughts, their aspirations, their longings for the unknown have survived. Will it be contended that, because these things are as old as humanity itself, they must be folly? Surely not. Surely this is a potent "There is nothing reason for investigation. new under the sun," said King Solomon. This is not true because Solomon said it; but Solomon said it because it is true. For example, there is really nothing new in Christian Science If there were anything new in it, that of itself would be reason for rejecting it. If there is anything in that or any other phase human thought, which claims to be new, it may safely be set down as untrue. There are no new truths; all we do is to discover old truths, or perhaps it would be correct to say to discover new phases of the truth.

And now to get back to our "lost people. It is just as true now that by searching God cannot be found, as it was when the Lord asked Job those searching questions out of the whirlwind. This morning open your Bible at the 33rd chapter of the Book of Job. Dismiss from your mind the environment. Never mind whether it is or is not probable that there was such a man as Job, or if the story told of him is true, or if there was any Lord who was likely to answer him out of a whirlwind. Just put the questions to yourself, and after you have done so, take down the books from your library shelves, if you have them, and see whether all the philosophers combined can answer them. You will find that they cannot. And yet these questions only touch the A B C of things. When you have found out this, open the eyes of your own soul. Think! Give the spark of divine intelligence within you a chance to glow, and you will find it will lead you to a Light, which for all ages has shone in the darkness, though "the darkness has comprehended it not.

# AUSTERLITZ

tian campaign, Napoleon speedily made himself master of France. The rule of the democracy had failed. Pressure from without had doubtless contributed to this result, but this to humble her, and for that purpose to strike would have been powerless if the republic had not been founded upon a fiction, namely, that men are in all things equal. Liberty, fraternity and equality are excellent rallying cries, but they apply to no condition of human existence of which there is any record. France needed a strong man, and the strong man was ready. The history of the next few years in France reads like a romance. With a skill that seems almost superhuman, Napoleon so influenced events as to make it appear that the gratification of his ambitions was forced upon him. To the very last he was a demogogue, fooling the populace with phantoms while he himself grasped everything that was substantial. In the name of Liberty he installed tyranny; in the name of Fraternity he led hundreds of thousands of men to their death; in the name of Equality he established dynasties. In the year 1800 he determined to administer such a blow to Austria as would give France a breathing spell and enable him to teach the acme of his ambition. The history of this campaign cannot be given here. It was a series of brilliant operations, culminating in the crushing defeat of the Austrians at Hohenlinden, where Moreau commanded the French

The peace that followed enabled Napoleon to inaugurate many useful reforms in France, and also to establish "the Confederation of the Rhine," a combination of German principalities under his influence. It also permitted him to complete his plans for the assumption of the imperial crown. Even in this act he played upon the popular fancy, for he professed to be Emperor of the French Republic at least so the first coins struck under the new regime proclaimed him to be. The sovereigns of Europe refused to recognize this new-comer into their ranks, and on the very eve of Austerlitz we find the Tsar Alexander of Russia addressing him as "the chief of the French government." There is no doubt that Napoleon's plans were to re-establish the ancient empire of Charlemagne, with himself as the head of it. "The Holy Roman Empire,"

trian sovereign to content himself with the claim of being Emperor of Germany. There is no manner of doubt that Napoleon's plans would have been successful, if it had not been for the unrelenting hostility of England. Napoleon seems to have regarded that country as the one great obstacle to his success. She had thwarted him in his plans to establish an Asiatic Empire; she had obtained command of the seas; "a nation of shopkeepers," as he sneeringly called her, she had amassed so much wealth that she was able to finance his Continental enemies in their wars. After his return from Egypt he endeavored to foment rebellion in Ireland, and he massed a force for the invasion of England. Whether he really intended to cross the Channel will never be certainly known. Of all liars, that ever ruled a country, Napoleon was easily the foremost. Even his greatest admirers admit his absolute disregard of the truth, although they seek to justify it by the necessities of his plans. Whatever he may have intended in this respect, Nelson at Trafalgar rendered invasion impossible, and he thereupon directed all his energies against Austria. His advance was irresistible. Vienna was compelled to admit him within her gates after he had forced a great Austrian army to surrender at Ulin. Then came Austerlitz, the culmination of his military glory.

At Austerlitz the French troops were confronted with both Russians and Austrians, and the forces were about equal, about 80,000 men on each side, although Napoleon claimed that the allies considerably outnumbered him. It has been called "the battle of the emperors," for the rulers of the three nations represented were present at the scene of operations, although neither of them took an active part in the fighting. The battle was preceded by negotiations, which Napoleon purposely prolonged without the least intention of bringing them to a satisfactory conclusion, and had been encouraged by him only for the purpose of leading his opponents to feel that he feared the result of a conflict. When his plans were completed he abruptly terminated all discus-The allies began the attack, which on the first day consisted of little more than an attempt on their part to secure positions of advantage. It is thought that Napoleon had obtained through treachery a knowledge of their plans, and certainly he could not have disposed his own forces to better advantage if he knew beforehand just what the enemy proposed to do. The final struggle was on December 5, 1805, when the rising "Sun of Austerlitz" saw, the opposing forces ready for the fray. The Russian commander realized that defeat was certain as soon as he saw the disposition of the troops, which was such that the centre was exposed to the full force of the French attack. Never for a single moment was the issue in doubt, and when evening came the allies were in full retreat, with 20,000 of their number dead or wounded on the field, and 133 pieces of artillery in the hands of the enemy. The French loss was about 8,500 killed or wounded.

Austerlitz left Napoleon supreme on the Continent of Europe, the Austrian Emperor abandoning his claim to be emperor of Germany. If Napoleon's ambition had not been insatiable, he might have established a After his return from his disastrous Egyp- dynasty and given France peace and prosperity; but he was not content. England was other vessels. No very great degree of in-Secure upon the sea, she bade him defiance. He resolved at her commerce. How he sought to effect this, and what the results were, we shall see in the next article of this series.

# **ELECTRICAL POSSIBILITIES**

No special effort of the imagination is necessary to fancy that when the first unknown, but immortal, genius discovered how to produce fire, some primeval mossback, after the first public demonstration, snorted in disgust and made observations to the effect that the discoverer no doubt had done something wonderful, but that any fool could have done the same thing, if he had happened to think of it, and that, anyway, the discovery would never be of any value. It is also easy to believe that some primeval bigot said that to make fire was to fly in the face of Providence. as they did when the first Englishman hoisted an umbrella to keep off the rain, for the primeval bigot would have argued that, if it was intended that men should have fire, fire would have been provided. That the discoverer could have had no idea whatever of the farreaching possibilities of what he had found out, goes without saying. These observations are made because there may be a similarity in some respects between the application of electricity to the purposes of mankind and the uses to which artificially produced fire has been put. Fire is a crude method of producing force, but it is at present the most generally available method. By and bye we will make greater use of the power developed by water, whether in the form of running rivers, falling rain or ebbing and flowing tides. We have already learned that it is not necessary to destroy anything to produce heat, light and power. We can get them all by harnessing a running river. That is to say, by utilizing Nature's circulating medium in its regular course from the clouds to the sea, we can heat and light our houses and drive our machinery. An age is therefore conceivable when we will be able to dispense with fire.

Perhaps the most important step in physics since the beginning of the Twentieth Century is the application to practical purposes of the etheric transmission of electric force. In the employing any appliances whatever. He sug-

last century the use of electricity was developed about as far as it could be with the use of wires. No doubt there will be new applications of this method, but they will hardly be anything more than amplifications of the principle already in use. Electricians have long known that electric force could be transmitted through the atmosphere, but it is only recently that they have invented ways of using this means of transmission for practical purposes. As long ago as 1795 the feasibility of wireless transmission was suggested, and about sixty years ago it was shown to be possible. It was not, however, until 1906 that Marconi discovered the method which has since been employed with such great success. Since then etheric transmission has been employed to convey telegraphic messages, the human voice and to direct the movement of objects, such as torpedoes. Evidently we are only at the beginning of the possibilities of this method. To a layman it seems as if the one thing now needed to make the application of etheric transmission almost limitless is the perfection of a method of "tuning" electrical instruments. This has been accomplished to some extent, and the promoters of wireless telephony say that they have brought it to a degree of perfection that makes it of great commercial value. Every one must have observed that certain things respond to certain vibrations. There is an old story of a musician, who "fiddled down" a bridge over which an army was to cross. He played his violin until he found the "key note" of the bridge, that is the note on his instrument to which the bridge vibrated in response, and continued to play that note until the bridge shook itself down. Probably this story is apochryphal; but the underlying idea of it is sound enough. Many persons know that in a great stone cathedral the massive columns will vibrate when certain notes are sounded on the organ. It is not a visible vibration, and is something like a prolonged, though minute, shiver, but it is easily detected. The strings of a piano will vibrate in response to tones of the voice, that is to some tones, but not to all tones. The general idea of "tuning" electrical instruments is so to adjust them to each other, that a vibration sent out by any one will be responded to by the other only. It is evident that if this can be carried out to any desired degree, the possibilities of etheric transmission of electricity-we think that a better term than wireless transmission-will be exceedingly great.

Without "tuning" it may be found feasible. it is already theoretically so, to set up a cen-tral station where a high electric current could be generated, so that motors, equipped with the necessary receiving apparatus, could use the power, while within the range of the dynamos. Instead of having to fill a tank with petrol or some other explosive material, or charging a storage battery with electricity, the owner of the motor would simply make a connection between two parts of his machine and forthwith it would be able to run with the force communicated by the central station. We suppose a skilled electrician, who was a clever mechanic, could construct a machine that would do this as a sort of mechanical toy. The same principle that enables us to regulate the movements of a torpedo by etheric transmission could be applied, and doubtless will one day be applied, to the propulsion and guidance of genuity would be necessary to construct a device, which, if placed on an Atlantic liner, would enable an operator on shore to stop and start the engines in mid-ocean. It is not easy to suggest any useful purpose that such a device would serve, but that it is possible shows

the range of etheric transmission. It is theoretically feasible for a man in a central office to speak the news of the day into a phonograph, and for a device to be placed in a bedroom miles away, whereby the man in bed, by pressing a button, could have the news repeated to him. It is said to be already feasible for a person to carry with him an instrument by which he can converse by means of etheric transmission with another person twenty miles away. We know now that an indefinite number of etheric electric vibrations or undulations, whichever may be the correct term, can be conveyed in every direction simultaneously without interfering with each other. The ether is the most efficient means of communication known to man, although we do not know what the ether is. And this seems to be the field of work into which mankind is just entering, namely, the utilization of this ever-present unknown thing. It is apparently not only in the air, but in all It seems to be the primal base of the solids. visible creation. Scientific investigation appears to have established that solid bodies consist of matter in a state of vibration, and it may be that the only difference between a nugget of gold and a potato consists in the character of that vibration. Whether it will ever be possible by the use of electricity to so alter the vibration of matter as to change its nature it is much too soon to suggest, for sufficient is not known about the supposed vibration to enable any one to base any speculation upon such a point. It is mentioned in this connection only because, as one thinks the whole subject over, there seems to be an opening in that

It would be easy to prolong these speculations a very great deal further, and no doubt some readers will follow them out for themselves. There is just one aspect of the subject which may be touched in passing. One of the most successful aeronauts has said that, when he is up in a balloon, he feels that the time is not far distant when man will be able to use the air as a means of travel without

gests that the potentiality of the human min is inconceivably great, and is such that it w one day give man complete domination, witl out artificial appliances, over all physical things. This is perhaps to carry speculation out of the realm of the remotely probable; he it is a fact that there seems to be a power innate in some people, at least, which enable them to exercise control over material object which they are not in contact with. We kno that the human body is to a certain extent as electric dynamo. Some people can light the gas by snapping their fingers after taking little trouble to excite the electricity in the bodies. This is as far as it seems advisable to go on this point, and each reader for himself, if he has a liking for such speculation, can guess at the results that may be within our reach, when we have fully mastered the nature of electricity and perfected etheric transmis

# The Great Novelist

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Nathaniel Hawthorne So few really noteworthy incidents, except those which mark the publication of his various works, occur in the life of Nathaniel Hawthorne, that to write his biography is a versimple task. He did not possess the temperament which gives rise to events or series of events which mean an uneven, tragedy-dark ened career to the possessor. His attitude towards life was essentially contemplative Though his books portray suffering, sin and bitterest expiation, the author so eliminates himself from his productions, that we can only dimly perceive the writer behind the books It is almost as though he were the calm, unimpressed amanuensis, writing the stories at someone else's dictation. And yet the scenic environment he chooses is invariably a reflection of his own immediate surroundings and his characters have as their influences the conditions with which he is familiar in his own life. To thus entirely separate one's personality from one's literary productions is the hallmark of meritorious novel-writing, and a quality which is present in the works of all masters of rhetoric in their works of pure fiction.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born of Puritan

parents in that old town of unenviable reputa-

tion, Salem, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1804. In the most famous of his works, "The Scarlet Letter," we meet with people and circumstances that recall to us the history of the days long past, of Puritanical persecution, when innocent women and young girls were sacrificed to the brutal superstition of the people, and drowned or burned at the stake as a propitiation for imaginary offences against religion. The spirit of their ancestors lived again in the men and women who branded Hester Prynne with the scarlet letter of shame, and made her beautiful child an outcast from the comradeship of less worthy children. Hawthorne, when very young was abnormally shy and sensitive, probably a condition engendered by his delicate health. He was educated at first by private tutors and later attended Bowdoin College, Maine, where he had as fellow students the great American poet, Longfellow, and a future president of the United States, Franklin Pierce, the latter one of his lifelong friends. Hawthorne's first literary efforts were in no degree noteworthy, though he read everything he could lay his hands upon and wrote poetry and sketches during all his leisure time, he also edited a little weekly paper. But, his intellectual powers increasing, he destroyed all his preliminary productions as unworthy his capabilities, an example which might well be followed by many of our modern writers, who, having once attained renown through the merits of a really efficient work, use the notoriety thus gained to enable them to sell inferior youthful productions. When he was about twenty-four he began to contribute essays and stories to the different periodicals, which met with recognition and a meed of praise. He seems, however, to have cared little for notoriety and remained seclud ed in his country home, outside of which he was very little known. As his work improved it attracted more attention, and Longfellow in the North American Review gave him a very favorable notice which did much towards enhancing his reputation.

His friend, Franklin Pierce, of whose campaign life he had written an interesting account, showed his gratitude in 1853 by appointing Hawthorne to the lucrative post of consul at Liverpool, England. Thus the novelist was enabled to make a study of English life and customs, and given opportunities of traveling on the continent. During a sojourn in Rome he produced "The Marble Faun." story the scene of which is laid in the old Italian capital. While in England he wrote his famous "Notebooks." His last two books "Septimus Felton" and "Doctor Grimshaw" Secret" were not published until after his death. He died in 1864 while on a trip to the White Mountains to recuperate, with his old friend ex-President Pierce and was buried a Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass. His wife, whom he had married in 1842, survived him by seven years and edited her husband's notebooks after his death. The author's son, Julian Hawthorne, has made a name for himself in the literary field.

Unquestionably, the most noted of Haw (Continued on Page Seven.)

# The Colonis

Colonist Printing & Pul Company, Limited Liabili 27 Broad Street, Victoria, E

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLI

ree months .....

## A PLEASURE GROUND

The Colonist has had the ity of examining a number graphic views taken in the the island by Mr. Leonard W of Alberni. They show that w within a day's journey of Vic what will be a day's journey, E. & N. railway is extended t one of the most remarkable grounds in the world. We tal to doubt if Switzerland, or th attractive parts of the Con mountain ranges can show a number of scenes of equal inte variety. It is true that men live on scenery alone; neverthe people of Switzerland manage a pretty good living out of peop come to look at her scenery.

Next summer we suppose t

way will be running to Camero We do not know whether or Canadian Pacific will build a hotel there; but if it does no one else will be sure to do so. Arrowsmith is not far from Lake. It is a beautiful peak, its sides, where they are not to lies eternal snow. The mour 5.970 feel high, but is not diffi ascent. From its summit a ma view is obtained. It looks or ocean to the west, to the east the Gulf of Georgia, with its m lands, and far inland on the co to where the mountains of the range bound the vision, so over a wild, little known are northward into a great region hardly explored, but is full that is sublime and beautiful. berni valley and the town its plainly visible. To ascend Arro will be one of the features of to Vancouver Island. But this one of many points which touri seek. A few Sundays ago we some pictures taken around Grea tral Lake. They were limited i ber, and gave only a vague idea wonderful scenery thereabouts. Lake, to the north is equally ful. Sproat Lake, to the west berni, is also a beautiful sh water amid attractive surrou Next year, when the governmen is completed, it will be possible in a motor from Victoria to the of Sproat Lake, and also to Gre tral Lake, we hope. Not a ver strip of land separates Sproa from Kennedy Lake, another expanse of water, and a sail dox lake brings one to within a sh tance of the wonderful sands of Beach and Wreck Bay, wh fine a surf as is to be in all the world has p the sands for untold c We suppose that Alberni will prosperous commercial and in future. There is an abundance finest timber in the world near and much valuable mineral; h had nothing else to recommend the marvellous scenery near at uld be one of the best sp the world. Transportation have been all that was lacking vent the realization of the pr which this unrivalled scenery taily bring about, and these fa

### will soon be provided. POWER OF THE LORD

Yesterday in referring to Yesterday in referring to the tical situation in Great Brit expressed doubt if Mr. Asquit wholly correct in denying the the House of Lords to throw acute, perhaps it will be of int give the Prime Minister's view subject, with such comments be necessary to condense int space what, if given in extense take more room than we have disposal today.

There is no doubt whateve under parliamentary governm it has been developed in the Kingdom, no taxes can be levie out the consent of the H Commons, also that no plan of tion can originațe anywhere e the House of Commons. It elementary constitutional doc say that to give any enactm force of law it must rece assent of the three estates



CYRUS H. 1228 Government Street