

PROTESTING AGAINST

"EDUCATION."

It is reported from Newcastle, V. I., that the constituents of Mr. Parker Williams want to know why their representative is so ardent in his support of the McBride government. They do not approve of the School Bill. It means increased taxation for them. Let the people of Newcastle have patience. They should not attempt to interfere with the curriculum. The rest of the province is not so highly educated as they are. To arrest the campaign of education would be to seriously hamper the sacred cause of Socialism. Mr. Williams supports the government not because he approves of its policy, but because it is a most effective instrument in illustrating to the province as a whole the fallacies of the present system. If the representative Socialists were to turn out McBride, a good, strong Premier with a good, strong government, might succeed him. In that event there might be a danger of the community becoming satisfied and of its attention being diverted from the merits and the beauties of the ideal system. Besides, are not the Grigs, who advocate reforms, hammering at the gates of the citadel? It is only a coincidence that the natural enemies of the Socialists can be held at bay and the campaign of education effectually prosecuted under the same tactics. The situation could not be more agreeable if it had been specially created to the order of Mr. Hawthornthwaite and his following. They can dictate to the government just what it shall do to advance the good cause, and thus create conditions which ultimately must mean political ruin to the 'lory party of British Columbia and the abomination of political desolation to the great leader who so adroitly placed himself at the head of the first Conservative government British Columbia ever had.

PROTECTION TO

SALMON FISHERIES.

The independent canners of Puget Sound opposed the Earles bill for the protection of salmon and killed it. The combined canners who favored close seasons in 1906 and 1908 are opposing the amendments introduced and explained by Megler bill, which aims at a weekly close season such as we have in British Columbia, and may succeed in killing it. The cannery men are wise in their generation, and know the kind of appeal that will be most effective in the lobbies of the Washington Legislature. They contend that the measure will have but little effect in increasing the number of fish that will reach the spawning grounds, and that it will merely permit the sockeye to pass their traps to become ensnared in the nets of Canadian fishermen. The companies want the doors either to be closed tight or left wide open. As one of their representatives put it: "If we are going to apply legislation to protect the industry let us apply it right. I had been in hopes that there would be a total close-down during 1906 and 1908. I do not think a thirty-six-hour weekly close will be of any benefit, for the reason that, when the salmon are passing from this side to the Fraser the close-down will give the Canadians a splendid chance to catch the fish before they pass up the Fraser. In fact, even if they enact a similar close, and covering practically the same period, it will just give the fish a chance to reach Canadian waters when the time limit is up." To meet the objections raised, the regulations already in force in British Columbia waters might be amended and a progressive close season provided which would permit the fish to pass successive barriers. The necessities of the case being admitted, why continue destructive methods to the point at which the fishing industry shall be so unprofitable that necessity will compel close seasons for an indefinite period? The habits and courses of the sockeye after they arrive in the waters of the Sound are well enough known to permit of an arrangement that should be satisfactory to all who really have the interests of the important industry at heart. The great obstacle that stands in the way is greed—greed of the most repulsive character. The Washington men fear the British Columbia men may obtain an advantage over them. They are loath to abate, even in the face of their interests, one jot or tittle of the privileges they have enjoyed in the past—the abuse of which privileges has created the situation that demands the enactment of protective laws on pain of abandonment of trap fishing on the waters of the Sound.

ATTACKING THE BAR.

That eminent Canadian K. C., Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, who will be remembered on account of his prominent connection with the Behring Sea arbitration proceedings and his short connection with the Laurier government, made a startling suggestion at a "Bar" dinner held recently in Toronto. We do not know what object the ex-Cabinet minister of short career had in springing such a heretical proposition on Ontario, unless it may have been to divert the minds of his fellow provincials from the congenial pastime of hating and reviling each other and their neighbors in other provinces for the love of God. The Toronto Telegram says Mr. Aylesworth's speech was

the forensic surprise of the night. Jesting at first, he finally seriously suggested the abolition of practically all qualifications for the Bar—all save the natural ones of the "gifted," placing the "calling," as he termed it, upon the plane of journalism. Whosoever will may come. Mr. Aylesworth was good enough to warn them, the banquetters, that it was just a bit "radical"—that it even savored of "heterodoxy." "But, after all," he pleaded, "what great harm if the impediments to the practice were removed. Merit would always tell. In England the same man cannot be both solicitor and barrister. Here he can be. That difference had been removed. Here women can practice law. In England they cannot. So we have improved upon the lessons and models of our forefathers. Could we not do more?" Some of the younger disciples of Blackstone "stared vacantly out of countenance." They could have digested with more ease a Charlotte Russe and a pickle. "What are Bar Associations but trades unions, and what is the Law Society of Upper Canada but a great trade union?" thundered on the eminent K. C. With this some of the guests faced each other in speechless wonder. Their strained eyes seemed to ask: "Is A. B. serious?" "Why he has put Dr. Osler in the shade!" Among the members of the Bench and the senior members of the Bar there was no visible enthusiasm. Judgment was apparently reserved.

When pronounced it will be that Mr. Aylesworth would not have been so outspoken if he had not already established himself in the world with the effective assistance of his "trades union."

THE GAME BILL.

Even the government organ is astonished at the attitude of the ministry in support of the subject of the protection of game. The amendments to the Game Act were introduced on the recommendation of sportsmen interested for their own sakes in the preservation of wild birds and animals. They asked for the enactment of certain provisions and for the appointment of officers to see that the law shall be observed. The attitude of the petitioners implied that they were willing to pay the cost of the enforcement of the desired regulations. The Minister who introduced and explained the amendments pointed out that in all other organized communities the men who profited by the game laws submitted willingly to the taxation which supported game wardens. He argued that it was eminently proper and, just to the general taxpayer that the sportsmen of British Columbia should be compelled to do the same. He did not explain why it is that the general taxpayer of this province is to be compelled to shoulder burdens that are already sufficiently heavy in order that the special few may go forth in the glorious autumn mornings in the certainty of more enjoyable sports. Mr. Fulton knew what ought to be done; he understood what justice to all demanded, but he did not condescend to explain why the government shirked its duty. In this, as in every act to which the McBride administration has set its hand, the demands of the minority who keep it in power dominated its policy. A few months ago the member for Nanaimo told a deputation that he would see that the necessary amendments to the Game Act were introduced and that he would also take care that no license would be imposed upon those who desired to carry firearms. Mr. Hawthornthwaite is the dictator and educator. He keeps the conscience of the government and formulates its policy on all matters pertaining to taxation. The game bill is one of the text books from which the patient public must learn the lesson that no good thing can come out of the obsolete party system of government. The present intolerable burdens of taxation are the outcome of government by party. The heavier the load the more apparent it must become to the people that their only salvation lies in Socialism. Hon. Richard McBride would accede to any demand, however unreasonable and prospectively disastrous, rather than antagonize the minority which keeps him in power. That is the explanation of the game bill.

HUMAN LIMITATIONS.

A short time ago a foreign scientist (not of renown) announced that he had discovered a means whereby the sex of a human being in embryo could be influenced as desired. The announcement was received with incredulous laughter by the world, and the author was referred by the doubting Thomases to the Czar of Russia, who had begat several daughters and desired a male heir to his throne. Since the date of the sensational message of the man who aimed at notoriety the theory has not received a great deal of consideration. Science dismissed it as completely speculative. But a great authority in the person of Sir John Lubbock takes the centre of the stage and declares that some of the alleged lower forms of life possess powers that have been denied to proud man with all his faculties for investigation and achievement. The insignificant appearing ant marshals his armies and fights his enemies on the most approved strategic lines. He has evolved a system of domestic economy that stamps him as a thinker of extraordinary capacity, considering the limitations of his environment. But he is not an inventor. He cannot manipulate metals and ele-

ments in the production of rapid-firing guns and such transportation facilities as man has applied to the indefensible business of slaughtering his neighbors. Nevertheless, according to Sir John Lubbock, we can go to the ant and the bee, observe their ways and stand in wonder at their marvellous command over forces that defy our powers of regulation. Sir John says bees of the genus *Osmia* arrange their cells in a row, and that the cells furthest from the entrance always contain females, while the outer cells always contain males. There is an obvious advantage in this, because the males come out a fortnight or more before the females, and it is, of course, convenient that those which have to come out first should be in the cells nearest the door. Mr. Fabre arranged a number of glass tubes of which the *Osmias* gladly availed themselves, and in which they proceeded to construct their cells. The tubes were so arranged that each was in two parts, an outer portion wide enough for a female cell, and an inner narrower portion just large enough for a male cell. What happened? Some of the *Osmias* shut off the narrow ends, and used only the outer and wider portion. Others built also in the narrow part of the tube, and under these circumstances, contrary to the otherwise invariable rule, the inner cells contained males. Mr. Fabre concludes that these privileged insects not only know the sex of the insect which will emerge from the egg they are about to lay, but that at their own will they can actually control it!

DEGRADED AND GROTESQUE.

Younghusband, the leader of the recent British Thibetan expedition, is reported by the London Chronicle to have given an account of his adventures before the Royal Geographical Society in London recently, and had some interesting things to say about the inhabitants of that distant region. Of the Lama, who acted as regent after the flight of the Dalai, he said that, pleasant, benevolent, genial old gentleman as he was, he had really very little intellectual power, and but a small modicum of spirituality. In both he was very distinctly inferior to the ordinary Brahmin in India. He was firmly convinced the earth was triangular. His intellectual attainments did not amount to much more than a knowledge by rote of prodigious quantities of verses from the sacred books. The general run of a bhōts of monasteries and leading lamas had even less to recommend them. One monastery at Lhasa contained no less than 10,000 monks, and another had 7,000. They were a nasty, sensual looking lot. It was altogether a mistake, said the lecturer, to suppose that in Thibet could be found a pure and lofty form of Buddhism. Buddhism and Chinese civilization certainly had raised the rough tribes who, six or seven centuries ago, inhabited Thibet, into something higher than they were before. But intellectual and spiritual life had been stifled by the rigorous monastic rule. The result was a people of inflexible rigidity, wholly unable to adapt themselves to altering conditions, and without any intellectual force or spiritual impetus. While he would not deny that Buddhism had done much to tame and civilize a barbarous race of demon-worshippers, he warned those who would look to Lhasa for any kind of higher intellectual or spiritual guidance to seek nearer home. The Thibetans are, with much of that impassive contentment inculcated, still to all intents and purposes, demon-worshippers. Their religion is grotesque, and the most degraded, not the purest, form of Buddhism in existence.

THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE.

The indications, according to latest dispatches, are that the victory of the Japanese is the greatest and most sanguinary battle of modern times, if not of history, will be as complete as the most ardent friend of the newest and most potent power could desire. Kouroupatkin chose his own ground. He fortified it and equipped it with every appliance that modern science could provide for defensive purposes. He had plenty of time to strengthen his lines, reinforce his armies and perfect his plans. His situation was more favorable to command success than he can ever hope to enjoy again during the present campaign. He made a gallant stand. He inflicted terrible losses upon his determined, resourceful, courageous and enthusiastic foes, but he was dislodged from his strong places and is to-day in full flight before his triumphant enemies, with a strong probability that he may be shorn of the one remnant that remains of his reputation as a military strategist—his capacity for extricating his forces from what appear to be hopeless positions after decisive defeats.

The Japanese commanders have demonstrated that they are as skilful in military tactics as their soldiers are peerless in courage, endurance and the lofty patriotism which counts life as of no value when it can be laid down for the advancement of the prestige of the fatherland. The manner in which the campaign in Manchuria has been prosecuted has excited the wonder and admiration of the world. The professors of military science were quite sure about the result when the trained forces of the Czar, the armies of tried and demonstrated courage, directed by the ablest tacticians, and strategists in

Europe, encountered the latest aspirants for honor in the great international circle. The first minor victories of the Japanese did not convince them that the final result would confound their theories and falsify their predictions. The skill and courage, the resourcefulness and daring, which swept the Russian navy from the sea in a marvellously short time, were not true indications of capacity and ability to meet on the field of battle legions of the foremost fighting men of Europe. The foremost fighting men of Europe have been met, and conquered whenever and wherever they were met. They have been finally overcome under conditions which should have been all in their favor, because they occupied ground and prepared for the event about which all the world is reading in wonder to-day. The Russians are beaten and are possibly encompassed beyond extrication. Kouroupatkin may be compelled to surrender with the greater part of his command. Perhaps it would be well if the armies of Russia have been completely overcome, because the sacrifice of life during the course of the battle of Mukden, the most prolonged and the most sanguinary conflict of history, must have been appalling. The Russians are still fighting with desperate courage to avoid the humiliation of surrender in addition to the calamity of defeat. Whether Kouroupatkin will succeed in his purpose remains to be demonstrated. Whatever the result, it is to be hoped the powers will now intervene regardless of the expressed desires of either party to the struggle and declare that it is enough—that the sacrifice of human life and the perhaps still more deplorable carnage of human suffering shall end.

The Victoria correspondent of the Nelson Tribune says the followers of Hon. Richard McBride care so little about what shall befall the government that they "prefer to play poker to attending sittings of the House." We can scarcely credit such a statement as that. Is not the loyalty of the Conservative members to their gifted leader a proverb in the galleries of the House and to the most remote parts of the province? We fear the opinion of the member for Nelson is prejudiced, because in the dispatch from which we quote it is stated that the "government has no control over the members" nominally supporting it, for the reason that faith has so often been broken with the members, collectively and individually.

Poor Kouroupatkin! He should be an object of sympathy, not the subject of a jest in the day of adversity and war. But it is a fact that he is not making much headway in the direction of Tokio. He may get there, however, if he does not watch out. Oyama's net has been cast with a strong and skilful hand.

WILL COME WEST.

Presbyterian Home Mission Committee Selects Students for British Columbia.

Winnipeg, March 10.—At a meeting of the Presbyterian synodical home mission committee, held here, the following students were appointed to British Columbia mission fields: M. G. Melvin, F. G. Sutherland, T. M. Murray, W. J. Allen, W. T. Hamilton, H. W. Wright and J. G. Gault.

A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge.

The grand lodge of the A. O. U. W. elected part of their officers yesterday at Calgary as follows: Grand master, H. W. Elford, Winnipeg; re-elected; grand foreman, James Kirkcaldy, Brandon; re-elected; grand over-seer, S. J. Cairns, Calgary; re-elected; grand recorder, J. M. Matthews, Winnipeg; grand receiver, John Mason, Neepawa; grand medical examiner, S. C. Corbett, M. D., Winnipeg; grand guide, H. E. Timms, Winnipeg; grand inside watchman, A. E. Ross, Virden.

New City Clerk.

Hugh McKellar, former deputy minister of agriculture, has been appointed city clerk of Moose Jaw at a salary of \$2,000.

LOOK OUT FOR GERMS OF PNEUMONIA AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR!—Says Dr. T. A. Slocum.

A DANGEROUS TIME

Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KHEEN)

Pneumonia is brought on by over-exposure to cold or damp. This weakens the body. At this time of the year the air is full of pneumonia germs, and as soon as your body is weakened they attack you.

If you have exposed yourself take a few doses of "Psychine." This will strengthen you and prevent the cold from developing.

The symptoms of pneumonia are a general feeling of dullness and languor, quick short breathing, short hacking cough, oppression in the chest, a chilly sensation, and a coldness in the extremities. These are followed by chills or rigors—the cough becomes worse, and high fever sets in.

There is not a drug in the city which will not advise you to use "Psychine" for coughs, colds and all pulmonary and bronchial troubles.

For sale by all druggists at \$1 per bottle. For further advice, information, write or call Dr. Slocum, Limited, 170 King street west, Toronto, Can.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

\$500 Reward

FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED OF

Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb.

ALL THE MANUFACTURERS ASK IS A FAIR TRIAL OF THEIR MEANS OF CURE.

Dr. Pierce's FAVORITE Prescription

This is a scientific preparation compounded under the direction of Dr. R. V. Pierce, a physician of recognized standing, a Specialist in the DISEASES OF WOMEN.

CONTAINS NO ALCOHOL. PURELY VEGETABLE.

Write for free book to Laboratory, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARD COMMITTEE QUOTE THE PILOTS

GIVING AUTHORITY FOR THEIR REPORT

Claim That Docking Master Is All That Is Required, Thus Doing Away With Present Tax.

The board of trade committee, which presented the report upon pilotage matters, having been referred to as merchants who have rushed in where angels fear to tread, and come to conclusions too quickly, the Times has been asked to give publicity to the following, to show upon what authority they recommended the abolishment of pilots and the substitution of a docking master.

Just two years ago the board was considering the advisability of constructing a breakwater between Brochies ledge and Holland point, and the views of the pilots and captains were asked for as to the merits of the scheme, and incidentally the standing of the port in regard to safety and docking accommodation then existing. The replies were published in full at that time, and the originals are now on file in the board's office. The following extracts, however, are particularly interesting at this time:

Captain J. E. Butler stated: "That ships of the largest size could approach and leave at any time without assistance."

Pilot S. W. Buckman stated: "The outer harbor is perfectly safe for shipping in all weather. . . . The construction of a pier from Holland point seaward would make the whole waterfront suitable and safe for wharves and shipping."

Pilot John Newby stated: "I consider the outer wharves amply sufficient and perfectly safe for the accommodation of all the large steamers frequenting this port at the present time."

Pilot William Cox stated: "No vessel has had to leave the outer wharf on account of weather, up to the present date."

Pilot Thos. Bebbington stated: "With regard to the vessel, I consider it ample and perfectly safe for the present trade, and I think the fact of no vessel, to my knowledge, having yet been detained at the outer anchorage waiting for a berth speaks for itself."

Captain E. McCroskie stated: "I consider the outer harbor sufficient and safe to accommodate in all weathers the largest Oriental steamers."

Captain W. D. Owen stated: "I consider the outer wharves are sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels afloat, and I do not consider them ocean docks, that vessels can come and leave at any stage of tide, night or day, clear or foggy; they can also lie at dock during the heaviest gales with safety."

Agent B. E. Blackwood stated: "I have it straight from ship-masters and

owners that Victoria is well equipped for shipping at the outer wharves, and that the outer harbor is particularly easy of approach."

The committee feel sure that had they spent more time much additional information of a similar nature could have been procured, but in view of the high standing of the authorities quoted they considered themselves justified in making the recommendation which appears in their report, namely, that a docking master is all that is required at the port of Victoria, thus doing away with the present heavy compulsory pilotage tax on shipping, which has been proved to average \$15,000 a year.

Some people are no doubt trying to create the impression that the report of the committee is the result of the recent pilotage investigation, but this is in no way true, as the investigation arose purely out of the course of trade. The committee have gone into the matter in a purely non-partisan spirit, and have looked at the question simply from the standpoint of citizens of Victoria, and with the sole desire of pushing our port ahead and taking advantage of the fact that Victoria is the easiest port of entry from a mariner's point of view on the Pacific Coast.

NERVOUS TROUBLES.

Promptly and Permanently Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There is no torture more acute and intolerable than nervousness. A nervous person is in a state of constant irritation by day and sleeplessness by night. The sufferer starts at every noise, is shaky, depressed, and, although in a constantly exhausted state, is unable to sit or lie still. If you are nervous or worried or suffer from a combination of languor and irritation you need a nerve tonic, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the best thing in the world for you. You can only get rid of nervousness through feeding your nerves with rich, red blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood.

There is no doubt about this—thousands can testify to the blood-making, nerve-restoring qualities of these pills. St. Vitus dance is one of the most severe forms of nervousness, and Mrs. H. E. Henson, of Gravenhurst, Ont., tells how these pills cured her little boy. She says: "At the age of eight my little boy was attacked with St. Vitus dance, from which he suffered in a severe form. His nerves twitched to such an extent that he was almost helpless, and had to be constantly watched. He was under several doctors at different times, but they did not help him, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these have completely cured him, and now not a sign of the trouble remains."

When you buy these pills always look at the box and see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is printed on the wrapper, and refuse to take anything else. You can get these pills from all medicine dealers or they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One of the French bankers forming the syndicate which is floating the new Russian loan, says negotiations in Paris and St. Petersburg are practically completed, though the issuance of the loan will not occur before May. The amount of the loan is now fixed at \$100,000,000. The rate will probably be a shade higher than 4½ per cent.

CLAIMS DAMAGES AGAINST URUGUAY

FOR ALLEGED SEIZURE OF SEALING VESSEL

Schooner Owned by Capt. Balcom, of This City—Steps Taken to Collect Compensation.

Captain S. Balcom, of this city, has brought a claim for about \$65,000 against the South American Republic of Uruguay for the illegal arrest and detention of his sealing schooner, the Agnes G. Donohue, of Halifax, N. S. The Donohue was one of half a dozen vessels which Captain Balcom operated off the South American coast during the last few years. In November last the schooner was arrested four miles off the Uruguayan coast on the charge of poaching. Being towed to port she was given a trial in the Supreme court of that country, as a result of which nothing was proven against the schooner. A new charge was then made out against the captain and he has been detained in consequence.

Aboard the schooner at the time she was arrested there was about \$40,000 worth of seal fur, which was detained with the schooner. This with the wages of the crew and the possible earnings of the vessel since the time of her arrest are included in the claim for damages presented. When the seizure was made the captain and crew were placed under arrest, and though the case in court went against the Uruguayan government, they were still kept prisoners, it being only recently that the crew were released.

The case is a serious one. D. D. McKenzie, of Cape Breton, who has the interests of the men in charge, has been making representations to the Dominion government on the matter. While steps have been taken to collect damages for the loss which the owner of the vessel has been put to, as also for the probable profits of the sealer, Mr. McKenzie has asked if nothing is to be done for the crew who worked on what are known as shares.

In reply the minister of marine, according to a dispatch from Ottawa, answered that this case had already been the subject of negotiations with the government at Montevideo through the British authorities. After several cables had been interchanged it was learned that the crew had been released. The captain of the schooner, however, was still being detained. The Montevideo authorities acknowledged that they had no law under which the crew could be convicted. They were preparing a special law to meet the case. The minister further stated that no time was being lost and that justice would be secured for all concerned.

The suggestion was made by Hon. Mr. Foster that the Canadian government should dispatch the cruiser Canada to look after Canadian interests.

PROCEEDING THE RESERVE BILL THROUGH

Leader of Opposition Cameron's

The government getting its pet Reserve Bill through amendment. This extreme sensitive minister with respect meaning very much and they wait in disposing of it of such a power government is precedent to establish partnership would high-handed step by Mr. Macdonald position, in support

PREMIER The Leader of the

Cameron, of this amendment, referred ruled by the chair cut Mr. Macdonald argument was not well met by the leader who contended the no right to refuse. The time limit outlined by Hon. second reading. J. Murphy asked sioner of Lands and questions: 1. Is it the intent ment to expend the

HON. R. C. Minister

of the \$10,000 vote for Cariboo district the 30th June next 2. Is it the intent to expend the next \$20,000 voted for the road, before the 30th 3. Has the \$10,000 chinery been sold? If not, how much pending? 4. What has been Chimey Creek bridge? 5. Were any contracts government again former road superintendent? If so, whom made? 6. Why was Road as road superintendent? 7. Who has been work now being river at Quenest? 8. Has anyone in charge the right sons shall obtain work? Hon. R. F. Green 1. Yes, if necessary 2. Yes, if necessary