

The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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A STATUE TO THE KING

The suggestion has been made that the memory of the late King should be honored by the erection of a monument here. We like the idea very much indeed, but would supplement it by the proposal that there also should be a monument to the great Queen, his mother, in this her namesake city.

We think the people of the Province would be willing that the Provincial Government should erect these memorial statues in Parliament Square. It would be a very fitting thing to set up on this most western outpost of the Empire proper memorials of the greatest of our Sovereigns.

AN UNPROTECTED COAST.

A Congressman from California has been creating somewhat of a sensation by telling his fellow legislators that it would be the easiest thing in the world for the Japanese to land a sufficient force on the Coast of the United States to take possession of the country from the Canadian line to Mexico, and as far east as the summit of the Rocky Mountains. This seems a somewhat belated discovery, but whether or not it is one worth making we shall not undertake to say. He said that the Japanese government has in its possession full charts of the Coast and knows exactly the location of every railway tunnel, culvert and bridge. This has a very familiar sound. It recalls the sensational statement of an excited British patriot, who wrote to the press that he was informed on good authority that the German government had in its possession maps showing every road in the eastern counties of England, with a list of all the estates, their extent and so on. This alarming statement was somewhat discounted by an enterprising firm of publishers, who wrote to the papers to say that if the German government was not in possession of this information they would be happy to supply it at the rate of one shilling per county, which was the price of their valuable maps and county directories. An outlay of not more than \$25 would supply the Japanese with all the information they could possibly need about the Coast, information brought down to date by the United States government itself with a reckless disregard of the possible designs of a possible enemy, and as for the information about the tunnels, bridges and the like, a not very diligent search in the district offices of the railways would disclose annotated time-tables telling all that it would be necessary for an invader to know. Of course this does not affect the statement that the Coast is undefended, but it does illustrate what absurd things are sometimes said on the subject.

There is, however, underlying the Congressman's remarks a highly important fact that bears upon Canada as well as upon the United States. Especially does it bear upon Canada, for the islands of the Queen Charlotte group and Vancouver Island are open to any enemy that chooses to occupy them, and in possession of a hostile power they would dominate the whole Pacific coast of the Dominion. We do not claim that there is any reason for apprehension in sight, for we do not think there is, but we cannot refrain from expressing surprise that in the plans for the defence of the Canadian coast the enormous strategic importance of the islands mentioned has been seemingly wholly disregarded. If any guarantee of permanent peace could be given, we could afford to ignore a matter of this kind; but the government is not shaping its policy upon any such pleasant hypothesis. It is preparing for defence, but is leaving undetected the only real danger point. We have not even a dry dock where a first-class ship of war could be repaired.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT

A story comes in a roundabout way from Egypt to the effect that the reason why Lord Kitchener had been appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, and incidentally why he made such a flying trip across America is that trouble is anticipated in that country. There is no doubt that there has lately arisen in Egypt a strong party, which is opposed to the intervention of Britain or any other power in its affairs. This was shown in the defeat of the measure proposed in the Egyptian Assembly for the extension of the franchise of the Suez Canal Co. This company's charter expires in 1968, and Sir Eldon Gorst, the British Resident, proposed to the Khedive that it should be further extended in consideration of the payment of the sum of \$20,000,000, and certain additional royalties. The Khedive had power to grant this concession, but he referred it to the Assembly, which refused to agree to it, only one of the members voting in its favor. One can hardly believe that the Khedive did not foresee this result. The Egyptian Prime Min-

ister, Boutras Pasha, was murdered last February. He was a Copt, and racial feeling ran fiercely against him, but it is claimed that his strong British proclivities greatly increased the jealousy with which he was regarded by the native Egyptians. Sir Eldon Gorst, in his last report submitted to the British Parliament, admits that a somewhat serious situation has arisen in Egypt proper. After a review of financial and general condition of the country, which he thinks is very satisfactory, he notes the growing discontent and says:

"The only sound course, in my opinion, is to persevere on the British policy laid down—namely, that of this country—is directed to the sole end of introducing and maintaining good administration, and gradually accustoming the Egyptians to carry this on for themselves. The Englishmen engaged in this task must possess their souls in patience in the hope that time will clear away misunderstandings and that in the end all classes of the community will recognize the British policy in Egypt in no way differs from that followed by Great Britain all over the world towards countries under her influence—namely, to place before all else the welfare of their populations."

It is claimed that the British government feels there is imminent danger of the Egyptian Nationalist movement assuming an acute stage at a very early day, and hence Lord Kitchener is wanted near at hand. His position as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, with headquarters at Malta, would place Egypt under his military supervision. The Duke of Connaught formerly held the post, but he asked to be relieved on the ground that the position was merely a sinecure. To replace His Royal Highness in a sinecure by the greatest general of the day seemed at the time an inexplicable arrangement, but we see in the condition of Egypt a possible explanation. Kitchener was the creator of the Egyptian army, and he is recognized in that country as a man of exceptional ability and resolution. His presence at Malta and his supervision of the military side of Egyptian affairs would have, it is believed, a profound effect. As yet the Egyptian army is not in sympathy with the Nationalist movement, and it is said that Lord Kitchener's influence will keep it loyal to the existing administration, if anything can.

But some may ask why Britain remains in Egypt and hesitates about surrendering the country to the Nationalist party. The reason is that to do otherwise would be to plunge the country in confusion. In the opinion of all outside observers the British administration has been a conspicuous success. Sir Eldon Gorst says of the Sudan: "I do not suppose that there is any part of the world in which the mass of the population have fewer unsatisfied wants." In this thorough way has British administration brought order out of chaos, and there is good ground to fear that if it was withdrawn confusion would follow. Moreover, the nations will never consent to the control of the Suez Canal passing into the hands of such tyrants in government as the Young Egyptian party, which calls itself Nationalist. There may be a time when Egypt can be left to her own devices, but there has never been such a time in the last thirty centuries.

Zeppelin No. 1 is a wreck. Zeppelin No. 2 is also a wreck. Will there be a Zeppelin No. 3?

We have heard many complimentary expressions in regard to the address of Mr. Phillips-Wolley at memorial services. It certainly was a dignified expression of the thoughts uppermost in the minds of the whole community.

All fears that were entertained in the Prairie Provinces of a crop shortage because of drought have been removed by copious showers and the grain begins its growth earlier than usual and under as favorable circumstances as could be desired.

It is said that the Intercolonial Railway will show a surplus of \$600,000 on the last year's operations. This is not a very large margin of profit, but it is a balance on the right side of the ledger, unless it is simply a bookkeeper's surplus.

Mr. G. E. Foster has told an interviewer that he has no intention of retiring from public life. If his health remains good and his friends stay by him. This will be welcome news not only to Mr. Foster's political friends, for those with whom he is not in accord in politics will readily concede that Canada needs the services of such men as the talented Minister of Finance.

LEATHER WRISTLETS

Are wonderfully beneficial in strengthening the wrist and preventing other troubles. They should be worn by all out-door sportsmen and athletes.

See our excellent makes, ranging from 25c up.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1229 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES



The "silver streak" is no longer in violation, when Frenchmen can fly over it, whenever they feel so disposed. The amiable folk, who not long ago could not sleep of nights for fear that Johnny Crepanon would dig the tunnel from Calais to Dover, have a new cause for night-mare.

Signor Marconi has announced that on his return to Montreal in the latter part of the summer, he proposes to make a series of tests for the purpose of determining if it is feasible to send wireless messages across the Continent. He thinks the principal difficulty will occur in the transmission of electrical waves across the mountains.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will leave Ottawa during the first week in July for his western tour, which will occupy sixty days. He will be accompanied by Mr. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways; Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. F. F. Pardee, M.P., chief Liberal Whip. The first public meeting will be held at Port Arthur, and three weeks will be spent on the Prairies; Vancouver and Victoria being reached early in August. Sir Wilfrid will then go to Prince Rupert. He expects to reach Ottawa on his return about September 7th. Mr. Fleiding will go to London shortly. Mr. Brodeur has assumed active charge of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, his health having greatly improved.

It is said that the vessels to be built for the Canadian Navy will be oil-burners. Those who claim to be in a position to know say that the experiments of the Admiralty in the use of oil as a fuel have been attended with the greatest success, and that as yet the secrets connected with it have been very safely guarded. Canada is to have the benefit of the discoveries. It has been pointed out in discussion of the use of oil by the Navy that as yet there are no known sources of fuel oil adjacent to the coast in any part of the Empire. This adds to the interest in and potential value of any future discoveries that may be made. Indications of oil are not uncommon on our coast.

Lady readers will be interested to know that the Queen Mother will wear what is known as the Marie Stuart or "Little White" bonnet, with a long, heavy veil covering the face entirely. A despatch from Paris says: "But into this hood, the Queen has introduced a novelty, inasmuch as she entirely repudiates the crepe which is obligatory here and substitutes 'net and taffeta for its sombre dressings. Underneath the little Marie Stuart bonnet of dull silk and voile de Indes the folds of voile de soie fall down in soft undulations. In other respects also the Queen's dresses appear original to Paris dressmakers. Instead of woollen materials trimmed with immensely deep bands and borders of crepe the Royal widow's gowns will show the softness of nylon and the richness of faille and taffetas, while on some of them crepe de chene and crepe de sole will both be used."

The Curtis Publishing company of Philadelphia is trying an interesting experiment. It has decided not to run its establishment on Saturday, and of course it will be closed on Sunday. The employees will work the same number of hours during each week, increasing the hours on the other days of the week. The rate of pay is unchanged. The employees think that two days rest in succession would be much better than one, and they are ready to try the experiment of longer hours on the working days. The plan seems a reasonable one, for after all, nine and a half hours of work is not an unreasonably long time. In a large city there can be no special advantage in short hours. In a place like Victoria there is such an advantage, for men can easily get out of town, or if they have homes of their own, with gardens, they can engage in very interesting and profitable work for themselves. Even here it is an open question if men would not prefer to work five days a week for nine and a half hours daily rather than six days for eight hours daily. The only serious difficulty in such an arrangement is that it would be impossible to make it universal.

German Traitor.
BERLIN, May 21.—An engineer of the cruiser Stettin has been arrested at Kiel on a charge of high treason. He was detected in the act of attempting to sell confidential books relating to the navy to the engineers of a Russian squadron which happened at the moment to be lying in Kiel harbor.



Are You Going To Be A June Bride?

If So You Should Learn What This Store Offers

WHAT a beautiful month is June! How lovely are its brilliant blossoms, delightful days and sparkling sunshine—surpassed in loveliness only by the beauty of June Brides themselves!

To the brides of this charming month this store sends forth a welcome message—a message that tells how to lighten the task of furnishing the new home. We shall condense this message into but a few words—to four, in fact—and they are—

COME TO THIS STORE

If you are to be a "Bride of June," we want you to come in here and let us show you what this store offers in the way of furnishings for the home, and especially what a splendid help these stocks of ours are to the "newly-weds."

We have had years of experience in furnishing the homes of brides, and this experience combined, with the largest showing of furniture in Western Canada, peculiarly fits us to assist you. Let us help you. Remember it costs nothing to visit us.

Spring brides, newly-weds and anyone contemplating going housekeeping or refurbishing a room or two, also those figuring on adding individual pieces of furniture or furnishings, will find it to their absolute advantage to supply their needs from our stock.

Choose the Wedding Gift From Our Big Assortment

HAVE you a friend who is going to be married in June? If you have, here's a message for you: See our display of suitable wedding gifts, the broadest assortment of desirable gift things offered by any house in city.

Just ask yourself one little question—what does the bride require? What do you think would be most appreciated? Don't you think something that she could use in the furnishing of her home, something that she could USE in her new home, would be most acceptable?

This establishment offers you a splendid assortment of such gifts—five floors are filled with just such things. There's an unsurpassed variety and a range of prices that's broad indeed.

Come here for the wedding gift.

WEILER BROS

ENGLISH SOV

Henry VIII, secured to his plan whereby death passed first to Edward the latter without daughter of Catherine of die's childless, then to Elizabeth Anne Boleyn. Then he de in the event of Elizabeth succession should go to Mary and her children, to the older sister, Margaret, who the King of Scotland, Northumberland, who followed virtual ruler of the kingdom VII, saw that the young king to 'live long, he persuaded father had ignored the claim arranged for the succession his own, so he, Edward, might what his father had done and his second cousin, who was of Northumberland, as his for when the King died, caused Jane to be proclaimed against her wishes. The tolerate this disregard of an and they refused to rally to asserted her rights and they Northumberland was executed, and not long afterwards band shared the same fate, girl, who had no ambition who was forced into her t greatly against her will, w years old when she met he scried as attractive, bright and lovable.

No sovereign of England held in such hatred as Mary utterly impossible to excuse is right that some effort should understand her character. here to tell the story of Smith details of the many burning Protestantism, and that the classes from Cranmer, Archbishop, to a poor blind girl, has not been preserved. T were by authority of a statute of Edward IV, and to be said on behalf of Mary only an assenting party to the law of the kingdom. He the progress of Protestantism conditions prevailing under after he had declared himself the Pope, was a matter of the great body of the people w It was only when she had de tion of restoring papal supremacy, indignation of the country ed by the executions, that came aroused to take a form led, to her deposition, if deat 'served, and that caused her to with detestation by future g

Mary was daughter of Cath who was a woman of a strong embittered by the circumstances She was married to the elder VII, simply as a matter of p he died she was given in a lo to Henry VIII, who was oppos Their life was not happy alt ceded after a time in gaining over her husband. They w troubled over the legality of he it is easy to believe that her was the victim of pre-natal i subject of religion. Mary had perience. At seven years of a trothed to the Emperor Charle the King divorced her mother broke off the match. Then H ed to marry her to the King, that monarch refused and offer son as a husband. Henry ref after this Elizabeth was born, affections became centred in daughter, who he hoped would Therefore when James V, of S for the hand of Mary, Henry m with a refusal, for he feared t have children, who would dispu claim. The Prince of Portugal, Cleves and the Duke of Bavaria for Mary's hand only to be refu who seems to have determined th live in celibacy. Mary was well had undoubted talents. Her o masculine. Her voice was a her manners were rough a She was sullen in dispositio stinate. What she might ha der more favorable circumsta of course, be known, but were she became morose and seeking in extreme religious fer solation that was denied her el heir to the Crown during the reign brother she naturally was the c hopes of those who desired to se upon the throne than she began the work that Cranmer had been accomplish during the reign of E does not appear to have been nat for she refrained for a long time ing to the execution of Lady Jar although she had reason to believe bet's was not wholly free from against her, she treated her with she expected that she was about child by her husband, Philip of S