

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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A SUGGESTION

A number of persons, who have seen the moving pictures of the Coronation Day parade in this city, have urged the Colonist to suggest that the negatives should be secured and films be printed for gratuitous distribution among the various houses in this country and the United States that will handle them, as well as be sent to the United Kingdom to be shown there. The suggestion is valuable. We have inquired as to the cost and find that it will only amount to a comparatively small sum, only a few hundred dollars.

Victoria never has had such advertisement as these pictures would give, for their merit is such that any moving picture house would be glad to show them. We have had moving pictures illustrating British Columbia industries shown in Britain and they have been exceedingly instructive; but these films show Victoria life as it is, for although the parade is something out of the ordinary and the arches across the Causeway are temporary only, the crowds of people are truly representative of this city, and no person can look upon the scene with all its wealth of life and ornamentation without feeling a deep interest in the place where such a display could take place. The pictures would be a revelation to people in the Mother Country, whose ideas of life in this far-western corner of the Empire are necessarily more or less inadequate.

We commend the suggestion to the Development League and the City Council.

A NEGLECTED DEFENCE

In connection with the defences of Esquimalt harbor there are three searchlight stations, one at Dunstie Rock, another at Belmont, and the third at Black Rock. At the first two stations the lights are stationary. The light at Black Rock is what is known as a revolving beam. These lights were established by the Imperial authorities at the time they held control of the naval station at Esquimalt, and were installed as an aid to the naval and artillery forces for repelling night attacks. The aggregate cost of the stations was probably in the neighborhood of \$60,000. When owned by the Imperial authorities they were always manned, utilised regularly in night practices and maintained in the highest state of efficiency. The electrical apparatus is encased in concrete structures built in the most approved style, no expense having been spared to insure their stability and longevity.

With the exception of the revolving beam at Black Rock, used once last year in connection with night firing practice carried out by No. 1 Company of the Fifth Regiment, the searchlight stations have not been utilised since the Imperial authorities withdrew the naval forces from Esquimalt. The Militia Department of Canada, apparently not considering that they filled any legitimate scope in the defence arrangements of the port, allowed these stations to fall into disuse. In the personnel of the Work Point Garrison there are no men with the technical knowledge to man these searchlights. Built as these stations are, the apparatus is as up-to-date today as when the structures were first completed, the only part of the arrangements which has suffered by the erosion of time being the cables conveying the current from the power houses.

Military and naval experts are a unit in the belief that any attack which might ever be attempted on Esquimalt would be carried out under cover of night. The necessity of the local forces engaging in night practice is therefore obvious. The searchlights stationed on either side of the entrances to Esquimalt harbor were placed in position for the purpose of throwing diagonal beams of light across the water from shore to shore, showing a pathway as radiant as daylight across which the vessels of any invading force would have to pass. The beams of light thus thrown are so broad that it would take a torpedo boat travelling at a high rate of speed two minutes to cross their paths. The batteries stationed on either shore consist of six six-inch guns and five twelve pounders, which with their united fire would be able to pour an avalanche of close upon a hundred projectiles on the vessels of any invading force within the two minutes, during which they would be in the broad glare of the searchlight's paths.

Here are apparatus, which the British Admiralty considered essential to the defences of Esquimalt, going to waste. At the Imperial conference when the question of the defences of the Empire were considered the Admiralty representatives

laid special stress on the necessity of guarding the Pacific Coast.

The defences of Esquimalt are obviously not being strengthened in any way. On the contrary the apparatus installed by the Admiralty has been allowed to fall into disuse. The Canadian naval policy provides for the stationing of the majority of the new vessels of the navy on the Atlantic coast. The least we can ask the authorities at Ottawa is to avail themselves of this branch of the defences already installed on the Pacific coast of Canada, by adding to the local permanent force specially equipped electrical engineers who will be able when occasion arises to man these searchlights.

BRITISH EMIGRATION

"Crowded emigrant ships are a poor compensation for empty cradles," said Mr. John Burns recently, when speaking of emigration from the United Kingdom. He does not think that country can afford to lose more than 200,000 people yearly, unless there is a marked increase in the birth-rate. The most satisfactory feature of the movement of people away from the Home-land is that more than eighty per cent of those who leave go to homes within the Empire. Nevertheless, greedy as the over-seas Dominions are for population, they have no desire to see the Mother Country denuded of the most energetic of her sons.

The problem presented by emigration is a very serious one, and British statesmen cannot long disregard it. Whether the remedy for too great an exodus is to be found in the adoption of protection we shall not undertake to say. Undoubtedly the protective policy of the Conservatives, adopted in 1878, had the effect after it had got fairly into operation of reducing the lamentable exodus of Canadians to the United States; but we do not forget that simultaneous with the adoption of a protective tariff, the Conservative government of the day embarked in the tremendous effort, that is tremendous for those days, of securing the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the opening of the West afforded boundless opportunities in the Dominion for the men of Canada. There is no such possibility before the people of the United Kingdom; that is there is no great vacant area to be occupied by settlers, no vast unused resources to be developed. Hence the cases are not parallel. Nevertheless, it seems as if the time has come when it becomes the duty of statesmen of Britain to consider without bias if the outflow of so many of her best people cannot be checked by providing employment at home for them. We have made it a rule not to deal with tariff reform from a partisan standpoint of view; but if the conditions in Britain are such that the birth-rate is declining and more of her people are going abroad than she can afford to lose, it seems as if the free trade policy is not what the country requires.

PORT FRASER LANDS

It seems important to our evening contemporary, in connection with the discussion of the Port Fraser lands, that two weeks elapsed from the time it published its slanderous charges and the time the Colonist published its list of dates showing that the lands of this company had all been purchased before the passage of the recent orders-in-council, and the inference it seeks to draw therefrom is that the Colonist waited until it was advised from London what to do. The inference is absolutely without foundation. The reasons for the delay are none of the business of our contemporary, for they relate solely to the internal management of the Colonist, and neither add to nor detract from the value of the facts as stated by us.

Our contemporary condemns itself out of its own mouth. It quotes the order of April 3rd, which provides that the regulation (that is the regulation raising the price) "shall apply to all lands with respect to which the application to purchase is given favorable consideration after this date, notwithstanding the date of such application or any delay that may have occurred in the consideration of the same." This order does not apply to applications that had already been favorably considered, and hence it did not apply to the Port Fraser lands. The case is as clear as a pike-staff; but since it seems necessary to deal with our contemporary on kindergarten methods we will relate the story as nearly as we can in words of one syllable.

The lands were staked and the first cash was paid for them last year in all but a few cases. The right of those who staked the lands became good last year or in the first of this year. There was nothing else to be done as to these lands, but pay what was due on them. Hence they did not come within the scope of the new rule.

But our contemporary says that we will not say the lands have yet been fully paid for. We do not know whether they have been or not, and this question is not pertinent to the inquiry. For the benefit of those, who may not know, we may explain the process of acquiring

crowd lands by purchase. The person wishing to purchase stakes the land, advertises the staking and files an application with the government for the land with the sum of fifty cents an acre. The government then either approves or refuses the application. If the application is approved, time is given for the payment of the balance of the purchase money, and no crown grant issues until the balance had been paid. After an application has been approved and the first payment has been accepted, the government is in duty bound to issue the grant on payment of the balance of the price at the time the application was approved. Any other course would be repudiation of its own solemn contract.

So as to dispose of the whole question at once we may refer to the second order-in-council. This exempted from the operation of the first order land upon which 50 cents per acre had been deposited before the date of the first order. This second order applied to land the applications for which had not been approved before the date of the first order, and hence not to the Port Fraser lands. As to the billingsgate in which our contemporary indulges, and which it justifies by certain references of the Colonist to Mr. Frank Oliver alleged to have been printed on June 17th, we have only to say that the Colonist made no reference to Mr. Frank Oliver on June 17th.

BIRDS AND FRUIT

How to get rid of fruit pests is something that comes closely home not only to fruit growers but to every person who has a cherry or apple tree. Nature, always provident, has provided a remedy, which man in his stupidity is not utilizing nearly as extensively as might be done with enormous advantage. Birds are the best fruit protectors. The following from Chamber's Journal will throw a little light on this interesting subject.

Baron von Berlepsch makes the following statement: The Hainle Wood, south of Eisenach, which covers several square miles, was stripped entirely bare in the spring of 1905 by the larvae of a little moth.

The wood of Baron von Berlepsch, in which there had long been nesting boxes, of which there are now more than 2,000, was untouched. It actually stood out among the remaining woods like a green oasis. At a distance of a little more than a quarter of a mile further the first traces of the plague were apparent, and at the same distance farther on still it was in full force.

It was a plain proof of the distance the tits and their companions had gone during the winter and after their breeding season. The case was so plain that Baron von Berlepsch considered it of sufficient importance to send a report to the Prussian Board of Agriculture in order that it might be placed on record.

Similar observations were made during a plague of tortrix viridana, a small species of moth, last spring in the brown wood Hainle, in the grand-duchy of Hesse, where the protection of birds has been carried on in a sensible and energetic fashion for the last six years.

The abundant use of nesting boxes in the Prussian woods has, during the last two years, brought about a sensible decrease in cockchafers, and of tortrix viridana in some places, by means of starlings.

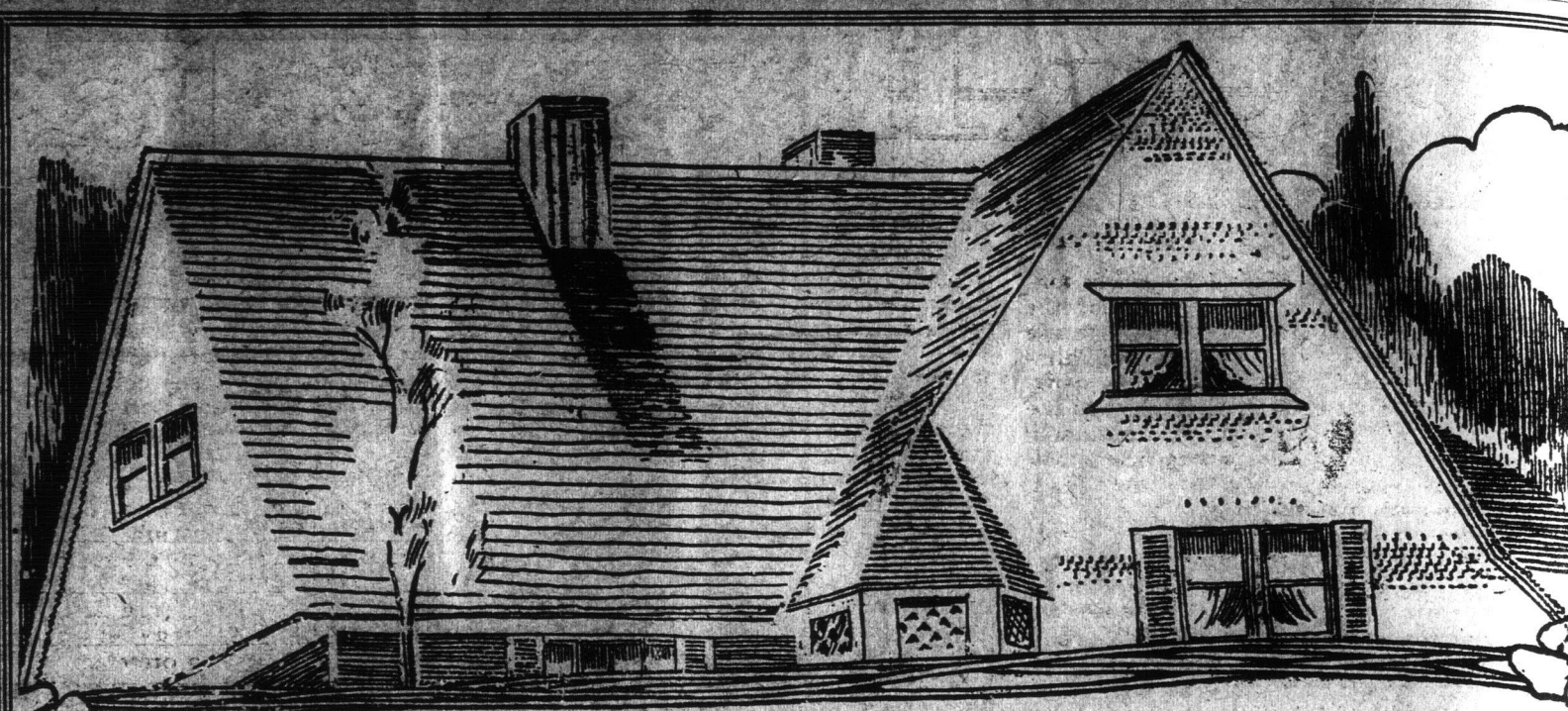
If we turn from woods to agriculture and fruit-growing, the experimental station at Sebach again affords an eloquent and well-authenticated testimony. The same good fruit crops have been obtained for many years in those places which have been longest and most abundantly provided with nesting boxes, and where most of the trees have grown up with the protection of birds.

Although the whole neighborhood frequently suffered from caterpillars, those trees inhabited by tits and other birds nesting in the boxes escaped. This extract shows the importance of protecting birds that are useful in the capacity of protectors of fruit. Some birds are not. Our information is that what we call robins in this country are among those which do more harm than good, but the smaller birds, the little fellows that are to be seen hopping around among the branches of trees, are of incalculable value and they should be protected in every way. In providing nest boxes for birds the entrance ought to be made too small to permit the robins to enter. Parents and teachers ought to impress upon boys the value of these small birds as well as of woodpeckers, and discourage their destruction in every way they can.

It is announced that the British ministry is determined to press through Parliament a Bill for the abolition of plural voting. The Bill will be strenuously opposed, of course, but there can hardly be a man in Canada who will not say it ought not to pass.

New French Cabinet.

PARIS, June 29.—The French cabinet met today and drew up a declaration of policy, which will be read tomorrow in the chamber of deputies. In addition to points already outlined, such as the budget and electoral reforms, the declaration will announce the introduction of the same sitting of a bill suppressing delimitations and substituting thereafter a more stringent measure for the protection of regional products, the firm intention of the government to carry out the workman's pension law which will be in operation in July and other important measures. The government also will seek to strengthen the control of the state over the railroads.



The Furniture To Put Under Your Roof

QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE

There are many new homes being built in Victoria at present and most of them are well built, substantial, handsome looking houses. May we ask what kind of furniture you are going to put under the roof of this beautiful new home of yours? Have you decided to have it like your house, well, built, substantial and handsome, if so, there is only one place to get such furniture and that is right here. Many people say: "Well, we have spent such a lot of money on this new home of ours that we'll just get cheap furniture for a start." These people never made a bigger mistake in their life and we are sorry to say that several have found out their mistake by now. They omitted to come and look over our immense stock, and if they had they would have found the prices for quality furniture to suit their purse. Some people do not realize the care that has to be exercised when buying furniture. If you do not know furniture your safest way is to buy at the old established house where you can rely on getting the very best in quality at the very easiest prices. You are always welcome and we will be pleased if you will look over our large and varied stocks before furnishing that new home of yours. You can get everything under this roof to put under your own roof. Come Monday and see the latest in Carpets, Curtains, Linens, China, Glassware, Cutlery, Tableware, Kitchen things. "Deal where the most furniture is sold and shown."

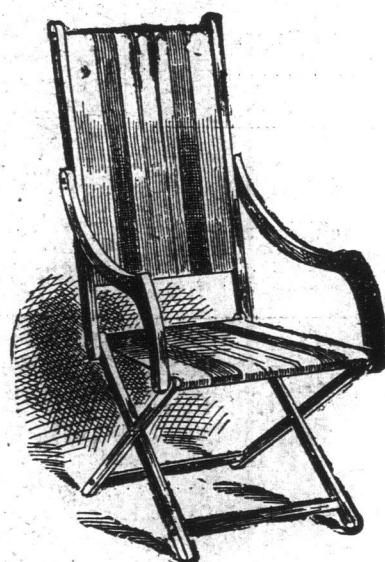
Here Are Four New Stylish English Chairs

STRONG, DURABLE, LIGHT AND HANDSOME—A GRAND COMBINATION



THE "SMOKER'S" CHAIR
\$3.00

Polished birchwood with Brussels carpet seat and well back, English make



FOLDING ARM CHAIR, \$2.25

Strong varnished, birch frame with striped canvas seat and back, English make

Gold Medal Folding Camp Furniture

The furniture for your summer camp is to be found in great variety on our fourth floor. Gold Medal folding camp furniture is the kind that will last. It is not thrown together, it is well made and put together by experienced workmen. Here are a few of the articles we carry.

RECLINING CHAIR \$1.50

Adjustable to four different positions, good quality, fancy duck put on double in endless piece left removable on the frame. Hardwood frame, oil finished and is thoroughly tested. Folds more compactly, is stronger, more comfortable and durable than any other similar chair, price \$1.50.

RACINE TABLE \$2.50

A very strong and compact folding table 24x33. Simple in construction and easily folded. Makes a good card table. Made of ash, price \$2.50.

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING HOUSE COT, \$3.00

For an indoor cot this is of special value. It is equally portable whether occupied or not. Open 6 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 2 in. Folded 6 ft. long by 3 ft. square. Price \$3.00.

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP BED \$4.50

Opened it is full length, easy elastic and comfortable bed and folded, is a snug package, only 3x2 long. Covered with extra good quality, 12 oz. double filled brown army duck. The duck fold is easily converted into a comfortable pillow, open 6 ft. x 2 ft. 3 in. high, folded 3 ft. 2 in. long, 4 in. thick, 5 in. wide, 15 lbs. Price \$4.50.

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CHAIR \$1.25

Hardwood frame seat of good Brussels carpet, 51 lbs., price \$1.25.



LAUNCH OR VERANDAH CHAIR, \$4.00

Gentlemen's full size cane seat and back, polished Beechwood frame and arms. English make

Ladies: Use Our Rest Room on the Second Floor. It Was Made For You



THE CROQUET CHAIR, \$2.00

Polished birchwood with carpet seats. English make

GET YOUR BABY CARRIAGE AND GO-CART HERE, AND YOU ARE SURE TO GET THE BEST MADE. WE SELL THE "WHITNEY." THEY HAVE BEEN LEADERS FOR HALF A CENTURY

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Means Trading
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WEILER BROS

Evidence
Is Better
Than Talk

THE ROM

Vespasian was a man of advantage of the best afforded, and he grew self when a youth. When his father assumed the throne of the East, as was mentioned, he was charged of the operation when Vespasian was come emperor. His father, which had a passion, excited the time he contemplated check the growing the latter exhibited to Rome, and quest at the feet of to share his triumph which Vespasian glans witnessed the and son marching the city. But Titus else than military was the love of Agrippa, King of beautiful and attractive. She was twice married before she was twenty. King of Cilicia, before Jerusalem fell to Rome, and he had not been for this, perhaps, that in his habits and abstemious soldier, luxury, and when with himself in the he displayed great of many prominent of opposition to become that, when and he assumed the they were fated to Nero. But with his character underwent first step was to submission of laesa me he began to study Roman people. His efforts in this accession to the throne Mount Vesuvius occasion over a wide laneum and Pompeii ally to those who trophe, and he also repairing the scenes of violence father's accession. tures, among them in this direction were conflagration, which of the city in the raged. Upon the h lence, and people sands. Titus displayed in these trying ple money and food instituted games on amuse them. He v self in every way abilities, when death of a little more than Domitian was suspected by poison. Domitian began same wise policy a brother, and during occupied the throne the condition of the period he was the ever held the imper prospered under his year 87 his troops hands of the Dacia to change his whole nine years he was a death or banishment nearly every citizen wealth, talent or leg bear the presence of likely to enjoy public soldiers loyal to him pay, and to prevent declaring against him a lavish scale, even self. His cruelty decided that his wife on learning of his respracy, which resu after a reign of fifty On the death of asserted its authority instead of permitting do so. Its choice of time was 64 years of fitted for the positive physical activity, and istered his office with him Trajanus, Germany, who succeeded A. D. 98.

Marcus Ulpian Trajan, was a native and it is uncertain, ily. He was a fine did service for his the Germans and Pa the throne on the of with delight by the show himself w the enforcement of the poor. In ord ing up of children, the number of Rom