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RECLAIMING WAYWARD CHILDREN.

Students of criminology tell us that the tendency in human nature of a certain class towards rebellion against the laws society has set up for its own protection and for its permanence are hereditary. They can prove this by citation of numerous instances. They can point to records carefully kept in proof of their contention. They can show that the descendants of a father and mother notorious for their out-laws, down to the fourth and fifth generation, were true to their inherited instincts and either ended their days upon the scaffold or spent the greater proportion of their natural lives in the jails of the country. Their theory is that if the fathers and mothers must be "set on edge." On the other hand we have the views and the experience of a man of great heart and boundless sympathy with youth such as Judge Lindsay of Denver as direct and convincing contravention of the theories of the professional criminologists. The judge holds that the tendency of youth to go wrong is the direct result of environment; that there is no such thing as the talent of natural depravity in the blood of any child; that there is the possibility of reclamation in what may appear to be the most hopeless of cases. Whatever the truth may be as between opinions so widely divergent, there can be no doubt that Judge Lindsay's methods of treatment have been eminently successful and that what he has to say upon the subject is of absorbing interest to Canadians. It is the duty of society not to confirm in criminality the youth who may thoughtlessly or ignorantly make a false step by compelling him to association with the confirmed wrongdoer, but to take every possible measure for his reclamation.

We have a children's aid society in Victoria. Whether there is a great deal of scope for this association's operation in this city we do not know. We hope not. We trust that in this matter as in most other matters Victoria occupies a preferred position. But wherever communities exist in any numbers there must occasionally arise instances in which such an institution might exercise its authority or its influence beneficially. At the meeting held in the city hall last evening Colonel Gregory appealed to the public to manifest greater interest in the work of this society. We hope that appeal following the convincing addresses of Judge Lindsay did not fall upon deaf ears; we hope that the large audience which assembled last evening in the city hall did not go there merely to listen to an eloquent and moving address, to have its emotions excited, but rather in the expectation of gathering some information of practical value which can be practically applied.

THE "BIG STICK" FOR CANADA.

The lumbermen of the state of Washington, and doubtless the protected interests in every state of the union, are hopeful that Canadians will not submit to the attempt of the United States to dictate the fiscal policy of this country. The claim is made that the result of the special session of Congress, which was called together for the purpose of revising the tariff downwards was a reduction of a fraction of one per cent. In the general tariff. In some cases the duties were cut down considerably, in others they were increased heavily. But in the aggregate it is doubtless the fact that the tariff has been reduced by an amount that is hardly perceptible. Whatever the truth of the matter may be, however, it is none of our business. But when the United States undertakes to dictate Canada's fiscal policy, then it is our concern.

The reason why our neighbors of the privileged class hope that Canada will not bow her head to their decrees is that our course means a great deal to them. If we continue to follow our own inclinations and to maintain our independence, they think the maximum rates of duties will be applied to Canadian exports in which case of course the tariff will be very much higher than it ever was before and they will be in a position to charge their tariff-burdened consumers higher prices than they ever did before. The particular article exportable from Canada in which the state of Washington is interested is lumber. The representatives of that state opposed a decrease in the duty on lumber, claiming that by reason of lower wages and other alleged advantages the mills of British Columbia can manufacture lumber cheaper than the mills of Washington. We know the statement is not true and they know it is not true; and probably Congress knew it was not true also. But that is neither here nor there. The representatives at Washington thought that on account of the increasing scarcity of timber coupled

with the demand in many of the states for cheaper lumber the time had come to reduce the duties somewhat. The duties were reduced, and they will remain at a reduced rate provided the maximum provision of the tariff be not brought into force against Canada. That provision may be applied against any country which is alleged to discriminate against the United States. The British preference, the French treaty, the prohibition of the export of saw logs by the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario or the embargo on the export of pulp wood by the province of Quebec may be taken as discrimination by the president and his board of tariff commissioners. We shall not know definitely about that until March of next year, until which time we have the privilege of considering our position. It is certain the Dominion government will maintain the British preference even in the face of the displeasure of Washington. It is equally sure we shall adhere in good faith to the terms of our lately negotiated treaty with France. It is quite as certain that the federal government has neither the power nor the will to interfere with the constitutional course of the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. So that our position is fixed. It is therefore, President Taft. It has not added to the popularity of the Republican party the force acted by his special session of Congress in "revising the tariff downwards." Would he be adding to that unpopularity by inviting a tariff war with Canada, whose trade is of more value to the United States than that of any other nation of the world with the possible exception of Great Britain, and whose trade is yearly increasing in wonderful proportions? That is the question, and it is an interesting question because the protected interests of the United States assume that the "Big Stick" will be wielded in their behalf.

G. T. P.'S VICTORIA CONNECTIONS.

All the resources of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, we have been told, must first be devoted to the completion of its main line. That is a statement which affects primarily the land connections of the company. But Mr. Hays, the president of the line, made an announcement in Victoria on Tuesday which has reference to the company's steamship connections. This statement is of considerable significance to Victorians. The fact is well known that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company has acquired water frontage property. Mr. Hays says plans for wharves upon that property have already been prepared and filed at Ottawa. That just as soon as the designs are approved the work of constructing these docks will be commenced and completed, and that when they are finished Grand Trunk Pacific vessels will be found plying in these waters. That is the first connection this city will have with the new transcontinental railway. It is a highly satisfactory arrangement for Victorians to contemplate.

MR. BOWSER IN UNIFORM.

As neither of the local organs of the government has called attention to the speaking likeness of Hon. W. J. Bowser, K. C., M. P., etc., which appeared in the Colonist of Sunday, the Times must perforce undertake the duty. Such a conspicuous feature of the man, of the organ and of the occasion cannot be permitted to pass without all the publicity it deserves. Of course the classical Corsican countenance of the Attorney-General, or First Law Officer of the Crown as he prefers to be called, is a great deal more than it is worth. Luck is an element that we should like to eliminate from all the serious affairs of life, since it is contrary to our sense of justice. But there is in nearly all men an instinct of rebellion against their own ideals; and this instinct, in the case of the ideal of justice, takes the form of gambling. Sometimes we would rather trust to luck than to justice. Sometimes we like to make believe that we are living in a wholly irrational universe, where we gain or lose, not according to our deserts, but through chances that no one can foresee.

"Needless to say, this kind of rebellion, at its best, is only a harmless diversion, and a man should be very sure of himself before he engages in it. For experience shows that in the most unlikely cases the diversion may become the rule of life. Every one knows that luck is not to be trusted; but no one knows how strong is the irrational instinct in himself which urges him to trust it. . . . The poet's imagination is not dangerous, because it is confined to its own proper province. He sees the resemblance between things, but does not therefore think they are the same. The infatuated speculator does not understand his own imaginative processes, but allows them to transfigure himself to himself. He supposes that he is master of that irrational element in life which we call chance or luck, and master through some Divine gift of his own; and so he glorifies that irrational element and delights in it. It makes the romance of life to him, whereas to the man of sound imagination it is uninteresting, because wholly irrational and incalculable. Thus gambling of all kinds, when it becomes a serious pursuit, is harmful to the mind. It is, indeed, a kind of profligacy of the intellect, and as injurious to it as

is nothing savoring of funkism in the character of the Attorney-General. We wonder whether he brought back with him a coat of arms to fit his unit, and is therefore the more irreclaimable and mischievous, so the superior kind of gambler mixes business with gambling until he does not know them apart. The inveterate player at Monte Carlo is a derelict plain to all the world. Neither he himself, nor any one else, can help knowing that he is wasting his life. But the confirmed speculator does not know himself how much he is trusting to luck and how much to judgment. He thinks himself a pillar of commerce, and is as dangerous as the rake who thinks himself a lover."

THE GAMBLER'S PHILOSOPHY.

The London Times has been giving some consideration to the instinct or the habit of gambling in general, gambling as a means of raising revenue for the state and the effects of gambling on the morale of the public. Some of our readers will remember the Louisiana state lottery, which did a large business throughout the United States, a not considerable business in Canada, and probably a general business throughout the world. That was an enterprise designed to entice all the world to contribute to the cost of maintaining law and order and good government in the sovereign state of Louisiana. It flourished exceedingly for a time upon the dollars collected from the speculatively inclined. But, strange to say, that lottery, which was doubtless as fairly conducted as any enterprise of its character could be conducted and distributed grand prizes worth a fortune at stated intervals, was considered by the people of the United States to be highly inimical to the true interests of the state. It was put out of business. It was the last attempt of the Louisianians to raise a state revenue, or a considerable part of that revenue, outside of the state boundaries. Its suppression signified that gambling was under the ban of the law in the United States.

In Italy, according to the investigations of the Times, authority takes a more liberal view of the instinct of the people for "speculation." According to our contemporary's figures, the gambling instinct or habit is active in a ratio corresponding to the ignorance or illiteracy of the population. The Italian government conducts a national lottery, from which it derives a revenue of £1,700,000 on a total "investment" by the people of £3,900,000. As the educated classes are not eager speculators and the illiterate classes contribute most of the fifteen million, and a half dollars (we presume annually) the inference is natural that if the poor understand that they receive less than half of the "pot" in prizes they would not so easily with money which must be hardly earned. Yet we do not know that these ignorant Italians are quite as "easy" as many of the enlightened people of this country who, temptation placed in their way, present themselves like yearling lambs to the shears to be shorn.

On the subject of gambling in the abstract the Times makes some interesting remarks. It says: "There are vast numbers of people in every country who gamble, knowing perfectly well what risks they run, because they enjoy gambling for its own sake. Often their gambling is not a vice, but a mere diversion. They enjoy it as they enjoy a wildly improbable farce or a fairy tale, because it is for them an escape from reality, in the ordinary matters of life we get nothing for nothing; and one aim of our civilization, often very imperfectly achieved, is to contrive that we shall get proper value, no more and no less, for what we give. Gambling is a conscious and deliberate departure from this aim. The gambler gets either nothing for what he gives, or a great deal more than it is worth. Luck is an element that we should like to eliminate from all the serious affairs of life, since it is contrary to our sense of justice. But there is in nearly all men an instinct of rebellion against their own ideals; and this instinct, in the case of the ideal of justice, takes the form of gambling. Sometimes we would rather trust to luck than to justice. Sometimes we like to make believe that we are living in a wholly irrational universe, where we gain or lose, not according to our deserts, but through chances that no one can foresee."

In board walk terms: "Bill came with the goods and was mighty glad to see him" a glance at the street of improvements and promises for this new city is sufficient to secure the approval of every citizen and to warrant him during the time of the lottery to his member. It may be said that definite promise or a guaranteed fulfillment of these demands has not been made, but the Hon. Mr. Templeman has pledged himself to these things, and the pledge of a minister carries with it the assurance which the promise of an ordinary member of a government does not. The breaking up of the Riverbank gang—one of the most notorious in his city—has been told before, but one has to hear it from Lindsay's lips to appreciate how radical were the methods employed. He found the ring leader strapped to an iron bed and being subjected to that brutal form of extortion known in American police circles as "the sweat box." The police were after the names of the ring leader's pals, and when Lindsay unbound the lad the prisoner stretched himself and with a leer of hate declared he would not "snitch" on his gang. "Bully for you kid, neither would I," commented the judge, and at one bound he had reached common ground with his prisoner. "Snitching," it may be explained, is in the vernacular of the criminal and boy classes, tattling, or informing on confederates, and it is the unforgivable sin, the death of a man who is big enough to serve his country; whose ability merits the honor of a cabinet position in our federal administration; whose excellence has gained him the confidence of the nation's premier. Prince Rupert does not forget that honor and respect as well as thanks are due him and it will be shown him in a tangible manner as he leaves for the south.

The same amount of mercury that would kill a human being would have little effect on a dog.

Some stories of Lindsay's court HOW BOY LOYALTY WAS TURNED TO ACCOUNT Incidents Connected With the Judge's Work in Denver and Elsewhere.

(From Thursday's Daily.) A slight, dark little man stepped to the front of the city hall platform last night and received from an audience, not a dozen of whom had ever seen him before, such a reception as might have flattered our foremost and most popular public man. Only by his wonderful work at Denver, and radiating from that centre, throughout the world, is Judge Lindsay known to the public, yet to-day the man, and the great reputation which his name is inseparably connected, is followed with the keenest interest throughout the English-speaking world.

It was this which filled the city hall to the doors last night, long before the hour of commencing. And when the judge concluded, after a talk of over two hours, the secret of his success was evident to most of those who heard him—the man has lost himself in his work.

In appearance Judge Lindsay bears a distinct resemblance to another great little man—Lloyd George. In figure, two men are very much like. Each, too, has the same wide high brow. Each, the imagination denied to men of coarser fibre. And each has fortunately been gifted with that tenacity and determination which has held them steadily on their courses—the one in politics, the other in an even nobler sphere.

But Lindsay has a sense of humor which must have been a sheet anchor to him on many occasions and an esprit of quaint fun cropped out again and again last evening in describing his experiences with his boys. Indeed, during the talk, the judge's stories to appreciate his spirit and his viewpoint, nor it is hard to understand, after hearing him recount them, how he has crept into the hearts of his boys.

H. F. Wyatt and L. G. H. Horton-Smith, whoever they may be, have written another pamphlet containing the "true truth" about the navy. So they allege. The real truth about the navy appears to be that it is all right; that if it is not right it will soon be set right. The opinions of Messrs. Wyatt and Horton-Smith are probably of no greater value than the views of men who have been under the ban of the law in the United States.

The little Shah of Persia, we are told, did not attempt to commit suicide. He was merely stabbed by his esteemed father, lately dethroned, in a spasm of jealousy. The latter theory is probably correct. As a general thing life is not so easy as it seems. The boy who is likely to contemplate self-murder, but whatever the facts may be, they indicate that the life of a Shah, young or old, as of several other hereditary rulers, is none too pleasant.

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN.

(Prince Rupert Optimist.) It is good to be the youngest of a large family, or a baby child of a big constituency, with a cabinet minister to provide for the family needs. Our population is yet in the minor thousands and our voters are still only numbered by hundreds, but the Hon. Wm. Templeman, Dominion Minister of Inland Revenue, and our able and energetic minister, who so ably represents the fact that even in infancy we are worth nursing well and clothing in fine linen. Prince Rupert is the most promising youngster in the Dominion and our parliamentary representative seems as proud of us as we are of him.

The minister, who spends most of his time in conjuring his health and peace of mind with the aid of state and the intricacies of politics three thousand miles wide and no one knows how tall, is just now spending a few weeks with his constituents, and is sparsely spread over a territory greater than some of the little old provinces down by the eastern sea. It takes time, courage and a heap of discomfort to do the job of a minister, and our minister, the Hon. Mr. Templeman, is doing it with a will.

On the subject of gambling in the abstract the Times makes some interesting remarks. It says: "There are vast numbers of people in every country who gamble, knowing perfectly well what risks they run, because they enjoy gambling for its own sake. Often their gambling is not a vice, but a mere diversion. They enjoy it as they enjoy a wildly improbable farce or a fairy tale, because it is for them an escape from reality, in the ordinary matters of life we get nothing for nothing; and one aim of our civilization, often very imperfectly achieved, is to contrive that we shall get proper value, no more and no less, for what we give. Gambling is a conscious and deliberate departure from this aim. The gambler gets either nothing for what he gives, or a great deal more than it is worth. Luck is an element that we should like to eliminate from all the serious affairs of life, since it is contrary to our sense of justice. But there is in nearly all men an instinct of rebellion against their own ideals; and this instinct, in the case of the ideal of justice, takes the form of gambling. Sometimes we would rather trust to luck than to justice. Sometimes we like to make believe that we are living in a wholly irrational universe, where we gain or lose, not according to our deserts, but through chances that no one can foresee."

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SOME STORIES OF LINDSAY'S COURT

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the judge and taking parole under his system. When the judge removed the handcuffs of the noted jail breaker and threw up his office window to permit his escape, if so he desired, he was taking, to all appearances, a desperate chance. But the man's honor had been touched, and he not only deliberately closed the window but walked back unattended to the jail that night. There must be something compelling in the sympathy of a court to which the law breaker turns for protection from the law. One lad arrived breathless, having been told by his rum, a reformed boy, that the cop would get him if he didn't get to the court, and he explained: "I thought I would get here before the cop." It was to the court the boys turned when the cops chased them out of the fountains where they bathed. The result was a natorium, where the boys can now bathe to their hearts' content, and which, in conjunction with the playgrounds, have had an enormous influence in reducing crime.

That some steps will be taken to duplicate Lindsay's court here is certain, and that an amendment of our laws will be agitated is also sure. It is quite evident that while these are necessary, the good results of the same steps to the character of the man selected to administer the court. It is quite conceivable that in the hands of a man not specially equipped and endowed for such work it would become a greater abuse than even the present system when intelligently administered.

VICTORIA WINS FIRST MATCH IN TOURNEY

Local Cricketers Defeat Portland Players—Other Results.

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—If the opening matches of the international cricket tournament, which is being played at Brockton Point are any criterion on which to judge of the whole series of games, the tournament is a success from its very start.

In the Victoria vs. Portland match some pretty cricket was seen. In the first innings, Victoria scored 87 to Portland's 73, and on going to bat again, last year's champions ran up the splendid score of 156 against the Rose City's 30 for eight wickets. The victory of the islanders rests largely on their splendid bowling, which was too much for the men from Portland. Calgary grooved victoriously over Vernon on the first innings by 135 to 87. Vernon batted first. Nelson, 23 Griffin 17 and Crichton and Lefroy 14 each were top scorers. For Calgary, Hayward made 32 and Stephens 24.

WOUNDED FIRE CHIEF KILLS HIS ASSAILANT

(Times Leased Wire.)

Roswell, N. M., Aug. 17.—After being shot, perhaps fatally, by his antagonist, Gustav Van Elm, fire chief at Clovis, N. M., shot and killed John Childress during a dispute in which Childress was accused of setting fire to his own home.

The shooting occurred on Saturday, word of it having just been received here. When the firemen arrived at the scene, Childress, according to Van Elm, knocked down two of the firemen with a revolver when they sought to break in the door of the house. When the chief interposed in behalf of his men, Childress opened fire upon him. Chief Van Elm was so badly wounded that he had to support himself against a tree while he returned the fire, killing Childress.

ASPHYXIATED IN WINE VAT.

Cucamonga, Cal., Aug. 17.—Asphyxiated by fumes arising from a huge wine vat at a local vineyard, P. Fernandez, 22 years of age, is dead at his home in this city. Fernandez, in company with a fellow workman, climbed into the great tank yesterday to make necessary repairs. Almost immediately he was overcome by the fumes, and died before medical aid could be summoned.

STREETS UNDER WATER.

Yuma, Ariz., Aug. 17.—Four and one-hundredths inches of rain fell in Yuma during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. The section of the city near the Gila river levee is a muddy lake and many of the business streets of the city were flooded. Water running into the basements of mercantile houses did considerable damage. During the downpour the Colorado river rose three feet and the local yards and main line tracks of the Southern Pacific road were flooded. Several days will be necessary to restore eight miles of track washed away near Hanlon Junction.

THE COLORADO FLOODS.

Pueblo, Col., Aug. 18.—The waters of the Arkansas, which were rising at noon, have begun to subside this afternoon, and it is thought that the danger has passed. Five thousand people who fled from their homes when warned that the flood was coming have begun to return to their damaged dwellings and farms. The greatest damage yet reported was at Canyon City.

RAILS FOR G. T. P.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—With a cargo of 5,000 tons of steel rails for Prince Rupert, the steamship Crown of Galicia left Sydney, N. S., on her long voyage of 15,000 miles around the Horn. It is probable that she will take the Straits of Magellan route, but will have to stop at several points both on the journey down and the long haul up for coal. This is a long voyage, and it is expected that the Crown of Galicia will reach her destination by the end of September.

Hon. W. S. Fielding sails from England for Canada on the Empress of Britain on August 27th.

GOOD YEAR FOR FRUIT GROWERS

DAMAGE TO ORCHARDS WAS VERY SLIGHT

Official Report of W. E. Scott Says Vancouver Island Scarcely Suffered.

As many rumors of extensive damage to the orchards found their way into the press, the Department of Agriculture, commissioned William E. Scott, of the Department of Agriculture, to visit the principal fruit districts, and report on the true state of affairs. It is gratifying to be assured by a competent authority that the amount of damage has been greatly exaggerated although the backward spring and local frosts have retarded growth, and consequently the crop of 1909 will be lighter than that of last year. The report is as follows:

Victoria, B. C., August 18th, 1909. The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, Victoria.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor of herewith submitting a report on the fruit condition of the province, as regards winter injury to the orchards. After a visit to the principal fruit-growing sections of the province, and a careful examination of the damage done, I have come to the conclusion that the statements, which have been in circulation from time to time as to the amount of injury done have been much exaggerated. Statements of these kinds are very much to be regretted, as they tend to depreciate confidence, in this, one of our future greatest industries. There have been individual cases where, owing to exceptional circumstances and local conditions, severe damage has been done but, taken as a whole, the orchards throughout the districts which I visited looked extremely healthy and vigorous.

The fruit crop is light this year throughout the province, but this to a large extent is owing to the heavy frost, which in the previous year, and also in some districts to late spring frosts. At Vernon, and district, the orchards look very well, and I should estimate the loss at not more than 5 per cent. The same applies to Kamloops, and there also, as at Vernon, the trees look very vigorous and healthy, and the shortness of the fruit crop this year will, especially in the case of young orchards, prove a direct benefit to the trees by allowing them to make a good wood growth and formation of fruit spurs for the ensuing season.

At Penticton and the Okanagan, the damage has been somewhat heavier, but at Summerland, where very extensive areas have been planted in peaches, the damage is extremely small in a great many orchards which I visited, not amounting to more than from 2 to 5 per cent. At Penticton and Keremeos the injury is somewhat heavier, amounting to about 10 per cent. At Grand Forks the orchards are looking very well, though in this section there has been a considerable amount of harm done to the fruit on the trees by hail. The damage has been only local, and confined to a small area. The loss in the orchards will probably amount to 8 per cent.

In the Kootenays the damage there, owing to the larger amount of frost, which was on the ground when the cold spell came, is very slight, and amounts to practically nothing. Here and there a dead tree may be noticed, but two or three orchards towards the loss does not exceed 2 per cent.

Whilst in my travels I inspected and saw a great number of orchards. Of course it is impossible for me in the time at my disposal to visit every section of the country, still I think you may take this report as representative of the average conditions prevailing throughout the larger amount of orchards which have been damaged.

On the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, except in a very few individual cases, very little damage has been done. Where loss has occurred, it is owing to local conditions, and the treatment of the trees.

The practice has been prevalent in some orchards throughout the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island of cutting trees late in the season, thus causing a secondary growth in the fall of the year. This wood does not mature, or ripen properly, before the winter sets in, and should a cold spell occur, as that of last winter, the new wood freezes, and thus badly injures, and in some cases kills the tree.

Loss from these causes can be avoided by cutting to a large extent in the future by stopping cultivation of the trees earlier than has been usual heretofore, and by so doing allowing the trees to mature their season's growth properly.

Another interesting feature is, that some varieties have practically suffered no injury whilst others have suffered badly. This will prove a valuable lesson for those setting out orchards in the future, as by selection of those varieties which have proved immune, the risk from a similar loss will be largely eliminated.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, W. E. SCOTT.

THE GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

Honorable Walter Scott says of Saskatchewan that "The Canadian Middle West will in a comparatively few years be the only stretch of country in the world where millions of acres of cheap, virgin land, easily available for tillage, can be found." Saskatchewan, he believes, is destined to become the actual "Granary of the Empire." The absorbing article appears in the August 21st issue of Collier's.

Hetty Green's son, H. J. R. Green, who runs a railway system, a cattle ranch, a cotton plantation and a life insurance company in Texas, is in New York to buy an aeroplane. Politics power boat and automobile racing have long been his diversions, but now, although he weighs 300 pounds, he wants to go in for aviation.

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