

AN ARROGANT LOT.

The jurisdiction of the Dominion over the fisheries of the country is precisely the same in all parts of the country. No reasonable man ever supposed that the federal authorities would surrender any of their rights or convey them to any of the provinces. If the McBride government hoped to induce the Laurier government to hand over to the province rights which under the B. N. A. Act have been apportioned to the Dominion, then the provincial ministers as a whole are a most optimistic lot. The people of Canada look to the men they entrust with power to maintain the rights of the country as a whole. No government would surrender any of the rights conveyed to it under the Terms of Union. If it consented to such a surrender it would be guilty of a breach of trust, and would assuredly meet with deserved condemnation.

Callow though the McBride government may be, we cannot conceive that it ever for a moment entertained the idea that it would secure from the Dominion jurisdiction over the fisheries which belong to the federal government. The Hon. Richard in sending another delegation down to Ottawa with such ridiculous suggestions in its mouth was simply exhibiting his ideas of statesmanship. He will undoubtedly exploit the refusal of the Laurier government as another instance of federal encroachment, or something of that kind.

Coupled with the grievance against the federal administration we note a disposition to assail the other provincial governments because of their alleged apathy in not joining in the preposterous demands of the broad gauge government of British Columbia. There is a conspiracy afoot to do us out of our rights. The Invertebrate Easterners, it seems, instead of demanding that the Dominion shall surrender its rights, have been suggesting that the federal government shall take effective charge of the fisheries as the power that can control, manage and protect them to the greatest advantage. But then all the Eastern provinces are governed by Geits. They have a surplus every year after paying the cost of administration, and have no hopes of turning the fisheries into a source of revenue. And it is a shameful thing when we carefully consider the circumstances very carefully, when we take into account the character and standing of the McBride administration and the reputation it has already achieved for boldly doing the right, it is a sin that the federal government will not surrender all its rights in the fisheries.

To crown all, the grievance the Tory press has been so tenderly nursing and holding up to view when the occasion demanded has been cruelly and completely dispensed. The administration of the fisheries instead of being a source of profit to the Dominion is an annual loss. It has cost the government a hundred thousand dollars more in the past three years than was derived from it. We are told, of course, that if we deduct the charges for certain services such as the maintenance of steamers for the protection of the fisheries the accounts would look different. Aye; that they would. Any business could be made to show a profit if it were possible to abstract the cost of operation. It might be possible to produce a balance in the provincial accounts this year if the total all come in and the cost of administration were nil. Ministers, we know, would not be missed, but the officials who actually carry on the business could scarcely be spared.

Lord Dundonald's Aspirations. Lord Dundonald's statement but serves to emphasize the fact that his Lordship labored under an extraordinary misapprehension as to his duties. From the very first he resented the supervision of the Minister of Militia exercised over the department. He chafed at recommendations were not carried out immediately on the instant. As he travelled round the country he inveighed against the petulance of the government, and told the officers he met in the course of his inspection tours, practically, that the authorities were slow to move, and that if he were a free agent the militia would be speedily elevated to a much higher plane. In point of fact, Lord Dundonald was autocratic and domineering in his conduct, forgetting that his superiors (officially) were accountable to the people of Canada for the conduct of the department—accountable for his Lordship's actions, which they made their own in accepting his recommendations. An extraordinary state of affairs we should specially have in this country if the commanding officer of the militia were placed in a position of absolute irresponsibility and permitted to conduct a department costing the people of Canada annually a large sum of money without regard to the policy of the government or the desire of the people whom the government represents. We do not believe the people of this country are yet prepared to accept a military dictatorship. There may be weak spots in the administration of departments by politicians; but it is the best device that has yet been tried. It is the only system that has the element of permanency. Abuse admittedly creep in. The Dundonalds have-up made that abundant clear when discussion laid bare the fact that his Lordship had been made a tool

by Senator Baker or the members of his family to turn a regiment that had been organized by the Minister of Agriculture into a Tory political machine. The fact that five officers of one name and practically of one family had been nominated by the G. O. C. at the instigation of politicians proves that the party out of power is liable to commit abuses if it can secure a tool blind enough or reckless enough to lead itself to its intrigues. The truth appears to be—and it is time to admit it—that the military experts of Great Britain find themselves completely out of harmony with the atmosphere which pervades the Canadian militia. General Hutton illustrated the attitude of his class most luminously by sending reports from Australia direct to the Imperial government instead of to the colonial department. He was ordered to pay the cable tolls on the misdirected dispatches. For some reason or other recent Imperial military appointments have come to Canada imbued with the absurd idea that they have been sent here to establish a dictatorship in one of the departments of our government. When they discover their mistake they resent censorship, and there is an uproar. This friction must be deprecated by every advocate of the cause of Imperial unity. Insignificant though the incidents may appear to men whose thoughts rise above the petty things of red tape and sealing wax, the tendencies must be pernicious. They cannot make for increasing cordiality between the colonies and the great central power. But there is nothing clearer—there is no fact that has been more firmly established by the testimony of history—that British colonies are intensely jealous of interference in their internal affairs. They will not submit to a dictatorship or a dictatorship in any of the departments of government. There seems to be only one course clear if we hope to avoid friction and acrimonious passages in the future. If it is necessary to take advice from Imperial officers who have made a special study of and have had experience in the art of war, let them come over in an advisory capacity and leave the details of administration entirely in the hands of those who are held responsible for their conduct.

THE WAR AND THE WARRIORS. The Times confesses to a triding-balance of sympathy with Japan in her heroic attempt to slay the encroachment of the great northern semi-barbaric power. But we must admit admiration for the philippic spirit that seems to dominate the officers of the Czar charged with the duty of supervising the news of the progress of the war. However disastrous the result of a strategic movement may seem to mere superficial observers, those on the spot and capable of penetrating the hidden mysteries and discerning with the eye of faith the ultimate objects aimed at are always perfectly well satisfied. It is not on record that the Russians have gained a single victory of any consequence either on land or at sea, and yet the progress of the campaign is perfectly satisfactory; the plans of Kouropatkin are being carried out with perfect precision; the Russian commander-in-chief is as thoroughly convinced as he was when he was expressing in St. Petersburg his contempt for the enemy that he is on the straight road to Tokyo, there to dictate terms of peace.

Now, although his path to the capital may appear to be devious, it is possible that Kouropatkin has not in fact turned aside at all. The peckey Japs, firm in their determination to regard this war as a serious business which may mean death to their aspirations as a nation and not as a grand tragedy being acted for the entertainment of a world of idlers, have treated the correspondents of the great newspapers with scant courtesy. The representatives of the press have been refused permission to go to the "front." They have been kept in the "rear," no doubt for the reason that the Japanese generals think the primary objects of the war is to defeat the enemy, not to provide entertainment of a sensational kind for the world at large. It is not that the conceited little gentlemen in Tokyo would not be delighted to add to the amusements of mankind if there were no danger of furnishing the enemy with information that might be of use to them in the prosecution of their pilgrimage to the Japanese capital. Not at all. It is that news travels too fast and too far in these chained-lightning days. And beneath the surface of politeness, courtesy and urbanity which sits so benignly upon the little men of Japan there is an inflexibility of will, a determination of purpose, a practicality of aim, a general concentration of qualities, that might with advantage be imitated by some of the greater and more theatrically inclined nations when they enter upon the grim business of making war upon rival states. Few that reason we do not believe there will be much gained by the press correspondents if they do enter a formal complaint against the treatment to which they undoubtedly have been subjected. They have been hampered in their business, it is true; but we are astonished that they do not seem to be able to mount to the point from which the Japanese obtain their view of affairs. If they were to climb to that eminence they would at once perceive the necessity which prompts the Japanese managers of the campaign to take precautions.

There is to be said in pellucidation of the offence of the Japanese against the reading public: If the world is com-

pleted in herself. Her merchants and manufacturers and farmers and laborers must be protected against similar classes in less favored countries who toll upon a much lower industrial plane. Canada, as the nearest neighbor of the United States, has been the first to resort to measures of self-protection. She has always been ready to approve of any reasonable arrangement for the abrogation of unprofitable restriction of trade, but her people will not consent to the toleration of a policy of spoliation, which is the aim of American politicians. The Laurier government evidently anticipated the Republican declaration when it adopted as a policy a maximum tariff for countries whose fiscal system is unfriendly.

The Conservative press assumes that the people are not aware that friction has been a common occurrence between Imperial commanding officers and the Canadian militia department. In Lord Dundonald's case the Geits are in power. In all the others the Tories ruled. Still it is a legitimate thing to attempt to make political capital out of his Lordship's aspirations for absolute sovereignty.

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A loved one's crossed life's stormy sea, And now from pain and trial free, She lives yet, for whom she pined, Whom erst she served with heart and mind.

With bated breath and softened tread, We gaze the stars, gaze on the dead, In burning tears our hearts' deep grief Seeks solace—prayer gives best relief.

The Rosary month began her life, Our Lady's month closed earthly strife; O! Mary, be the helper blest To bring her soul to endless rest.

Her powers she spent from earliest youth To teach the young and spread God's truth; Her dearest work in closing years, To save through Death's chill grasp and fears.

How well she drew each sawed beam, To griefs and sorrows strength impart; Of the Dominion to the best possible count from an American point of view. That conviction being firmly established, the next step is to endeavor to meet our trade rivals at their own game. There is nothing else left for us to do. It will be useless for statesmen who pride themselves on their breadth of view to oppose the movement. Those who do so and plead for the adoption of a course regardless of more human feeling will be swept aside and left there. We confess it is regrettable that such a state of affairs should develop just at a time when the relations of the two countries are of a most cordial character and promise to increase in cordiality. In defence of the attitude of Canada as illustrated in the announcement of the Finance Minister that a special tariff is to be prepared for countries which exhibit symptoms of trade antagonism, that manufacturers addicted to the "dumping" habit are to receive special treatment, and in the course of the Dominion House of Commons in restricting preferential treatment to British goods handled through Canadian ports, it may be urged that our governments have adopted every reasonable means of convincing American statesmen that a more liberal view of commercial relations would be in the interests of both peoples. We have not succeeded in impressing our neighbors. Now there but one recourse. That is to adopt measures of self-protection.

REGRETTABLE, BUT UNAVOIDABLE. An American contemporary expresses the opinion that "it is poor statesmanship to encourage or allow a further drifting apart of the United States and Canada." Since the above was written further evidence has been given of the determination of Canadians to meet every move made by the United States aimed at the trade of this country. Some of the measures taken by Canada may seem illogical, even unreasonable, but when people are assailed they very often do things that could not be defended under normal conditions. Canadians are now firmly seized of the conviction that their neighbors are determined to apply every piece of legislative machinery they possess—that they are constantly contriving and inventing new legislative machinery for the purpose of turning the trade of the Dominion to the best possible count from an American point of view. That conviction being firmly established, the next step is to endeavor to meet our trade rivals at their own game. There is nothing else left for us to do. It will be useless for statesmen who pride themselves on their breadth of view to oppose the movement. Those who do so and plead for the adoption of a course regardless of more human feeling will be swept aside and left there. We confess it is regrettable that such a state of affairs should develop just at a time when the relations of the two countries are of a most cordial character and promise to increase in cordiality. In defence of the attitude of Canada as illustrated in the announcement of the Finance Minister that a special tariff is to be prepared for countries which exhibit symptoms of trade antagonism, that manufacturers addicted to the "dumping" habit are to receive special treatment, and in the course of the Dominion House of Commons in restricting preferential treatment to British goods handled through Canadian ports, it may be urged that our governments have adopted every reasonable means of convincing American statesmen that a more liberal view of commercial relations would be in the interests of both peoples. We have not succeeded in impressing our neighbors. Now there but one recourse. That is to adopt measures of self-protection.

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REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The Republican National Convention of the United States has declared itself in favor of reciprocity, provided goods admitted under treaty shall not compete with the products of home industries. That is to say, the policy of excluding all foreign goods is to be perfected. There is to be no relaxation of protectionist principles. The raw materials which are so abundant in Canada will be welcomed and made up into machinery and all kinds of products of value, to be exported to a profit to the markets of the world. If anyone should evince a disposition to utilize our raw materials at the point of greatest economy, right on the spot where they are to be had in the greatest abundance, he will find no market for them in the United States. The tariff wall can be scaled only from the inside.

Great Britain will find the same conditions applied to her. She is the chief customer of the United States. But she is told that she buys there because she is compelled to. She must either do it or starve. There is no question of give and take in the matter at all; no desire to reciprocate. The American statesman assumes that British statesmen would pursue exactly the same course as he does if the conditions were reversed. So it is apparent that the hopes of the Briton that protectionist doctrines had about reached the heretical point in the United States are without foundation. The Republican party is the dominant political power in the country to-day, and will be for the next four years. If the tariff is tinkered with at all, few more stones will be added to the wall to make exclusion complete at some of the points where foreign goods manage to trickle over. The United States

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HORSE RACES AT THE ANNUAL FAIR. THE PROGRAMME AS REVISED BY COMMITTEE. Will Be Held on Last Three Days of the Exhibition—Other Attractions.

Preparations for the fall fair are proceeding apace. Not only is one of the most successful exhibitions from a commercial standpoint assured, but the outside attraction will be made one of the features of the show. Visitors will be able to find entertainment, apart from the exhibition itself, at almost any time while it is in progress, it being impossible to bring off all the events contemplated without providing for every morning, afternoon and evening of the fair.

The usual three days' horse racing will mark the closing days of the exhibition. This has already been decided, and the committee in charge has been busy re-arranging and making necessary changes to the programme. In its revised form it is as follows:

Thursday, September 29th. Race No. 1—Purse \$200; 2.40 class, trotting and pacing; three in five. Race No. 2—The Flash purse, \$100; half-mile dash; weight for age. Race No. 3—Grand stand purse, \$200. The winner to be sold by auction for \$600, two pounds allowed for every \$100 less to \$200. Several handicaps.

Race No. 4—Victoria purse; one-half mile dash (5 lbs. under scale). Race No. 5—B. C. colt race. The Drift cup, presented by C. A. Harrison, and \$150 added by the B. C. Agricultural Association, trotting and 2 in 3, half mile heats for 2-year-olds, to be bred, raised, trained and owned in British Columbia. Several handicaps.

Race No. 6—Purse \$200; trotting and pacing, 2.35 class; three in five. Race No. 7—The Moet & Chandon challenge cup (value \$175), with purse \$200. Presented by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, champagne growers, Epervy, France (Messrs. Tanser, Weston & Co., agents for British Columbia), for the above race, to be run at the annual exhibition of this association at Victoria, B. C., and to be won by the owner of the fastest horse of the year in 1924 by J. F. Botter, of Vancouver, B. C., and in 1925 by Hall & Cottle, Kamloops, B. C., and in 1926 by W. L. White, handspic purse, \$400; 3/4 mile.

Race No. 8—Farmers' race, \$50, \$25; British Columbia bred horses. Farmers or farmers' sons to ride. Presented by the British Columbia, for the above race, to be run at the annual exhibition of this association at Victoria, B. C., and to be won by the owner of the fastest horse of the year in 1924 by J. F. Botter, of Vancouver, B. C., and in 1925 by Hall & Cottle, Kamloops, B. C., and in 1926 by W. L. White, handspic purse, \$400; 3/4 mile.

Race No. 9—Gentlemen's driving race. Purse \$100, to be divided, \$50, \$30 and \$20; trotting and pacing, best two in three. Horses must be owned three months in province prior to race, and have no record of their summer vacation in the province. Race No. 10—Pony race, Purse \$75, running 1/4-mile, for ponies 14.2 hands and under.

Race No. 11—Tourist's purse selling, \$200, 1/4-mile. Selling price, \$900, 2 lbs. off for every \$100 down to \$200. Winner to be sold at auction at conclusion of race. Race No. 12—Consolation race. Purse \$150. Race for horses starting but not winning first or second money at the meeting; six furlongs; entry free; 10 lbs. below scale.

His Worship, Mayor Bernard, occupied the chair at Tuesday's meeting, presided over by Messrs. D. A. Upper, Geo. Shade, H. Ross, A. Wade, H. B. Thompson, L. Tait, W. C. Moresby and J. S. Yates. After the alcohol or formally, as material for laboratory work next year, and as a basis of a museum representing the natural objects and resources of the country, which it is designed to establish in the school.

The head of the Spanish Arm is an ideal spot for a summer camp, aside from its exceptional advantages as a natural history station. The scenery is marvellous and inspiring, while the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing are all that could be desired.

The tents will be pitched on July 12th at the close of the junior examinations, and Mr. Pines informs the Times that a number of the former pupils of the school are intending to join the party, and that all such will be heartily welcome, provided they come for work. Lectures or talks will be given daily by the instructor, and under his direction the students will dissect and study a few typical forms of the marine animals collected.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT. Two Men Arrested When Manufacturing Bogus Five and Ten Dollar Gold Pieces. Seattle, June 22.—Secret Service Agent Bell and Deputy United States Marshal Latche have raided a counterfeit money plant in a cabin and arrested B. E. Lyons and Monroe Brown in the act of manufacturing bogus five and ten dollar gold pieces. Several thousand dollars face value in these coins was represented in the material captured, and a first class plant for turning out counterfeitlets on a large scale was secured. All the coins are made with exceptional skill.

DOCTOR TAKES POISON. Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—Dr. E. A. Corlies, one of the most prominent physicians of Indianapolis, has committed suicide by poisoning.

MINERS' DRILLING CONTEST—Col. Prior, of the British Columbia, has been selected to compete in the drilling contest at the annual exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, to be held at Victoria, B. C., on September 29th, 30th and October 1st.

Regulated Like a Watch. The fire in the Sunshine Furnace can be regulated as accurately as a watch. At night shake down the ashes, replenish the coal, allow time for the gas to burn off, close your drafts—that's all. Then, in the morning slip into the hall, open the drafts, and in a few minutes you'll have a rapid, house-warming fire—no expassing, freezing waits; no firing up, nor risk of the fire burning out during the night.

The Sunshine Furnace is a scientific heater and fuel-saver from top to bottom. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN. A Wealthy Resident of Montreal Died Suddenly—Lord Minto's Deer Hunt.

Edmonton, June 20.—Lightning killed a Galician family named Kasuk at Beaver Hills, twelve miles from here last Friday. The father was away working on a railroad. Mrs. Kasuk and three children were burned in their beds and nothing was known of until their remains were found in the debris by neighbors.

Pioneer's Sudden Death. Winnipeg, June 20.—D. W. Flury, a pioneer auctioneer and merchant, dropped dead while ascending the stairs in the Stobart block at noon to-day.

Drop in Flour. Winnipeg, June 20.—Flour prices have declined 10 cents a barrel. Trading is dull. Will Hunt Deer. Winnipeg, June 20.—Lord Minto has accepted an invitation to spend between October 15th and November 15th hunting deer near Port Arthur.

The Labor Inquiry. Winnipeg, June 20.—The G.T.P. alien labor inquiry was renewed before Judge Winchester here this afternoon. The evidence contained nothing new, and being similar in strain to the bulk of that already adduced. The investigation will probably conclude to-morrow. Judge Winchester reported, entirely state- mentaries attributed to him by the Winnipeg Telegram.

Mrs. Tarte Dead. Montreal, June 20.—Mrs. J. I. Tarte, wife of Hon. J. Tarte, died to-day at Berthelville, the summer home of the family. She has been in ill-health for the past two years.

Death of Ex-M. P. P. Montreal, June 20.—News reached the city to-day of the sudden death last night of the late Hon. George Washington Stephens, one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of this city. For many years he sat in the city council, and was also for some time a member of the Parent provincial administration without portfolio. He was a very large property holder, his assessment running considerably above \$1 million, and being a member of any property holder in the city outside of a corporation.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED. Remains of Seven Hundred and Seventy Victims of Stoom Disaster Have Been Recovered. New York, June 21.—The harvest of victims who lost their lives in the General Stoom disaster in East river last Wednesday continued to-day. All through the night, despite the terrific electrical storm which swept over the city, the searchers held to their work. Early to-day the number of bodies recovered had reached a total of 770, and it was expected that the day would add to the number.

It was hoped that identification would materially reduce the large list of missing before night. An alarming result of the development of three or four days has been taken from the river, the list of missing had remained almost unchanged. Early to-day while the total of bodies recovered exceeded 750, the list of missing continued well in excess of 300. Dynamite was used to-day in an effort to dislodge bodies believed to be in the wreck of the vessel and lying on the river bottom. A number of cartridges were attached to heavy blocks of wood submerged about three feet and then exploded.

WEST INDIAN SUGARS. The States Has Not Replied to Representations Made by Great Britain. London, June 20.—Earl Percy, the under foreign secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that the representations had been made to the United States regarding the disadvantage under which West Indian sugars labored in the markets of the United States as compared with Cuban, but he replied had received indicating a prospect of any agreement more favorable to British trade.

SCENES FROM THE BRITISH ARMY. Montreal has been evacuated of soldiers to work building and gathering all the vessels he can on lake, and will accompany the command to see the details utterly, seizing of Crown Point. Answer to Scene 24—Death of W.

FINER THAN THE HOTEL AT QU. ARCHITECT PEARSE RETURNS FROM. Says Sir Thomas Shagness Enthusiastic Over Proposed Building. J. S. Pearse, of F. M. Rat office, returned from Montreal day whether he went a little over days ago on business in connection with the construction of the new hotel in this city. While in the city Mr. Pearse met Sir Thomas Shagness and Hayter Reid, proprietors of the Hotel Frontenac. The former most enthusiastic over the proposed build here, and even favored being called for the erection of the fore all the negotiations with have been completed. Mr. Pearse reports that the new hotel will stand the Chateau Frontenac, have 176 rooms, and will be more fully equipped. Later, it is provided salt water baths along improved lines, an announcement to Victorians will be of peculiar interest. With local authorities everything done to forward the hotel with the greatest dispatch. The proposed agreement is as follows: 1. The corporation will, within a month from the final passing of the by-laws, transfer in sections to the company all the property on the north side of Douglas street which the citizens will be all vote July 17th, was present at the meeting of the city council held after noon when the necessary by-laws were passed. The proposed agreement is as follows: 1. The corporation will, within a month from the final passing of the by-laws, transfer in sections to the company all the property on the north side of Douglas street which the citizens will be all vote July 17th, was present at the meeting of the city council held after noon when the necessary by-laws were passed. The proposed agreement is as follows: 1. 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