

Twice-a-Week Times

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PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

At the party meeting on Saturday great stress was laid upon the value of the home influence and the need of the better training of children. This is a most important phase of the party work, and one which will commend itself to everyone. There is without doubt a great deal too much laxity among parents in dealing with their children, both boys and girls. Some parents allow their children to roam at all hours of the night, without having the faintest idea where they may be. If they manage to grow up without getting into difficulties or becoming contaminated by the associations which they make, it is in spite of their parents, and not because of them. In many cases the parents' influence is entirely negative. The children are more likely to take the course which their parents oppose than to agree with them. The result is that many of the boys and girls in this city, as in most other parts of Canada and the United States, go to the bad. They sow their wild oats, and some of them never sow anything else. We do not wish to be pessimistic on this matter. We realize that Victoria is in this respect probably as good a town as any other in the country, but that means nothing. Comparisons on a subject of this kind are odious. To say that we are not worse than some other place is neither argument nor excuse. We believe that an effort should be made to impress upon parents the seriousness of the situation, the risks which their children run, and the penalties which the children, not the parents, may have to pay. No person has a right to be a parent who does not take enough interest in the children to know where they are all the time, and to see to it that they are not running the streets and attending places of questionable repute.

ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the New Grand theatre. The audience was addressed by Dr. Ernest Hall, and the initiative was taken towards getting up a monster petition asking that the sentence of death passed upon Gunner Allen be changed to imprisonment for life. The plea of alcoholic insanity is the one being put forward. While it was admitted by the lecturer that Allen was not a safe man to be at large, it was contended that it was not right to hang a person for a crime for which alcohol was responsible. A committee was formed to take the matter up, and it is understood will be busy at work during the next few days.

There is no one in the community but regrets the necessity of having to resort to capital punishment. The experience of other countries, however, has shown that there is danger in too much leniency. Take France as an example. In that country the death penalty was abolished some years ago, and the result became at once apparent. Crime increased everywhere, the lawless class of the community in that republic having nothing to deter them from carrying out their fiendish purposes. They knew that if they were caught and convicted they would be only imprisoned, and that life in the prisons was little worse than it was outside. The Apache class in Paris increased in boldness until it became unsafe for a respectable citizen to go out at night. While it may be perfectly true that Gunner Allen was under the influence of the liquor which he had been drinking, it is allowed to be a palliative plea, life will not be safe. What could be more simple than for a man with a grudge against another to first get drunk and then commit the fiendish deed. This is a question which should receive the very serious consideration of the community before any steps are taken which may be considered a precedent in matters of the kind.

GREAT BRITAIN COMING INTO HER OWN.

There was a time in the history of the British Empire when the people of Great Britain and Ireland looked upon the colonies as something which had been established solely for the purpose of benefiting the motherland. The merchants were expected to do all their business with her, and any factories were held by representatives of one of the old families "at home." When this attitude was disputed there arose the little England party, which claimed that there was no benefit to the motherland in having colonies; they were only an expense and the people at home were taxed for their upkeep. There was a time when the

disruption of the Empire was prophesied, and many of the people of Britain were ready to stand calmly by and let it go to pieces.

During the last few years there has been a great revival of Empire feeling. The little Englanders have gone out of business, and we find a Liberal government supported by Labor men and Socialists building warships at a greater rate than their predecessors and ready to maintain the Empire at all costs. They are taking a more unselfish view of the matter than has ever been taken before. It is just at the time when they have adopted this unselfish attitude that they are getting their return. During the past summer season millions of dollars have been spent in the Old Country by Canadians, Americans and Australians. They have prospered in the new country, and now they annually flock in thousands to see the home of their fathers, the central pivot point of the Empire. The shopkeepers, hotel men and thousands of others are making fortunes on the trade of these people. They spend money freely, for usually they have plenty. In this way Great Britain is at last getting her reward for the policy of expansion which she has adopted.

FLIES, SICKNESS AND DEATH.

One of the deadliest enemies of the human race is the house fly. This is becoming recognized by practically everyone, but hitherto we have been helpless in the matter. Flies have invaded our homes and walked over our bread and butter with impunity, carrying in their wake death-dealing germs which have been responsible for much of the sickness which attacks old and young, but especially the young. It has been possible for some people to so shut up their houses that the flies could not gain admission, but the majority of people are unable to do this, and nothing but a general crusade against breeding places can be effective.

Dr. Hewitt, the Dominion entomologist who has succeeded the late Dr. Fletcher, has been studying the fly for the past five years. He has made a most exhaustive investigation, and the results have been most startling. When he commenced his work he sought out what literature there might be already written on the subject, and found that there was practically nothing. Then he set to work on what was practically new ground. It is of these investigations, and particularly of the relation to health, that Dr. Hewitt will deal in his lecture to-morrow night. The lecture will be free to all, it having been arranged by the Natural History Society for general educational purposes. Dr. Hewitt will deal with his subject from popular point of view, avoiding technicalities as much as possible. He will illustrate his lecture with a number of lantern slides taken from actual photographs which are bound to be convincing. For this reason it is highly desirable that as many people as possible should attend. It is also understood that the lecturer will tell of a number of remedies which have been proved most effective, and this phase of the lecture should prove most interesting.

Dr. Hewitt has recently written a book describing his investigations in detail, and this publication is attracting a great deal of attention. The question is a live one in Victoria, it being something which has a direct bearing on the health of the whole community, but especially on the children, who are most liable to attacks of diseases which are carried by flies.

CABINET SHUFFLE.

Premier McBride certainly sprang a surprise upon the public when he announced that W. R. Ross, M. P. F., was to become Minister of Lands, and Hon. Price Ellison was to be promoted to the position of Finance Minister. The appointments prove that the rumors in regard to there being trouble in the cabinet are correct. Where is the great and honorable Mr. Bowser that he is not given the chief position next to the Premier? What has he done that he is not at the right hand of the first minister? Is it that at last it is being recognized that the people will not stand for the continued predominance of the Attorney-General, or is it simply a blind to try to prove that people are wrong in speaking of the group of men who control the destinies of the province as the Bowser government? Whatever the reason which actuated Mr. McBride in taking the action he has the times cannot but congratulate him on the step he has taken. It is a rapid promotion for Mr. Price Ellison who for so many years was kept waiting outside the cabinet. As a Minister of Lands Mr. Price Ellison can hardly be looked upon as a success, for he has, like his predecessors, failed to put in force any land settlement plan which might hope to be effective. Perhaps his successor, Mr. Ross, a lawyer, and the representative of a coal mining town, will be able to do that in which a farmer has failed. We hope he will, and we congratulate him on his appointment in a very difficult position, but one where there are great opportunities to make a name for himself and to do a lasting good to the country. That Mr. Price Ellison should be Minister of Agriculture will meet with general approval, for that is the particular business which he knows. We draw his especial attention to the possibilities of Vancouver Island from an agricultural point of view, and hope that this particular part of the country will receive a fair share of his attention. The cabinet shuffle is certainly curious and most unexpected. We thought that Mr. Ross would join the cabinet, but we must say we did not expect the other moves.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

It is to be hoped that the presentation of the Grand Jury in regard to making provision at the Jubilee Hospital for patients who have delirium tremens or allied diseases will bear fruit. Attention was drawn to this matter a few weeks ago through the columns of this paper. Delirium of that kind is a result of over indulgence in alcoholic drinks or other harmful drugs, and persons affected are not in a condition to be placed in a public ward. Their presence is unbearable to the other patients, yet there is at present no other place for them. As these cases are quite common, some steps should be taken, and that at once, to provide proper accommodation for people affected with this awful disease.

Another presentation of the Grand Jury which is of great importance is that which recommends that some steps be taken to prevent the use of firearms by young and irresponsible persons. Every year at the commencement of the hunting season there is some accident to report. It is a difficult matter to deal with. If no one is to be allowed to handle a gun until he knows how, there will soon be an end to all shooting, for it is only by practice that a person becomes expert. We are, however, strongly of opinion that some steps should be taken to prevent, if possible, the periodic accidents. If a license will do this, by all means let us have a license, but let there be at any rate some protection for those who take pleasure in the sport of the woods and fields.

NORMAL SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. W. J. Sargent has written a letter to the Colonist urging that the present is an opportune time to urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity for a Normal School in Victoria. Mr. Sargent suggests that the citizens should "organize a monster deputation and wait upon the Government," and asks that the press of our city unite in a vigorous campaign for this "much-needed institution."

We assure the Colonist correspondent that he can depend upon our hearty co-operation in the movement. During the last four years the Times has repeatedly urged the Government to take action upon this matter. We pointed out the great need for a Normal School in Victoria and that Victoria was the only capital city in the whole Dominion of Canada in which students could not qualify themselves for the teaching profession. Moreover, large and influential deputations at different times waited upon the Government and pressed for a Normal School for Victoria, but to all their representations Premier McBride and his ministers turned a deaf ear. Not only was the request of the deputations refused, but Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, went so far as to declare on the floor of the House that when the next Normal School was established it would be in the interior of the province. Notwithstanding all this, however, we believe the matter is now taken up in earnest by all parties and a united effort put forward, our efforts will be crowned with success and that justice in this matter cannot longer be denied.

We think the School Board is the right body to initiate the movement.

NUCLEUS OF CANADIAN NAVY.

The Canadian training ship Rainbow, the first fruits of the Canadian navy idea, is now in the Pacific Ocean on her way to Esquimaux. She is due to arrive November 7th, and on that occasion there will be a demonstration of welcome in which the Mayor and Council of Victoria, the provincial government and other public bodies will take part. While the Rainbow is not intended to be of much practical use in time of war, she will make a splendid training ship where officers and men to handle the larger cruisers may be prepared, and she will be also used in the fisheries protection service.

The arrival of the Rainbow will be an event of unusual importance in that it is the first tangible result of the naval policy of the Dominion government which has attracted worldwide attention and which has received the commendation of all thinking Canadians. It is satisfactory to know that in Victoria the people were practically unanimous in accepting the policy. True, there was a small section of the community, headed by the Navy League, which, while approving the ship, thought the government might

have gone a little further. That was to be anticipated. The Navy League represents the ultra-naval section of the community and might be expected to want more than the government, which is representative of all classes, was prepared to give. There are perhaps a few who still think that it would have been better to have made a money contribution to the British navy, as the money would have been expended to better advantage. It is undoubtedly true that more ships would have been obtained for the same amount of money, but it has been explained a thousand times by naval men that it takes something more than ships to make a navy. There must be men, and these can only be forthcoming if there is a general interest taken in matters naval. The commander of the China fleet, who passed through this city last spring on his way from London to the Far East, stated that it was the general opinion among thinking naval men that Canada had taken the best possible step to arouse an interest in the matter of defence. He expressed the opinion that it was not until Canada had ships of her own and knew the difficulties of handling and manning them, as well as what it meant to lose one, that she would become really interested in matters naval. He said it was for her to work out her own naval policy. She would make mistakes, but these mistakes would arouse popular interest and would tend to make the navy a success.

Speaking locally, the arrival of the Rainbow is of great interest because it is the beginning of a policy which will make Esquimaux a great naval, ship repairing and ship-building centre. It is the beginning of a new order of things for the city of Victoria. What it means can hardly be estimated at the present time. On that account, as well as from the broader standpoint of Canadian Nationalism, the Rainbow will be welcomed by everyone.

DEMOCRATIC GROWTH.

Wherever there is an autocracy there is bound to be danger of rebellion. Where the people rule, as they do in the English-speaking countries of the world, there are rebellions, but they are fought out at the polls. Where the people have all the power through the ballot there is no need for a resort to force. There may be slight riots in remote districts, but there can be no serious outbreak where the people rule.

This lesson has not been yet learned in a number of the countries of the world, and the result is internal unrest. Slowly the changes are being made. Usually these are at the sacrifice of some of the best lives. It does not follow that a republic is always the most representative form of government. In some limited monarchies the people enjoy much greater freedom than they do in some republics. Take, for instance, the government of Canada. King George is at the head of the government, but the country is actually governed by the direct representatives of the people and that as in few other countries. In Mexico, on the other hand, we find that at the time of an election the only aspirant to the presidency in opposition to Diaz is imprisoned along with some of his chief supporters. There is in that country a large mass of the people that is uneducated and does not vote. In the United States there is also a large uneducated, non-voting population, and this is a great danger to the state. Had Canada allowed a large, uneducated, non-voting population from the Orient to come in, there would have been in time developed a menace. In order to have anything like a pure democracy it is necessary that the people shall all be sufficiently well educated and intelligent to be allowed the franchise. Then there can be no danger. Spain and Portugal lost their South American possessions because they looked upon the colonies as something to be exploited for the benefit of the people in those countries. Great Britain lost the United States because she tried to use her empire as a means of enriching herself in a democracy. The weakness of British rule in India is the fact that the lack of education among the natives and the prevalence of the caste system make it impossible to have a purely democratic government. There will always be unrest in that country until the people are able to govern themselves. They have already been given a small measure of self-government, and this will be gradually extended.

The lesson of Portugal should be taken to heart by those rulers who still hold on to the autocratic power, at the danger of their own lives and also at the risk of plunging the country into civil war. Even in the most autocratic countries, however, there is a tendency to give way to the popular demands for self-government. Russia has established its Duma, and the Turkish sultan has been deposed. The movement is growing very fast and in the near future must include all the civilized countries of the world. Japan is a partial democracy and China is fast following suit. No one who has watched the quick rise of Japan can doubt that any other nation may do the same, and that just as quickly.

Students of sociology will find with satisfaction all these movements, and will look upon the formation of the Portuguese republic as simply a step in the general scheme.

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ACTION OF SOCIALISTS IN TORONTO.

A great many people who are not more than forty years of age remember the time when in England the laborers drove stakes into the ground among the standing grain so that it would be impossible for self-binders to be operated there. At that time the wage of the agricultural laborer was about twelve shillings, or three dollars a week, and board himself. To-day no one in that country, or in any other that we know of, cuts grain with anything else but a self-binder. Yet wages have advanced to nearly double what they were at that time. The history of the world shows that the condition of the working classes improves with the development of machinery. The man who says to the contrary does not know what he is talking about.

George Simpson of Toronto, Socialist and labor leader, recognizes this, and because he recognizes it he has been practically expelled from his party. Mr. Simpson has for many years taken a deep interest in the uplifting of the laboring classes. Himself a workman, he is a member of the school board of Toronto city and was until recently its chairman. He is highly respected by the workmen, but by practically the whole city of Toronto. For many years he has been a member of a socialist local in Toronto and has done much to advance the interests and prestige of that party. Recognizing his ability, although not a member of the Liberal party, the Dominion Government asked him to accept a position as a member of the Committee on Technical Education to investigate the condition of technical institutions in Canada and other countries and to report to the government and make recommendations which might be of use to the provincial governments.

Mr. Simpson accepted the position and some months has been engaged in his investigations. Then the Socialist matter, which was a member, having local of all this time to consider the matter, passes a resolution deprecating technical education and demanding that Simpson report the result of his findings to them, apparently for their revision, before handing in his report to the government. Being an honorable man, of course Simpson refuses to comply with the demand. He says that there is such a wide difference between the request of his comrades and what he proposes to do that there can be no possible point of agreement.

The incident is in itself an interesting one, but its chief interest lies in that it indicates very clearly the attitude of the Socialist party toward education and progress. It shows that the Socialists, as at present constituted, stand for stagnation and decay. They are in close touch with the spirit of the Dark Ages, when persons who knew more than their neighbors were believed to be in league with Satan.

HUNDREDS REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED

(Continued from page 1.)

cial train. The train was pitifully inadequate to carry all who sought to escape, and scores of men fought to board the cars. Women and children had been sent out earlier in the day. Those who failed to board the train ran along after it until they were overtaken by the flames and cremated.

Fires Spreading.

Warroad, Minn., Oct. 10.—The destruction of Gracetown, Swift, Roosevelt and Cedar Spur by a great forest fire that is rushing upon Warroad from the southwest to-day is predicted to bring the total of dead in the fire zone up to 750. Couriers report that scores of lumbermen were caught by the flames and killed, and that the bodies of many never may be recovered.

The fire zone is 80 miles long, extending from Gravel Pit spur to Stratford, Ont., and 30 miles wide between Red Lake, Minn. and Lake of the Woods. It is reported that the fire is spreading in all directions.

Lumbermen estimate that an average loss of 6,000 square feet of lumber to the square mile over a territory approximately measuring 3,000 square miles has been caused.

The state of Minnesota is mustering its fire fighters and rushing them to the scene on special trains as rapidly as food and supplies can be furnished. At Rainy River the fire burned from the International Bridge to Sixth street, within one mile of the centre of the town, and it is feared that Rainy River is doomed.

Nine families, each having from three to eight members, perished near Rainy River. Their bodies were found along the railroad tracks.

Railroad officials state that the progress of the train loaded with refugees is slow owing to heat-twisted rails.

Nine women, three of them carrying babies, rode into Warroad on horseback from the settlement. All were badly scorched, and it is feared they will die.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Notice has been received that the light on Copper Island beacon, Queen Charlotte Islands, is at present burning very dimly, and as soon as the marine department has a vessel available, the light will be examined. Marine and Fisheries Department, Victoria, October 10, 1910.

The following donations are acknowledged with grateful thanks at the Aged Woman's Home for September: Mrs. Evans, apples; Mrs. Goodacre, flowers; Mrs. McTavish, pears; Mrs. McLean, box of apples; Mrs. Friendly Society, bread and butter; Dr. Proudford, malted food. A generous donation of vegetables was also received from Mr. Hogg, Mr. Garnett and several other exhibitors at the Provincial Fair; also a fine assortment of fruit and vegetables from St. Mark's church harvest festival.

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Mr. Simpson accepted the position and some months has been engaged in his investigations. Then the Socialist matter, which was a member, having local of all this time to consider the matter, passes a resolution deprecating technical education and demanding that Simpson report the result of his findings to them, apparently for their revision, before handing in his report to the government. Being an honorable man, of course Simpson refuses to comply with the demand. He says that there is such a wide difference between the request of his comrades and what he proposes to do that there can be no possible point of agreement.

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BANK ROBBERY

AT VANCOUVER

OFFICIALS LOCKED IN

VAULT BY ROBBER

Two Masked Men Release Two Prisoners After Securing Over \$1,000

(Times Leased Wire.)
Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 10.—After day's hunt local police have no doubt the men who held up the Royal Bank on Saturday night.

With a coolness and daring stamped them as old hands at game, two masked men held up the bank at Napier street and Park shortly after that institution had closed its doors for the week and right under the eyes of passers-by on the street. The officials in the vault, who they ransacked every drawer till, when they had taken all the money in sight, the total of which placed at more than \$1,000, they ordered the safe door, told the bank officers could come out and then took their capture while a grocery store across the street was telephoning the police and several residents of the neighborhood watched them disappear.

LA JOIE WINS THE

BIG AUTOMOBILE

Got Eight Hits Off Same Nucleus of Times at Bat in Game at Cleveland

New York, Oct. 10.—A big red mobile, the prize for the highest batting average in either the American National league, probably was awarded to Napoleon La Joie today, although his right to it is seriously doubted by many fans.

La Joie passed Ty Cobb in the for the big machine by making hits out of eight times at bat in Cleveland yesterday, and in baseball it is freely asserted that La Joie assisted by members of the St. team which was Cleveland's opponent. Unofficial figures give La Joie's average for the season as .332. He played in 158 games and has batted 592 times. He has made 22 home runs, has 379 hits. He has 134 games, has been at bat 597 and has made 192 hits.

OBITUARY RECORD

(From Monday's Daily.)

Thomas William Cox, the 19-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cox, Parkdale, passed away yesterday at the St. Joseph's hospital. Funeral has been arranged to place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the E. C. Funeral parlor, Interment will be in Ross Bay cemetery.

This afternoon the funeral of the late Mrs. Mycock, the 73-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mycock, took place from the residence of H. Mycock, Grand View farm, Oak, at 2 o'clock. The interment was made in Shady Creek cemetery. Friends attended and a wealth of offerings covered the casket.