Togo Tells Of Attack

Japanese Admiral Reports That Battleship Sevastopol is in a

Russian Ship a Hopeless Wreck at the Entrance of Port

Destroyers Which Were Attacked by the Japs Were Put Out of Action.

Togo last night says: "A prisoner taken by our fleet, who is considered to be reliable, reports that as a
result of our attacks since December
13th, eight torpedoes struck the net of
the battleship Sevastopol and that at
least one took effect on her hull. This
seems to have occurred on the night of
December 15th or early December 16th.
The Sevastopol's crew was seen to be
confused and a hawser from the shore
was attached to the battleship.

"The torpedo which struck the hull
took effect on the port side aft, damaging about eight feet long the rivet lines.
"The vessel is now headed toward
the outer part of the entrance to the
harbor, with her stern aground and her
gun points amidships almost awash.
She is listing to starboard and the side
lights in her lower decks are submerged.

"There is one torpedo boat to the
starboard of the Sevastopol and one
pumping vessel to port, together with
one vessel resembling a mine layer, all
of which are busily engaged in pumping,
but it will be difficult to restore the seaworthiness of the warship.

"On the night of December 16th, one
off our torpedoes struck the bow of a

"On the night of December 16th, one of our torpedoes struck the bow of a Russian torpedo "boat destroyer and that vessel is now aground." Russian torpedo boat destroyer and that vessel is now aground."

Another report from Admiral Togo received later says: "After personal of servation outside Port Arthur, I found that the Sevastopol, which was attacked by our torpedo flotilla, is now anchored in the shallows about 400 yards from the shallows abou

The old brig Tanner, after the many vicissitudes that have followed her for the last fifty years, has once more hobbled into port, storm beaten and practically dismantled. She left Port Angeles on December 2 and had barely got into the Pacific when she ran lute a tremendous hurricane, and until she reached San Francisco on Monday had a trying, voyage. She was knocked about and buffeted in all kinds of gales until December 6. Here she ran into a southwest gale which tossed her about like a cockleshell. Two of her staysails were blown away, as well as her jib. In the midst of the storm she sprung a leak. Great seas washed over her from stem to stern and a big wave struck her windmill and carried it away.

The captain sounded the purpos and

medical fiely joet, sport from hearing and the present and the

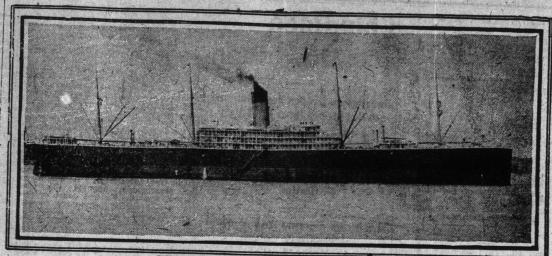
London Speaker.

Is a journalist like a barrister, whose professional duty is to plead as effectively any case that is entrusted to him? Is he simply a workman who produces to the best of his ability eny article and any design that is required of him? Many who would regard an affirmative answer to this question as dishonorable to a great profession would, however, deny that a journalist, even a leader writer, must necessarily agree with the general principles and policy of his paper. No doubt it would be pleasanter in every way that he should at any rate be a member of the same party as the editor and proprietor, but so long as he is not required to express opinions which he regards as mischievous, he may draw his salary with a clear conscience. The only solution seems to be that each individual must decide for himself and be sure that he does not allow pecuniary considerations to weigh too heavily in the balance. Obviously if the politically independent journalist ceased to exist the leading article would gradually die out; for, luckily, even a Hustler's henchman cannot write with the happiness, interest and vivacity of a free man. Its importance is apparently declining in the press, especially in that part of it which is owned by Messrs. Harmsworth and Pearson. There is no reasoning or conviction in the so-called leading articles of the Daily Mail and Express, and the public does not take them seriously.

Dogger Bank Trawlers Talk

ment of the Agency of the Agency of the Section of Days Barry of the Secti m. The Japanese bombardment of the ussian gunboats and torpedo craft in the usians, probably is a repetition of similar statements recently emanating

BIG LINER MINNESOTA ARRIVES IN ROYAL ROADS



THE NEW GREAT NORTHERN 3.3 MINNESOTA

Leader.

THE steamer Minnesota, which was built at a cost of three million dollars for the Oriental service of Company and the Great Northern Railway at 1st Company which operated the Royal Roads of the Royal Roads of Francisco. Owing the Royal Roads of Royal Roads of Francisco. Owing the Royal Roads of Francisco. Owing the Royal Roads of Francisco. Owing the Royal Roads of Royal R

B. C. Fruit Wins

A cablegram has b en received from Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general in London, Eng., stating that at the Royal Horticultural show of colonial fruits, held in Vincent Square, Westminster, the society's gold medal, the highest granted, was awarded to British Columbia fruit.

"The jury stands 10 to 2 for acquittal" was one of these reports.

"One man is holding out" was another. Some even had the hardihood to name the juror on whom depended the future of the former show girl.

WANTED TO SEE

years. A dismal pall is spread over the greater part of the kingdom, causing enormous business losses and threatening to deprive thousands of their Christians of Countess Montignoso, arrived here unexpectedly last night. Accompanied by a lawyer, she proceeded, shortly after her arrival, to the Taschenberg palace and asked to be permitted to see her children. The Princess had also written to the King that, unless he granted her off-repeated request to see her child, she would attempt to see them without his permission. She arrived here unexpectedly from Vienna with a womani companion and went to the Hotel recognized before she had time to give congrued before she had time to give the united the had because of the palace, but that she should no no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should no no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should no no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should no no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should no no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should no no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should no no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should no to ear earned the entrances of the palace, on Thearts.

The Princess went alone to one of the entrances of the palace, but that she should not be arrested unless she became violent.

The entrances of the palace, but that she should not be admitted to the palace, but that she should not be admitted to the palace, but that she should not be admitted to the palace, but that she should not be admitted to the palace, but that she should not be admitted to the

CUMBERLAND NOTES.

A very sad accident occurred at No. 5 mine on Pricky afternoon, which resulted in the death of Mr. Strang, foreman of No. 5 shaft, and for many years a popular and well known figure in Cumberland, also a long tried and trusted employee of the Wellington Coal Company.

Mr. Strang had just left the blacksmith shop, and was on his way up the stairs leading to the pit, where he had to go back for something he had forgot. No. 1 engine was pushing a triin of cars up the grade, which runs very close to the steps. Mr. Strang being slightly deaf, and his mind being otherwise occupied, did not motice the approaching erain until it was just upon him, the result being that the car struck him, throwing him violently to the ground and passing over his right leg, between the knee and hip, almost severing the leg completely from the body.

Kind friends were soon on the spot and did all in their power to relieve the sufferer, who shortly after was taken to the knospital, where he passed away a few hours afterwards, the loss of blood and shock being too much for his constitution. His death has cast a gloom over Cumberland, and comes as a severe shock to the many friends who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Friday, the 16th, was closing day for the

Business in Metropolis are General.

1 THE CHILDREN London, Dec. 22.—Such a complete discrganization of railroad traffic and THE CHILDREN

London, Dec. 22.—Such a complete discrganization of railroad traffic and shipping as has resulted from the present fog has been unknown for many ears. A dismal pall is spread oven the greater part of the kingdom, causing the endorsement written in his own

Tangier, Dec. 22.—A courier from Aicazar, about sixteen miles northeast of Tangier, states that tribesmen have surrounded that place and threatened to sack the town unless the French consul and one British subject are handed over to them.

. Kaiser Is Bellicose

Emperor William Resents Brit sh Criticisms Respecting German Navy.

If Great Britain Wants War It Can Have It Immediately.

Nation is imputient of Distrust of Its Naval

The deceased leaves a widow, one son and dive daughters.

Friday, the 16th, was closing day for the city schools, and the closing exercises took place in the morning.

Mr. D. C. McKenzie is offering a very handsome cup and medal which he is presenting as prizes for the wrestling tournsment which takes place in Cumberland hall on Christmass Eve. The events are open to amateurs only. The cup is for the best man, catch-as-can, weight 150 pounds.

Over six inches of snow fell on Tuesday evening, the town presenting a very morning.

Wednesday morning's train was delayed three hours owing to several trees which were blown across the track by Tuesday's storm.

Wednesday morning's train was delayed three hours owing to several trees which were blown across the track by Tuesday's storm.

All the residents of Cumberland are looking forward to a grand ball which takes place on the 28th inst. A large number are expected from outside points.

Dense Fog Yet

Envelops London

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Sensational correspondence has passed between the British and German governments to the warlike and provocative attitude adopted toward Germany by the semi-official British press, especially the Army and Navy Gazette. The Kaiser took a hand in the negotiations and made his vigorous personality felt in a positive way. He instructed that the British cabinet should be informed in effect that if England warned war it could have it immediately; if it was not desirous of such an event, the talk, which, Germany considered an affront, must stop.

Both Count Wolff-Metternich, German affront massand made his vigorous personality felt in a positive way. He instructed that the British and German governments to desire to the warlike and provocative attitude were stook a hand in the negotiations and made his vigorous personality felt in a positive way. He instructed that the British press, especially the Army and Navy Gazette.

The Kaiser took a hand in the negotiations that the Krist in a positive way. He instructed that the British press, especially ed before it should become a still greater unenace.

Both Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne have now been told that Germany is simpatient of this distrust of its
naval policy, which it accuses the National Review, the Army and Navy Gazette and other papers of generating
among the British people. The fatherland wishes Britain to understand, once
for all, that it has not the slightest intehtion of abandoning the development
of its navy and its merchant marine at
British behest, no matter how much of
gl bogey they constitute.

LETTERS TO

..................... THE MARINE HOSPITAL. Sir-Christmas, with its kindly old sociations, is so close at hand that a words of reminder to the philanthropic lizens of Victoria will not be out of sea The Marine hospital, which since Christmas has become a credit to town, is now supplied by the govern with all the necessities, but there are little comforts required to make the promplete at this season. There are present several Frenchmen in the brail, and it would be well that they she carry away with them pleasant memor Victoria and their "Noel" here. kind donors of two Christmas dinners or Victoria and their "Noel" here. kind donors of two Christmas dinners not fall this time, I am sure, to rel their gifts, and contributions of a framed pictures and flowers, also a 'l holly, lvy, etc., will be gratefully ap ciated, and should, if possible, be sent Saturday morning. Thanking you in ticipation for inserting the above.

MR. KINGHAM.

Sir—In regard to the letter from Joshua Kingham appearing in your is of this morning, permit me to state t I am in no way responsible for your a cle of Sunday last, nor yet for the langur used therein.

I was called to give evidence, and testimony is on record, given under the sunday is on record, given under the sunday is on record. I was called to give evidence, and m testimony is on record, given under so emm oath, in the presence and hearing of Mr. Kingham, who could then and the have taken the stand as a witness to chalenge its correctness on oath, had he seems that the seems of the seems The matter must now be judged by it intelligent and impartial public who has followed the proceedings in court, an who know the past record of Mr. King ham and myself. By their judgment I as quite willing to abide.

While Mr. Kingham did not dare den any of my evidence in court, he is state to have prompted counsel, who asked man important personal question, which emphatically denied, and which was prove to be without foundation by the very get emphatically denied, and which was prove to be without foundation by the very ger tleman whose authority had been given. Mr. Kingham concludes his communication with a homily on his political "cree of today," which is thoroughly to be commended as the policy of the Liberal party but unfortunately such has not been Mr. Kingham's individual "creed in the past, for proof of which there is ample evidene obtainable. However, this is not the poin in question.

ststements with a view to clearing the public mind.

1) The Union device is not the crest(!) or armorial bearing of the King of England. It is as its name implies a device, and it was devized to signify the union of Great Britain and Ireland in the United Kingdom. It therefore stands at the present day as an emblem of the United Kingdom in the same way in which the the Cross of St. Andrew for Scotland the Cross of St. Andrews for Scotland and the Cross of St. Patrick for Ireland. That none of these are held to be the coats of arms of the countries they represent is sufficiently evident from the fact that while they were never blazoned on the Royal Arms, as England, Scotland and Ireland with France quarterly, these shields, as everyone knows, bearing totally different charges. They are blazoned on various personal medieval coats without difference, and have been always accepted by the heralds as the rightful arms of the private persons who bore them.

But as an indication of the British

But as an indication of the British origin of certain colonies and dependencies of the empire, the heralds have chosen the cross of St. George. It occurs, as all must admit, with wearisome repetition upon the arms of the Provinate of Canada. They might just as well, seeing the part that Scotsmen have played in the development of the Northwest or having regard to the title Nova Scotia, of one of the maritime Provinces, taken the very beautiful Cross of St. Andrew for a change.

Now it was thought by those in author-Cross of St. Andrew for a change.

Now it was thought by those in authority that the western boundary of the British Empire could not better be symbolized than by the Union Device in conjunction with and differenced by a setting sin. There was no stealing nor misappropriation in the employment of such an emiliem. But the British heralds expressed a reasonable (?) fear that such a device might form a precedent for other portions of the empire, so that the wearisome repe-

hiem. But the British heralds expressed a reasonable (?) fear that such a device might form a precedent for other portions of the empire, so that the wearlsome repetition to which I have already referred might be variegated with still more wearlsome repetitions of the Union Device. That is all there is about it so far as the sideld is concerned.

2) Supporters are not confined to a certain rank, and it would be preposterous to contend that a Province could not employ the use of these graceful heraldic decorations on its own initiative. Of course, any schoolboy knows that in quartering coats of arms you don't quarter the supporters. A pretty thing the Royal Arms would be with six or eight weird beasts dancing round it.

(3) The Crown and Lion is admittedly the Royal Crest. The wisdom of choosing it even differenced, if it were to be employed as a crest, might well be questioned. As a heraldic decoration to the seal of the Province signifying subordination to the British Crown, its appropriation can hardly be the subject of serious criticism.

In conclusion, permit me to say that if the ridiculous methods of some modern heraldry had been employed, and the Union Jack put on a flagpole with a picture of pine forests on one side and bunch grass on the other, with a sun going down behind a "painful ocean" we should never have heard of any objections at all.

THE LIMIT OF FREE EDUCATION.

THE LIMIT OF FREE EDUCATION.

Sir,—Your admirable article in Wednesday's issue on this question is such a lucid and concise exposition of the issue before the people, that although I feel challenged by your correspondents as secretary of the P. O. A. to reply, I will, however, confine myself to such matters as have not been dealt with.

The correspondence with the superintendents of education of other provinces eliestied these facts: In Manitoba the school population is 66,603, and the daily average attendance only 30,479; and the department informs me: "We, in Manitoba, are very much dissatisfied with the results under the present system, as the children of the rural districts are not receiving anything like the benefit they should in return for the money spent." Education is free from 6 to 21.

In New Brunswick education is free from 6 to 21, and yet since 1899 there has been a steady annual decrease in the number of pupils enrolled, from 63,536 down to 59,313, and the superintendent in his report says: "This difficulty is experienced, not only in New Brunswick, but in every province of the Dominion, and to some extent in the United States."

In Nova Scotia "the number of pupils was 291 less than the previous year, although greater than the year before. The diminution was confined to the higher grades, and therefore suggests withdrawal on account of the demand for industrial employment." The expenditure, however, for educational purposes was increased to the extent of \$22,615. The period of free education is eight years in the graded schools and four years in the high school (12 years altogether), regardless of age.

In Prince Edward Island the limit of age to free education is 5 to 16, "thereafter the pupils pay a small fee, \$5 by those from the country, \$10 by those from the country, \$10 by those from the city of Charlottetown per annum while attending the Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown." The number of pupils attendibly these schools has steadly decreased year by year from 23,045 in 1889 to 19,956

is In Ontario the period of education is 5 pc to 21, the publis attending high schools paying from \$2.50 to \$20 per annum. The total fees received from this source being \$105,801, or about one-seventh the total at expenditure on education. Truant officers must be appointed in every city, town and to village, and any person employing any child under 14 years of age is liable to a sis