

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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REGISTRY OFFICES

As the best arrangements of Registry Offices for the convenience of the public is under consideration, a few suggestions may not be out of place. We think it will be admitted that no one should have free access to the books of registration or to papers on file, who are not specially charged with the custody thereof. When the population of the Province was small and everybody knew nearly everybody else, it might have been safe enough to permit the public to have access to the records without being under the direct personal supervision of some one in authority; but there was always some risk attendant upon such a plan, and it is a risk that is increased as the population increases. It is manifestly unsafe to permit of the promiscuous handling of public records, especially where, as in this Province, the registration consists for the most part of brief memoranda, which can be easily defaced and might without much great difficulty be altered. We very heartily commend the Attorney-General for giving his attention to this exceedingly important matter. His suggestion that, in order to avoid anything that looks like the extension of privileges to any class of the community, the rule should be made, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, that no one shall be allowed behind the counters of a Registry Office, except the regularly appointed officials, is in some places the rule is that a person desiring to make a search asks the Registrar for the books he requires, and the Registrar produces them for examination in his presence. He also permits the examination of unregistered documents in his presence, but the person searching is never permitted to have either access to the books or the documents except under the direct supervision of the Registrar. Of course, when we say "Registrar," we do not mean an officer under him. In places like Victoria and Vancouver such an arrangement would involve a considerable addition to the office staff, and perhaps a complete re-arrangement of the offices; but that is no objection. The safety of the public must be provided for no matter if the cost is increased. We are not quite clear as to the degrees of responsibility that the officials of the Registry Office should take in regard to searches; but incline to the opinion that, while they might properly afford any assistance in their power to a person making a search, they ought not to be under any obligation to express any opinion as to a title. We know that some people are under the impression that the Registrar, or in fact anyone in the Registry Office, is under an obligation to say whether or not a title is good and free from incumbrance, or otherwise; but we think it is official confines himself to showing the records which he is asked to exhibit, he has done all that ought to be required of him. Of course we are not now referring to formal certificates of title or other official documents which the Registrar is required to issue. All that an official should, in our opinion, be required to do is to inform a searcher of the facts as they appear upon the records, leaving the searcher to reach his own conclusions. This is not to say that an official may not, if he has time to do so, assist a person making a search; but that is as far as he ought to go. It might also be convenient to require a person desiring to make a search to fill up a brief form of application; so as to ensure that the search would not extend to several titles, under the pretense that only one was being examined. It has been suggested to the Colonist that there should be no charge for searches. The custom of exacting a fee originated in the Eastern Provinces, where at one time all the Registrars were paid by fees, as many of them now are. This reason does not exist where the Registrars and his subordinates are paid salaries. In some parts of the United States, where the Registrars are salaried, there is no charge for searches. The charge is made here for the sake of revenue. The desirability of reducing and even of abolishing fees for searches might be worthy of consideration. We have ourselves no very decided views on the subject; but representations have been made to us that, when a person, seeking to buy real estate, wishes to find out who owns it, he ought not to have to pay for finding out. A case in point may be mentioned. A person having some money to invest went and examined several pieces of vacant real estate, and concluded to buy them if he could get them at a suitable price. He complained that before he could begin negotiations for a purchase, which might result in nothing, he had to pay for a number of searches. He did not think this was reasonable. He would not have objected to paying for a search to find

out if the title was good; but he did not think he ought to have to pay to learn who was the ostensible owner of the property. But, as we have said, we have no very pronounced opinion one way or the other on this subject. Possibly if a copy of each assessment roll, so far as the lots and the names of the assessed owners go, were open to free inspection in the Registry Office, it would meet the objection mentioned in the paragraph, and would greatly facilitate business.

LORD KITCHENER

At the time of Lord Kitchener's resignation of the Mediterranean command we expressed the desire to read what comments would be made upon it by the British press. We have the London Times at hand and although it is of a date previous to the resignation, Colonist readers will be interested to know what the London paper had to say in respect to Kitchener's position and services. The Times looks upon the Mediterranean command as "not providing sufficient recognition of his past services or sufficient scope for his abilities." It says that his admirers may think his proper place to be in India, meaning thereby that he should have been named Viceroy; but to this the Times answers that "the suggestion is not likely to commend itself to the present government nor to any government aware of the difficulty and complexity of Indian problems." "These problems," it adds, "call rather for the qualities of the experienced civilian than for the gifts of the successful soldier and military administrator." We quote further:

Lord Kitchener's experience, varied as it is, has been almost exclusively military. He is still so full of vigour that it rarely occurs to anybody to blame him for his age. He is now in his sixtieth year, and he has grown old in the traditions, the habits of mind, and the occupations of a soldier. It would scarcely be fair either to him, to India, or to the Empire to ask him now to abandon, even if only for a time, the profession in which he has spent his life, and to take over an office of which the holder, to fill it adequately, would require the experience and the cut-throat, not of a soldier, but of a statesman. Lord Kitchener is undoubtedly a great soldier; there is little in his past career to make us confident that he would also be the statesman whom India requires in the present crisis. The two sets of gifts are sometimes combined, as Cromwell has shown, in one and the same man; but how rarely a soldier possesses the qualities needed in a Viceroy of India are shown in the fact that only two are found on the long roll of Viceroys-General; and of these one, Lord Hardinge, had been repeatedly a Cabinet Minister before he was chosen for India. There seems on the present occasion no special military reason that calls for the appointment of a soldier; no imminent external war is threatened, and no internal rising is probable that cannot be dealt with by the forces and the men on the spot.

The Times admits that India is an unsmiling task, but it does not think matters are as difficult as they were before the Mutiny, and at that perilous time the services of civilians were relied upon, and with good results, to bring order out of chaos. We quote further: The Government would incur a very serious responsibility were they now by appointing Lord Kitchener as Viceroy, to convey the impression that the situation today is no grave as to require our greatest soldier still on the active list to handle it. Another and a more personal aspect of the question makes us confident that Lord Kitchener will not be selected as the next Viceroy. He is no longer a young man and few positions are more laborious and responsibilities are more overwhelming, and few have ever held it without some permanent effect upon their health and energy. Lord Kitchener's return to India would probably mark the end of his active military career. He has been called, with considerable justice, our greatest military asset, and we do not believe that the Government will sacrifice his unrivalled military experience by transferring him to a civil appointment. The loss to the Army would be too great. Other men can be found at least equally well fitted for the Viceroyalty; but we may not soon again possess a soldier of Lord Kitchener's varied gifts and training. We hope and believe that, instead of wasting him in a position for which he has few special qualifications, the Government will find a way of using for the benefit of the Empire his military example and his military experience. The latest despatches say that Lord Kitchener will probably be appointed chief of the Imperial General Staff, which we assume will make him virtually the head of the British Army.

We are very glad that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given an unqualified denial to the statements recently made that there has been trafficking in judgeships. His statement will be accepted without reservation, and will be hailed with satisfaction by all persons who desire that there shall never be any ground for impeaching the integrity of our judges. God Save the Prince of Wales! If what is told of the young fellow be true, he is very much of the right sort, a lad of high ideals, a modestly-coming youth, and all the promise of an honorable and useful manhood. President Schorman, of Cornell, predicts a closer union between the United States and Canada. President Schorman, who is a Canadian by birth, annexed himself to that country some years ago, which perhaps explains his present opinions. He does not say whether the United States will join Canada or if it will be the other way about.

The career of Dr. Hugh Macmillan, formerly of Victoria, and a son of Mr. John Macmillan, formerly one of our Aldermen, reflects the greatest credit upon him. Dr. Macmillan, who graduated with high honors at McGill, is now house surgeon at the Vancouver General hospital. He was at one time an apprentice in the composing room of the Times Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., and has worked his way upwards to his present position. The Colonist extends to him and his family its heartiest congratulations and good wishes. Three little girls were following close behind a heavily loaded team. One of them got under the load and her companions danced along behind. If a man in a motor had been approaching from the opposite direction he could not possibly have seen them, and if in their play, one of them had danced out in his way and been killed, he could not have been held to blame. Yet according to the doctrine that has been lately preached in this city, the children were within their legal rights, and the man, who told them to go and play on the sidewalk, was interfering with the liberty of the subject. We take leave to doubt if their mothers would think so.

The Colonist is asked how it knows that there is a bar up aloft in the Parliament Building at Ottawa. Possibly we might have reached the conclusion from a knowledge of the indisposition of certain portions of mankind to have "too long a time between drinks"; but, as a matter of fact, we have no such explanation to offer. We only know it because the Sergeant-at-Arms said so. We are without any other evidence. In the ancient days, to which our questioner refers, there were two bars, one at each end of the Parliament Building, where the thirsty might refreshment without pretending that they were going to the roof to look at the comet. But those days are fled.

AS TO RECIPROCITY Suggestion is Offered That United States Should Lower Its Tariff Wall.

MONREAL, June 22.—In his retiring address as president of the local branch of the Manufacturers' association, Wm. Caldwell, of the Caldwell Paper Co., in referring to trade relations between Canada and the United States, said in part: "You are all aware that the existing tariff of the United States, on all Canadian goods, is higher than the Canadian tariff on dutiable goods. It is the United States who are sincere in their professions of friendship, and in their desire for closer trade relations, let them first show it in a practical way by reducing their tariff to the level of ours."

The adoption of a reciprocal trade treaty with the United States would be premature as far as Canada is concerned, in my opinion, and I believe from observations and from information gained in trips from Halifax to Vancouver, that I voice the opinion of the majority of the people of Canada."

Vain Search for Murderer HOUSTON, Texas, June 22.—Chief of Police Ellis, of this city, and Chief of Detectives Carney of Louisville, Ky., returned here today from San Antonio where they have been for two days on a fruitless quest for Joseph Kelley, an eight-year-old Almaden child, who was killed in a ranch near San Antonio in 1908.

Fire at Halifax Station HALIFAX, June 22.—The fire department were in control of a serious blaze at the I. C. N. passenger station at half an hour after a fire broke out, but the building where the flames started was wiped out. This was a wooden structure 150 feet long on the eastern side of the station, where oil supplies and oil lamps are stored. The wind carried the flames away from the station, and this contributed to save the building, which was full of trains of cars ready to pull out in the morning. The promptness of the fire department was noteworthy.

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HERE'S THE GO-CART FOR YOUR BABY

Of course, there's no Go-Cart too good for that baby of yours—you want the best yet. That's one good reason why you should choose from these carts of ours. They are the famous Whitney make, and Whitney carts are recognized as the very best made anywhere. 1910 styles are smart in design and fair in price. You cannot beat these 1910 styles. They are the very latest in design, best in workmanship and materials, and the prices are right. See our collapsible cart, complete with hood, at a cash price of \$6.65. Dozens of styles at from \$5 to \$50.



Reclining Go-Cart Same as above \$16.00 Body is finished in green. Upholstered in green leather cloth—hood same. Gear is all steel, four 12-in. rubber tire wheels, Whitney patent wheel fastener, foot brake. Enameled finish to match body. Enameled push bar. Stylish, well-built cart. Priced at each, \$16.00.



Pullman Sleeper Same as above \$16.50 The body of this cart is reed, finished in oak finish. Upholstered in plain rep. The hood is of brown leather cloth, enameled joints. Gear is all steel, four 14-in. rubber tire wheels, Whitney anti-friction wheel fastener. Foot brake. Enameled to match body. Priced at \$16.50.



Reclining Go-Cart Same as above \$19.00 Body is wood, finished in maroon and varnished. Upholstered in leather cloth, with mattress cushion. Hood with enameled joints. Gear is steel tubular, four 14-inch rubber tire wheels, Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener, patent foot brake. Priced at \$19.00.



Pullman Sleeper Same as above \$20.00 Body of this one is reed, finished in oak finish. Upholstered in plain rep with mattress cushion. Hood of tan cloth. Gear all steel, four 14-in. rubber tire wheels, Whitney patent wheel fastener, foot brake. Priced at \$20.00.

Rich Coverings For Your Home's Floor

You cannot deny the importance of having the floor coverings "correct." They do much to make or mar the appearance of the room. The producing of rich effects in floor coverings is an easy matter, if you do your choosing from this store's ample and excellent stocks. Easy not only in the matter of selection, but also in the matter of cost.

If our carpets are not lower in price, they are superior in quality—they'll last longer—and they are therefore cheaper. You'll save money and worry if you get your carpets here—try it.



See the Carpet Display

When comparing our prices on carpets don't fail to remember that these carpets are reliable brands—made to give excellent service. Materials are of the very best and the colorings don't fade within a few weeks.

A guarantee of satisfaction goes out with every yard of carpet we sell, and you are protected when you choose your carpets from this store's offerings.

Remember, too, that these prices are for carpets made and laid by men who are experts in the work.

- Tapstry Carpets from, per yard \$75c
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Brussels Carpets from, per yard \$85c
Velvet Carpets from, per yard \$1.50
Axminster Carpets from, per yard \$1.90
Wilton Carpets from, per yard \$1.90

Great Rug Showing

To meet the great demand for squares and rugs, we have gathered here what is without question the greatest display of rugs and squares ever attempted by any Western Canadian store. Hundreds are on display and displayed in latest manner—on specially constructed rug racks, so that the entire lot of several hundred may be shown the customer in a few minutes.

- There's a rug size and rug style and a rug price to suit your room, yourself and your purse. Quality the very best and prices the very fairest at which reliable quality can be sold.
Ingrain Squares—Prices start from \$8.00
Tapstry Squares—Prices start from \$10.50
Brussels Squares—Prices start from \$18.00
Axminster Squares—Prices start from \$18.00
Wilton Squares—Prices start from \$25.00

Lace Curtains Curtainings

Close by the carpet store is the curtain and drapery section. Here you'll find everything necessary and correct in Lace Curtains. A wonderfully complete assortment of styles and an equally broad choice of price-rings. We have stylish lace curtains from, per pair, 75c.



Pullman Runabout Same as above \$22.50 Body is of wood, finished green. Upholstered in leather cloth, with sides. Hood of leather cloth, with side curtains. Gear all steel tubing, automatic collapsible. Four 12-in. rubber tire wheels. Enameled finish. Foot brake. Priced at each, \$22.50.



English Carriage Same as above \$25.00 Body is wood, finished either maroon or green, and varnished. Upholstered in leather cloth. Hood of leather cloth, lined reversible and removable. Brass joints. Gear English, 14 x 2 1/2-in. rubber tire wheels, Whitney anti-friction wheel fastener. Foot brake. Enameled. Price is \$25.00.



English Carriage Same as above \$27.50 Body is wood, finished either maroon or green, and varnished. Upholstered in leather cloth. Hood of leather cloth, lined, reversible and removable. Brass joints. Gear English strap, 16 x 22-in. cushion rubber tire wheels. Anti-friction wheel fastener. Foot brake. Priced at \$27.50.



English Carriage Same as above \$40.00 Body is of wood, finished dark green and varnished. Upholstered in English leather cloth. Hood of leather cloth, lined, reversible and removable. Brass joints. Gear, English strap, 16 x 22 in. cushion rubber tire wheels. Patent anti-friction wheel fasteners. Foot brake. Priced at \$40.00.

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ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

Among the parliament reign of Charles, John Pym den were the most prominent good family, was educated member of the Bar. His father, where the family was a man of great courage. He was a member of two of the first he took a prominent part in directing the peachment of Buckingham, second, known as the Long he made a powerful speech of liberty of the subject. A few charges of high treason, royal tyranny so in was ready to make him Chancellor, if he would abate; but he was inflexible that soon followed he took part in directing the parliamentary party. His death occurred when he was in the mental powers and person was at the time in his sixtieth year. John Hampden was a man of life. Pym, his father, country gentleman of high wealth. He also was educated, admitted to the bar, a member of Commons when quite a youth, he took very little part in the party of leaders, but he took very little part in the party of leaders. He became a member when he refused to pay his loan which the King was exact from the people. For this he was not long in prison, but was not long in the country sports and study. front again seven years later, he was the arbitrary tax imposed known as ship-money. Hampden decided against him, less this decision that convinced the liberties of the people. Hampden took a prominent part in the command of a regiment, which he commanded in several battles, and was wounded in a fight with Prince Rupert, and died afterwards. Hampden has always been the ideal type of an Englishman. Charles brought matters in 1642, when he attempted to dissolve the House of Commons, and before that incident is remembered up to it should be remembered against Charles was the right of arbitrary taxation held to the ideas of his father remembered, asked the judge perfect right to take any man out of the formality of securing Parliament, a view of the pre-servient court did not help. The decision in Hampden's case, pleaded against the King's writ, said: "I have never read any law that says that a man is to be taxed, but it is common law." Chief Justice Holt pronounced: "Acts of Parliament the King's royal power in the kingdom is void; they are void to bind the King not subjects, their persons and their money too, for Parliament could make any law if the judgment was delivered. I wish Mr. Hampden and other were whipped into their right; we have the issue between Parliament distinctly defined. I by a religious enthusiasm fear that the Queen, who, as was a zealous Roman Catholic to employ her influence to subvert religion. The first open King and any part of his subjects to freedom in religious matters. Parliament refused money to pay for his operations. Scots, and although Strafford went from bad to worse, at forced to yield. Without money, for the force he had called the Scots was little more than with England on the eve of refused to summon a Parliament council of the peers. The no the situation better than he, assemble, so that he was compelled to Parliament. In the elections Pym and Hampden rode through advocating the cause of liberty was that the new House of Commons was to declare that the King was dissolved without its consent passed into history as the Long Parliament. It existed from 1640 until it well dissolved what was left of the peachment of Strafford quick story of the several events period are worth telling, for than can be conveyed in any of the temper of the people in the destinies of the British race terminated. Strafford was hated cause he was the adviser of the tyranny and the willing tool were carried into effect, but b