

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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RESERVING LAND

As will be seen by reference to our news columns, the Government has put a reserve upon a large area of vacant Crown Lands. There will be very general approval of this course, although the Colonist has never looked upon the free sale of public land as altogether objectionable. A country will not develop of itself, and it is necessary to a certain extent to pursue a policy that will interest men of means in seeing that vacant areas pass into the hands of actual settlers. We suppose the most conspicuous illustration of the advantage of interesting men of capital in a colonization policy is that afforded by the Canadian Pacific irrigation project. Wonderful results are being achieved east of Calgary, that would have never been attempted except by a powerful corporation like the Canadian Pacific with plenty of money at its disposal and a direct interest in the success of the project. The various land companies that have been doing business in the Prairie region may have made money for their shareholders, but as a general thing they have done well by the country. We are seeing on Vancouver Island what a powerful company can do in the way of encouraging the settlement of land that otherwise would remain uncultivated for a long time. While it may be quite true that, in this Province and elsewhere, the tenure of large blocks of land by private owners has often retarded settlement, the evil is not an unmitigated one. To us there seems to be a greater menace to the public welfare in the acquisition of small areas by individuals, who hold them for a rise in value, than in the purchase of larger areas by persons, the amount of whose investment makes it necessary for them to take steps to realize a profit upon it.

At the same time it is possible to permit the acquisition of land by private owners, who do not intend to settle upon it themselves, to proceed to such an extent as to be a detriment to the country by locking up valuable areas from persons who would immediately use and improve them. There was a danger that people of means would watch the Government surveys and take advantage of them to secure land before actual settlers could get a chance, and this we think would be highly objectionable. The Government having spent and planned to spend very large sums of money in surveys, it is not desirable to allow speculators to step in and take advantage of the work to the exclusion of the general public. The new reservations will prevent this, and at the same time they will not place any obstacle in the way of the proper development of the country.

AN EXAMPLE.

A man came to Victoria not very long ago looking for employment. He was an Englishman, educated, and seemingly accustomed to good surroundings. He was married. His means were very limited. He sought work in his particular line, but was not successful. He then applied to the mayor for work, and was told that there was no opening just then, but that in the course of two weeks he could get a chance on a street car. This gave him a guarantee that he would not be in dire straits, and he went on looking for work in his own line with renewed courage. In the course of a day or two he was offered employment, but it necessitated leaving Victoria, and he had hoped to remain here; nevertheless, he accepted the place, saying that he was ready to go wherever he was wanted, but would in the meantime keep on the lookout for something for which he knew he was fitted. In the course of a day or two he telephoned a person whom he had interested in his welfare, saying that he had secured satisfactory work and to express his appreciation of the small efforts that had been made on his behalf. We tell this story because of the valuable lesson it contains, and the point upon which we wish to lay most stress is that this man was ready to take any honest employment, although he had been brought up to a class of work that did not call for manual labor. He preferred independence with soiled hands and muddy clothes to dependence with polished boots and a carefully brushed suit. He is a man who will get on. He may never be a great success in a business way, for all persons, no matter what their good qualities may be, cannot be that; but he will certainly be a self-reliant, self-supporting citizen, whose presence in the country is for its benefit. The lesson of the story of those who are out of employment is that they ought to take the work that offers. In the case of this man the knowledge that he had a certainty of earning a living wage at manual labor strengthened him in his resolve to secure the sort of work for which he had been trained. And there is another lesson. This man did not

lose caste in his own eyes or in the eyes of those to whom he spoke because he was ready to take the first honest work that came to hand, but on the contrary he gained in the esteem of every one who knew him. There is no need to mope on the subject, but the story may be commended to a good many people.

The London Morning Post has come out in opposition to the free admission of colonial wheat into the United Kingdom. The Post has up to date been in full sympathy with the policy of the tariff reformers, but it is unwilling to follow Mr. Balfour's lead in this respect. The tariff reformers can hardly expect to carry the country if they cannot agree among themselves.

Col. Prior's letter in regard to the introduction of catfish into Cowichan Lake calls for attention. The man who would introduce these creatures into trout lake is deserving of execration. The catfish is not a game fish. It is a miserable thing that snoops around in the bottom of streams and lakes and eats the roe of other fishes. A fellow whose idea of sport rise no higher than to sit on a log and try to catch catfish is to be pitied and to be discouraged by the application of a penalty when he seeks to pervert a fine wholesome lake to his base purposes.

The London Globe says it has met Canadians in England who were as unfit for work as any Englishman could possibly be. This is apropos of an advertisement in a Canadian paper closing with the words "No Englishman need apply." We think a great deal too much is said about such advertisements. They do not represent the views of any person except the man who advertises, and possibly he only used them in a fit of pique. They do not mean anything more than the term "foreigner" did, when it was applied to certain Canadian candidates at the recent British election.

The Kaiser is out against excessive beer-drinking, and he says the people of Germany are falling behind in fitness for the battles of life. Now, if it is true, as some insist, that the British are falling behind the Germans, things must be in a pretty bad way in the Mother Country. We prefer to accept Lord Kitchener's view of the British people, and he says they are not deteriorating. As for the Germans, that's a question between them and the Kaiser, but in this part of the world we have not observed any special tendency on the part of the sons of the Fatherland to lag behind in any sort of competition.

We said the other day that there had been three instances in which statements had been given to Canadian public men. We were not quite right as we learn from the Belleville Intelligence, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's paper, which says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier was presented with a residence by his friends, and Lord Strathcona presented him with a touring car. Senator Ross is reported to have received a purse of \$30,000 from Ontario Liberals. Presentations were made in the old days to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin. It is understood that the Premier, in accepting his house, insisted on protecting his personal independence by placing a mortgage upon it which provided a method of liquidating the obligation."

In the Promised Land there is a River Jordan, and in this Land of Promise, which we call Vancouver Island, there is also a River Jordan. The first-named River Jordan is not far from Jerusalem; the second is not far from Victoria. The River Jordan of Palestine is longer than the River Jordan of Vancouver Island, but they are both alike in some particulars. Neither of them is navigable. Both of them vary from raging torrents at times to fordable streams at others. The resemblance does not stop here. Engineers and workmen are engaged in harnessing the old-world Jordan to furnish light and power to Jerusalem; engineers and workmen are engaged in harnessing the new-world Jordan to furnish light and power to Victoria. As Captain Bunsby might say: "The value of this observation lies in the application of it," and you can make the application for yourself, or let it pass as an interesting coincidence.

Sir George Reid, Australian High Commissioner, speaking at London on the naval defence of the Empire, said that Australia had made certain regulations for the control of the lo-

cal squadron, but if an emergency arose those regulations would become waste paper. This is how it would be in Canada. They were talking in Ottawa the other day, and some one asked what a Canadian war vessel would do if a ship of the Royal Navy was attacked at a time when no order had been issued to the Canadian squadron to take part in hostilities. The answer to the question was not very definite, but we have a pretty good idea of what would happen. The Canadian commander would get into the fight as quickly as the capacity of his engines would let him, and trust to being justified for his action when he came home, if he ever did. If he did not survive the fight, he would live in the grateful memory of all Canadians. If, on the other hand, he held off because he had no orders to get into the scrimmage, he would do well to land at the nearest foreign port and stay there. The Canadian on land or sea who would not fight for the flag when necessity arose, and look for justification afterwards, is not of the kind we grow.

There has not in a long time been a period when there was less interesting news available than just now. The condition is not local, although from the news point of view British Columbia is pretty quiet. Everywhere things are the same throughout Canada. This seems to be a condition that usually accompanies business prosperity. There is an old saying that "happy is a country whose annals are not glorious," and although it was not intended to imply that when a people were happy they were not making much news, it is true in that sense. Everyone is busy, and that means that no one is making any news. But this dullness is also true of the Mother Country. It is a sort of routine period, and newspaper writers are making up in speculations for the lack of interesting facts. The United States papers are magnifying trifles so as to make them seem like news; the editorial writers are re-threshing old straw with a tremendous assumption of interest in it. The Albanians are doing their best to give us something to talk about, and China looked hopeful from the news standpoint, but it has frittered out. Unless the Comet comes to the rescue, it looks like a dull spring in the news world.

United States newspaper publishers complain of the high price of news print, and want Canadian pulp wood so that they can get the paper more cheaply. As they cannot get the pulp wood, why do they not urge for the next best thing, namely Canadian pulp and paper? We are doing nothing on this side of the line to prevent them from getting all the pulp and paper made in Canada that they can possibly need; and we most earnestly hope that in any negotiations that may be undertaken care will be taken by the Canadian government to give any assent to a request to permit the exportation of pulp wood. As we have said on a former occasion, the provinces have the regulation of this matter, and we think that an exceedingly lively protest would go up from British Columbia against an agreement whereby our timber resources would be exported in an unmanufactured condition. Our neighbors have the remedy for their complaint in their own hands. They see fit to keep on a high tariff to protect their pulp and papermakers. They regard those industries as worth protecting. They do regard such industries as worth protecting in this country, and that is why we do not permit the export of pulp wood.

Run Down by Train MOOSE JAW, Sask., May 5.—A shocking accident occurred early this morning on the tracks opposite the depot, in which James Eaddy, car cleaner, lost his life. An engine and two baggage cars passed over the victim's body, severing both legs.

Kate Bender Reported Dead. RIO VISTA, Cal., May 5.—Kate Bender, of the notorious family of Kansas murderers, is dead here according to a statement made today by John Collins, a resident of this place. The woman, who was known as Mrs. Gavin, and later as Mrs. Peters, was found dead in a report she conducted. She was in poor health, and it is believed she died of natural causes, and had been dead several days when her body was found. Collins declares the woman gave him a detailed account of many murders which she and her brother committed in the Bender home at Cherryvale, Kansas, in the seventies.

TOILET ARTICLES BEAUTIFUL HAIR. It gives a good personal appearance in both business and social life, so that it should be considered just as much as good clothes. BOWEN'S ROSEMARY CAMPHOR-BORAX cleanses and stimulates the scalp and promotes great growth of hair as few preparations can. Use it once a week, and you'll be delighted with the fine results. 50c per package, or \$1 for 25c. CYRUS H. BOWEN, CHEMIST 1228 Government St. Tel. 425 and 450

WEILER BROS Don't Miss These New Rugs The Latest Craze—A Typical Summer Floor Covering. The very latest craze in floor covering—especially floor coverings for the Summer season—is the "Ragsstyle" Rug. If you want to see this popular rug, glance at one of our Government Street windows and see a sample line, and then come inside and see these at closer range. The styles are striking and different, and are "likeable" too. These are typical Summer floor coverings. Woven like the old rag carpets of years ago—and you know how they stood the "wear and tear." These are excellent wearers, and being made of bright, new, clean materials, they are decidedly attractive in appearance. Made especially for bedrooms and for Summer homes. Come in and see them.

<b>PRISCILLA RUGS</b>	<b>FIRESIDE RUGS</b>	<b>COLONIAL POSTER RUGS</b>
These are made of the unbleached muslin, dyed in fast colors—washable. These rugs are woven "hit and miss" designs, with plain or white colors. Excellent for bedrooms.	The fireside rug is one of the latest styles, in the Old Colonial "hit or miss" effects. A dozen or more colors effects on white and green warps. Excellent for fireside use.	One of the most attractive styles. Poster effect.
Size 30 x 30 in. \$2.75	Size 30 x 60 in. \$2.00	Size 3 x 6 ft. \$4.50
Size 4 x 7 ft. \$6.00	Size 4 x 7 ft. \$4.50	Size 6 x 9 ft. \$14.00
Size 8 x 10 ft. \$17.00	Size 8 x 10 ft. \$12.00	Size 9 x 12 ft. \$27.50
Size 9 x 12 ft. \$22.50	Size 9 x 12 ft. \$16.00	

**MARtha WASHINGTON RUGS** Ideal for bedroom use. Size 27 x 54 in. \$3.00. Size 3 x 6 ft. \$5.00.

Japan and China Mattings for Summer We Show an Excellent Range with Prices Starting at 25c. Japan and China Mattings are much favored by many as a Summer floor covering. To those partial to this style of floor covering we commend this stock of mattings. A splendid choice of patterns and colorings is offered. These mattings are priced at easy prices. Try some matting this year—the cost will be little. It's bright, clean and cool-looking. Come in and let us show you our stock. Priced from, per yard, 25c.

See the Window Display of 1910 Go-Carts and Baby Carriage Styles.

Wedding Gifts Offered at This Store. Where will you find a store better fitted to supply the ideal wedding gift? The bride appreciates a useful present—something that will adorn her new home, something that she can use in her household. And where is there a Western store so well qualified to supply such articles? Here are five floors filled with just such items—hundreds of them ready for you. Matters not what your preference may be, you'll find a better place in this town in which to satisfy your whims.

MCCRAY Refrigerators are in use in all the Pure Food Laboratories of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This fact is of interest to thoughtful people who are considering the purchase of a refrigerator. The officials who determined the choice after close study of all makes, decided on the McCray on account of the exclusive sanitary features of the McCray System. Come in and let us show you.

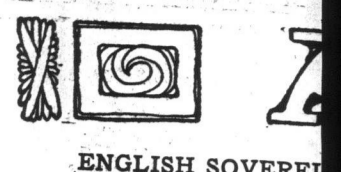
The Window Shows Some Styles. In one of our Broughton St. windows you'll see some of these wonderful McCray Refrigerators, and you'll also see some samples from our stock of other lines, for besides the McCray, we handle the very best lines of moderate priced refrigerators on the market.

The 'Newly-Weds' Should Know This Store. All "newly-weds" should KNOW this store. The only way to know it is to be a frequent visitor—come often and learn the many advantages of trading here. We are experts in home furnishing and particularly well equipped to outfit the homes of newly-weds. The benefit of exceptionally large and complete stocks is not the only advantage of dealing here. The experience we have gained in many years of this work is at your service. When you commence to plan a new home, come in and let us assist you in its furnishings. Any help we can give you in this way is yours—freely, no matter whether or not you spend a cent here. We have helped hundreds and we believe we can assist you. Anyway come in and see what we offer here. Try us and you'll find it pays to deal "where the most furniture is shown and sold."

Unusually Nice New Bedroom Furniture. Unusually nice bedroom furniture has been arriving this week, and there are some creations now on show that are certainly worthy of a special visit from you. Come up to our third floor and let us show you some rich pieces in dull finished mahogany—one of the most popular styles of the present day. We have dressers, chiffoniers and dressing tables in this wood and this finish, and a piece or two would be a decided acquisition to your bedroom. We shall be pleased to show you these and other new arrivals any time you care to visit us. Today would be an excellent time to come in. These pieces are on display on the third floor. When in don't fail to see the Circassian Walnut Bedroom furniture.

A Special Display of Iron and Brass Beds. A special display of Iron and Brass Beds awaits you on the fourth floor. Conveniently arranged for your quick and easy inspection. It'll take but a moment of your time to inspect one of the finest collections of beds ever displayed in the Province. Dozens of styles are offered in the Iron Bed stock—all smart designs from the best bed makers. They are finished in a superior manner with best quality enamel. Built to look right, now, and to stay that way. The brass beds are beauties. Splendid examples of the products of the best bed designers in the country. We stock a great range in the brass bed line, and if you are looking for something exceptionally nice for your bedroom, we advise that you see this display. Iron Beds, priced from \$4.00. Brass Beds, priced from \$30.00.

WEILER BROS Send a Copy of Our Big Catalogue. Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders.



During the Hundred Years Wars of the Roses so many monarchs were killed in battle or treason, and by reason of escheat their Crowns became possessed estates. These were in some cases passed to persons, who in one way or another gained the favor of the reigning monarch. Among the latter was a knight, Sir Thomas de Mowbray. He had a daughter, a very beautiful girl, whose wealth was counted in those days to be about equal to that of \$100,000 in the time of Henry VIII. The name of the family was Thomas, who had been made a knight of the Garter, and a daughter, Sir Thomas was on some mission, and took his daughter with him, and she returned in her father's name as a conspicuous royal court, being appointed a maid of honor to the young King, Queen Catherine. Her vivacity attracted the attention of the King, and he was very much pleased to marry her in the first place, the King had been brought about for political reasons to bind the royal houses of England and Spain closely together. She was older than he, and severe and exalted manner. Doubt had been raised at the wedding as to its validity, it already been wife of Henry's older brother, and he had a young child by her, think that the curse of Heaven was upon his marriage with him. He had groined and despondent, devoting much of the study of theology. When Ma was at the height of his influence, published a book defending the Sacrament, which so gratified the Pope, who gave him the title of "Defender of the Faith," which all succeeding English kings until this day. When the merry Boleyn appeared on the scene, and religion combined to convince Henry to continue to live with Catherine, and the latter was not sufficient in sin, but the latter was not sufficient in sin, but the former so far as Anne was concerned he proposed that they should effect a union. But he had to reckon with his combination. Her father was ambitious; her brother was popular, ambitious, and she herself was fascinating. She was small, had a proud air, possessed a quick wit, was merry within limits. The more she reckoned, the more she determined to possess her. In the end she first through the means of a private and after he had divorced Catherine, acknowledged, followed by a splendorous Anne's married life was quite four years, when she was executed, her treason consisting of untruthfulness to her marriage vows. There must have been a great deal of scandalous debate as to her guilt, but as denunciation was at the hands of seven over whom her uncle presided, there could be any doubt on the subject. While she admitted her offense, she sought to excuse herself, she was convicted by the Duke of Northumberland, she never was Henry's wife; but the plea was set aside. In her death she sent this message to "From a simple gentlewoman you may see the first marchioness and then a queen; that you can do no more on earth, about to make me a saint in heaven" one daughter, whom we all know as Elizabeth. The relationship between Henry and would have been nothing more than a relief from vulgarity only by the influence of one of the actors in it, if it gave rise to important changes in the nation of England. When Henry first proached the Pope and asked for a divorce, Catherine, Clement, who then sat in St. chair, told him to place his case before the courts of England and abide by their decision, but Henry, for reasons that have never been disclosed, insisted upon having a papal sentence. We have seen that Wolsey's half-presentation and management of the case for him his position. He had been very of promoting the divorce until he learned Henry proposed to make Anne his wife, and was growing very restive under control in ecclesiastical matters, and was passed by Parliament declaring that Pope had no longer any authority, civil power, in England, and the King was authority to bring the Act into force on his own pleasure. Henry's object in securing legislation was to enable him to force the will of the Pope. The Lutheran movement spread rapidly on the Continent, and seemed to be danger that Rome would lose adherence of all the leading nations of Spain. Clement was in a position of great embarrassment. He had to choose between the Emperor Charles and Henry. He adopted a middle course as a legate to England to take cognizance of divorce proceedings. When the proceedings were about to be ended, the legate proposed that the case be removed to Rome. On the day Henry declared the Act of Parliament mentioned in force, and thus ended the authority of the Pope in England. The people sided with the King. They were ready with those who told them that the unseemly for their sovereign to go to a tutor, and when Thomas Cromwell declared that when Henry went to Italy, he would be at the head of an invincible army, the