Ether or Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR)

While explaining the wave like behavior of photons in the double slit experiment, I have resurrected the concept of Ether. And I have proposed that Ether is nothing but a sea of photons permeating our entire universe.

(http://debunkingrelativity.com/2013/12/08/explaining-the-double-slit-experiment/)

But if our universe is filled with photons and if we are living in a sea of photons, then why don't we feel the same? Here is the explanation.
We know that we live in an environment filled with air which is nothing but a mixture of various gas molecules or 'particles'. We can only feel these air particles around us only when there is movement of them. If the weather is absolutely still and there are no winds at all, we obviously don't feel the air around us. That means for us to sense the presence of air around us, the particles of air must impinge upon our body with some force and our skin must be sensitive enough to sense these impacts.

But we know that even in the quietest of the quiet weathers (i.e. even when we think that the air is absolutely still without any winds), there will be some amount of random motion of the air particles and so they probably keep colliding with our skin albeit with a tiny force. But our skin is not usually sensitive enough to sense these weaker impacts coming from the randomly moving air particles. So we are not usually aware of the presence of air around us in still weather. (Or may be that, our sensory neural network has 'learned' to ignore these weak background impacts that we receive incessantly from the environment).

But imagine that we have a sensitive instrument that detects these weak collisions (i.e. those collisions resulting from the random motion of the air molecules in the absence of any net air movement or winds). The instrument obviously records a uniform and diffuse pattern of impacts because every inch of its surface receives an equal number of collisions. And the pattern and strength of impacts will remain the same in every direction the instrument 'looks'.

Same thing is with our Ether which is nothing but a sea of photons. The mere presence of an object in our vicinity doesn't mean that we will be able to feel the object. For us to feel and be aware of that object, there must be enough interaction between our sense organs and the object. Similarly, though we live in an environment filled with photons, unless there are Ether winds and unless the photons collide with our photosensitive retina with strong enough force, our eyes can't see or feel the existence of Ether. And when we don't receive strong collisions from the Ether particles, we don't appreciate any light, in other words we see only darkness or 'blackness'. So darkness is something that we feel when our photosensitive organs don't receive any collisions from the sea of photons.

But even in the darkest of the dark spaces, there is possibly going to be some random motion of Ether particles similar to the random motion of air particles in the quietest of the quiet weathers. And similar to the detector that we have used above to sense the random motion of air particles, imagine that we have a sensitive detector that can sense and record the weak impacts due to the random motion of Ether particles. Obviously the detector would record the same uniform pattern of signals or impacts in every direction.

Do we have any experimental proof of this kind of random motion of Ether particles and which is same in every direction we look?
Yes. But our modern physicists, as is usually the case, have misinterpreted, misunderstood and mislabelled that as 'Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation' (CMBR). And as usual they have a weird explanation for that observation.