The B. C. Weekly News

A B. C. PAPER for B. C. PEOPLE

VOL. I. No. 6 VICTORIA, B. C., 26th MAY, 1917 PRICE 5c

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"And Shame the Devil"!!

Brewster's Blunder

The official Liberal organ gives a laudatory summary of legislation enacted during the first session of the Brewster Administration.

Probably never since British Columbia has had any Parliamentary history at all has so much been expected of any new party, as was confidently hoped would be forthcoming from the present Liberal Government.

There was (and is now) only ONE really important question facing the Country when Mr. Brewster came into power—WE WERE AT WAR. We are STILL at WAR. And yet so far as any really material help being given to the Allied Cause is concerned, the House might just as well never have met at all.

It seems almost incredible that anyone realising the deadly danger in which the Empire stands to-day (and HAS stood since the War began), that British-born men with any red blood in their veins, and having at their call the entire resources of a great Province, can DARE to stand upon the floor of the Legislative Chamber and drivel of "frauds" and pluggings," and political scandal of every shade and hue.

It seems almost impossible that legislators can return peacefully to their homes while the very existence of liberty (as we understand the word) is trembling in the balance.

What might not have been accomplished by one straightforward, manly call from the Premier; rising from his place in the House and saying: "Gentlemen, the Province of British Columbia is now speaking to you with my voice. She desires to get right down into the fighting line, and to STAY there until this War is won. She calls upon you now to give the WHOLE of your time and ALL of your ability to assisting me and my Government in CONCENTRATING every effort towards one SINGLE object—WINNING THE WAR."

What a Chance!! What a wave of enthusiasm would have run like a prairie fire through the entire country. Had Brewster done this, there is scarcely any error he might not have committed but the people would gladly have forgiven him. Instead of Acts for (or amending) "Pharmacy," "Egg Marks," "Dentistry," "Dyking" and "Industrial Schools for Girls," he could have concentrated the whole weight, the ORGANISED weight, of the manhood and womanhood of the whole Province on winning the World's greatest fight for FREEDOM.

"Oh, the Pity of It."

———o———

BRITISH FAIR PLAY

When the Premier announced in the Provincial House that his Government had decided to remit to a commission the whole question of the alleged irregularity of the Soldiers' vote upon the Prohibition Referendum, we are not belittling the previous actions of the Government if we state that the public of British Columbia heaved a sigh of astounded relief. Such a statesmanlike solution of the question could hardly have been expected if the Liberal party was to be judged by its exploits since attaining power. Every opponent of Prohibition, every supporter of it, honestly conscious of its principle was loud in praise of the fairness of the test.

Everyone asked of the other, will a British, Federal or Provincial Judge be entrusted with the task? Either or all would be satisfactory, for the people, as people, ask but for justice, the bulwark of the British constitution.

The fanatical and axe-to-grind Prohibitionists alone protested. To them, justice is but that which coincides with or furthers their ends.

The Bill came down to the House. To the indignation and amazement of every fair-minded citizen of British Columbia, three members of the Legislature, which is itself the Court of Final Appeal, were constituted the Commission. It was not a breach of faith, it was impotent folly—for no government can persuade the people that a commission composed of supporters of that government, and all three men avowed prohibitionists at that, will bring in a report other than one that that Government approves.

Mr. Brewster cannot evade the responsibility. If he was sincere in introducing an act which availed to an honest investigation, it was his duty to see that the provisions of that act were entrusted for execution, to men without any political influence, to men unbiassed by expediency. Mr. Brewster stepped upon a pedestal and from it, spoke as a statesman. But what seemed a statue of marble, was after all but stucco.

Deeds, not words, count—and the strength of the promise is excelled only by the weakness of the act.

———o———

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE

Sir Richard having resigned the position of Agent General, this of course, is the time for his opponents to jump in and say what a real good fellow he is. It is strange how it almost always needs the hand of death or at least a break down in health for people to realise a man's good qualities; and there can be no two opinions that for the position he occupied Sir Richard possessed a great many that were invaluable. A man with his personality could never be a nonentity in any community, and here in his own Province he certainly has made himself a name to conjure with. Now that his mind is free from official worries it is to be hoped his health will return and that we may see him completely recovered when he comes amongst us once again. Platitudes. Platitudes. Hundreds of articles all couched in very much the same tone have appeared in all parts of the world. Now hear the TRUTH. The position of Agent General in London was far too fine a job to be left in the hands of a political opponent, so the hot-heads of the Liberal ranks took a firm grip of the big stick and practically forced the Premier to draft a Bill cancelling Sir Richard's appointment. Nothing less than that would satisfy them. They had the whip hand and they knew it, and the "No Patronage" cry having served its purpose, need not of course be taken into account. To such lengths as this may political warfare be carried on, the only concession being the compromise of "resignation" instead of a Bill before the House. NOW WHAT?? Or should we say WHO??

The Effect of Leadership

Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt's call for volunteers for service overseas has met with a hearty, spontaneous and immediate response to the tune of 187,000 selected men. I would have been surprised if his prestige and personality had had any other effect. That he did not get 300,000 in place of 187,000 was only because he stopped at the latter figure, his aim being to offer to the Government two divisions, complete in every detail. Col. Theodore Roosevelt appeals to the red blood that is in you. A man would follow him most anywhere and be glad of the opportunity. A tougher, harder, better lot of fellows, never walked in shoe leather or bestrode a horse than the Rough Rider outfit that sprang to arms at his call in the Spanish-American war. Licking their weight in wild cats was a small job for that crowd, and it may be taken as read that this will be another Rough Rider contingent, only bigger and better disciplined. The Colonel does not aspire to take upon himself the command of this army; all he wishes is a brigade command, which would in effect make him a junior officer, in comparison wilth a dozen or more who would be found among the regular army and who would rank as his superiors.

Responses to the Colonel's call came from every state in the American Union, and so quietly was the work done that the general public were not even aware that any active measures had been taken until success had been announced. The Colonel's army is strictly select inasmuch as so far as possible the men chosen are above the conscription age and with means such that those they leave behind will be in no way dependent upon the government. Indeed, it is said that if the Colonel's ful plan is carried out, this army corps can be landed in France, complete and equipped to the very last detail, without a cent of expense falling upon Uncle Sam. It is worth while having a personality such as Roosevelt's. It is of the sort that made rulers back in the days when kings were real kings; when might was right and when thrones were won by force of arms and held by strength of character. If Theodore Roosevelt had lived in the days when kings were popular and before people grew to know that they were no better than other folks, he would have had his throne, else he would have given some other king who was in his way a hot time of it. But as it happens the Colonel lives in a democratic age, in a democratic country, and thus he is still a plain Colonel. May he live long, become a general and continue to fight the battles for democracy.

England's Big Guns

The following is the best descriptive of a big gun we have yet seen:

And the Irresistible Force is now working on the Immovable Object, with great 18-inch guns that hurl a 3-ton missile 8 miles and explode it 60 feet down in the earth.

But of all these hideous engines the most hideous and most unnatural, says H. Warner Allen in the Unbroken Line, was the enormous fifteen-inch howitzer. It stood apart from all the lesser monsters in a lair of its own, and it seemed to move of its own volition. One scarcely noticed the men around it, so insignificant did they seem. When we first saw it it was lying flat, like some prehistoric monster waiting for its prey. With the aid of pulleys and a trolley the huge projectile was hauled toward its breach. Then, when the breach was closed, it seemed to wake up, and without any visible human agency it raised its nose over the edge of the pit in which it lived. It moved slowly upwards until one could have sworn that it was gazing intently into the clouds above the steep hillside before it. The men who had been ministering to it hastily ran aside and left a respectful distance between themselves and the monster. The non-commissioned officer who was to fire the great howitzer, as he stood back on the hillside, seemed no more important than its humblest slave.

There was silence. Instinctively one stopped one's ears. There was a great roar, a sheet of flame, and a thin mist of fiercely driven smoke. Everything in the valley shook and trembled, while a hut covered with a tarpaulin collapsed entirely, as with a wild bellowing the huge shell tore through the air on its way towards the enemy. Then quietly the gun lowered its nose again, and sank back into its pit with a dignified swagger that seemed to say that there was no reason to make a fuss about it.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

The meeting of the committee of Household Economics convened in the library of the Y.W.C.A. on May 18th at 3 p.m. The following members were present: Mrs. Foulkes (convener); Mesdames Schofield, Story, Curtis Sampson, Johnson, Neame, Gordon and the Misses Marlatt and Juniper. The committee witnessed a demonstration of cold water canning by Mrs. Rudd, who stated that all manner of uncooked fruits and vegetables might be successfully canned in this manner. Arrangements are under way to hold public demonstrations of this method, due notice of which will be published in the press. The following resolutions were passed:

"That whereas conservation in all directions has become more than ever necessary: Therefore we petition the board of trade to forward the following resolution to the proper authorities with the endorsement of the board of trade.

"First, immediate returns to be made by wholesale warehouse men and cold storage dealers of stocks of food held by them at the present time;

Second, immediate government control of labour and prices of the necessaries of life."

Increased vacant lot cultivation was strongly urged.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA

Our vacant lot and back garden cultivation is not going to be a success unless we go one step farther and provide storage for winter vegetables after they are grown. Not one cellar in a hundred, no, not one in a thousand, is built with the idea of properly storing vegetables in quantities and over long periods. Concrete floors, steam and hot water pipes have seen to that. It will, therefore, be necessary to provide storage if the crop grown by the householders and vacant lot cultivators throughout Canada is to be conserved. This is a big undertaking, and should be done by such bodies as committees from Boards of Trade or the cities and towns themselves. Cold storage plants could be utilized where obtainable, or cellars provided in such buildings as warehouses, where heat and ventilation could be properly controlled. Then, again, the collection and later the distribution of these vegetables would have to be provided for, and this also could be done more systematically and therefore more economically by a committee working over an entire city or town than by the individual. It would probably not be a practical measure to keep each grower's stuff separate, but the grower would have his twenty bushels of potatoes dumped into bins with potatoes belonging to other growers, and upon the presentation of a receipt would be entitled to obtain from the cold storage plant or warehouse the equivalent of the amount he originally placed in store. Growing vegetables only to allow them to decay is worse than useless.

Laugh!

As soon as Al. Jolson, Bert Williams, Frank Tinney, Webber and Fields, or Nat Wills comes out with a hit that is a hit, there will be a

COLUMBIA
Double-Disc
RECORD

Of that same hit by that same artist **THAT QUICK!**

Drop in any time and hear some of them.

Fletcher Bros.
WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE
1121 Government Street and 607 View Street
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"Johnnie Walker"
KILMARNOCK
Extra Special
WHISKEY

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"Johnnie Walker" is perfectly aged—matchless in quality and flavor.

After nearly a century of public service, its sterling merits have firmly established the "square bottle" as

THE STANDARD WHISKEY THE WORLD OVER

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VICTORIA VANCOUVER B.C.
5

The B. C. Weekly News

One Hundred Free Copies

will be sent to the boys at the front at our expense.

The first 100 names reaching this office by the morning of

THURSDAY the 31st inst (together with their regimental address)

will receive a FREE copy of our paper.

Send in The names of your Soldier friends at once.

DO NOT DELAY

LIGHT *and* SHADE

THE BUTCHER OF BELGIUM

Von Bissing, the Butcher of Belgium, is dead.
He has passed while his ears heard the conqueror's tread;
He has cheated the hangman and died in his bed.

The might of the Allies was pressing him well,
The guilt of his conscience their shout could foretell,
And the cry on their lips was of Edith Cavell.

His flesh has escaped from the penalty earned,
His tigerish being to dust has returned,
But Nemesis cannot be shaken or spurned,

For memory's strands twine a rope that is strong,
And hung by the noose of each outrage and wrong
The soul of Von Bissing shall dangle for long.

McLandburgh Wilson.

"THE MERCHANT SERVICE MEN"

"When you've feted Tommy Atkins at the finish of the War
And he's had the credit given that is due,
When you've sung about Britannia and you've cheered for Johnny Tar
Who has kept her mistress of the blue
When the nurses and the doctors and the coppers all have been
Duly praised, and they deserve it I'll admit;
Will you kindly then remember Mister Mercantile Marine,
Who has also helped and done his little bit.

"He's a dodging German raiders in the open Southern Seas
With his hatches full of contraband of War,
He is navigating channels where the mines are thick as peas,
And with half the lights extinguished on the shore,
From Dominions overseas he's brought those sturdy British sons.

"And from every place that's red upon the map
He is carrying your horses, camels, ammunition, guns,
And he's really quite a useful sort of chap.

"While your Johnny Tar is busy holding Billy's fleet at bay,
In the metaphoric sunshine be it said,
Mister Merchantmen is toiling making metaphoric hay
And he's working so that Britain may be fed.

"In his twenty thousand tonners, in his cockleshells and tanks,
Or in ought a trifle larger than a tub,
Full laden to the Plimsoll he is worthy of your thanks
Who supplies the Mother Country with her grub."

D.R.P.C.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ROAD

The new Government Road which extends from the Riverside Hotel at Cowichan Lake and winds round the southerly shores, is now complete and is in an excellent condition. There are a couple of fine bridges and the road is already proving exceedingly attractive to motorists. The advent of this road opens up a strip of several miles of water front and there are a large number of ideal camping sites. The scenery is well night perfect and is bound to create a most favourable impression with tourists and others, at the same time providing an A1 advertisement for Vancouver Island.

SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS ELECTS OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Society of Fine Arts, held in the library of the Normal School, Vancouver, on Monday evening last, the retiring president, Mr. W. P. Weston, presiding, the following officers were elected: President, Norman H. Hawkins; vice-president, J. W. Geagy; secretary-treasurer, Bernard McEvoy; auditor, J. J. Healy; executive council, C. Marega, T. Tripp, Mrs. Frame, W. Ferris, W. P. Weston. Mrs. Lawrence Killam and Mr. J. B. Fitzmaurice were elected members. The address of the secretary-treasurer is P.O. Box 866, Vancouver.

LIMERICK CONTEST

Owing to great pressure on our space we are unable to publish the result of our Limerick Competition this week. This will apear next week.

More than 150,000 packages, of a total weight of about 300 tons, are being sent daily to our men at the Front.

For Satisfaction in Shoe Repairing *try--*

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Take Advantage
Of the Exceptional Value in My
OVERLAND BICYCLE at $35
They will soon be unobtainable

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I extend an invitation to everyone interested in the question of **Really Smart Clothes,** to inspect my stock of cloths—a selection which includes the latest Spring goods.

Fit and Style Guaranteed

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NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited, intends, at the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to approve its change of name from Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited, to "Mitchell & Duncan, Limited."

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 25th day of April, 1917.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Solicitors for Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited.

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WOMAN *and* HER WORLD

"ENDOWMENT OF MOTHERHOOD

"The empty cradle is certainly a burning topic of the day."

We all admit that the declining birthrate presents a grave problem. You know as well as I do what people say:

"Marriage is so expensive!"

"It will be hard enough to keep ourselves after the war, without more babies!" * * *

Yet a solution must be found.

Taxation of the well-to-do bachelor and spinster?

Compulsory marriage?

Free love?

Polygamy?

* * *

Taxation of the selfish bachelor would never force him to enter the holy, though (to him) galling bonds!

Compulsory marriage is unthinkable!

Free love—the jungle let loose!

Polygamy—women's hades in a harem!

* * *

I believe some form of endowment for mothers will HAVE to come.

I believe some form of assistance will HAVE to be devised for middle-class and professional parents, as well as for parents of the "working" classes.

I believe the State will have to make it easy for promising boys (and girls) to be trained for trades or professions in which there is reason to believe they will do well.

These boys and girls would, of course, be expected later to repay to the State, as far as possible, the money expended on their training.

And the State would benefit enormously by having an infinitely larger proportion of capable citizens, and an infinitely smaller proportion of "Might Have-Beens."

This is one of the most vital questions facing Canada and the world today. Something must undoubtedly be done and that quickly.

One thing is absolutely essential, and that is the providing of less expensive domestic help (even by importing Chinamen if no more satisfactory way can be devised). The mother's own health and the whole of her unborn child's life depends upon her not overstraining herself in the precious months preceding birth. Many thousand women simply dare not risk childbirth, knowing full well that the work they have to do every day is now more than they can accomplish. It is not only from the so-called "rich" (often a great deal poorer than the labouring man), that the demand for domestic help comes. Motherhood is the greatest asset the nation has, and EVERY mother ought to be protected like every other asset. The women should concentrate the united weight of their newly won suffrage on this question, for no man, though in their hearts they know it to be needed, will have the courage to say so publicly.

* * *

Boy Scouts—Very great praise is due to the directors and boys for the first rate entertainment given last Saturday evening in the Cathedral schoolroom. In a little speech of thanks by Scoutmaster Nash (late of the 1st Divisional Signalling Corps) he referred to the very small support given to the Boy Scout movement, and asked the audience for more practical sympathy and help in the future. If parents would only take a little more real interest, and some capable men who are not eligible for the front would become Scoutmasters, the movement would soon take on a more healthy tone to the lasting benefit of the boys of Victoria.

HOW TO COMBAT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

(We have been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. R. W. Chalmers, of Thrums, B.C., who has consented to furnish us with articles and recipes which will prove of inestimable value to every woman who is really anxious to combat the high cost of living. Mrs. Chalmers is acknowledged to be an expert in all matters relating to domestic science, and our readers may rest assured that any article or recipe which comes from her has been put to a thorough test and is supplied soley with the idea of defeating the rapidly mounting cost of ordinary existence.—Ed., "B.C. Weekly News.")

The recipes that will appear week by week, will be tried and dependable, in no case will expensive or extravagant materials (or things out of season) be used, but food that is nutritious and economical, the cheaper cuts of meat, vegetables and other substitutes for meat, be utilised to keep down the high cost of living. All patriotic people will from now on determine that they will have nothing to do with the cost of HIGH LIVING.

The uses of food are to repair and restore the tissues and to develop energy as heat and motion.

The objects of cooking are to make food palatable, digestible and agreeable to the eye, to kill parasites or bacteria, break up starch cells, and soften all hard structures, and one should always remember that any diet however perfect in nutriment, will not be of much use if it is not also palatable.

Dutch Stew

Two lbs. neck of mutton, 1 large onion, 1 cabbage, young turnips, young carrots, salt and pepper. Put a little fat in a saucepan and let it get quite hot, slice the onion and fry it in the fat. Wash the mutton carefully, then lift it out of the water and drop it into the pot, instantly put the lid on, and let it cook very slowly for one hour. Have 2 young cabbages or 1 small firm cabbage well washed and cut in quarters, just lift them from clean water and add to the saucepan, at once replacing the lid. Then prepare the carrots and turnips and add them lastly, add 1 teaspoonful of salt and one-half spoonful pepper, put the lid close on and allow it to cook very slowly for another hour, then serve the meat on a platter with the vegetables around it. Some boiled rice might be

(Continued on Page 11)

Madame Watts
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Dainty Food in Artistic Surroundings
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To see Macey's fine display in their **enlarged** premises.

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Fine personal **Stationery** is also obtainable there.

Macey

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Made in British Columbia
For Sale by All Grocers
Free Samples Upon Request

W. A. JAMESON COFFEE CO.
OF VICTORIA, B.C.
Manufacturers

[29]

For advertising rates in this newspaper apply to the manager

534 Broughton St.

who will send a representative to call on you.

DO YOU KNOW ???

That the popular game now being played by the Liberal politicians is a combination of Musical Chairs, Puss in the Corner and Blind Man's Buff. You never know when you are going to get a seat or how long you are going to keep it; and then when you do catch somebody, it may either be a friend or a wild cat. You can never tell what to do in either case.

❖ ❖ ❖

That the Prohibition people always objected to what they called playing with "loaded dice." Do they now consider how the sane majority of their fellow citizens feel with three prohibition members on the Royal Commission on the soldiers' vote. Do unto others as you would be done by, but do it first. ❖ ❖ ❖

That with Japanese fishermen catching as high as 1,000 lbs. of cod a day in local waters, it is a surprise we have not got more than one fish stall in the Public Market. The people of Victoria are sadly neglecting this great oportunity to reduce the high cost of living.

❖ ❖ ❖

That much of the fish that we do get is still hawked about by Chinamen and taken from crates in a moribund condition. Most people thought this ghastly business had been put a stop to long ago.

❖ ❖ ❖

The fact that the Imperial Shipping Board would not allow the appeal books in connection with the City Sooke Waterworks trial before the Privy Council to cross the Atlantic brings home to us the extreme seriousness of the shipping situation.

❖ ❖ ❖

That though the Hon. John Oliver may smile in his whiskers at being called the "Master of the Administration," yet many of the public feel that the title of "Bull in a China Shop" is much more appropriate.

❖ ❖ ❖

That though we may think we have roused up here on the question of food production and thrift, we are far behind our cousins in the U.S. who always tackle a question thoroughly and quickly.

❖ ❖ ❖

That if the Session had lasted another two weeks there might have been more Royal Commissioners in Victoria than there are Colonels in Kentucky.

That some of the Members of the Legislature seemed to conclude they were good hands at "breaking the dishes even if they could not get the soup."

❖ ❖ ❖

That the sincerity of the "no patronage" pre-election pledges are being questioned more every day when we see the axe falling with guillotine-like regularity.

❖ ❖ ❖

That the grilse fishing in Cowichan Bay has been reported excellent and that the service at the Buena Vista Hotel is as good as can be had anywhere in the country.

❖ ❖ ❖

That no one should miss going to the new tea gardens opened by the Alexandra House Company at the corner of Douglas and Broughton. It will surprise you.

❖ ❖ ❖

That it is an indication of what the new taxes mean when shrewd business men offer to hand over their farms to the Government for 5 years for nothing.

❖ ❖ ❖

That now the Public Market has proved a paying proposition to the city, a bit of whitewash and general clean-up would be beneficial.

❖ ❖ ❖

That although we've had too many of them, according to persistent street rumour there are other and more serious "revelations to follow.

❖ ❖ ❖

That if half the rumours are correct many things will happen between now and August 15th.

❖ ❖ ❖

That there is still no news of the Municipal Golf Links.

—o—

CHANGING THE SUBJECT

"Nigger," warned one, "don't mess wid me, 'cause when you do you sure is flirtin' wid d' hearse."

"Don't pesticate wid me, nigger," replied the other, shaking his first, "don't fo'ce me t' press diss upon you, 'cause if I does I'll hit yo', so ha'd I'll separate yo' ideas from yo' habits; I'll jees' knock you fum amazin' grace to a floatin' opportunity."

"If you mess wid me, nigger," continued the other, "I'll jes make one pass an dere'll be a man pattin' yo' in de face wid a spade to-morrow mornin.' "—National Monthly.

SPRING STYLES

in Suits for Men Young Men & Boys

You should see our new stock & compare prices, before deciding on your Summer Suits.

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Can save you money on your next pair of Shoes. Having purchased at the very lowest prices while East, my customers can reap the benefit.

WOMEN'S SPORT BOOTS, in white, tan and black. Prices, pair **$2.50, $3.00, $4.00 to $10.00**

WOMEN'S TENNIS SHOES, in canvass and buck skin. Prices, pair **$1.40, $1.65 to $3.50**

G. D. Christie

1231 Government Street

Mail Orders Receive Personal Attention

(32)

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EDITORIAL

Like an egg without salt is a politician without common-sense. If his talents should happen to lie in other directions and Nature has not gifted him with the brains of a Statesman, that of course is not his fault, and he should not be held responsible for his defective construction. But when Ministers make mistakes which ought never to be made by ordinarily intelligent office boys, then it is time for the public to remember who is paying for their services and ask themselves whether they are getting value for the money spent.

The very gravest accusations are made against the Agent-General for this Province and other agents responsible for the proper registration of the soldiers' vote on Prohibition. These charges (like all others dealing with political graft, plugging, bribery, misappropriation of funds and horrors of a similar nature) need the very soundest kind of judicial direction if the truth is to be arrived at. Evidence must be taken and sifted as only an experienced and qualified Judge can do it.

Surely that at least is plain to the meanest intelligence. Noone would dream of going to a lawyer to have their appendix cut out, or to a doctor to draw a covenant, why therefore when the matter is the highly technical one of sifting evidence (one of the most difficult by the way, in the whole of the legal profession) should the public money be wasted in employing professional politicians to do that which needs the highly trained abilities of a Judge?

And yet the Government in its wisdom (?) has appointed a Commission consisting of three Liberal members, Messrs. Whiteside, Pauline and Nelson, to first of all make an expensive journey to the other side of the Atlantic, there to investigate the charges and form their opinion thereon, and finally to report back to the House, who will then deal with the matter in a way which will of course be based upon the said Commissioners' report. And we ask in all possible sincerity, what value will it be when they get it?

In their capacity as private citizens, we have absolutely no criticism to make. It is more than probable that Messrs. Whiteside and Nelson are as much respected in their private life as we know Mr. Pauline to be amongst us, but as Commissioners to undertake a complicated and highly technical investigation, and to allow the results of that investigation to be the basis of important legislation, is nothing less than criminal waste of public funds.

We go farther than this and say it is not fair to the three gentlemen themselves. They ought not to be put in a position which they must KNOW they are unable to properly occupy.

The party system in force in this Province may or may not be the ideal form of government, but as long as it IS the system in force, members have to play the game according to the rules or they haven't a ghost of a chance of getting an innings at all. Now, rule No. 1, as all professionals well know, is to obtain a majority of votes, and when you have got them, to keep them. Political "leaders" today are practically non-existant, the only way in which they can retain power is to find out what the majority of voters want, and then give it to them, without any attempts to "lead" to a better state of things. The three Commissioners go to England with the following knowledge in their possession:—that in each of their respective constituencies the home vote in favour of Prohibition was as under:—New Westminster 36, Saanich 87, and Slocan 100. These are facts and facts are stubborn things.

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Canada's Strategic Position

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in an interview with an American journalist in London, paid a tribute to the strategic position of Canada. He said:

"As far as the feeding of the Allied population is concerned, our efforts must be concentrated on saving tonnage, while bringing in the necessary supplies, in order to minimize the ecect of the submarine warfare. As you know, we have bought large quantities of wheat in Australia, but as the round voyage is four times as long as that to America, the bringing of this wheat takes four times as much tonnage as the carrying of American wheat to the Allied powers. We therefore require all the wheat we can obtain from the United States and Canada."

Possibly manly Canadians have not thought of the position of their country in that light. Canada not only has the finest and greatest wheat-growing areas in the British Empire, but is far nearer to the British market than any other great wheat-growing country in the world, with the exception of the United States, which, with its growing population, is rapidly ceasing to be a wheat exporting country. This comparative nearness of Canada to the Old Country means, as Sir John Jellicoe points out, that only one-fouth of the tonnage necessary to transport wheat from Australia is necessary to transport the same wheat from Canada. We have the same comparative advantage over Argentine, India, and other countries.

Surely this fact is of tremendous significance in connection with after-the-war developments. There will be a shortage in ocean tonnage for years, and necessity will dictate that the most economical use must be made of that tonnage. It follows that Great Britain must buy foodstuffs to the fullest possible extent in Canada, and that Canada will find a ready market up to the fullest capacity of her production. What applies to wheat applies to every class of overseas trade. Canada can do business with Great Britain at a smaller overhead charge for ocean freightage than any other country within the Empire. In view of the vast, far-reaching plans for the cultivation of inter-Imperial trade, this means that if Canada takes full advantage of her opportunities, an era of prosperity and development such as we have never known awaits us when the world settles down once more to peaceful pursuits.

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Military Hospitals

It is generally conceded that the present method of the Government taking over hotels and other such places and running them as small hospitals and convalescent homes for returned soldiers is far from efficient, and does not tend to give the best results.

The plan adovcated of securing a large area of land, say 1,000 acres in some carefully selected spot in the country where the men could have rest and quiet and some light occupation or amusement, strongly appeals to common sense.

The Government must realize that for years to come we will have to have soldiers' homes and the conversion of such a place from a hospital to a soldiers' home would be a simple problem.

Men who have endured what our boys have done at the front and come back wounded and shattered in health and suffering from shell shock, do not want to be, or is it good for them to be around towns, and by getting them out in the country in an establishment of this kind in sufficient numbers, where congenial and varied companionship is possible and outdoor occupations and amusements could be organized, they would unquestionably make more rapid and marked recovery to a normal condition of health.

This matter should be taken up at once, **as the men are returning** more numerously every day and the present method of adding an hotel here or a home there is only an aggravation, not a solution of the problem.

In an establishment as outlined better arrangements, better management, more efficient medical treatment and nursing could be had under capable and efficient supervision than is now possible with so many small scattered units all over B.C.

We do not in any way want to criticize, but we do want to suggest what those who are competent to judge consider would be a much better system, and after all, everyone is only too anxious to do what they can to help our wounded heroes back to health in as short a time as possible.

———o———

TRAITORS

"The smelters in question, as well as others of British Columbia, Washington and Montana, receive their total supply of coke from the Crow's Nest Pass country; and as the latter plants are closed down because of labour troubles, the suspension of operations at the other smelters seems but a question of hours, days, or weeks at the latest.

"The Granby turns out more copper than any other plant in Western Canada, so that its suspension will seriously affect the output of munitions if it continues for some time, and there is apparently little hope that it will resume immediately, but rather a belief that others must follow, and speedily, because of the fact that all labour discussions as between operators and men have been cut off abruptly."

The above is an extract from a Calgary dispatch. Can it be that Canada is going to sit calmly by and watch this iniquity being committed before

(Continued on Next Page)

TRADE MARK

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[44]

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FARM LANDS

Oregon and California Railroad Co. Grant Lands—Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural lands. Containing some of best land in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610 Portland, Oregon.

Bean Growing

(By J. W. Wilson, M.A., Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, Victoria, B.C.)

A pound of dry beans is equal in food value to a pound of ham, to 1½ pounds of sirloin steak, to 1½ pounds of turkey, to 1¾ pounds of leg of lamb, to 20 hen's eggs, or to 5 pounds of potatoes. Beans are also rich in protein. The vacant lot movement has given a great stimulus to potato growing, but potatoes alone are insufficient for food. If we could get about ½-peck of beans for every sack of potatoes, we should have abundance of necessary staples. A crop of beans also adds nitrogen to the soil, and thus actually improves the soil instead of impoverishing it.

There are eight varieties of beans of which the Kidney or Haricot beans are the most important, they can be used either green, when the immature pods are cooked or when ripe, when the dry shelled beans are used.

The Kidney bean is a warm weather crop, and should not be planted until the soil is warm and the weather fairly settled.

We are now apparently at the beginning of a period suitable for bean planting, and if the soil moisture can be retained by frequent surface cultivation beans may be planted successfully for three or four weeks yet.

Beans do well in almost all kinds of well cultivated soil, which must be well drained. Beans need warmth. They do best on land ploughed in the fall or early spring, and afterwards well cultivated before planting.

Fertilizers

Fresh stable manure is not desirable for bean growing, but well rotted manure is desirable if the soil is lacking in humus. Beans do admirably on sod if kept thoroughly cultivated without the addition of fertilisers. Superphosphate or even bone meal at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds to the acre would not be amiss.

Planting

Beans should be planted in rows running north and south if possible. The beans should be dropped by hand three or four inches apart in a trench about two inches deep. If planted six inches apart the results will be better than if planted closer. In this way one pint of wax beans will plant a row 100 feet long. The seeds should be covered by about two inches of light soil, or somewhat less with heavy soil. The soil should be firmed over the seeds to hasten germination by bringing moisture up to the seeds. The rows should be not less than 24 or more than 30 inches apart. This refers to bush or dwarf beans. Pole or climbing beans are best planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way. They will stand more fertilising than bush beans. Four or five plants may be grown in each hill with a strong pole or stake 6 feet long in the centre.

Cultivation

As soon as the seedlings can be seen above the ground cultivation should begin and continue regularly once a week until the beans are in full blossom, when it should cease. Shallow cultivation with a hoe is best, so as to preserve a soil mulch two or three inches deep. When going through them for the last time the soil may be moulded up against the plants. Beans should not be disturbed when wet, as it might disturb the fertilization process.

Harvesting

Green beans should be cooked or canned the day they are picked. By closely picking all the pods, the plants will continue to produce others until the close of the season. As soon as the pods begin to show toughness or "stringiness," either pick and can them, or leave them to ripen for use as dry beans.

Beans for seed may be taken if the pods are only picked off once, leaving the plants in a vigorous condition to mature a good quality of seed.

To prevent waste from shelling when harvesting ripe beans, pull the plants up by the roots and place them in little piles in the sun, turning them carefully after two or three days. In damp or rainy weather spread them out to dry under cover. When perfectly dry they may be shelled with a flail or by tramping or pounding, which is easily done on a wooden or cement floor.

Returns to Be Anticipated

It will take from one to one and a half bushels of beans to plant an acre. If economy is used and ninety per cent. of the beans germinate it is possible to plant an acre with fifty pounds of seed. An acre should yield from 20 to 25 bushels of dry beans, if no green pods were taken. Probably a bushel of dry beans of first quality will be worth from 15 to 20 dollars next December. A pound of beans planted now should produce from one to two pecks next fall.

If they have not already done so, every family in Victoria should plant at least one pound of beans and should do it now.

———o———

For a disinfectant for a sink, pour down a gallon of boiling water mixed with two tablespoonfuls of soda and a teaspoonful of ammonia. This will dissolve all greasy matter in both sink and pipe.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 6)

her very eyes? Is there NO man in this country who has got grit enough to take this situation in hand? That our boys at the front should run the risk of a shortage of the weapons with which to fight our battles for us is unthinkable. And all because a few traitors masquerading under the names of "Masters" or "Men," or both, quibble and dicker over "prices" and "terms." There should be only two alternative "terms" for criminal fools of this calibre, WORK, or a firing squad. A country has absolutely no right to be possessed of resources such as ours if she cannot commandeer them for her own defense.

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Could anything be more deplorable than the cowardice—there is no other word which will fit the case—of the young men who, according to press despatches, are crossing the boundary line into the United States for the express purpose of avoiding military service? These individuals—to call them men would be unjust to those who have and are doing their part—are openly fleeing from doing a man's share in this great struggle. What a pity it is that they cannot be dealt with in another way since they are evidently utterly callous to all feelings of shame.

Since the foregoing was written news has reached the city to the effect that the Dominion Government has passed an Order in Council which prohibits all eligible men from leaving the country unless provided with a passport from the Government. This is an excellent piece of news and should act as a preventative to all who are contemplating avoiding military service.

———o———

There are many ways of cleaning knives, but few of them remove every stain from the blades. If you sprinkle a little bicarbonate of soda on a cork and rub briskly over the steel, all the stains will disappear. Another successful plan is to rub the stain with a slice of freshly-cut potato, and then polish in the usual way.

———o———

Rain does not fall more than twenty to thirty days throughout the whole year in Bagdad; but when the snow melts on the Armenian hills the Tigris becomes a majestic, and often a destructive river.

———o———

Cholera periodically visits Bagdad, and in 1831 no fewer than 4,000 people perished daily for several days from its ravages.

A Divorcee's Diary

Tuesday Morning—How splendid it is to be free again! I feel just as I did the day I was twenty, and knew that in future I could do as I pleased, without caring what anybody said. How foolish a girl is to ever get married. Still, one can't have the alimony without getting married. I wonder if I shall ever care for a man again?

Wednesday—I think I shall go away for a few months to let people forget. The men stare at me so impudently. Still, it may be that I merely imagine it. They always have had a habit of turning to look at me. I wonder if I really am very pretty, or if, like every woman, I merely think I am? I am to have my cheque once a month. Just think! A hundred pounds every four weeks to use as I please. That's twice as much as my allowance was when we were married. What a ripping time I shall have.

Thursday—I met Billy Harding yesterday afternoon. How handsome he looked. I think he turned rather red when we passed each other. It was a shame theway I treated poor Bill when—And then how shall I write of him? He is not my husband now, and so I can't call him Herbert any more, and it seems so foolish to say Mr. Follington. Well, anyway, I wonder how I could ever have imagined him handsomer than Bill? No wonder he was jealous. I wonder—yes, Bill must care for me still. At least he has had plenty of chances to marry other girls if he wanted to. O dear!

Saturday Evening—This has been a dreadful day; I have never been so lonely in my life. The paper says he is going to the Rockies to shoot bears and things. I don't believe he is sorry a bit. What hard-hearted wretches men are! I shall never marry again. Their love lasts only as long as it is a novelty. But a woman never gets over, no matter what may happen I wonder if other people ever talk about Bill and me? Oh, if I only had a mother to go to! I can't write any more; the tears insist on coming.

Monday—How splendid the world seems today. I took a walk in the park this morning. Met Bill. We were quite friendly and shook hands. After all, why shouldn't we? He says he walks every morning to keep fit. I think I shall try it. I feel the need of exercise, and I must keep well—now.

Tuesday Afternoon—Met Bill again this morning. I asked him to call. I wonder if I ought to have done so—so soon? Will he come? He said he would. But there is the "decree absolute" to be got through. How splendidly the weather has turned out. I have such a strange feeling today. I can't describe it. How glad I am to be free again. I can hardly realise that I'm a girl once more. I wish it were to-morrow morning.

Wednesday—It's cloudy and dismal. I wish I were dead. Met Mrs. Uppingham this morning. She hardly bowed to me. How I should hate myself if I was as fat as she, and had such a "beforetaking" face. I do believe she shaves. I wonder if Bill went some other way this morning on purpose to avoid meeting me? Oh, well, what do I care? I've told him often enough that he never could be any more than a friend to me now. I hope he remembers it. Still, now that I'm free, it would be rather nice—but, there,I can't write any more now.

Thursday—Met Bill this morning. I'm so glad that Bertie Follington and I parted when we did. Living on together would have meant misery for both of us. Bill was unexpectedly called out of town on Tuesday. He's coming this evening. How strange it all seems, and how the time drags. Dear me, I must change my blouse. This one soils so easily, and I can't afford to have finger marks on it—unless I know they are to be worth while.

Friday—Bill was here last night. He came in after dinner, but I can't think of sitting down and scribbling. I wonder if it is wicked of me to feel so happy to-day. What a strange feeling comes over me whenever I think of something that may happen, only he seemed to be afraid that I might have witnesses hiding behind the furniture. But he'll get over that, after he has come two or three times.

Monday—Poor old book. I haven't written in you for nearly three months. Herbert returned from America yesterday. He telegraphed asking if he may come back to me. Says it was all his fault, and he's sorry. Says we must be married again at once. That's just like him, dear, generous fellow. Most men wouldn't acknowledge they were wrong, as, of course, he was—at least, perhaps—I don't know! I'm sorry for poor Bill. Have just written to him breaking off our engagement. Hope dear old Herbert will never hear about it. There's the bell!

———o———

The irritating smell of oil lamps can be mitigated in a great degree by rubbing the reservoir every day with a rag moistened with turpentine, followed by a brisk polishing with a soft dry cloth.

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FICTION *and* FACT

His King and Country

(Specially Contributed to "The B. C. Weekly News.")

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

Preface—Horace Annesley, a rich Virginian met 20 years ago an Englishman named St. Leger, who interested him in the ways of diplomacy and incidentally in the Secret Services of various nations. Annesley supplied the money for a research into the mysteries of these organisations and together they accumulated a great amount of information about them, being baffled only by the British system.

Chapter I.—Horace Annesley receives a letter from St. Leger informing him that he has some valuable information about the British System and inviting him to further investigation. Colonel James Bay Causeway apparently a real estate agent in the British Columbia town of Vantoria, sends for Billy Blot, a lively young journalist, and imparts to him certain information which he possesses as an Agent of the British Secret Service, relative to the discovery of a new explosive and its secret in manufacture at a neighbouring "Cannery," which has been mysteriously destroyed, together with the inventor and the formula of its manufacture has been stolen. Colonel Causeway urges Billy Blot to aid him in recovering the lost document, which he fears has fallen into German hands, and requests him to examine all new arrivals at the Princess Hotel.

Chapter II. introduces two new arrivals at that Hostelry.

The two travellers signed the register at the Princess Hotel almost simultaneously. One was "Sir Henry Horsley, London, England, the other was Albrecht van Zoon, Amsterdam, Holland. Crochetts, the hotel clerk, makes some sarcastic remarks about Germans travelling as Dutchmen to Billy Blot, who promptly follows Herr van Zoon into the writing room and makes his acquaintance.

Billy Blot interviews Mynheer van Zoon and ascertains that he is in search of a rare beetle.

Chapter III.—Sir Henry Horsley calls on Col. James Causeway and ascertains that the powder and the secret of its manufacture has been lost. He almost accuses the Colonel of treachery and then the two proceed in a motor lauch guided by Billy Blot to the scene of the disaster.

"I think you are very wise," said Sir Henry quietly. "In my opinion you are taking an entirely wrong attitude on this matter. You seem to think that I have some personal feeling against you. Far from it. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than that you should be able to clear up this mystery satisfactorily. But until you DO—the Powers under which we both of us hold our Commissions, expect us both to do our duty as we see it."

"I can take no exception to that," said the Colonel, then turning to Billy, he said—

"Now, lad, for your news. Please God its worth having, for if you've picked up nothing, then I don't know where to look."

"I don't know how you will view it sir," said Billy, "but this is what happened at the Hotel this morning."

And thereupon he gave a complete account of his interview with van Zoon.

As he drew near the end of his story the boat began to feel the current of the celebrated Race Rips through which they had to pass. To escape the Rip, Billy hugged the shore of the Island at the back of which the Cannery was situated.

No sooner had they turned the corner than a strange sight greeted them. In the very middle of the Rip was an old green boat twisting and turning this way and that, and being navigated in an entirely novel manner by its single occupant. This mariner evidently had a style of his own, for he never seemed to vary it. It consisted in first pulling the right oar and then pulling the left, and although the boat never actually turned round and went backwards, it seemed likely to do so at any moment.

"No wonder people get drowned," said the Colonel, "when fools like that are let loose on the sea. We can't leave him in the Rip—bear over that way Blot and we'll tow him out of it."

Before Billy could obey this order, Sir Henry remarked, "Is this wise, Colonel? What is the man to us? If we take him in tow we may not be able to get rid of him when we want to, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with our business. After all the man GOT there somehow so it is reasonable to suppose that he can get away again."

If the Colonel had recived a smack in the face he could not have been more surprised.

With a curt, "I'll see you damned first," the Colonel ordered Billy to make for the distressed mariner as fast as he could. They were only just in time, for at the very moment Billy sprang for the gunwale and tumbled on the floor-boards. Just then the engine began to give trouble and Billy had no time to examine the new passenger who was being attended to by Colonel Causeway.

When the Cannery Wharf was reached he went to see what sort of a lunatic it was that they had rescued from a watery grave and was struck with amazement to see Mynheer van Zoon sitting on the floor of the launch taking periodical drinks from a bottle of Schnapps. On seeing Billy he gravely raised the bottle in his direction, winked his eye and took another drink.

"The Dutchman," burst out Billy.

"Und very nearly a dead Dutchman, too," came the smiling reply.

Meanwhile Sir Henry and the Colonel had landed and entered the Cannery Buildings, having previously instructed Billy and the Dutchman to remain with the launch. No sooner however, had the door closed behind them than Mynheer, with an agility no one would have dreamed he possessed, sprang out upon the Wharf.

"I say," expostulated Billy. "You mustn't do that. We were told to stay with the launch, and the least you can do is to obey orders."

"Dot vos chust what I do, 'obey orders,'" replied the Dutchman. "Id vos to ged to dis Island dat I nearly drowned mineself."

"Do you mean to say," said Billy, "that you were heading for HERE?"

"Dot vos zo," came the answer.

"Why?"

"Do gatch my Peetles," smiled Mynheer. And he then slowly drew from his pocket a collapsible butterfly net, unfolded it, and stalked towards the building into which Sir Henry and the Colonel had disappeared. Billy had nothing else to do but follow. It was perfectly obvious that he could not put 300 pounds of solid human flesh back into the launch if that 300 pounds did not want to go.

Billy's recollection of what followed is not very clear. Things began to happen in such a hurry that it was not easy to keep track of them. The first thing to occur was the complete metamorphosis of Mynheer van Zoon. All trace of the foreigner disappeared in a second and he disposed of Billy in short order with a curt "Get behind that pile of cord-wood and stay there," and Billy found himself obeying without a murmur. By the time he looked out again from his hiding place he found the building surrounded by men who must have been waiting in the surrounding bush. Then the quondam Dutchman proceeded to kick over a stack of empty gasoline cans, thereby creating a most unholy racket. The result of this dreadful din was to bring the Colonel simply fuming from the building. Taking no notice whatever of his indignant protest, the late van Zoon pushed him roughly aside and shouted a sharp order to his men. A voice coming form the interior of the Cannery was heard to reply, "All right, sir. We've got im safe enough this time." This was followed by a "Come along, get on with it," and Sir Henry Horsley came staggering out between two sturdy custodians, safely fastened to the stoutest of them by a pair of handcuffs.

The Colonel by this time had recovered from his astonishment and demanded the instant release of Sir Henry and an abrupt request as to "What the Devil it all meant?"

"I'll tell you that in a very few words, Colonel," said the man hitherto known as van Zoon. "It means the satisfactory completion of my life's work. It means that I've at last got the darbies on the finest spy that ever worked for the German or any other Government. Von Arnheim his name is, and he and I have been fighting a duel to the death for the last ten years. Up to now he has always managed to slip through my fingers, and do his damnable work in spite of me. You see he held all the cards, but one. The only advantage I had was that I knew him by sight, but I'd taken good care he didn't know me. If I'd failed this time I guess I'd have had to give him up as too tough a job and have retired into private life."

"But I don't understand,—" began the Colonel.

"Of course you don't," replied the other. "How should you? Your job was NOT to understand—that's why we put you here. Sorry if I hurt your feelings Colonel, but the fact is you were out here to bait a trap for our friend here. It has taken the devil of a time to do it but the results are all right."

During this speech the German spy had been perfectly silent, not indeed appearing to take much interest in the conversation. Now he spoke for the first time.

"If it would not be bothering you too much," he said casually, I should be so much obliged if you'd answer a few questions."

"Why certainly," was the answer. "Go right ahead."

"Then—who are you?"

"James Jackson, of Scotland Yard, or rather of that Branch of the English detective service of which you hear nothing at all, but Scotland Yard will find me if you should ever want to write."

"And if its not giving away State secrets, how did you run me down?"

"By first of all letting you know of these explosive experiments out here in B.C. Then by advertising the fact that Sir Henry Horsley was to test them. Giving him instructions to postpone his visit, and seeing that your agents had every opportunity to steal his identification papers. I figured that you simply couldn't resist an opportunity like that. And it seems I figured right."

"Well," said the prisoner calmly, "I've made the mistake that we Germans make more often than any other. I under-rated your English Intelligence Department. Officially, Germany's most successful joke is that same department. I must confess that I've had my doubts before this, but my bureau assured me that they knew everything there was to

(Continued on Page 12)

FOOTLIGHTS and SCREEN

PLAYHOUSE PROGRAMME

Pantages Theatre, Government Street—For playbill see advertisement.

* * *

Royal Victoria Theatre—For programme see advertisement.

* * *

Columbia Theatre, Government St.

✣ ✣ ✣

Dominion Theatre.

✣ ✣ ✣

Variety Theatre, Government St.

✣ ✣ ✣

Romano Theatre

AT PANTAGES

A Japanese, Tameo Kisiyama, by name, shows how the Caligraphist's art may be accomplished without assuming the correct Spencerian attitude. There is no position in which he cannot write and his performance is remarkable and unique. Hollister and Stephens give an amusing sketch showing the predicament in which a man and a woman find themselves who have been locked out at "Two in the Morning." Olson and Johnson are clever vocalists and instrumentalists and provide an ocean of laughs. There is a conversation over the phone that is new in the vaudeville world. A ballet of ten girls from California give some charming classical dances. These ten comely lassies dance in the approved modern barefoot style. Sinclair and Dixon are excellent comedians. The Beauty Orchard is a charming scene which forms an excellent setting for six fair ladies. The Penderson Brothers are up-to-date acrobats who provide plenty of humour in their act. The motion picture "Pearl of the Army," concludes an excellent show.

* * *

AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA

"Intolerance," that most spectacular film of all the productions of Mr. D. W. Griffith, will be shown at the Royal Victoria Theatre all next week. The purpose of the spectacle, as explained in the illustrative notes, is to show love's struggle throughout the ages. Four periods in the world's history are shown—Ancient Babylon, medieval Paris, Judea, during the time of Christ, and a modern American city.

The picture opens showing a group of ladies in an American city, who are known as The Uplifters, whose aim is to carry on a work of charity. The idea is conceived to appeal for funds to a rich lady whose brother is the head of a large mill. The interview met with success, the factory head taking such a great interest in the work that a Foundation home is erected. To cope with the demands of this instiution, however, a ten per cent. cut is ordered in the wages of the factory hands which results in a strike, the militia being called out and considerable bloodshed resulting. Many of the strikers leave the dis-

(Continued on Next Page)

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

ONE WEEK STARTING

Monday, May 28th

Matinee Daily

WM. CRANSTON PRESENTS
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE

Intolerance

Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages

With Big Symphony Orchestra and Choir of Metropolitan Artists

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Carl—PEDERSEN BROTHERS—Victor—Acrobatic Aerialists
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FOOTLIGHTS AND SCREEN

(Continued from Page 10)

trict, one of whom falls in with a musketeer of a tenement section, is tried and convicted for murder on circumstantial evidence. At the same time the Uplifters, on a tour of the slum district, discover the man's wife, who has an infant child, with liquor—another case of circumstantial evidence. Accordingly these women secure an order for the placing of the child in the Foundation home. The man's life is only saved through a sensational race between a fast passenger train and a racing automobile. The story throughout is one where justice appears to be influenced through wealth.

Corresponding periods of development are shown in the other scenes of Oriental and Biblical history. Paris is seen in 1572 and Charles IX is depicted as the victim of the cunning intrigue of Catherine de Medici, the gorgeous court costumes of the period being true to the great paintings of the time.

There is also shown the marriage in Cana where Christ performed the miracle of turning water into wine, as well as the instance where the crowd is about to stone the woman taken in adultery. The crowd is dispersed and the woman forgiven.

The most spectacular section of the film is that part which centres around the Babylonian history in the time of Belshazzar, 539 B.C. Here we are shown the walls of the great city, 300 feet high, which are said to be an exact replica of the ancient city. The armies of Cyrus in their attack on the city, with their ancient mode of warfare, spears, arrows, single and double-edged swords, towers, fire brands, etc., are most realistic and are of great educational value as to the method of warfare in those days as contrasted with modern times.

WOMAN AND HER WORLD

(Continued from Page 4)

served with it and then potatoes can be omitted from this meal.

* * *

Butter is quite an expensive and scarce item just now. Here is a very good substitute, which is so simple that any one can prepare it.

Cream Cheese

You will require 3 quarts of milk and 1 cup either of sour milk that has been quickly soured by leaving in a warm place or 1 cup of buttermilk, 1 junket tablet, a very little salt. Dissolve the junket tablet in 1 teaspoonful of water. Allow the cream to rise on one of the quarts of milk, a very good plan is to set this quart the evening before you will make the cream cheese. Skim off all the cream and add it to the other 2 quarts of milk, warm this to 60 degrees F , then add the cup of coured milk, stir carefully, and quickly add the junket tablet, leave carefully covered in a warm place for at least 6 hours, then gently break the curd with a wooden spoon and strain curd through a bag or piece of linen. Apply no pressure but allow it to drain for about 6 hours, then carefully mix in to individual taste some salt about a small teaspoonful. You will have about 1 lb. of cream cheese which can be used spread on bread or in various ways. The cost is less than butter, even if you buy the milk and it certainly goes further. It can be eaten at once but it is better to allow it to ripen, in 3 or 4 days the flavour will be much improved and it will keep, if you allow it for some time.

Cost of about 1 lb. of cheese if milk is 10 cents per quart, 33 cents, as against 55 or 60 cents per lb. of butter.

* * *

Simple Rice Cake

Take ¼ lb. flour, ¼ lb. ground rice or rice flour, ¼ lb. sugar, ¼ lb. butter, 1 egg, ½ teaspoonful essence of lemon, ½ tea cup of milk, ½ teaspoonful of baking powder. Put the butter and sugar in a slightly warmed basin and beat them to a cream, then add the egg, beat well, then the milk, mix it well, last of all the flour, rice flour and essence. Mix them thoroughly and if too stiff add a very little more milk and put the mixture into a cake pan that has been well greased and dusted with flour into a moderately hot oven.

* * *

The Voters' Educational League has recently taken up for discussion the question of the legal age for marriage. At present a boy of fourteen and a girl of twelve may with the consent of their parents be legally married. That these ages should be eighteen and sixteen has been the consensus of opinion among women for some time, and the Voters' Educational League is only one of several organizations which intend to put the matter strongly before the Legislature.

* * *

A wedding of interest was quietly celebrated last Wednesday, May 23, in St. John's Church, Vancouver. The bride was Miss Morach Christine McGillvray, daughter of the late Donald McGillvray, and Mrs. McGillvray, and a niece of Lady McBride. Miss McGillvray is very popular in musical circles, and has taken a prominent part in amateur theatricals. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Hobbs Fernie, of the Scandinavian Battalion, is also a popular member in society, especially among the dancing set. The happy couple are spending the honeymoon in Winnipeg, and will return to Vancouver next month.

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WOMEN AND THRIFT

It is a matter of congratulation that the women of Victoria have taken up the real questions of the day—food production, and household thrift.

The way the lists have been signed up by women who want to go to work fruit picking is most encouraging, and it will provide healthful occupation for many and a means of earning money during the hard times.

The women's organizations will no doubt also take up such questions as fruit preserving, jam making and home canning as well as establishing lectures and instructions on cooking, housekeeping, etc. This looks really practical and much good and benefit will result, as economy and thrift do not imply meanness but making the best use of what we have got; but so many people do not realize their opportunities in this direction.

A terrible famine swept across Mesopotamia in 1871, and nearly 3,000 inhabitants of Bagdad died of starvation.

HIS KING AND COUNTRY

(Continuer from Page 9)

know. Much obliged for the information, only wish I could pass it on to Berlin. Now, is there any objection to my having a cigarette?"

"Absolutely none," said Jackson. "Let me help you."

Whereupon he went to the prisoner's pocket and removed his cigarette case, opened it and handed it to von Arnheim. The latter carelessly selected a smoke, put it to the cigarette, but instead of lighting it he nipped it out of von Arnheim's mouth and proceeded to tear it open, turning to the Colonel as he did so and saying:

"There is your lost formula Colonel. I hoped I might get it before it left the country but did not think he'd be fool enough to keep it on him."

Turning to the men, he said, "that is all Smith, see that you obey instructions to the letter and get your prisoner safely on board the boat you came by. I'll meet you in London."

"Very good, sir." And the squad marched off with their prisoner.

(Continuation of St. Leger's Letter)

"And so you see my dear Annersley I was right after all. The British system is not quite so hopeless as the world believes, and this same world belief is its greatest asset. Hurry up and get rid of that beastly gout and we'll work harder than even we have done before to use this new knowledge that we now possess and complete our 'History of National Secret Service.'"

Yours always,
ST. LEGER.

THE END

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FOOD SUPPLY

Our cousins across the border are getting down to work in good earnest, and the following extracts from a proclamation by the Mayor of San Rafael in California, gives an idea of the spirit that is animating them.

He commences by quoting some remarks by Herman C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, who is now appointed head of the American Food Board.

"Our Allies cannot fight without food. Our enemies are calculating that America will fail to supply them, and that they will need to give in.

"The total stock of food available in the Allied world is not sufficient to last until September if America continues its present rate of consumption. We are now face to face with the result of last year's poor harvest, the diversion of man power from agriculture all over the world, the unavailing efforts of the European women to plant available fields fully, the isolation of Russia, the sinking of food ships, and many other causes.

"England, France and Italy are reducing consumption by drastic steps, but even with all this reduction they must have from us during the next three months more than twice as much food as we should have exported normally or than we can send if we consume as usual. The only hope of providing the deficiency is by the elimination of waste and actual and rigorous self-sacrifice on the part of the American people.

"Canada is a nation of 8,000,000 people, or 1,000,000 families. If each family will reduce its consumption of food by but a pound a week there can be added to the food supply of Europe 800 tons a week or nearly half a million tons a year.

Not only must the most rigid economy in the consumption of foodstuffs be practised, but an enormous increase in their production must be made as well."

DOUGLAS TEA GARDENS

The very greatest credit is due to the ladies responsible for the charming rendezvous which will in future be known as the Douglas Tea Gardens. The opening took place on Wednesday night and from the charming grounds, the excellent refreshments and the dainty girls who served them, nothing had been forgotten to make for the public one of the most delightful places of amusement. Amongst others who enjoyed this very pleasant evening were Mrs. Barnard and party from Government House; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wright, Mrs. Hebden Gillespie, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Genge. The musical programme was in most capable hands and subsequent programmes will be found in the columns of this paper. The Douglas Tea Gardens will fill a long felt want. The city of Victoria ought, many years ago to have provided herself with something similar, but (so like her) she leaves it to private enterprise to do her work for her.

When, through putting the hands into hot soda water, the skin becomes shrunken, rub it with a little ordinary salt, and it will gradually become smooth again.

Douglas Tea Gardens

On Douglas Street—Next Strathcona Hotel
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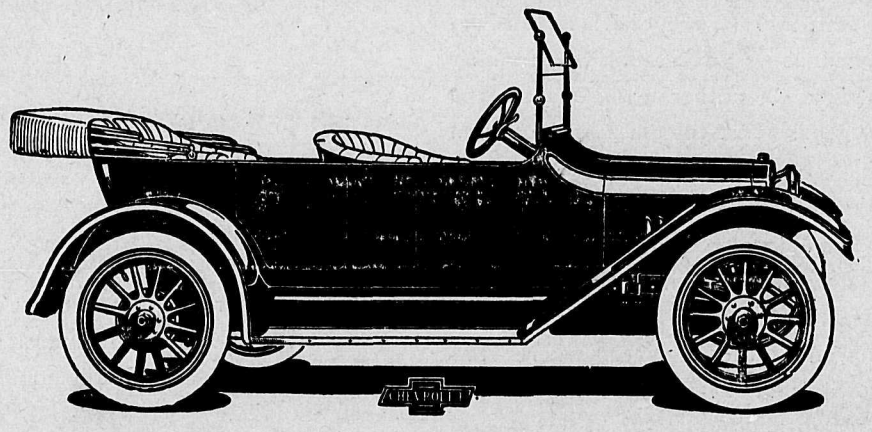

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The new Grill and Cafe will shortly be thrown open for public patronage, and in the meantime we shall be pleased to accept reservations from those who desire special entertainment in the way of private dinners, banquets, etc.

The Grill and Cafe will be in charge of a staff of expert caterers.

A further announcement as to the date of opening will be made later.

STEPHEN JONES,
Proprietor,
Dominion Hotel
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