AMONG the depositors in the Dominion Trust Company were two ladies well known in South Vancouver who have devoted their lives to hospital nursing. These ladies had some $8,000, the savings of many years, on deposit with the company. Some time before the doors of the company closed they were called upon by the then managing director and were advised to withdraw their savings from the company and reinvest them with him in a certain syndicate. These ladies were told that the proposition this syndicate was going ahead with was perfectly gilt edged. As a matter of fact they were led to believe that it was because of the kindly feeling the manager had for them—because of the long personal relations between them and the officers of the company—that they were being allowed in on the ground floor. They were told that the money would double itself in a very short time. So these ladies gave up their earnings. The money was withdrawn from the trust company coffers and handed over to the managing director. Scores of South Vancouver residents had their little lifetime savings tied up in the Dominion Trust Company. Surely the Government will amend the laws of the Province so that there can never be a repetition of the Dominion Trust Company collapse.

The Greater Vancouver CHINOOK

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Facts and Fancies Concerning Forthcoming Municipal Elections

Writer Views with Grave Alarm the Activity of the League and Decries Petty Politics

(By "OBSERVER")

The time of election is at hand and councillors and would-be councillors are preparing for the fray. The first to take the platform is our old friend A. H. Lewis, of the Voters' League. It is whispered he intends to have a shot at the council this time. Less than a year ago Mr. Lewis was delightedly announcing that at last the municipality had a council after his own heart. The Voters' League had been successful in electing its candidates. But, alas and alack! All is not gold that glitters! The secretary of the Voters' League is once more after the scalps of councillors and is again attempting to rouse the ratepayers to assist in plucking the plums of office.

* * *

Talking of the plums of office naturally sends one's mind back to the early part of the year, when the famous head-chopping took place. What a stir it made! And how delighted were the small and jealous-minded to see old and faithful servants of the municipality turned adrift! What a sad spectacle it was at the first meeting of the new council to witness the delight and to listen to the cheers which greeted the action of the council in stopping work on Main Street paving contract! The very men who now crowd around the municipal hall daily for work! How they cheered when, on the motion of Councillor Gold, a stop was put to their only chance of work in the municipality! And with what glee they greeted the dismissal of men whose only offence was that they had a regular job in the service of the municipality! Is friend Lewis working to the same end this time?

* * *

Looking back over the year one can form a fair idea of the achievements of the Voters' League's council and a little criticism may not be considered out of place. To my mind councillors early in the year showed lack of balance and judgment. Aye! I will go further and say lack of common sense when, before they had time to ascertain facts for themselves, they commenced a campaign of head-chopping which created a sensation throughout the municipal world, gave South Vancouver a bad reputation and almost developed into a glaring scandal when the new appointments were made.

* * *

To the looker on there was no sense or reason in the manner in which the council set about the reorganization of the municipal staff. What was the net result of all the head-chopping? A reduction in running expenses? Perhaps! Increased efficiency? Perhaps; but in the opinion of many decidedly not. The public was led to expect some head-chopping; they were not disappointed. But the public did not expect that officials and clerks against whom there were no complaints would be turned adrift, only to be replaced by others unfamiliar with their new duties and whose appointments seemed to be made on the principle of "You vote for my man and I will help you to elect yours." Because it must not be overlooked that Councillor Gold probably spoke the truth when he and Councillor Winram cast accusations at each other over the council table as to the manner in which certain appointments were made. And it is a fact that some of the new appointments, all made in private, resulted in relatives and friends securing jobs vacated by men against whom not a complaint had been lodged. That fact stands out black and clear; and it must be recorded against the Voters' League council. What has Friend Lewis to say about it?

* * *

After Councillor Gold's retirement members of the council seemed to come to their senses somewhat; and it must be said to their credit that South Vancouver since May has done a good deal of work. In fact the council has done too much; with the result that now they are faced with a financial crisis. In some respects it is difficult to blame councillors because they were actuated by a desire to give as much employment as possible to ratepayers in the municipality, and if money due had come in all would have been well. But some $700,000 due to the municipality has not been paid into the treasury, consequently it is empty, or nearly so, and "the winter of our discontent" is here.

I note with regret that some of the councillors seem to have lost their heads at the prospect of an empty treasury. Instead of grappling with the financial problem in a business-like way they have, in a panic-stricken fit of timidity at the approaching election, attempted to deal with the crisis in a narrow, pettifogging spirit unworthy of public men. The reduction of laborers' wages from $3 a day to $2 is understandable, because it may be argued that "half a loaf is better than no bread" and that the money will go further when it is available. But, what sense is there in reducing the salaries of the permanent staff from 5 to 10 per cent. for a period of two months? What is gained by it? An election cry on the saving of a paltry $300! That is all. But what else does it mean? A discontented staff just at the busiest time of the year, when some of the staff will be expected to work overtime for weeks on end, without extra pay, in getting out the voters' list and the annual statement. Bah! Such paltry meanness on the part of public men, for the sake of an election cry, is pitiable in the extreme and fully warrants the ratepayers in rejecting them on election day. Because, men guilty of such petty cheeseparing demonstrate their inability to deal with public matters in a broad-minded and statesman-like manner. What have the two guilty councillors to say about it?

Opening and Social

The opening of the Beaconsfield Presbyterian Church at the corner of 25th Avenue and Kaslo Street, on Sunday next will be quite an advent in Church circles in this district. At the morning service at 11 o'clock Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrew's Church, will preach. At 2.30 in the afternoon there will be a Sunday School rally. In the evening, at 7.30 p.m., the Rev. Leslie Pidgeon will occupy the pulpit. Special music will be presented at both services. On Monday there will be a church social and rejoicing at which there will be several prominent speakers and a first class musical program under the direction of Mr. Tait. Refreshments will be served and all will be made welcome.

Central Park

The Rev. J. Richmond Craig of the Central Park Presbyterian Church, is attending the Presbytery meeting at Abbotsford.

* * *

The management committee of the St. John's Church have started to excavate under the church with the intention of having a Sunday School and parish meeting room, which will be much appreciated by all connected with the church work.

* * *

The Women's Auxiliary will hold their annual monthly business meeting at the St. John's rectory on Friday afternoon.

* * *

At the Agricultural Hall the Women's Institute of Canada are conducting under the management of Miss Taylor, the Government instructoress, a dressmaking and cutting school. There are over forty ladies in attendance and they have been divided into three classes, and are receiving instruction morning and afternoon.

* * *

The Central Park Poultry and Co-operative Association are preparing to hold their annual show in the Agricultural Hall on November 24 to 27, both days inclusive, for which there is an extensive prize list of valuable purses. The entries close on November 18 and should be made with Mrs. D. M. Ross, secretary, McKay post-office. A prize list and entry blank will be sent on application to the secretary.

* * *

The Young Men's Club, of the Central Park Presbyterian Church are arranging an entertainment to be given in the school room on Saturday, November 21, when a splendid program will be presented.

The CHINOOK is going to send ten or twelve South Vancouver boys and girls to college. Watch for announcement.

Cedar Cottage Snapshots

One of the social functions of last week was the meeting of the Dulce Donum Club on Friday afternoon at Mrs. P. Y. McCarter's residence on Fleming Street. The spacious rooms of Mrs. McCarter's home were decorated for the occasion with an abundance of beautiful flowers and ferns. In reception hall and parlor were chrysanthemums of many kinds and colors, pure white, glowing yellow and dainty mauve, showing well against great masses of feathery fern. The dining room was made attractive with red and white carnations and ferns, the dining table, spread with centre piece and doilies of lace, being centred with a large vase of the long stemmed beauties, while smaller vases of similar flowers were placed here and there with artistic effect. After a couple of hours spent with the fancy work so dear to the feminine heart, refreshments such as only Mrs. McCarter knows how to prepare were enjoyed, Mrs. Russel Young assisting the hostess in serving. The members separated with the feeling of having spent a thoroughly delightful afternoon, and the pleasant prospect of a similar happy time on the occasion of their next meeting, at the home of Mrs. E. Waddell. The Dulce Donum Club, which has several members in Cedar Cottage, has been newly formed, and is limited to a membership of twelve ladies, who meet at their respective homes every first and third Friday. As its name would indicate this little club is devoted to the interests of home and all that that word means. The members, mostly young married women, the newest addition being a bride of six weeks, bring their sewing and busily plying needle and thread, they discuss home topics, exchange favorite receipes, and speak of helpful house keeping hints gained by personal experience. While the ladies of the Dulce Donum Club are no less public spirited than their suffrage sisters, yet they feel that the interests of their sex, and the entire race, may be best served by the advancement of home and home interests, and they are not altogether sure that political equality would work to that end. They believe that the majority of women could not enter the political field without neglecting their far more important work of home and motherland. As far as their rights are concerned they seem to agree with the old lady who said she couldn't help feeling that a woman who could not subdue a few men without the use of dynamite was something of a failure.

* * *

For the benefit of her son's health, Mrs. Arthur Houghton left last week for Lytton, B.C., where she will remain for the winter season.

* * *

Mrs. Richards, of Edmonds, spent several days with Mrs. Craig last week.

* * *

After a three months' visit with relatives and friends in Ontario, Miss McLelland has returned to her home on 15th Avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gunn, of Victoria, were visitors in Cedar Cottage last week.

* * *

At their regular meeting last week Ulster Lodge, L. O. B. A., perfected arrangements for a grand concert and social to be held in Cedar Cottage Hall, Victoria Road, on the evening of November 17, to which everybody is invited.

* * *

The Cedar Cottage Political Equality League held an interesting meeting on Monday afternoon at the home of their new president, Mrs. E. Hambly, with nineteen members present. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $16.65. It was voted that $5.00 of this amount be used to buy curtains for Carvell Hall, the home for girls now being fitted up on Robson Street. To add to the relief fund of the League it was decided to hold a concert in the near future and Mrs. Wood was made chairman of a committee to make necessary arrangements. After the business of the meeting was disposed of tea and cake and social chat was the order of the afternoon. Upon Mrs. Hambly's invitation it was decided to continue to hold the monthly meetings at her home.

* * *

Miss Daisy Woodyard has returned after spending several months in Revelstoke.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Kidd, of 23rd Avenue are leaving this week for their new home in California.

Mrs. MacLennan, of 21st Avenue, held a very successful tea last Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society. The attendance was good, likewise the collection, and everybody enjoyed the social afternoon given. In serving her guests, the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Forrest.

BARKER—BENNETT

Popular South Vancouver Business Man Married in England

We have received the following wedding notice from Mr. G. Barker, 10, the Crescent, Spalding, England:

Married at the Wesleyan Church, Grantham, England, by the Rev. Gardner, on October 12, 1914. Philip S. Barker, of 29th and Fraser to Ethel Tukley Bennett, of Grantham, Eng.

Tuesday Lecture

Rev. J. R. Craig, Central Park, will give the second of his series of lectures in Westminster Church, Tuesday evening, November 17, on "Ramblings in South America." Mr. Craig is well known as a lecturer in South Vancouver. Come and hear him. Silver collection.

The CHINOOK is going to send ten or twelve South Vancouver boys and girls to college. Watch for announcement.

St. David's Church

Former residents of Grand Forks, B. C., who are now residing in Vancouver and vicinity are all cordially invited to meet in St. David's Presbyterian Church, near corner of 34th Avenue and Windsor Street, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. J. R. Robertson, who was minister in Knox Church, Grand Forks, for six years, will preach a special sermon for this service, and some of the Grand Forks friends will assist the service with some musical selections. For some time the Grand Forks people have been anxious to meet together for such a service and now that arrangements are made it is hoped that as many as possible will be present.

EDINBURGH AND MIDLOTHIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

Auld Reekieites Have Enjoyable Evening Singing and Dancing

The newly-formed Edinburgh and Midlothian Association had a very successful night, Tuesday, in the Labor Temple.

After the business was over one or two members rendered some excellent entertainment, vocal and instrumental. The worthy secretary, Mr. W. W. Robertson, who is an accomplished violinist, "brought down the house" with his excellent numbers which ran from the classical to the comic and also included some old Scottish airs which brought out many "Hoochs" from his listeners.

The president, Mr. Jas. G. Forrester, was in the chair and he made it very evident that his ability did not only rest in using the gavel but that he could act in the social way also.

Dancing followed and the lovers of the light fantastic had plenty opportunity in the lancers, quadrille, polka, etc., of displaying their ability—or otherwise.

A very enjoyable evening was spent and it was hard to persuade some of the more youthful element that it was away past "elders' hoors."

Next meeting will be held the first Tuesday in December and all old Edinburgh and Midlothian people are invited to be present.

FENTON—CUNNINGHAM

An interesting marriage last week was that of Miss Anneta Fenton, a popular young lady of South Vancouver, and daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Fenton, to Mr. Harold Stanley Cunningham, operator in the C. P. R. telegraph office, Vancouver, and son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cunningham, of St. John, N.B., took place on Tuesday evening in Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church. Miss Margaret Mitchell was bridesmaid and Mr. Allen Macdonald, a fellow employee, acted as groomsman. Rev. John W. Woodside performed the ceremony uniting these two young members of his church, on the eve of his departure for Toronto, where he has taken a pastorate. The bride wore a navy blue travelling suit with black hat and marabout set, a present from her husband. Only the immediate friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham left on the night boat for Seattle and other coast cities. On their return they will reside at 63 40th Avenue, South Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Martin Absent But Liberals Hold Large Meeting

Government Was Raked Fore and Aft by Mr. Ralph Smith, Who Stated as Long as Civil Government Obtained, It Should be Good Civil Government

There was a splendid turnout at the Club Rooms, Main Street, last Friday night, Nov. 6, the occasion being a "Free Smoker."

Every seat in the hall was filled and the S. R. O. sign was up when the president of the association, Mr. G. M. Murray, took the chair.

There were three speakers billed for the programme, but unfortunately Mr. Joseph Martin and Mr. Donald Downie were prevented from being present.

Tobacco and cigars were passed freely round and after the audience had smoked itself into good humor the chairman opened the meeting with a few remarks in which he declared that at this time, though the Liberal party would discountenance any action which would tend to embarrass the Dominion authorities in their support of the Mother Country, that attitude would not prevent them discussing and criticising questions which were of public importance and that had no bearing on the war question.

Councillor Winram scored the Dominion Government on its tariff policy and went into a few statistics showing where the high tariff wall was militating against the industrial progress of Canada. He also took occasion to criticise the Provincial Government and the P. G. E. Railroad which he said would eventually be a burden on the taxpayers.

Mr. G. G. McGeer gave a rousing address in which he took the provincial government severely to task. The present deplorable financial situation, which we had in Vancouver at present, said he, was directly attributable to the loose financial methods the government had employed in handling the affairs of the province.

The headliner of the evening was the old veteran, Mr. Ralph Smith, whose splendid address woke the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Mr. Smith spoke in a general way of the position of Canada at the present juncture and showed that while he was one of the main advocates of a political truce during the war, he for one would not allow that to influence him in criticising the government for its bad management of the country's affairs since their entry into office. Questions of vital importance to the future and present wellbeing of the province and dominion at large could not be allowed to drift along.

Mr. Smith concluded his remarks with rousing words in which he paid warm tribute to the splendid manner in which all citizens of the Empire had co-operated with the Mother Country in its aim to put a stop to the system of militarism which threatened the whole civilized world.

Mr. John Mackenzie, a braw Scot frae the land o' the heather, and a new arrival in they pairts, roused the audience with a speech which breathed inspiration to his listeners. He referred to the early pioneers of Canada, many of whom came from the North of Scotland, who had left their little crofts in the Old Country because of the despotism practised by tory landlords in preferring to raise deer to allowing them to cultivate the soil and raise their families. The South Vancouver Liberals have got an acquisition to their ranks in this young man and we will be keenly disappointed if he does not make a reputation for himself among the Liberals of the province.

Other speakers during the evening were: Mr. D. W. Grimmett, who attacked the banks; Mr. Fred Ogle, who made a plea for clean politics and Capt. J. B. Holden, who spoke on the land question.

All over it was an exceedingly pleasant evening and reflected a great deal of credit on the club, who apart from their political leanings, are fulfilling a mission in providing good wholesome entertainment to the ratepayers and citizens of South Vancouver.

Collingwood Notes

The pulpit of the Collingwood East Methodist Church at the Sunday morning service will be occupied by the Rev. Wm. Frank, of East Burnaby. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Hughes, of Winnipeg, will preach.

* * *

The Rev. G. C. F. Pringle, of Knox Church, went to Abbotsford on Tuesday of this week to attend the Presbytery meeting held there.

* * *

On Monday evening, November 16, the Rev. J. F. McKay, of Vancouver, will address the members of the Young People's Guild in the Knox Church, corner Joyce and School Road, taking for his subject "The Story of the Edmonton Trail." All are cordially invited to be present.

* * *

Mr. F. A. Scott, the well-known and popular butcher of Collingwood East, is taking a well earned vacation of two week' hunting trip up the Jervis Inlet district.

* * *

A masquerade ball is on the card for November 24 in the Bursill Institute. Mr. Sam Williams is working out the details and which we will publish next week.

* * *

The death of Mrs. Thos. Broome of Rupert Road, occurred at the Vancouver General hospital on Tuesday after a very brief illness. Mrs. Broome was taken to the hospital on Friday and her death came very unexpected to her many friends in Collingwood district, where she was well known. She is survived by her husband and four small children who have the profound sympathy of the entire community.

* * *

The house vacated by Mr. Cecil Carley on Joyce Road has been rented and is occupied by Mr. Walker, of Vancouver, who moved his family in this week.

Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Vancouver, has moved into his residence on 47th Avenue West.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Pill and family have moved from South Hill to 104 40th West.

Captain Lewington Complimented Upon Success of Patriotic Concert

The following letter from Col. Worsnop, V.V.R., has been sent to Capt. R. S. Lewington:

Dear Captain Lewington,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd enclosing cheque for $35.25, proceeds of concert in aid of the War Fund. Please accept my best thanks.

I must congratulate you, my dear sir, and the South Hill Company on the success of your efforts. The result is most satisfactory, especially the way that expenses have been kept down. I would like to personally write to the gentleman who provided the Hall, etc., if you will let me know his name.

If I can be of any service to you or your fine little company of the Reserve, I shall be delighted.

I will write the War Fund Committee and forward the cheque, giving due credit to my comrades of South Hill. With kind regards and best wishes for the success of your company, I am, dear Captain,

Yours very truly,

C. A. WORSNOP,
Lieut. Colonel.
Commanding V.V.R.

Miss Dunbar, of 1033 Haro Street, was a recent visitor to Mrs. G. L. Greenlay, of Thirty-ninth Avenue.

* * *

The annual supper of the Mountain View Methodist Church will take place on Friday, November 20, from 6 to 8 p.m. After the supper a concert will be given from 8 to 10. The supper this year will suit "hard times" pockets.

* * *

The anniversary services will be held on Sunday, November 22.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Solie, of Forty-first Avenue, have taken up a homestead in Mission. They expect to move on it the last of the month.

The CHINOOK is going to send ten or twelve South Vancouver boys and girls to college. Watch for announcement.

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"The truth at all times firmly stands
And shall from age to age endure."

NORTH FRASER HARBOR

THE engineers employed by the North Fraser Harbor Commission have been given thirty days' notice that their services must be dispensed with owing to lack of finances, is the announcement made this week.

Does this mean that the plans of the North Fraser Harbor Commission are to fall to earth?

If it does, the municipalities abutting on the North Arm of the Fraser are placing themselves on record as being very short-sighted civic corporations.

Already the Dominion Government has gone on record as being prepared to finance an ambitious harbor scheme for the North Arm. In fact, it is stated that appropriations for the work have already been arranged. Before the Dominion Government places the money in the hands of the commissioners it naturally expects to know just what the commissioners propose to do with the money. Before the commissioners decide details of expenditure, they must have certain plans drawn up by competent engineers whose salary the commissioners must pay.

Now, if it is worth while for the Dominion Government to spend $25,000,000 on the North Arm, the harbor project must be of some benefit to the municipalities interested. These municipalities will reap any benefits accruing from the development of a great harbor at their doors. Consequently the Government provides that the Municipalities must defray the cost of preparing the preliminary harbor plans.

So far, South Vancouver, Point Grey and Richmond have contributed $7,500 each towards securing the necessary plans. Burnaby, as is well known, has practically refused to contribute anything, though willing to become a participant in any good which will result from the expenditures made by sister municipalities.

It is the hope of all long-sighted men that the harbor commission may receive all the assistance from the municipalities necessary to proceed with the preparing of plans. Burnaby's refusal should not deter South Vancouver, Point Grey and Richmond from going the length of voting another appropriation of $7,500 each.

It is hoped that the South Vancouver council will lead the way in assisting the harbor commission. The Government is prepared to spend millions on the river and we must not adopt a policy which calls for stooping over ten dollar bills to pick up pennies.

NOT THE ENGLISH STYLE

FIELD MARSHAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C., commandant of the London division of the National reserve, speaking of the charges of brutality against the Germans at London, the other day, said:

"We need not fear that the British soldier will ever descend to making reprisals. Thirty-five years ago I was commanding 1,800 men, who fought against 23,000 brave Zulus for five hours and a half. When the fight was over I desired a few friendly Zulus who were attached to the companies under my command to collect men of every Zulu regiment, promising for each uninjured man a 'stick' of tobacco. Next morning there was a group outside of my tent of magnificent specimens of humanity. When I had got all the information I required I said: 'Two months ago after a skirmish our doctors cared for your wounded, and when a few days later you overwhelmed our camp, killing 1,500 of our men, you did not spare those who had been attending to your own brothers. Will one of you say why I should not kill you?' Said a young giant: 'May I speak, O Master? You ask why you should not kill us, I answer, because it is not the English custom.'"

ONWARD TO THE LAND

MANY people on the outside are watching closely the peculiar economic situation which has developed in British Columbia. Under the caption "Back to the Land," the Winnipeg "Tribune" says the following:

"The back to the land movement has struck British Columbia with force. Here is a province where, it might he supposed, the tillage of the soil question would attract less attention than in some other sections of the Dominion, where general farming has the reputation, at least, of being easier than in the Pacific province. The difficulties of farming in British Columbia are met with the argument that what New Zealand has done, surely British Columbia can do. It is shown that millions upon millions have been spent to create 'a network of railways' in the Pacific province, but without people producing something substantial from the soil, these railways become a burden rather than a benefit.

"The system of land tenure in New Zealand is easily understood. There is the 'improved farm settlement' scheme, which was first begun in order to find work for the unemployed. To quote from the New Zealand year book on this subject: 'Considerable areas of forest-clad crown lands were set aside, and small contracts for the clearing, burning and sowing of these were let to the men to whom it was intended to allot them. In most cases the farms are selected or balloted for in their primitive state, and the settler is for a time paid for the improvements he makes, or, in other words, the cost of converting forest lands into grass lands is advanced from time to time by the government. In other cases a piece of forest land is taken in hand, and men are employed at fixed rates in felling, burning and grassing. When so much grass is laid down as will give a good start, the land is opened for selections in sections of 50 to 200 acres and balloted for among the applicants. The farms are let on lease with a purchasing clause or on renewable lease (formerly lease in perpetuity) at a rental sufficient to cover the cost of clearing, etc., together with a fair rental of the land. The size of holdings averages 120 acres.

"British Columbia has a large number of unemployed on her hands. It is felt that the adoption of the New Zealand land-settlement system would be a means of relief, providing work for willing, needy hands. It is needless to say that politicians of the McBride stamp have given little heed to the real problems and true development of the province. They have been chiefly concerned in framing up huge railway deals, giving practically no thought to the people who may be called upon to pay monster interest bills, and perhaps some of the millions of principal."

AN ERROR IN NAMES

IN the last issue of the "Chinook" appeared an article calling upon the Provincial Government to make some effort towards the protection of depositors in Trust companies. In this article it was stated that the Government "had watched with folded arms" the events leading up to the downfall of certain trust companies in Vancouver and did not take any steps to protect depositors in such companies. It was through an error resulting from the confusion of names that the Acadia Trust Company was associated in the article with certain corporations now in the hands of liquidators. The subject was inspired by the fact that many workmen in South Vancouver were depositors in those companies which have been unable to weather the storm. They suffered, of course, accordingly. The Acadia Trust Company has no deposits subject to cheque and is therefore absolutely out of the classification of companies referred to in the article. We have reports and information before us which lead us to believe that the Acadia Trust Company is a responsible and solvent concern doing business and making commendable progress. Our columns are open to make reparation for any possible damage thus inadvertently done to the Acadia Company.

In last Sunday's "News-Advertiser" Mr. Donald Downie paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Dr. de Verteuil—who was known in Vancouver—and who was, it is feared, lost on the "Good Hope." One line caught the fancy of our own poet—Felix Penne, and inspired the following graceful lines:

To Donald Downie on Reading His Tribute to the Memory of Dr. de Verteuil

"'Tis infamy to die and not be missed!"
I thank thee comrade Downie for that line!
Let me imagine lips that I have kissed,
Will still, in memory, press these lips of mine

When I shall journey to the unknown land,
Shall I some memories leave Death cannot kill?
Will men with manly grip still grasp my hand?
Will children listen for a voice that's still?

Death hath no sting for me—if when I sleep—
Children—and dogs—remember where I lie—
If—missing me—some gentle women weep—
And men, recalling me—shall—heave a sigh.

If word I speak—or write—helps fellow man
To nobler, braver life—to low ambitions fly—
I shall not—cease—When I have filled life's span.
To be remembered thus is—not to die.

—*FELIX PENNE.*

BY THE WAY

ALDERMAN ROGERS is one of the leaders of that section of the City Council which wishes to force all South Vancouver residents from the gangs employed on city works. Such breadth of vision passeth all understanding.

BEFORE BUYING a suit of clothes or an overcoat most men consult their wives, brothers-in-law and other sources of expert advice. When it comes to investing in a gold mine or buying stock in a financial concern or investing the saving of a lifetime these same men become very haughty at the thought of taking advice from any person.

♣ ♣ ♣

TODAY CIVIC MANAGEMENT requires men of foresight, men who are specially trained in solving difficult questions of engineering, sanitation and transportation, as they are affected by the growth of the city into the immediately adjoining territory.

♣ ♣ ♣

A WRITER IN the Canadian "Courier" who interviewed Sir Richard McBride recently in Toronto, states that the Premier of British Columbia "has the get-up of Shaun Rhue or Brian Boru." Many friends will hope that when the noose of public opinion dangles over Sir Richard's head that he will be as successful in his get-away as was the bold Brian Boru.

♣ ♣ ♣

IT'S A TRIFLE out of place at this time, by the way, for the Canadian "Courier" man to compare Sir Richard McBride with one who was sentenced to be hanged for high treason.

♣ ♣ ♣

Try This!

Ah, shut your trap about hard times,
Go buy some advertising space;
'Twill quickly frazzle all your gloom
And put a smile upon your face.

♣ ♣ ♣

THE OPENING OF the new pavement on Main Street and Bodwell Road has removed many of the terrors of death in Vancouver and burial in Mountain View.

♣ ♣ ♣

"THE PATHS of Glory Lead but to the Grave." It seems less sad to do the last stage of that path in a high powered motor hearse over a good substantial pavement.

♣ ♣ ♣

ACCORDING TO AN Exchange, the war hasn't been a very serious menace to the affairs of the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, who has just completed a seven week's evangelistic campaign in Denver, Colorado. Official figures of his work there are as follows:

Converts	11,750
Sunday's pay	$15,000
Collected for expenses	$17,000
Collected for charities	$3,000

Sunday's "bit" was the sum total of the collection taken in at the meeting held on Sunday to close the campaign. A number of persons were bruised by the gold and silver that was showered on the baseball evangelist on the platform.

♣ ♣ ♣

WE KNOW of many young men who have left South Vancouver for the purpose of being "tied up" for life, but Col. Bill Chaters, the Main Street man, has struck south with the plan in mind of getting untied. The Colonel was experimented upon by a surgeon in Denver, so he alleges. The surgeon probed into the department of the interior at that time and effected certain alterations therein. The health of Col. Chaters did not improve upon his return to South Vancouver. Recently he conducted certain examinations on his own account and advised friends that the doctor who made the original incisions had done him the unkind trick of tying a knot in a certain delicate duct associated with the digestive plan.

♣ ♣ ♣

AMONG THE NAMES being mentioned for the 1915 School Board is that of Mr. W. W. Robertson, Windsor Street, well known musician. Mr. Robertson is associated with the Ward Three Ratepayers' Association.

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Delivered

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"26 Years in Victoria"

KIRK & CO.

929 Main Street

PREMIER SIFTON, of Alberta, is a ready tongued statesman. When in New York reporters asked him what would be the effect on Canadians if British arms were not victorious. "That would not bother Canadians," replied the Premier, "because there would be no Canadians left to be bothered."

♣ ♣ ♣

IN THESE TIMES when Prussian invasions are threatened the words of the old Scotch lady in Zorra, uttered at the time of the Fenian Raid in '66, should be remembered. The old lady was loyal to the core and she had lots of the right kind of confidence. "They may tak Hamilton and they may tak Toronto, but they'll no tak Zorra," said she.

♣ ♣ ♣

ORGANIZED LABOR promises to take a prominent part in the forthcoming municipal elections.

♣ ♣ ♣

CAPTAIN ROBERT S. LEWINGTON, of the South Hill branch of the V. V. R., is the most successful patriotic concert promoter—judging from the net sum turned in to the War Fund from South Hill—in Greater Vancouver. We print in another column a most flattering letter to the captain from the commanding officer of the V. V. R.

♣ ♣ ♣

THE NEW MAIN STREET pavement would not suffer from an attack by the street sweepers' brigade.

♣ ♣ ♣

NEXT WEEK the "Chinook" will announce plans whereby a dozen South Vancouver boys and girls will be given a college education at the paper's expense.

Dr Hall

The Important Matter of Choosing Your Dentist

"The Last Word in Dentistry."

Good Teeth necessary to health

THERE is nothing so important to your health and efficiency as the matter with your teeth. Sound, useful, beautiful teeth should be yours—teeth that enable you to bite, chew and smile in comfort. Decayed teeth cause, not only continual inconvenience, but permanent ill-health. It is your duty to yourself to economize in other ways so that you may secure teeth that look natural, feel natural and perform the functions which Nature allotted to those important members.

"Cheap" dentistry the most expensive

THEREFORE you should choose your dentist with great care. It is poor economy to buy "bargain teeth." Inferior dentistry—poor materials, little knowledge and less care—costs but little less than the right kind even at the beginning, and certainly is much more expensive in the long run.

What are "Nature teeth"?

I EMPLOY only the most modern methods, the greatest care and skill and the best materials. Each individual case is carefully studied. When I fit you with my "Nature teeth" they look, fit and feel like the ones Nature gave you. And you will find my prices no higher than those of ordinary dentists.

Advice free

COME in and allow me to examine your mouth, advise you and give you my estimate of the cost. This will involve no obligation whatever. Make up your mind now to see to those teeth. Then call, phone or write to me now, making appointment for examination.

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The Bonnie Purple Heather

Sandy wunners what a' the hullaballo's aboot in Vancoover—The folk should hae confidence

Weel freens, hoo are yae a' gettin' on they times. We've been haen some bad news this last week or so back, an' tae tell yae the truth, wan often has tae pu' himsel thegither noo an' then, haul up his troosers, an' ask himsel if it's a' true what he's readin' an' hearin'.

What wi' yae thing an anither, a' happenin' thegither, a fellie's often tempted tae ask himsel if he's gone bughoose or if he's only sufferin' frae a bad attack o' liver complaint, or want o' "confidence"—a new disease discovered by Dr. Richard McBride.

* * *

Hooever, there's nae true doobts aboot it, we had some reason for feelin' a wee bitty doon in the mooth last week.

That naval battle doon sooth where the wily Germans managed tae pit wan over on us wisna at a' tae my likin', an' the worst part o' the affair wis that oor men seemed tae be handicapped richt frae the start an' never got a chance o' showin' their mettle. Hooever, it's only an incident in its wey, an' while we feel a wee bitty vexed—Are we downhearted, NO!

As Sir Richard the lion-hearted said when he heard o' the servit men, weemen an' bairns owre in Vancouver, "have confidence." While we micht hae oor doobts o' it fillin' an empty stamick, we hae nane in regaird tae the ultimate ootcome o' this bloodthirsty war.

* * *

Weel, as I wis sayin', we're livin' in funny times. If that naval affair wisna bad enough, what dae yae ken o' the folk doon in Seattle and thereaboots gaun playin' tricks on themsels like that.

Whee! twa years withoot a gless o' beer—an' only able tae get a nip on doctor's orders. It's enough tae mak a man feel seeck a'ready.

It came sae sudden, tae, gee the maist o' the folk never kent onything aboot it until the thing wis a' owre.

If the folk up in Sooth Vancoover had got word aboot it I'm pretty certain we wud hae had a deputashun o' the voters' league or some ither equally influenshal body owre there tae gie them some pinters on "dry" versus "wet."

I've nae doobt the social reformers 'll be jubilatin' owre the result, but if they think they can remove the rotten condeeshuns o' society by sic freak legislashun, they hae anither guess comin'.

* * *

But of a' the bad news o' the week, I think the worst I read wis that parygraf where it menshuned that Dicky McBride was on his road back hame again.

I had builded up hopes when he left on that mysterious journey that we had seen the last o' him.

Yaell remember that famous speech o' his when he so patriotically, if sorrowfully asked: "How can they expect ME tae defend my coast if they wunnie gie me the ships?"

Weel, as I wis sayin', yae wud think yersel freens, a man that could speak in sic a mainner wis owre vailuable tae be stuck awa in sic a hole an' corner place as this.

Hooever, it's plain tae me that Dicky hadna muckle confidence himsel when he uttered they words. He has a puir idea o' scientific warfare. There's no' muckle chance o' ony German navy ever comin' within firin' distance o' Vancoover so long as we hae sic patriots as the Canadian Northern Railway. While I hae often made a noise mysel aboot them no' gaun ahead wi' their programme, I can see noo, freens, that I wis sufferin' frae a dreadfu' lack o' confidence.

While the German sailors micht be able tae staun twa-year-old German sausages, the lavender-like perfume emitted frae that corner o' the Hempire whereon is False Creek wud gie them somethin' tae think aboot in ony warlike preparashuns. If we couldna shoot them we could suffocate them.

But what did he go tae the auld country for, that's what I'd like tae ken. I dinna consider he has ony bizness gaun spendin' guid money at this time withoot gien a reason for his mission.

A fellie I talked tae offered tae bet me a dollar tae a nickle that the real reason o' his trip tae the auld country wis tae tak up the place at the Admiralty vacated by Prince Louie. I didna tak him on for it so happened I hadna the nickle an' he wudna tak my word an' "hae confidence" in me.

Anither fellie came forrit the time we were talkin' an' he had anither opeenyin. He said there would hae tae be somebody there tae superintend the unloadin' o' the cargy o' saumon tails that Dicky had gien tae the auld country.

Hooever, as I wis sayin', it wis the maist sorrowfu' news o' the week—that intimashun o' his intendin' return tae British Columby.

I had a kin' o' hunch that he wud maybe be cairried on wi' the exuberance o' his ain brand o' Imperialism an' that maybe efter dinin' wi' some o' the officers at Salisbury Plains he wud tak oot a pilot's certificate an' jine the Flyin' Corps. There wudna be muckle fear o' Dicky comin' a cropper. He wud be an acquisition in fact. Nae airship that Dicky was on wud come doon if the gas supply gien oot. He could supply enough hot air tae keep ony vessel afloat for an indefinite period.

Hooever, tae come tae the serious side o' the questyin. Wis it in the service o' the populashon o' British Columby he went back hame for, or wis it only tae gratify a morbid cravin' tae see hoo the auld country looked like in war time?

Maybe he thocht the auld country folk hadna enough "confidence," an' says he tae himsel, I'll go awa back hame an' tell them hoo if they ever want ony kin' o' assistance, an' mare especially in the financial wey, jist tae tak a lesson off the wey we dae in British Columby an' hae confidence.

In Dicky's opeenyin, it wudna maitter whether they had ony shells for their warships or bullets for their rifles. If they met the Germans an' had plenty confidence they wud be in the same flourishin' condeeshun as we are in British Columby.

British Columby, as Dick used tae say, the banner province o' the Dominion, which had the greatest natural resources in the world but—which were in the haunds o' a band o' pirates that had plenty confidence the government wud never ask them tae pey for them.

Noo, there's nae gettin' awa frae the fact that Vancoover's reached a crisis that demaunds the very best brains at her disposal tae bring her safely through. It wis for that reason I referred tae the sorrowfu' news o' the return o' McBride.

There hae been various reasons advanced for the condeeshun we find oorsels in the day—the war has been made the goat tae cover up a' the sins o' the past.

War or no' war, what British Columby's gettin' the noo wis only what wis richtly comin' tae her.

While nae ither province had the natural resources we had, never possessed them, what guid hae they been tae ninety-five per cent. o' the populashon. They hae been oor curse.

Insteed o' keepin' them for the people at large, wi' an eye tae their development along lines wherein a man wud hae a chance tae mak them produce wealth, they hae been haunded oot in huge chunks tae a parcel o' rogues who neither had the brains tae develop them nor even the money tae pey for them.

We hear o' instances every day o' men bein' broke through bein' tied up wi' a' kins o' real estate. In the boom times when ither folks' money wis comin' in freely they went on buyin' an' buyin' stuff that they had never ony intenshun o' peyin' for. Some ither sucker wud dae that.

Weel, noo the bubble's burst an' its left a nasty smell ahint it. We fin' men wi' a' kins o' money on paper but no' a cent tae pey their baker or grocer.

The tax collector o' Vancoover wis lamentin' the sma' amount peyed in in taxes this year, an' intimated pretty plainly that Vancoover wis plunk up against it for the necessary bawbees tae keep the civic body alive.

Noo, you workin' men—it's no' the war that's responsible for yae bein' oot o' work in Vancoover. It maybe didna help maitters but the times we're haen the noo were bound tae come, war or no' war.

We hae instances o' presumably wealthy men in Vancoover an' Sooth Vancoover owin' thoosands in taxes. Jist reckon hoo mony men it wud keep in employment if they gluttons hadna gobbled up sae muckle o' the people's heritage.

They ca' themsels speculators—I ca' them robbers.

Wha o' us can peety a man wi' "a' kins" o' real estate that canna pey his taxes an' has the puir wee grocer man in despair as tae hoo he's gaun tae keep his end up.

Naw, Dicky, yae had a chance in a millyun in this fair province o' British Columby tae mak guid. Yae hae made a sorry mess o' it.

An' noo, when the fruits o' the seed yae sowed are only beginnin' tae sprout, yae tell us tae hae confidence.

Eh, but we wud forgie yae a' yaer past sins if yae wud only come back an' tak yaer chum Wully wi' yae this time. It's tae be hoped "we'll never see the likes o' you again."

Hae confidence, freens—when yaer deed yaell be a long time deed.

Yours through the heather,

SANDY MACPHERSON.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT FRASER HALL

One of the best concerts that we have had the pleasure of attending, was that which was held on Friday, 30th October, in the Fraser Hall. The concert was in aid of the war fund and reflected great credit on Mr. W. W. Robertson, solo violinist, who had the entertainment in hand. The children from McKenzie School were especially good and the rendering of their songs were much enjoyed by all, especially the marching song of the British army, "It's a long way to Tipperary," in the chorus of which the audience joined in.

In the absence of Reeve Kerr the chair was ably filled by Councillor Thomas.

Mr. James Hall rendered two numbers in fine voice. Mrs. L. J. Raby sang "Land of Hope and Glory," which was well received and as an encore she obliged with "Calm as the Night." Mr. H. B. McKelvie caught the house with his recitation entitled "A Chinese Laundry," and the way he handled the Chinese dialect was fine. Master Albert Robertson danced himself into the hearts of his audience with his Highland Fling and the Sword Dance. This boy is only eight years of age but despite his tender years he holds medals for that class of entertainment. Mr. W. H. Kelly acquitted himself in a splendid manner and his song, "My Girl in Fair B.C.," the first time sung in public was encored to the echo. Mrs. W. W. Robertson sang Madame Losier's song, "On to Victory," with orchestral accompaniment, which stirred the audience to great enthusiasm. The finale was the "Maple Leaf Forever" and "God Save the King."

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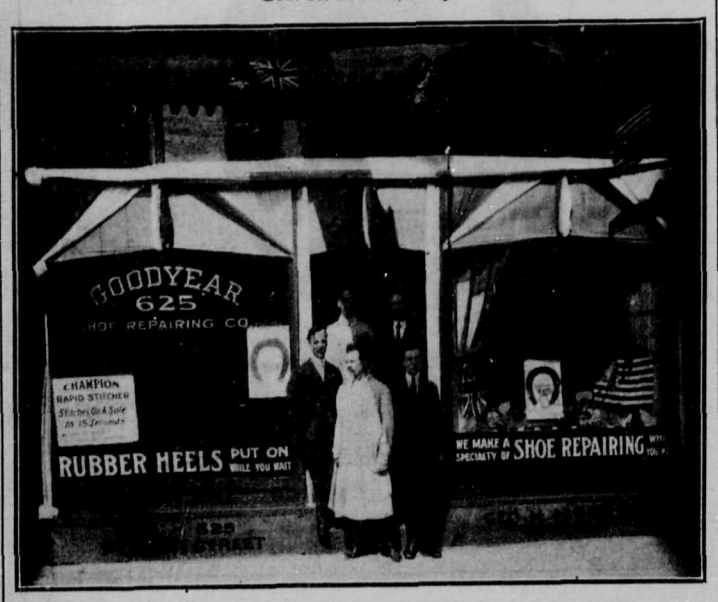

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Warfare and Modern Inventions

Electricity and Modern Science Play as Great a Part in the War as Powder and Shot

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT

Modern warfare has become a business. Success will to a large extent depend upon efficiency and the application and the use of the most up-to-date scientific inventions. The writer of this article is the managing editor of the Scientific American, and his comparison of the modern engines of war with those of past times will be read with especial interest at the present time.

It is fought as much with electricity and gasoline as with powder and shot, this war of the nations. Rifles and machine guns, field pieces and howitzers there are in plenty, every one of which is as complicated as an automatic piano player. It is not the instruments of destruction, however, that drive home the extent to which mechanism is employed in warfare, but the dynamos that feed current to searchlights whose long, rigid white pencils of light alternately sweep the sky for aircraft and the terrain opposite for the advancing infantry; the telegraph and the telephone net that spreads out from the tent of a commanding general to the firing line; the mixing machines that supply concrete for anchoring heavy mortars, which batter down fortresses; the gasworks that travel on rails and on highways and generate hydrogen for dirigible balloons; the traction engines that haul heavy cannon and caissons; the automobiles and the aeroplanes that whirr over roads and through the air; and the self-propelled machine-shops in which broken-down engines can be repaired.

From the rifle placed in the hands of an infantryman to the dirigible silhouetted against the sky, there is not a single mechanism that has not been scientifically studied in physical and chemical laboratories and on proving grounds to note its merits and its limitations.

And yet despite this immense amount of real scientific inquiry into the surest way of killing the greatest possible number of men in the shortest possible time, war remains in principle what it was when Hannibal crossed the Alps. Force your enemy into an untenable position — that always was and always will be the sum and substance of warcraft.

Longer Battle Lines in this War

Improvement in mechanism has been met by changes in tactics. The armies in Europe are fighting along fronts over one hundred miles long, not only because 250,000 men out of a total of two millions on one side are engaged at a time, but because the infantry rifle and the field piece are so accurate and so deadly that men cannot be as thickly massed as they were in Napoleon's day, or as late as the Franco-Prussian war.

Since every commanding officer in Europe has learned the lesson of the Manchurian campaign by heart, it is certain that there are not more than 4,000 to 5,000 men to the mile along the fighting fronts of Europe, instead of six times that many as in the Franco-Prussian war.

Improved Rifles and Bullets

It must be a marvellously deadly infantry rifle which has so far reduced the masses engaged for a single mile. Its range is a mile and a quarter, on the average, and its bullet whistles through the air at the rate of about 2,500 feet a second when it leaves the muzzle. The German rifle propels its projectile at the muzzle velocity of 2,952 feet a second, and is in that respect superior to any military rifle in the world. On the other hand the French rifle has a longer range by about one-quarter of a mile.

Relatively Fewer Men are Killed

When infantrymen are equipped with such weapons no unnecessary chances are taken. Heroic as it may be to die for one's country, a soldier no more relishes the idea of being shot than he does of being run over by a railway train. His commanding officer takes good care that he shall not be needlessly placed in danger. Every mound and hillock is used as a shield. And when there is no natural protection, the infantryman digs one—digs an artificial cover of some kind.

During the Russian-Japanese war it took 1,053 rifle cartridges to put one Japanese out of the fight. Contrast that with 1870, when one bullet out of 375 found its mark, and it becomes immediately apparent that for all the studied deadliness of modern infantry fire, the soldier's lot has improved vastly and that fewer men are likely to be hit in the present conflict than the newspapers lead us to suppose. Millions of cartridges have already been fired in Europe, but the killed and wounded are numbered only by thousands.

Although the armies of Europe are equipped with artillery of a power and range surpassing anything that was used in the comparatively recent Russian-Japanese war, the great battles that are now being waged will be won by infantry. Yet the steadiest infantry would be helpless without artillery. Not until the enemies' batteries have been silenced are infantry advanced. Hence the old Napoleonic artillery duel is still a dramatic feature of modern warfare. But how changed! How puny and utterly insignificant are the cannon that roared at Austerlitz compared even with the smallest modern field gun!

How different, too, is the method of firing! Nowadays the gunners, crouching behind steel shields, never see the object at which they are firing. A battery commander, perched on a support ten or fifteen feet above ground, and screened by foliage, scientifically finds the range and then corrects it by observing how the first shots fell. The accuracy of fire is amazing. If there is any pleasure in the game, the battery commander has it all; for he alone knows exactly what is happening when the shrapnel explodes. Also he is more likely to be killed than his men because of his elevated position.

Modern Ammunition

To provide the immense amount of ammunition which will be used up in the present war will be no easy task. Still, there is no likelihood that the armies now in the field will run short of cartridges and shells. Both small and large arms ammunition is made in Government factories, on a scale commensurate with all the demands that can be made upon them.

Gunpowder plays but a small part in the present war. The explosives used in guns, large and small, are smokeless powders of various kinds. They are picric acid compounds, nitro-cellulose preparations made from gun-cotton, and forms of nitro-glycerine in general.

These cellulose powders can be burned with safety in the open air; for in order to explode they must be confined. Hence, in loose form they are safer than the black gunpowder of old. Such a smokeless powder can be dampened, and, if it does not mildew, it is as good as ever if properly dried. It cannot be detonated by a blow. Indeed, the stick forms of smokeless powder can be burned in the hand like a match.

The discovery of smokeless powder rendered it necessary to modify ordnance. Nitro-cellulose would have been used sooner than it was had there been adequate guns. Even as it is the ordnance engineer has not quite succeeded in coping with the high erosive effect of modern explosives.

Throwing a ton of metal a mile to disable one soldier

Powerful as modern batteries are, whether they are composed of three-inch field pieces on the battleground or six-inch guns in turrets, the actual number of men killed is fewer than most of us suspect. At St. Privat in 1870 the French fired eighty shots, weighing in all 660 pounds, to kill or maim a single German. Since that was forty-four years ago, it might be supposed that by 1904 the slaughter would be terrific. Yet during the Manchurian campaign the Russian artillery in pitched battles fired about 150 shots in order to disable a single Japanese. The ratio in the present war will approximate that of the Manchurian campaign. In other words, modern battles will be won by infantry.

Communication

So many batteries are in action, so many men are distributed along the fighting front that it is impossible for a general to follow with his own eyes the course of events in which more than 500,000 men are participating. He no longer gallops up and down a retreating line, brandishing sword and encouraging disheartened and beaten troops to a new attack, as painters were once fond of picturing him. He is far removed from the battle ground. Yet he knows from hour to hour, from minute to minute, what success this skirmishing line or that cavalry raid has had, and what guns are stationed on each distant hill and how they are succeeding in battering down a fortification miles away. His army may cover northern France and part of Belgium, but he knows more about the movements of each regiment at any moment than Napoleon did of his whole army at the Battle of Leipsic.

Aeroplanes and Zeppelins as Scouts

But the most valuable aid of all is the aeroplane or airship. Our newspapers have expressed disappointment in the actual performances of aircraft. Romantically inclined writers had drawn such vivid pictures of fierce battles in the air that the less picturesque but much more important work of reconnoitering, for which aircraft of all types are primarily intended, has received scant attention. Like the torpedo-boat, an aeroplane fights only when it must. To be sure, there has been some fighting in the air, but only when it became necessary for one aeroplane to prevent another from seeing too much. There has been bomb-dropping, too, most of it just as disappointing as the more conservative officers of Europe had prophesied it would be.

Thanks to the aeroplane and the airship, the commanding generals of Europe know exactly the strength and position of the enemy against whom they send their infantry or pit their artillery, which means that feeble forces will no longer be ignorantly ordered to attack points that they could never hope to take. In three and one-half hours an airman can cover a circular area eighty miles in radius. He can note each opposing regiment of infantry, each squadron of cavalry, each battery of field artillery. How is it possible, then, to begin a flanking movement without detection? How is it possible to concentrate on a centre and hope to break through? Marches screened by cavalry, feigned movements, all the precious secrecy of the old days is swept away, so long as there is daylight and no fog.

A battle has become more than a series of shrewd moves on a huge topographical chessboard extending over whole provinces, each move made only after the fullest information has been obtained. Physical exhaustion and inability to draw upon large masses of fresh troops seem to be the chief causes for the reverses sustained by generals in the present war. All this may be safely deduced because there are watchful eyes in the air.

Advantages of the Airship

The commander of an airship is as much at his ease as the captain of an ocean liner on his bridge. He can move about in more or less comfort; he can hover over one spot for hours and study the operations below at his leisure, if he is not disturbed by a flock of two-seated aeroplanes carrying rifles; he can stay aloft for a whole day without fatigue. More important still, he has at his disposal wireless apparatus which enables him both to send and receive messages for 300 miles without the necessity, therefore, of immediately reporting each important discovery in person.

If an aeroplane flies at a height greater than 4,500 feet it is reasonably safe from the fire of rifles and artillery on the ground. But at that height it is extremely difficult to reconnoiter successfully. Whole batteries seem more like minute crawling insects than guns and men, and it is difficult to distinguish cavalry from horse artillery. The temptation to descend into the danger zone in order to see more clearly is strong. In the Balkans at least two aviators were shot by rifles from the ground because they ventured below the safe height of 4,000 feet, and in the present war, if the newspapers are to be credited, half a dozen scouts have been killed by fire from the ground.

No less than three types of artillery have been designed by Krupp to be used against airships and aeroplanes. One of these is a nine-pounder piece, much like an ordinary gun, hauled by horses, but which can be directed almost vertically upward; a second is to be used on shipboard, and a third is a three-inch piece firing a twelve-pound shrapnel and is mounted on a motor truck. These guns can reach a height of about 20,000 feet, which therefore marks the lower limit of safety for an airship or an aeroplane.

How serviceable aircraft have really been in the present war appears from Sir John French's pointed references to them in his unadorned soldierly reports. "One of the features of the campaign on our side," he writes, "has been the success of the Flying Corps. In regard to the collection of information, it is impossible either to award too much praise to our aviators for they way they have carried out their duties, or to overestimate the value of the intelligence collected." During a period of twenty days, Sir John French assures us, a daily average of more than nine reconnaisance flights of over 100 miles each has been maintained.

The war is only two months old and it is rash to prophesy what lesson it will teach. But already it seems certain that the exploits performed by the airman will be far more instructive than the part played by big guns.

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LOWERY'S LITERATURE
(From the "Greenwood Ledge")

Fear is a mighty foe to progress and makes many a man flee to the tall timber when no one pursueth.

* * *

Just now the majority of people are following the teaching of the Bible where it says, "Make no haste to get rich."

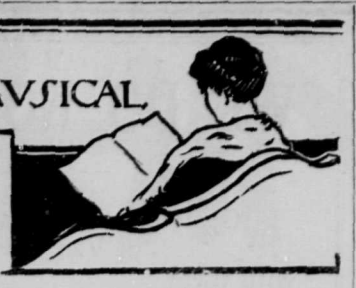
* * *

Nearly 30 years ago Billy Hearst had many a hard battle with booze. One day he put the plug in and kept it in. Today he is premier of Ontario. This is a short temperance story. If you want to be a premier get a divorce from booze.

* * *

It is false economy for business men to quit advertising when things are dull. Hundreds of people who read this paper outside of Greenwood are under the impression that hardly any business men are left in this city, and consequently are taking their trade elsewhere. Penny wise and pound foolish merchants never built up much of a business.

THEATRICAL & MUSICAL



Empress Theatre

The real laugh fest of the season comes to the Empress next week, in De Souchet's famous farce comedy, "My Friend from India."

Millions of people have laughed over this brilliant farce with its diverting situations, clever lines and most amusing characters. As a gloom dispeller it is without an equal with the possible exception of "Charley's Aunt," it much resembling that noted farce in its mirth compelling features.

It is built along the usual farce comedy lines of mistaken identities, but the noted author has used his material so skillfully, and the dialague is so unusually witty and original that "My Friend from India" really stands in a class by itself as a mirth producer. There is really not a minor role so called in the play, thus giving an opportunity to every member of the Lawrence Company appearing in the cast.

"My Friend from India" will also carry unusual interest as it will mark the final week of Miss Lucille Palmer's engagement. Few actresses appearing in this city have in so short a time achieved such a following and crowded houses will doubtless prevail the more especially as "My Friend from India" will have only four performances, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening and Wednesday matinee; as for the remainder of the week the Empress will be given over to an elaborate performance by the Klaw & Erlanger original English company of the brilliant London success, "Milestones."

* * *

Pantages Theatre

Next week at this popular theatre promises some splendid entertainment in high-class vaudeville.

The headliner in the bill is a sketch by Maurice Samuel and his players entitled "A Day at Ellis Island." The title itself would be sufficient to give it a good start. It is a story of life itself. A tragedy and promise of the New World.

Willie Dunlay and Bessie Merrill appear in a musical comedy sketch "Without Rhyme or Reason." These two artists are already well known to lovers of musical comedy and need no further introduction.

The added feature is the Oxford Trio with their basketball on bicycles.

Reed and his bulldogs, a wonderful canine novelty; Nadell and King with their song and patter; Agnes Vonbracht, vocalist; and of course the latest and most up-to-date pictures on the Pantagescope go to make up a programme which will take a lot of beating.

FIRE LADDIES OPEN NEW RECREATION ROOM

Enjoyable evening is spent when the New Recreation Room at Kingsway is opened.

A very enjoyable social evening was spent in No. 2 Firehall, Kingsway and Victoria Road, South Vancouver, on Friday last, to celebrate the opening of an addition in the form of a recreation room to the Firehall.

The addition, which was constructed with the material from the old firehall on Commercial Street, Cedar Cottage, by the firemen and friends, proves the capabilities of the staff.

Hot and cold circulation has been installed, while a shower bath adds greatly to the comfort of the men on their return from fire-fighting.

Fire Chief Lester presided over an audience of 70 o 80 and paid a few complimentary remarks to the men on their workmanship.

Among those present were Councillors Thomas, Rutledge and Stevens, who also spoke fittingly, as also did Mr. Fox, Main Street.

A letter was read by Fire Chief Lester from Captain Gray, late of No. 2 Hall, who is now in England en route for the front.

Every hall was represented by at least one fireman, while a number of late volunteers could be seen and heard in the midst.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, while the programme was lengthy and varied.

Musical selections were given by a first class orchestra, while phonograph selections proved highly enjoyable.

The opening event was a four-round bout by Messrs. Halliday and Ross, which proved to be a very spectacular exhibition of boxing.

Al. Hatch, well-known to Vancouverites, pulled off some of his amusing stunts on the mat, bag punching, skipping, etc. A superior exhibition of wrestling was given by him with Messrs. Andrews, Leighton, and Davenport. Not content with wrestling, he donned the mits against a heavyweight where he showed to some account in two fast rounds. The firemen express their sincerest thanks to all who made the evening such a success. The meeting terminated with the singing of "God Save the King."

Despite the hard times the lovers of vaudeville are clamoring for election shows. We hear that the Voters' League will hold their first performance in the near future. Silver collection at the door to defray expenses.

Daisy D'Avra, at the Empress

Local Notes

A little baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Hicks, corner 25th Avenue and Fraser St., Saturday, October 24. Death claimed this precious baby boy that same evening.

* * *

October 21 twin boys were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charnvan, 45th Avenue East. Both died and were buried together in one casket, Saturday, 24th October.

* * *

Mrs. Allison, corner 39th Avenue and Main Street, has moved her grocery store to 150 Broadway East.

* * *

The masquerade party given by the young ladies bible class of Mountain View Methodist Church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, corner 29th Avenue and Quebec Street, was a success both socially and financially.

* * *

Mrs. Higgins of 137 39th Avenue East, is moving to Granby Bay, B.C., where her husband is working for a large smelting firm. We are sorry to lose so many good neighbours.

* * *

Sorry to record that Mrs. Bryant of 138 Forty-first Avenue West is very ill. Her many friends are hoping she will speedily recover.

* * *

Captain Price is spending a holiday at his house, 39th Avenue West. His tug, "The Defiance," is laid up for a time.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cooper have moved to 430 Prince Edward Street.

* * *

After a lingering illness extending over several months, Miss Ethel Humphrey succumbed to the dread disease, tuberculosis, October 27, at the tender age of 16 years and five months. She was a valued member of Excelsior Class of Mountain View Sunday School.

South Hill Reservists

The South Hill company of Reservists are making splendid headway under Captain R. S. Lewington. They are over forty strong at present, and recruits are joining at every drill. On Wednesday they drill in the basement of the McKenzie school. On Thursday the New Catholic Hall is the rendezvous on 49th Avenue. This company held a benefit concert in the new Fraser Street Theatre, which was a success and the Captain is in receipt of a letter of congratulation from Col. Worsnop on the amount turned into the war fund and the prompt manner in which it was remitted.

FOR THE FATHERLAND

Mr. J. Francis Bursill's youngest son in London, who has a great reputation as a scientist and who apparently has some gift of verse, married a German girl. Like his father, however, he is a Britisher and a strong Imperialist, but it is only natural that he should take a sympathetic view of those sufferers from the war, the victims of German militarism.

(While the nations are drenching Europe with the rich blood of their sons it seems to have been forgotten that we all, both friend and foe, are human beings with common ties of hearth and home: that every victory means desolation to conqueror and vanquished, and that it is only the battle bugle which divides the nations from the brotherhood of love and aspirations for Heaven.)

You have read of British courage—
You've admired the Frenchmens' fight,
You have thrilled at plucky Belgium
And you've gasped at Russia's might.

You have hailed the Japs as brothers,
Welcomed help from far and near:
But there's something you've forgotten—
If you're man, you'll stay and hear.

If you've heart to mourn our losses,
If you feel for British braves,
You will spare a little pity
For the countless German graves?

There are heroes unremembered
Lying dead 'neath Belgian skies
Killed by order of the Kaiser—
And the shot of the Allies.

Think of peaceful fathers, brothers,
Snatched from their beloved land,
Leaving children, sisters, mothers,
Not of choice, but by command.

'Twas the iron hand—Compulsion,
'Twas a thousand fulsome lies,
Made them victims of their rulers
And compelled their dying cries.

Fighting an unwanted quarrel,
Swept by battle's blinding tide,
Facing death for an illusion,
Dying—as the British died.

Louvain cries loud for vengeance!
Are we then to shatter Bonn?
Oh! blame not poor conscript soldiers
For a blood-lust forced on.

Crush the Kaiser, crush him quickly;
Crush his all despotic powers;
Raise his forts, disarm his gunmen,
Plant the battlefield with flowers.

Crush the German peoples—never!
They've a right to live as we;
They are simple, honest, clever—
Help them to be Kaiser free.

They are flesh and blood as we are—
(Yes! a wounded German feels);
And in spite of dark oppression,
They have souls that nurse ideals.

Drugged, dragooned, misled, browbeaten,
Theirs to work, to serve, obey;
Crushed in speech, their only freedom
Comes at last—to spoil and slay.

In the hour of bloody triumph,
When the Allies swell with pride,
Let the battle's tale be written—
There are heroes on each side.

FORTY-TWO CARS FRUIT SHIPPED—10 MORE TO GO

Substantial Shipments are made notwithstanding only Half Crop Through Drought—Fruit Goes to Prairie Provinces.

Notwithstnding the dry season which nearly cut the production in half, 42 carloads of fruit have been shipped from Grand Forks this season to date and it is expected that about eight or ten more carloads will be shipped, making a total of at least 50 cars, with an approximate value of $33,000. Of the new fruit marketed, there were about 34 cars of apples, 4 cars of prunes, 2 cars of plums and 2 cars of pears. Smaller fruits are not taken into account.

Three shippers sent out the bulk of the fruit. The Grand Forks Fruitgrowers' Association, through which a number of ranchers market, shipped its 14th car last week, and will have four more carloads. Robert Lawson, with whom H. W. Collins also markets, will send out his 14th car this week and expects to ship three or four more carloads. The Sunnyside Fruit Farm shipped 8 cars.

In detail the approximate figures for the above shipments are: Apples, 20,200 boxes; pears, 810 boxes; crab apples, 400 boxes; plums, 2250 crates, and prunes, 4,240 crates. The prunes were all shipped by the Sunnyside Fruit Farm and the bulk of the pears and plums were shipped by Mr. Lawson. No shipments were made to the coast, better prices obtaining on the prairies. Points to which the fruit was consigned were: Calgary, Edmonton, Lacombe, Ponoka, and Clive, Alberta; Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, and Lemberg, Saskatchewan. Last year several shipments were made to Australia, but there has been an active market on the prairies this year for all Grand Forks fruit, occasioned by its superior quality.—Grand Forks "Gazette."

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Something About the Routine on the Great Ships of the Navy

How does the jolly tar live? What are the rules of service on board the "bulwarks of Britannia?" These questions are answered in the following article, which will be read with particular interest at this time, when the safety of the Empire, perhaps, depends upon the efficiency of the floating bulwarks of steel.

"Battleships are heavy-weights of naval warfare. It is an axiom that the sea-fight of today goes to the ship which can hit first, hit hardest and keep on hitting. Victory is gained by the sheer weight of the metal a fleet can plug into its adversary,, and consequently battleships are the deciding factor, because they carry the heaviest guns.

For example, the Iron Duke, our latest battleship, carries ten 13.5-inch guns, and the weight of her broadside is 14,500 lb.

A battleship is a great floating fortress from 500 to 575 feet long, with a speed of about 21 knots, and costing from seven-and-a-half to ten million dollars. She carries from 700 to 900 officers and men.

She is protected from the shells of the enemy by a plate of armor made of the hardest, toughest steel it is possible to manufacture, and the men working her big guns are shielded by steel of similar thickness.

Inside she is a perfect maze of intricate machinery. This does not refer to the 30,000 horse-power turbines which drive her through the water, but the various maid-of-all-work power plants for hoisting ammunition, distilling fresh water, electric lighting, gun-firing, and so forth. Where there is a little space left over from all this, the officers and crew live.

The feeding of a battleship's crew is no small task, and the cost in the case of a Dreadnought amounts to something like $150 a day.

The Admiralty allows the officers exactly the same rations as the men, and they give them to their steward, who also gets about fifty cents a day from each officer. The steward disposes of the regulation food allowance as he sees fit, and caters for the officers out of the aggregate. Captains and admirals cater for themselves, independent of the wardroom (senior officers) and gun-room (junior officers). The captain has his meals in solitary state.

The men are fed on a basis of twenty cents a day, being given a food ration which costs twelve cents, and a "messing allowance" of eight cents in cash which they spend as they like—at the canteen or by purchasing articles from the ship's store at the price these commodities cost the Government, duty extra, if there is any.

Every day in the Navy at about mid-day grog is served out free to all the men. Each man is entitled to half a pint of a mixture of one part of rum to three of water, provided he is over twenty years of age; but he can surrender it if he likes for a money allowance amounting to about three cents every two days, and a good many do.

Great efforts have been made latterly to feed the Navy well, and a great reform was instituted in 1903 by increasing meals from three to five. They are now: 5 to 5.30 a.m., cocoa; 8 to 8.45 a.m., breakfast; 12 to 1.15 p.m., dinner; 4.15 to 4.45 p.m., tea; 7.30 to 8 p.m., supper.

The officers of a battleship (or any other, for that matter) are divided into two sections—executive and civil The executive branch, from midshipman to admiral, is distinguished by the much-prized "executive curl" on the last band of gold braid round the cuff denoting rank.

The civil branch—engineers, doctors, chaplains paymasters, etc.—do not wear this curl on their cuffs.

This is what happens when a battleship is cleared for action:

The captain sends for the officers in charge of special various branches—the gunnery and torpedo lieutenants, the senior engineer officer, the paymaster, the doctor, and the commander—and has a pow-wow with them regarding their respective arrangemements. Among other things, he would see that food was prepared to last for a fairly long period, so that no cooking need be done during action, yet, at the same time, the men would be properly fed.

Then the commander gives the word: "Clear lower deck; a clear ship for action!"

There follows a period of terrific energy. Everything in the way of gunfire, such as boat-davits, and chains and stanchions round the edge of the deck, must be cleared away or laid flat. Arrangements are made to steer the ship from the conning-tower, a heavily-armored refuge whence the captain will control the ship as soon as she is in action. The torpedo men overhaul their torpedoes, and the gun crews test the electric circuits for firing the guns, look after the ammunition supply, and so forth.

Other men inspect the steering gear, both steam and hand, and the engine-room crew overhaul the engines, raise steam to a good pressure, and get everything ship-shape. Water is placed handy for drinking, and hoses are rigged conveniently for fire-extinguishing purposes.

One of the greatest dangers being from fire caused by the enemy's shells, necessitating the withdrawal of men from their proper stations in order that it may be extinguished, as much combustible matter as possible is thrown overboard. Wooden fittings of any kind, furniture, wooden ladders (replaced by wire ones), are all flung into the sea. Everything possible, such as yards, boat derricks, etc., is secured additionally, and the decks are cleared completely and flooded with water.

The guns' crew take their places, men are stationed by the closed water-tight doors, in the magazine and shell-rooms. The doctor and his assistants are ready to tackle the wounded.

Then "general quarters" is sounded, the guns are loaded, and officers in charge of various departments report all ready to the captain in the conning-tower.

When the enemy is sighted, the captain orders the 13.5-inch guns to open fire. Perhaps the first shot falls short; the range is corrected, and then all the main armament blazes away. Nowadays the fire of the whole ship is controlled by the gunnery officer from a fire-control station. Great secrecy is maintained in the British service as to fire control methods, but we may take it that they are highly efficient.

So the action proceeds. The battleship rocks and quivers from the recoil of her own broadsides. Dense fumes from the guns enshroud her. The enemy's shells shriek about her, and carry away her funnels, legs of her tripod masts, ,and any deck fittings that remain. Not a fragment of crockery on board is left unbroken.

Down in the engine-room the stokers sweat and slave. They may all be blown to perdition the next moment, but until then steam must be kept up. The guns' crews grow numbed and dizzy with the strain. They continue their work mechanically.

At last the fire of the enemy slackens. Such of his ships as are not sunk surrender. The admiral makes a general signal: "Well done our side!" The battle is won.

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WATER NOTICE

(DIVERSION AND USE)

TAKE NOTICE that F. J. Lancaster, whose address is 259 30th Avenue East, Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 1500 gallons per hour of water out of Annore Creek, which flows southeast and southwest, and drains into Lake Buntzen about the southeast corner of the lake. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 225 feet south and east of the northwest corner post of Lot 16 and will be used for domestic and irrigation purposes upon the land described as Lot No. 16, Plan of Subdivision of Parts of Sections 16, 20 and 21, Township 39. This notice was posted on the ground on the 11th day of November, 1914. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at New Court House, Vancouver, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is November 14th, 1914.

F. J. LANCASTER, Applicant.

THE MARSTON SHOWCASE CO.

JOINERS AND CABINET MAKERS

3764 COMMERCIAL STREET

Phone Fairmont 989 P.O. Box 574, Cedar Cottage

Kaiser on Himself

Mr. J. M. Kennedy has published in England a little book containing quotations from the Kaiser's published speeches. Here are a few samples:

I am the possessor of an inflexible determination to proceed fearlessly in the path that has once been recognized as the right one, and this in spite of all opposition.

* * *

As I look upon myself as an instrument of the Lord I am indifferent to the point of view of the present day.

* * *

The soldier must not have a will of his own—they must all have one will, and that will is mine.

* * *

A ruler may be very disagreeable, and I will be disagreeable if I think it necessary.

* * *

There is only one law—my law; the law which I myself lay down.

* * *

The King holds his power by the grace of God, to whom alone he is responsible. He chooses his own path, and only decides his actions from this point of view.

* * *

There is only one master in this country. I am he, and I will not tolerate another.

* * *

It is the soldier and the army, not parliamentary majorities and votes, that have welded the German Empire together. My confidence rests upon the army.

* * *

The best word is a blow.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a very good authority on iron goods and profits, said a few days ago that the Kaiser had been forced into war by the German war lords against his will. Mr. Carnegie may have quite a strong impression to that effect, but, of course, he has no evidence to support his belief. That is the unfortunate thing in connection with his statement.

HERE'S ANOTHER OF THE HORRORS OF WAR

Song-Writers Try to Coin Money by Jingly Tunes on War Themes

It does not take long for the American song-writers to weave the war into their made-to-order ditties for vaudeville use. The latest sample is entitled: "The Fatherland, the Motherland, and the Land of My Best Girl."

So that the nature of the lyric may be known we quote it all:

I'm blue through and through,
And I don't know what to do.
In my heart a battle's raging,
All my sympathies engaging.
My mother comes from Sunny France
My daddie from Berlin,
And just across the Channel lies
The land my girl lives in.

Chorus

There's the Fatherland and Motherland,
And the land of my best girl,
They're all calling me
And I love the three.
But make up my mind I can't,
For in my heart's a "triple entente,"
That beats for one and beats for all,
Till my poor head's a whirl.
Over the Fatherland and Motherland,
And the love of my best girl.

By day and by night
All the allies rage and fight,
'Gainst my heart their forces sending,
General Love its fort defending:
On one side waves red, white and blue,
On one, red, white and black,
And yet another side displays
The proud old Union Jack.

The young people of Mountain View Methodist Church were entertained at the parsonage on Monday evening, where they had a grand good time.

Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who was in London at the outbreak of the war preached to a greatly interested congregation at Mountain View Church on Sunday.

Mrs. James Jones recently received a visit from the Tango Tea girl, who left her the usual prize. Mrs. Jones has also received a handsome teacup for coupons.

WE DO NOT SELL AMERICAN NUT OR LUMP KOAL

Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., November 9th, 1914.

Gentlemen :—We are in receipt of your favor of the 7th asking for quotations on our KOALS. Messrs. ....., of Vancouver have the exclusive sale of our KOAL in that vicinity. Please take the matter up with them.

Yours truly,

.....

Vice-Pres. and Manager.

The above letter, written from Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., is in reply to an inquiry by one of our local coal dealers to conclusively satisfy themselves that American coal was being shipped to, and sold in Vancouver.

Freight on coal from Washington is $1.40 per ton. The duty on same is .60c per ton. Can good goods be bought cheap?

We sell only the famous "JINGLE POT" coal. Mined in B. C. and transported to Vancouver by Canadian Transportation concerns. BUY AT HOME!

COAST LUMBER & FUEL CO., LIMITED

Phone Fairmont 2500 Phone Highland 226 Phone Fraser 41

Irish Linen Stores

532 GRANVILLE STREET

GREAT

Clearance Sale

Our lease expires shortly and under present conditions we are not renewing the lease. We have decided to sell right out. We have the largest and most select stock in Canada to choose from—the prices will be a guarantee that we intend a genuine clearance. We have decided to place different lines on sale every day at prices cut to the very extreme until the entire stock is sold.

AT HALF PRICE

300 HEMSTITCHED DAMASK TABLE SETS—Come in a great variety of patterns. To clear at ..... HALF PRICE
$20.00 Set for $10.00
$15.00 Set for $7.50
$10.00 Set for $5.00

500 DAMASK TABLE SETS at prices to clear at, per set, $3.50, $4.50 and.... $5.50

2,000 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS—All sizes and patterns to clear at cost. This is a chance to buy Damask Table Cloths.

100 TABLE SETS—Hand embroidered; scolloped edges; 25 pieces. Usual $10.50 the set. On sale, the set..... $5.50

LINEN PILLOW CASES—Hemstitched ends; very fine quality. Usual price $2.25. Sale price, per pair $1.50

ALL IRISH CROCHET LACES AND INSERTIONS at ..... HALF PRICE

50 IRISH LINEN DRESSES—Very fine hand-embroidered. $40 value for $8.50; $30 value for $6.50

50 PAIRS ONLY FAMOUS IRISH LINEN FINISHED SHEETS—Size 72 by 90 Reg. $2.00 value. Sale price, pair..... $1.35

700 YARDS OF IRISH LINEN—36 inches wide, Usual 35c. On sale per yard 15c

200 YARDS PURE IRISH LINEN SHEETING—63 inches wide. Very fine quality. Usual $1.25. On sale, per yard 55c

300 YARDS PURE IRISH LINEN SHEETING—72 inches and 80 inches. Value up to $2.50. Sale price, per yard $1.00

5 BOLTS LINEN FINISHED SHEETING—Finest quality made. Will wear a lifetime, 84 inches wide. Usual 65c. Sale price.. 45c

50 DOZEN SILVER BLEACHED NAPKINS—Size 20 by 20. Usual $2.00 dozen. Sale price, dozen $1.25

SHEETS, SHEETS, SHEETS—Hundreds of pairs we are offering at wholesale cost. All full sizes.
$2.00 sheets for, per pair $1.50
$2.75 sheets for, per pair $2.00

SHEETS—Embroidered, Value up to $6.50. Sale price $2.50

PILLOW CASES—Size 22x38. Sale price, per pair 35c

PILLOW CASES—Value 65c pair. Sale price, per pair 50c

EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES—Value $2.00. Sale price Per Pair $1.00

250 YARDS LINEN TABLE DAMASK—72 inch. Comes in assorted designs. Usual $1.00 up to $1.25. Sale price, per yard..... 75c

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—$3.00 a dozen value. Sale price, per dozen $1.00

700 YARDS OF VERY FINE LINEN—36 inches wide; slightly imperfect. Usual 85c value. Sale price 35c

200 YARDS PILLOW LINEN—45 inches wide. Usual 55c value. Sale price, per yard 35c

300 DOZEN GENTS' IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Value $2.50. Sale price, per dozen $1.50

YORKSHIRE BLANKETS—70 by 90. Value $6.50. Sale price $4.50

100 DOZEN LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Value $2.00. Sale price, dozen 75c

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS are selling very low. We have 900 pairs and are offering them at a pair 65c, 75c and..... $1.00

1,000 YARDS LINEN CRASH TOWELLING—Sale price, 5 yards for 25c

300 YARDS LINEN CRASH—Per yard 10c

30 BOLTS LINEN TEA TOWELLING—Sale price, per yard 15c

EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS — Drawn thread work, hemstitched edge; 90 by 100. Good value at $6.50. Sale price, each $3.50

50 LINEN TABLE CLOTHS—Silver bleached; size 60 by 60. Can not be repeated at this price 75c

IRISH HAND CROCHET YOKES—Usual $1.00 up to $1.50. Sale price 75c

300 PAIRS DAMASK BORDERED TOWELS—Pure linen; value $1.75 pair. Sale price, per pair $1.00

100 LINEN CRASH CUSHION CASES—Good value at $1.25. Sale price 50c

SPECIAL, SPECIAL — MARCELLA BEDSPREADS—All double sizes and the prices are cut to $3.00, $2.50 and $1.75

CIRCULAR PILLOW TUBING—Comes in 40, 42 and 44 inches. We have cut the price to 5 yards for $1.00

SPECIAL SALE OF DOWN COMFORTERS
The Finest Values Ever Offered

20 ONLY COMFORTERS in fine French sateen; exquisite designs. Regular $8.50. On sale for $6.50

20 ONLY COMFORTERS with good satin borders and fine sateen centres; beautiful patterns. Regular $10.50. On sale... $7.50

30 ONLY COMFORTERS, very fine satin coverings in all the latest art shades and patterns. Reg. $16.50. On sale ... $12.50