The Greater Vancouver CHINOOK

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Municipal, Provincial, Federal Political Pot is A-boiling

No Dearth of Candidates for Forthcoming Political Fights in South Vancouver

Never in the history of South Vancouver have public affairs received the attention being given them today. The business quiet, the forced idleness of many working men, the financial situation brought to a head by the war and the unusual economic situation generally, are combining to develop in the back of the head of the average citizen a new system of brain cells.

In the municipality of South Vancouver many are already beginning to discuss candidates for the reeveship and for the municipal council. Also in the municipality, the question of representation in the local house and possible candidates are being mentioned. South Vancouver, with Point Grey, will have separate representation in the Dominion Parliament, and the likelihood of an early election is bringing the Dominion situation to the attention of the people.

Reeve Kerr will likely be a candidate for the 1915 reeveship. While he has not made any announcement, the possibility of the confidence shown in him when the people elected him at the last bye-election will likely have a bearing upon his return to the lists for the endorsement of the people once more. Against the Reeve, such candidates are being mentioned as Councillor Robert Rutledge of Collingwood. Mr. Gold, also, will be heard from no doubt, though his friends say that he is not anxious to compete for the chief magistracy. Again, Councillor Millar is being mentioned as a possible candidate. Those who believe that new blood should be brought into the situation are pinning their faith to Mr. W. J. Allan, who is mentioned in many quarters as a possible candidate. Mr. Allan was defeated in the upheaval last election in Ward Seven. Mr. Allan will be heard from when the elections come off and in the meantime many friends are urging him to make a campaign for the reeveship. It is stated that a dark horse may be sprung at the right moment by the large land companies in Vancouver, who believe that their especial interests in the municipality should be well guarded and that the tax rate should be kept down to the minimum in their behalf.

Provincial Questions

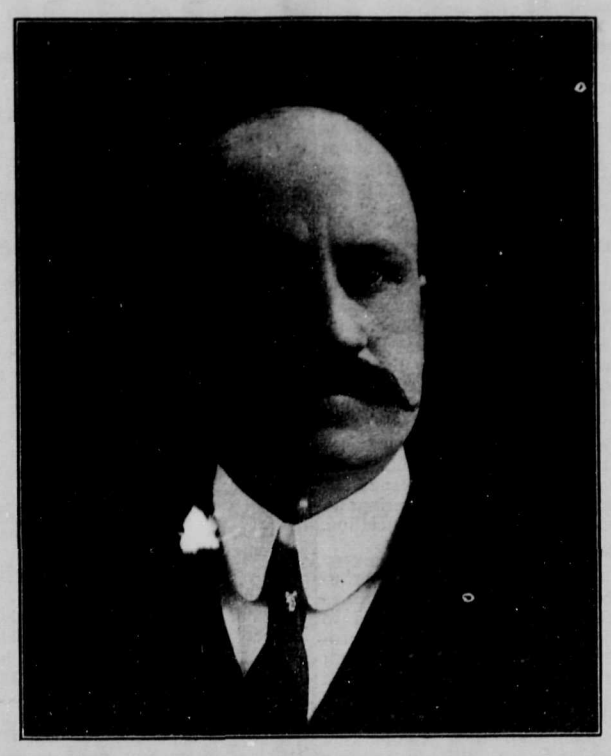
The possibilities of two representatives being sent from South Vancouver to the Provincial Legislature is causing both the Conservative and Liberal parties in the district to proceed with organization work. If the district is given two members—and all public bodies are in favor of such a redistribution, there is likely to be a goodly complement of candidates.

The Conservatives are not given much to publicity, but it is said that Mr. J. T. Armstrong, the local president, will accept nomination provincially. It is also stated that Mr. A. H. B. MacGowan, who now sits for Vancouver, may also stand for the nomination. One leading Conservative stated that if South Vancouver were given representation in the next house that Sir Richard McBride, himself, would come before the people with a view of placing his record before the acid test of the largest working man population in any riding in the province. Other local men mentioned are Dr. Hunter of Cedar Cottage and Mr. J. C. McArthur.

In addition to these candidates, Rev. George H. Morden, of North Vancouver, is likely to make a bid for a nomination under the Conservative banner locally. Mr. Morden is a hard worker and a good organizer, stands well with Mr. Bowser and would likely have the support of the machine. There are others from the city who would accept nomination for the Provincial House in South Vancouver. One of these is the brilliant young lawyer, Mr. Roy L. Maitland, who is prominent among the younger Conservatives and is fairly well known in the district.

In the Liberal ranks the number of possible candidates for Provincial honors is likely to be large. Councillor Winram is one of the more prominent Liberals and loves a fight so well that he would likely thrive on the floor of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Donald Burgess is also a likely candidate for nomination. Mr. G. G. McGeer is one of the better known of the younger Liberals. Reeve Kerr is himself a staunch Liberal. Trustee William Morris is a radical who will be heard from.

Though Mr. Burgess is being mentioned in connection with a possible nomination to the Provincial House, there is every likelihood that he will appear in the forthcoming municipal elections. Some time ago he made the emphatic statement that he would run for reeve this year. His appearance in the reeveship contest would add considerable interest to that affray, for Mr. Burgess is an old campaigner and a pioneer in South Vancouver.



Mr. Frank Elliott, former councillor, who has enlisted for active service in Europe

Dominion Elections Nearing

The likelihood of an early Dominion Election is causing the various parties to look to their colors. It is pretty generally concluded that the candidate of the Conservatives for the Dominion House will be Mr. R. C. Hodgson, president of the Board of Trade, and a member of the North Arm Harbor Board. It is rumoured, though, that in the event of Mr. Hodgson not standing, Mr. H. H. Stevens will be brought into South Vancouver, the prevalent idea being that the perfection of the Conservative machine in Vancouver will stand between Mr. Stevens and a nomination previous to the next election. Other candidates mentioned are Mr. Merton Smith and Rev. J. C. Madill.

Liberalism Active

Though there seems to be a strong feeling that South Vancouver should be represented in the House of Commons by a South Vancouver man, there is some likelihood of Point Grey and Vancouver taking a hand in the bringing to the front of a candidate. Mr. Eugene Cleveland, of Collingwood East, is an active Liberal worker and has been mentioned freely in connection with the Liberal nomination. Mr. J. H. Ingram, of Shaughnessy Heights, an oldtimer from Brandon, has also been mentioned. Mr. Ralph Smith, ex-M.P., has many friends throughout the district. He resides in Point Grey. The Hon. Joseph Martin, always to the front, has been spoken of as a possible candidate in Vancouver South. He has a large following in the municipality. Mr. George E. McCrossan, who has been referred to as a man of democratic principles, would accept a nomination it is stated. He is a Shaughnessy man. Others whose names have been mentioned at this time in connection with a Liberal nomination are Messrs. George E. Macdonald, F. R. McD Russell, F. C. Wade, G. G. McGeer and L. D. Taylor, of the "World"; Reeve Kerr, Councillor Winram, Harry Kay, Dr. Hall, dentist of Cedar Cottage, Ex-Reeve Harvey, Point Grey, J. W. Weart and D. W. Grimmett.

Many Councillors in Sight

There seems to be a certainty that the contest for the council this year is going to be very brisk. Councillor Rutledge is said to be held in high favor in Ward One. If he runs for the reeveship there will be a vacancy in the ward which will be difficult to fill. Mr. Bartley is mentioned as a strong man over in that direction and it is stated that Ex-Councillor Wilburs will be in the field. Trustee Morris is held in high favor in the district and he might be prevailed upon to run. Others mentioned are Mr. Ralph Latta and Mr. J. B. Appleby.

In Ward Two, Councillor George Stevens will likely stand again for election. It is whispered that Ex-Councillor John Dickinson will be back in the limelight and the absence of Ex-Councillor Frank Elliott will make the contest less exciting. Mr. Elliott has enlisted for the front.

Ward Three finds the reliable old warhorse, Councillor Thomas, with head erect and nostrils extended for the fray with whom is mentioned the name of Mr. James Horton, of the Voters' League. Mr. C. M. Whelpton is also among the probable candidates in Ward Three.

Ward Four, it is stated, will lose Councillor Winram. The councillor is said to be tired of his position and would prefer to withdraw. Other probable candidates in Ward Four are Ex-Councillor Third, Mr. Armstrong, Joseph Mullett, and W. J. Prowse, the latter has not yet given a decision to a large number of ratepayers who have requested him to come forward.

In Ward Five, Councillor Millar is a popular candidate. He will stand again, it is stated, if he does not fight Donald Burgess for the reeveship. Councillor Millar is very strong in Ward Five, but will find a strong adversary in Mr. Beaumont, a well-known labor man, who ran last election. Mr. William Hunter is also likely to be heard from in Ward Five.

Mr. Robert McBride is stated to have made life a burden for Councillor Rowlings in Ward Six, and it is possible that Councillor Rowlings will run again. In which case, Mr. McBride himself might come forward. Mr. James Robertson, of Sixty-ninth Avenue, is spoken of as a possible candidate in Ward Six, and a very good man he would make in the capacity of councillor.

When you mention Ward Seven, you mention the name of Mr. W. J. Allen, who has gained favor in the ward since last election through energetic efforts for the betterment of conditions in that portion of the Southern Slope. Councillor Twiddy promises to run again, however, and whoever the candidates are in Ward Seven, the fight will be interesting.

Some Reliable Statistics Touching Upon Municipality

"Observer" this week Cautions Ratepayers Not to be Led Away by Peculiar Exaggerations

Friend Lewis is at it again; this time throwing out insinuations of graft and suggestions that the Voters' League councillors are now under the influence or control of contractors. The funny part about it is that, with one or two exceptions, the councillors are men whom Mr. Lewis boosted as honest, reliable, business men, who could be depended on to give ratepayers a square deal. The pathetic part of the business is that some ratepayers are led away by Lewis's twaddle and swallow as gospel truth all the misleading statements he makes.

* * *

Take Lewis's latest effort at misleading the public. He says: "$587,000 have been spent by our council this year to give work to 350 men, which is the average number of men who have been steadily employed in the various wards and by contractors. 350 men drawing $3 each a day would have drawn in salaries up to the end of October $226,800. Thus $360,200, I claim, has been practically wasted, excepting of course, what has gone in material and officials' salaries, say $122,000. I claim that the council by its contracting methods have practically wasted nearly $140,000." The suggestion is, of course, that the contractors have made $140,000 profit out of the municipality.

* * *

Now, if friend Lewis wished to publish the truth as to the amount paid in wages, the number of men employed, and the amount spent for material, the correct figures could easily have been obtained at the municipal hall, at least in regard to direct expenditure by the council. But, no! The exact figures would not be striking enough for friend Lewis; so he publishes a set of ficticious figures and then exclaims: "Read this out loud—One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars!" which he claims has been wasted. And he asks, "Is it not time for the people to be up and doing?" It certainly is time that people, who believe in Lewis's ficticious figures and misleading statements, ascertain the truth for themselves. Then they will give even the Voters' League councillors a fair deal.

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The only authentic statement in friend Lewis's figures is that referring to the amount of money spent by the council, namely, $587,505. Of this amount Lewis first claims that $360,200 has been "practically wasted"; then, probably realizing that such a bold statement would strike even the most ignorant as "a bit too thick," Lewis immediately tones it down by allowing $122,000 for "material and officials' salaries." Thus he arrives at $140,000 which he claims "the council by its contracting methods has practically wasted."

* * *

That friend Lewis either does not know what he is talking about or else is deliberately trying to mislead the public is proved by the quarterly statement issued by the municipal auditor two weeks ago. The auditor reported that up to September 30 the ward expenditure amounted to $135,610; waterworks extensions, $70,208; and local improvement work (paving contracts) $381,686. From these official figures it will be seen that of the $587,505 spent by the council $205,818 was expended in the wards and on waterworks extensions, all of which work was done by day labor; whereas friend Lewis tries to lead the public to believe that the whole $587,000 was spent on contracts, and that the contractors made $140,000 profit.

* * *

Another point which shows how Lewis is hopelessly astray in his statements and is either ignorant of the facts or deliberately trying to deceive, is his allowance for material and officials' salaries, $122,000. Now if Lewis was as familiar with municipal administration as he pretends to be he would know that officials' salaries are paid out of current revenue, while the expenditure of $587,000 was bylaw money; therefore, salaries are not included. But an allowance of $122,000 for material alone proves to my mind that Lewis does not know what he is talking about, quite apart from his mistake in regard to salaries.

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Take the expenditure on waterworks extensions during October as an example. The proportion allowed by Lewis for "material and officials' salaries" is at once seen to be absurd. The total expenditure in October on

(Continued on Page 8)

Cedar Cottage Snapshots

An interesting meeting of last week was the Third Annual Convention of the Vancouver East District of the Women's Missionary Society, held on November 12, in Robson Memorial Church, when an all-day program was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. During the morning session, in addition to the reading of the minutes by the secretary, Mrs. C. C. Knight, and reports from various auxiliaries, and the District Organizer, Mrs. B. H. Holmes, there were interesting addresses by Rev. J. G. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Miller, and Miss Allen, the music being furnished by Robson Memorial Auxiliary and the Rainbow Mission Band. During the noon hour, refreshments were served by the ladies of the church. Starting the afternoon program Mrs. Manuel, in words appropriate, gave an excellent address of welcome, to which Mrs. Townsley, of North Vancouver, made reply. There were several delegates from sister societies with their words of greeting, and a number of splendid papers on topics of vital interest given by Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Sipprell, Mrs. Wark, Mrs. Mavity, and Miss Howie, also an interesting address by Rev. Langford. The music of the afternoon was furnished by the Harvesters' Mission Band and the Japanese Mission Band. One of the most interesting numbers on the varied program was the three-minute reports of the "Little Light Bearers, Mission Bands and Mission Circles," boys and girls from the Japanese kindergarten, which were enthusiastically received by those present. Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Knight were re-elected for the coming year to the offices of District Organizer and Secretary-treasurer, respectively.

* * *

The Ladies' Society of the Presbyterian Church met in the church parlors last Wednesday afternoon and planned ways and means of increasing the funds in their treasury. Several teas were arranged, one member showing her enthusiasm by announcing she would have at least one tea every month. Plans were also made for renovating the church preparatory for the incoming of the new pastor.

* * *

Rev. J. H. Miller, of Agassiz, has accepted the call to the Cedar Cottage Presbyterian Church, and induction ceremonies will take place December 1.

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The action of the State of Washington in voting out the liquor traffic, and the reported contemplated removal of their big breweries to Vancouver were the subjects of animated discussion at last week's meeting of Springridge Lodge, No. 79, I.O.G.T.

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On Monday evening of this week, the Epworth League of Robson Memorial Church was conducted by the Literary Department. The subject was Longfellew and "The Psalm of Life," and was handled in such a manner as to afford a treat to the well filled room.

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Mr. D. C. Craig went this week on a business trip to Hope, B.C.

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Mr. Ray Craig returned on Monday from a very successful hunting trip up the Fraser River, bringing a good bag of game.

* * *

Little Jimmie Jones, the pet of the Broadhurst Block, is now convalescing at the General Hospital, after a serious attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

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The Methodist Ladies Aid Society met on Wednesday of last week at the home of Mrs. McLeod, and made final arrangements for their bazaar and sale of work, to be held on December 10th, which it is expected will be a great success.

* * *

In the unqualified success of the Whist Drive, given on Friday evening the 13th, at their headquarters on Commercial Street, the Ward 2 Conservative Club Committee, who had the matter in charge, covered themselves with glory, and proved the truth of Cowper's words that "Man in Society is like a flower blown in its native bed, 'tis there alone his faculties expanded in full bloom, shine out; there only reach their proper use." Messrs. Hubbard, Barber, Whitaker, Parker, McGibbon and Craig left nothing undone to make this, the first of a series of similar entertainments, to be given by the Conservative club, a most delightful evening, where at the card tables a large company of kindred spirits found in the game they love the keen pleasure which lends wings to the hours. The gentlemen even served the refreshments in the most approved style, but it is suspected that they called on the ladies to assist in preparing them. The ladies' first prize consisting of a beautiful jewel case was won by Mrs. Berry, while Mr. R. M. Barber was the lucky winner of a silver tobacco box, as the gentleman's first prize.

THE REASON FOR THE WAR

"Yes, England would go to War for 'a scrap of paper' and it is for that we are proud of England..... That bond will be redeemed, as the German Chancellor knows now, though he did not know then. —Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at concert and mass meeting of American citizens, resident in Canada, Toronto, September 19, 1914.

"This doctrine of 'a scrap of paper' goes to the root of all public law. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right."—Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, Queen's Hall, London, September 19, 1914.

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BROTHER JOSEPHS WITHDRAWS TO POWELL STREET

Quits Groceries to go into the Garment Trade and Twenty-fifth Avenue is the poorer.

Mr. Isaac Josephs, for some time the proprietor of a large grocery on Main Street, has disposed of his business, after a profitable year or so, and has withdrawn to the Powell Street district, where he has his sign out over a garment store. His private secretary, Mr. John Mitchell, accompanies the successful merchant.

About Machine Guns

Every day in the newspapers there crop up incidents dealing with the effect of machine-gun fire, and an enormous number of these weapons are doing their deadly work today.

In the British army the machine-gun is the Maxim; the French use the Hotchkiss, or Puteaux, Austrians employ the Schwarzlose, and Germans the Maxim. In all cases machine-guns are attached to the infantry forces, usually at the proportion of two guns per battalion, or 1,000 men.

These guns fire rifle cartridges at immense speed by mechanical means, and usually the kick, or recoil of the gun is used for the purpose of reloading. It is interesting to note that in a test of forty-two British first-class shots engaged against a machine gun, each firing at the same target for one minute, the gun discharged 228 rounds and made sixty-nine hits; the forty-two marksmen discharged 408 rounds and made sixty-two hits.

The Result of Good Paving

One of the results of the Main Street pavement is the daily appearance of a Ladner-Vancouver motor wagon on Main Street. This lorry comes in early in the day loaded with hundreds of gallons of cream. The new pavement makes it possible to ship the cream from the farms in the Delta in this manner, to the convenience of buyer and producer and to the economy, doubtless, of the ultimate consumer.

The Late Lord Clarendon

A recent issue of the London "Truth" contains some very interesting notes on the late Earl of Clarendon, whose heir, Lord Hyde, who now succeeds to the title, has for two or three years been engaged in farming in Pickering Township, near Toronto. It is said that the new Earl will continue to reside in Ontario. Of the late Earl, "Truth" says:

"Lord Clarendon, who died on October 2, was the only son of the celebrated statesman who died in 1870 when Foreign Secretary, and of whom it was said by Prince Bismarck that 'he would have prevented the war (Franco-German) if he had lived.' The late Lord Clarendon inherited much of his father's social charm, and he had a fair share of the abilities and accomplishments for which members of the Villiers family have been conspicuous. His distinguished appearance and his finished manner and fine tact made him highly qualified for the office of Lord Chamberlain, which he held for five years. He had previously been a Lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria from 1895 until 1900, and had become a persona grata at Court. He sat as a Liberal in the House of Commons for eighteen months in the Parliament of 1868, but in 1886 he became a Unionist. He was fond of shooting, and was much interested in racquet competitions and matches at the Queen's Club. He was brother of the Dowager Lady Derby, the Dowager Lady Ampthill, and the late Lady Lathom, and brother-in-law of Lord Normanton.

Lord Clarendon resided principally at the Grove, near Watford, a place purchased about 1770 by the first Earl of Clarendon (Thomas Hyde) from Lord Doneraile. The house has no architectural merits, but it has some handsome rooms, and the interior is admirably arranged. It contains some superb Van Dycks and several Lelys and Jensens, with a number of Spanish pictures, purchased by the fourth Earl at Madrid in the thirties. In the hall is hung the choice Gobelins tapestry which was presented to the fourth Earl by Louis Napoleon in 1856 after the Treaty of Paris."

Great Lesson to Learn from Harbor Development

Opinion of Expert on Benefits Conferred on Communities by Progressive Harbor Policy—How Cities Have Prospered—Examples from Great World Ports—Trade Lost by Inadequate Facilities

We take this opportunity, during the discussion on the proposed harbor development on the North Arm of the Fraser River of presenting to our readers the following interesting and instructive report on harbor improvements compiled by Virgil G. Bogue, engineer, in 1911, and taken from the municipal plans commission published by the city of Seattle, as the whole of the facts and details given have a very significant bearing upon the work contemplated on the North Arm of the Fraser River.

Mr. Bogue is an engineer of international reputation, and an expert upon harbor works and development and, therefore, his opinion must carry a great deal of weight in the consideration of any such scheme. His report was in connection with the enormous scheme of improvement planned by Seattle, and, although compiled in 1911, gives a complete answer to every question that has been raised during the discussion upon the North Arm harbor scheme, and especially to those raised at the two meetings of the Eburne Ratepayers' Association.

What a Harbor Will Do

He produces facts and figures to show that up-to-date harbor facilities are necessary if a community is to prosper; that they stimulate and promote the growth of the towns served; and that communities even that did not possess natural advantages, by building up harbor facilities have outstripped, and through their competition have forced even cities possessing natural advantages, but who had lagged behind in developing them, to expend enormous sums of money in order to keep and to once more foster their rapidly diminishing trade.

Antwerp occupies a position somewhat similar to that of the North Arm of the Fraser river, it being on a stream with a silt bottom. Since the development of its harbor, Antwerp has taken a wonderful leap forward in importance, and has increased vastly both in population and in wealth. We would draw special attention to this part of the report, and would ask :—Cannot the North Fraser communities take this as an example, and endeavor to rival Antwerp in its harbor development?

The great lesson to be learned from the report is that harbor facilities attract trade, population, and wealth; that development follows the harbor; that the business of a community demands such facilities, and if they are not provided trade is lost, and that backward community is left in the background by its more progressive neighbors.

In connection with the development of the port of Seattle, Mr. Bogue lays special emphasis upon the possibilities of an enormous increase of trade through the opening of the Panama Canal, and also of the vast possibilities afforded by the opening up and development of Alaska and the Great North land, through the construction of railway communication through British Columbia. All this applies equally to this community, and can be taken as the very strongest argument in support of the North Fraser scheme, added to which is the business that will come as a result of the development of the rich hinterland of the Fraser valley, and the interior generally, including the Western Prairies.

We must look to the future, and the question is whether this community will decide to go in for progress and development, or to stand still while it allows its neighbors to snatch from it the rich prize that has been placed at its doors by a beneficient Nature. The people themselves must decide. Which is it to be?

The report follows:—

Progressive Spirit Needed

"It is conceded by all that the development of Seattle into a great metropolis, lies in a deliberate preparation to care for her fair share of the world's commerce. A study of the commercial ports of the world, which have shown the greatest growth in recent years and which today clears the largest tonnage, indicates that these ports have not depended for development upon chance or destiny. Their great and unexampled prosperity has largely been due to the progressive spirit and civic courage of their people, manifested in a scientific study of port conditions and a systematic effort to attract foreign commerce by means of increased harbor facilities which involved great expense.

"To fully appreciate the importance of the plans herewith submitted, it is advisable that all public-spirited citizens consider the example of the older ports and the ways by which they have progressed.

"Hamburg is today the greatest shipping centre in Continental Europe. Its evolution is typical and remarkable. Through endowed with a rich hinterland, there was much to discourage its port development; in fact, it had to make its opportunity.

Great World Ports

"For sixty-three miles below Hamburg the river Elb is a silting stream that requires constant dredging to maintain a depth of twenty-six feet at low tide, and, yet in trans-shipping and storage business this port enjoys advantages over all other ports of the world. Its factories and warehouses are served with both water and rail transportation facilities, and are provided with elaborate handling and labor-saving devices. In addition to the sum of $100,000,000 said to have been already expended on harbor improvements, it recently voted $50,000,000 to be expended on extensions which should keep pace with the demand of its growing commerce and industries.

Development Follows the Harbor

"Rivalling Hamburg is Antwerp, the great port of Belgium, also a river harbor and a man-made port, which is another example of what may be accomplished with a narrow, silting stream. Antwerp, not a great deal larger than Seattle, is probably the wealthiest city, per capita, in Europe, and its wealth and growth have directly followed and have been proportioned to its port development. When half the size of Seattle it undertook harbor improvements involving an expenditure of $45,000,000. In thirty years, from 1874 to 1904, Antwerp increased in population from 153,169 to 301,647. That is, the city doubled its population, while its commerce multiplied itself between five and seven times. It now has under way a further extension of harbor facilities, to cost, approximately $55,000,000, exclusive of river dredging and straightening.

"Although Rotterdam is a very old city, having received municipal rights in 1340, it was never a large town until it undertook modern harbor improvements, and provided its merchants with opportunities for international trade.

"From a city of 19,000 inhabitants in 1850, it increased to a population of 320,000 in 1900, and in 1903 its inhabitants numbered over 400,000, or seven per cent. of the entire population of Holland. From 1870 to 1898 Rotterdam expended $31,000,000 in harbor construction and equipment. Its rapid growth is recognized as being directly due to the development of its port.

"Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam have all created opportunities. They have thereby cut deeply into the important trade, till then largely monopolized or controlled by London.

Great British Ports

"And London, grown sluggish with the assurance bred by centuries of monopoly in trade, has been forced to arouse herself in order to contest the competition, not only of continental ports, but of home ports as well. British ports, which lack the natural opportunities of London, have expended large sums on harbor improvements as follows: Liverpool, $200,000,000; Manchester and Newcastle, $85,000,000 each; Glasgow, $44,000,000.

"Manchester, determined to free herself from all the tolls of Liverpool and other ports, and from excessive railway rates, proceeded under an act of parliament, dated August 6th, 1885, to organize a company to build the Manchester canal. The people of the entire city came to the support of the company and subscribed liberally. Under the original law the funds provided amounted to nearly $50,000,000, but subsequently the city furnished a loan of $25,000,000. The canal was not finished for traffic until November, 1899, and it was necessary for the city to incur a new obligation of over $5,000,000 to provide for interest. The canal company is now paying interest on the issue of bonds and will soon be paying off the city loan.

"It was a great venture to build a canal from Manchester to the sea, a distance of thirty-five and a half miles, having a width at the top of 290 feet to 370 feet, and at the bottom 120 feet to 170 feet, and 26 feet deep.

Harbor Facilities Attract Trade

"To return from Europe to America, it will be found that from Montreal to Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires there is everywhere manifest the recognition that, in order to participate ot any extent in modern commerce, the best harbor facilities must be constructed in advance of, and as an invitation to, trade.

"Montreal, one thousand miles from the open ocean, has become the leading summer port, not only for the export of Canadian but American grain. Fourteen million dollars have been spent upon the development of its port facilities, the greater part of this during the last five years. The exportations of Montreal have increased from $25,000,000 to $71,000,000, in fifteen years. It has today twenty-five steamship lines and is looking for new ones, including a line to New Zealand and Australia, notwithstanding the fact that it is closed for five months in the year by the ice in the St. Lawrence river.

Trade Lost by Inadequate Facilities

"Boston, with her wonderful natural harbor, was formerly among the leading ports of the world. But channels sufficient for the crafts of former times have long proved inadequate for more modern requirements. Failure to recognize this fact and grasp the opportunities provided by nature, brought about sure results. Industries fell more and more into the habit of depending upon railways for coastwise trade instead of water transportation until Boston's waterways became atrophied in their functions. All this being in sharp contrast with the development of European ports, and with the lessons taught by Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam. Massachusetts has at last partially awakened to its requirements and formulated plans for the improvement of existing conditions, and in this way to meet the demands of the present and future.

"Following the appropriation of $3,000,000 last year, the legislature of Massachusetts, at its session just ended, appropriated $9,000,000 more to secure to Boston the initiation of such harbor improvements as changed conditions will demand.

"New York, even with all its preeminent natural advantages, has left nothing to chance, and today a large proportion of the waterfrontage of Manhattan Island is owned by the city and is in charge of its Department of Docks.

The Demands of Business

"In New York local business has largely forced the warehouses and industrial terminals over to Brooklyn and the Jersey shore. The demand for industrial sites, on or adjacent to the waterfront near New York city, has become so great that the authorities are planning, by dredging and filling, to transform the salt marches of Long Island, called Jamaica Bay, into a great industrial port. Plans are not yet completed, but the statement is made that the area of the proposed improvement, including land and water, will be forty-five and one-half square miles. All is to be laid out and arranged in accordance with a general water-and-rail transportation scheme that will give every lot and block intended for industrial purposes railway service, and, if not located adjacent to the waterfront, direct rail connection therewith.

"The Federal Government, on June 25, 1911, made an appropriation of $250,000 with which to begin its portion of the work, which will ultimately cost, approximately, $7,430,000, this large amount to be devoted only to the fairway and entrances thereto from the sea. The work to be performed by the Dock Department of New York City will ultimately cost a great sum, running as high as $70,000,000 in some estimates, but definite figures are not yet obtainable.

Famous Bush Terminals

"Notable in the history of the development of port facilities is the great Bush Terminal Dock and Warehouse Company, a private enterprise located in Brooklyn, on New York Bay. It comprises seven modern piers fourteen hundred feet long, and so successful has been the undertaking that New York City is now considering the purchase of its waterfront facilities.

"Think of seven piers twice as large as the Coleman and the Grand Trunk docks, with fireproof warehouses in their rear, then a large car storage yard, and further back still and to one side, a series of great storage and manufacturing lofts in direct connection by rail with the docks and warehouses, the railway operated electrically, and you have an idea of the modern harbor improvements which in the development of the famous Bush Terminals, has attracted such widespread interest in the commercial and industrial world.

"The slips are wide enough to allow barges to lie alongside of the slips. There are also ferry connections both for rail and street traffic, so that a big ship once tied at one of these piers is enabled, at the lowest rates, to have its cargo either stored or delivered to all parts of the port without any shifting of the vessel; likewise, cargoes are collected. There is practically no loading or unloading by trucks; there are no vexatious delays. The plant is also equipped with an $800,000 sprinkler system for fire protection, on account of which insurance rates on goods in storage are from ten to twenty cents a hundred, while the rate in New York City is two dollars.

Importers, manufacturers and jobbers employ the Bush Terminal facilities for the collection of their wares from all parts of the world, and for safe storage until marketed, or until the goods may be shipped by either rail or boat at the minimum of handling cost; or, as the case may be, raw materials be manufactured or put through refining processes under the most favorable conditions.

The Lesson to be Learned

"The saving in cartage bills, cost of handling, lack of delay and insurance leaves to the merchant a larger percentage of profits, besides enabling him to underbid less favored competitors.

"The lesson of such a private enterprise, which has nearly revolutionized terminal business, may profitably be applied to communities as a whole, for the city offering the most conveniently arranged harbor terminals and furnishing sites for industries and jobbers, near well-arranged water-and-rail transportation facilities, is the city whose business men will be able to underbid their competitors and win prosperity for themselves and their commonwealth.

"Philadelphia, although one hundred miles inland, has by no means neglected her opportunities. Chief city of one of the richest of states, a centre of manufacturers, having many canals traversing the tributary country, and, in addition, possessing thirty miles of actual waterfront with a channel to the ocean thirty feet in depth, it is in such respects almost the equal of New York.

"Balitmore, since the great fire has expended $6,500,000 on a modern wharf and dock system.

American Pacific Ports

"The world-wide awakening to an appreciation of the latent possibilities of harbor improvement is inducing vigorous action at other ports along the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf, as well as at river and lake harbors and Pacific Coast cities, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Oakland and Portland are each planning extensive betterments along their waterfronts.

"Los Angeles, as far as natural opportunities went, had no chance whatever to become a seaport, but by consolidating with Wilmington and San Pedro, Greater Los Angeles will have 22 1-2 miles of shore frontage and about one hundred and eight acres of submerged land in and about San Pedro Harbor. An expenditure of $10,000,000 for harbor improvements during the next ten years has been authorized by the three boroughs.

"Los Angeles has voted $3,000,000 and Oakland $2,500,000 for strictly municipal docks, while the people of California last November voted an issue of $1,500,000 bonds for state-owned docks in San Diego Bay, and $10,000,000 for the improvement and the extension of the state dockage system at San Francisco.

"The recent extensive construction of pier and dock improvements at San Francisco, including those built for the Western Pacific Railway Company, furnishes a good example of municipal tendencies along such lines.

"Oregon has established the Port of Portland and the Port of Astoria, really waterway improvement districts of a considerable extent. The Port of Portland was established for the improvement and regulation of the harbor of Portland and the Columbia river.

"Portland has already spent several million dollars of local money in co-operating with the Federal Government in the improvement and maintenance of the channels of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and last November adopted a charter amendment which provided for a municipal dock commission with authority to issue bonds up to $2,500,000 for the acquirement of sites for public docks and warehouses, and the building thereof.

"In Portland, the Peninsular Industrial Syndicate is preparing to expend $3,000,000 on an industrial harbor, which, by reclaiming thirty-one hundred acres of the Columbian slough, will make available two hundred cheap factory sites of ten acres, all with fine rail and shipping facilities.

"While it is, in a sense, a private enterprise, its magnitude and the spirit in which it is undertaken, give it also a semi-public character.

Must Prepare for Future

"Commercially speaking, when a city ceases preparation for the future it ceases to grow. To provide for the increase of commerce, means for handling such increased expenditure must be provided. Docks, warehouses, turning basins, railroads, travelling cranes, telegraph systems and other modern devices must be installed; and account must be taken that all these facilities will give even a city possessing but few natural advantages a fighting chance.

"Seattle's great commercial asset is her harbor. Spacious and free from obstruction to navigation, it can be entered every day in the year; when Lake Washington canal shall have been completed, the harbor will offer the most generous haven in the world where ships may lie in either salt or fresh water. With no extremes of heat or cold, no ice in the harbor, no winds exceeding thirty-six miles an hour, Seattle is two days nearer to Oriental ports than is San Francisco, and four hundred and seventy miles nearer to the Great Lakes at Duluth. Even from Seattle to Chicago the distance is one hundred and sixty-three miles less than San Francisco.

Panama Canal Possibilities

"With the completion of the Panama Canal, the New York shipper will have four thousand four hundred and sixty-five miles to make in order to reach Honolulu; ten thousand and forty-six miles to Yokohama, or eleven thousand six hundred and seven miles to Hong Kong, as compared with two thousand two hundred and forty and five thousand eight hundred and thirty respectively from Puget Sound ports. Aided even by the construction of the Panama Canal, New York will require as long a time and as great transportation cost to reach the markets of Asia for the single trip as the Northwest via Puget Sound, for the round trip. In these days of progress, when the great desideratum in the transportation schemes is the elimination of time, these conditions become important factors in the establishment of Seattle's maritime position.

"Natural advantages do not, we must bear in mind, invariably determine the location of an important port. Unless a seaport city speedily emphasises its natural advantages, it will encounter the danger of being outstripped by some less favored rival, which, by its own wide-awake efforts, will secure and hold over-sea trade.

"The merchant marine of the world is not seeking merely a well-sheltered harbor. It is demanding ports where cargoes may be obtained or unloaded with the greatest despatch and least cost. Alive, energetic competitors, may, by constructing a breakwater, dredging a creek and building docks and warehouses equipped with economical handling devices, and served with conveniently arranged terminal tracks, present such inducements as to command cheaper charter rates than one provided with less terminal facilities, though of greater natural availability.

Two Special Functions

"The function of a port, in general, is to provide for ready and effective exchange between land and water carriers. In particular, however, there are two special functions, commercial and industrial.

"(1) The City Business: This consists of passengers, mail and express service, and handling of package, freight and other commodities which pertain to the needs and requirements of the city itself. The facilities for such traffic should be located near or convenient to the heart of the city.

(Continued on Page 7)

Education is the Cheap Defence of Nations—Burke

WHILE THE WAR IS ON THE "CHINOOK" IS DETERMINED TO HELP CERTAIN WORTHY BOYS AND GIRLS ALONG THE ROAD TO PERMANENT SUCCESS

$1500.00 WORTH OF SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE BEST SCHOOLS IN B.C.

AND

$500.00 in CASH PRIZES for bright and energetic young Canadians

GIRLS

1st Prize—One year's free tuition at the English Collegiate under refined and cultured English instructors, and a cash deposit to candidate's credit at the Merchants' Bank of Canada. Candidate must be over fifteen years of age.

2nd Prize—One year's free tuition at the Burrard College for Girls, and a cash deposit to candidate's credit at the Merchants' Bank of Canada. Candidates must be under fifteen years of age.

3rd Prize—One year's free tuition at Burrard College for Girls without a cash prize. Candidate must be under fifteen years of age.

4th Prize—Six months' course at the Success Business College, together with books. Candidate may be any age.

5th Prize—Six months' course at Success Business College without books. Candidate may be any age.

6th Prize—One year's course in Music at the B.C. Conservatory of Music, the "Chinook" to furnish all music and books. Candidate may be any age.

7th Prize—One year's course at the B.C. Conservatory of Music. Candidate may be any age.

BOYS

1st Prize—One year's free tuition for any boy under fifteen years at the English Collegiate, and a cash deposit to his credit at the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

2nd Prize—One year's free tuition for any boy under fifteen years at the English Collegiate without cash prize.

3rd Prize—Six months' course at the Success Business College, with books, and a cash deposit to candidate's credit at the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

4th Prize—Six months' course at Success Business College, books to be supplied by the "Chinook."

5th Prize—One year's course in Music at the B.C. Conservatory of Music, music and books to be supplied by the "Chinook."

6th Prize—One year's course in Music at the B.C. Conservatory of Music, without additional prize.

In addition all candidates will receive cash prizes in accordance to their industry. Scholarships transferable within families.

In all THIRTY PRIZES will be distributed.

YOUR WORK WILL BE PLEASANT AFTER SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT. READ THIS PAPER FROM COVER TO COVER, WATCH FOR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE, AND IF YOU ARE KEENLY INTERESTED CALL TODAY UPON THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINOOK" BETWEEN 9 AND 12 A.M., OR PHONE FAIRMONT 1874.

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

AN ANCIENT PROBLEM

AT the present time there is in the criminal courts in Vancouver the case of a man charged with stealing money from the company which employed him as a car conductor. The extent of his alleged defalcations are not given. But had he consistently stolen all the fares paid him during the past twelve months a very few hundred dollars would reimburse his employers for their loss.

Be that as it may, if the man has stolen then he should suffer the full penalty of the law. He should be doubly punished. First for taking the money and secondly for breaking a trust. If he has been a thief he alone does not suffer. His crime casts suspicion upon many of his brother conductors who are honest and capable men.

There is in British Columbia a fear that the enforcement of the law is not always carried out in an unbiased manner. Readers of this journal will remember that about one year ago about twenty B. C. E. R. Company employees—motormen and conductors—enraged at the fact that they had been swindled by the Canadian Home Investment Company, assaulted the elaborate offices of that concern with such force that within a few days after their visit, the company went into liquidation.

These men had each paid into this investment company from two to five hundred dollars. Of course they have received nothing so far out of the wreckage. The promoters were allowed to go scot free. No charge was brought against them. Similarly, other large concerns of a trust character have been taking the earnings of conductors, motormen and working men generally and have defaulted. The men have no recourse at law—at least past experience has proved it so.

There is much joy in heaven over the humble contributions of the widows' mite; on earth it would seem that there is gnashing of teeth, sorrow, misery and imprisonment for the widow's son who takes a mite which does not belong to him. In the world to come we are told that a certain type of rich man having duly reached the place of torment is glad to receive a drop of water placed to his lips by a Lazarus. But that scarcely justifies a condition which permits that same rich man on this earth rich meats, wines and silks, palaces and automobiles purchased with monies deliberately robbed from the pockets of helpless working men.

THE CALL OF THE LAND

MUNICIPAL School Inspector Graham has stated that since the opening of the night schools in South Vancouver there have been so many requests for a class in agriculture that the School Board has decided to secure the services of a competent instructor in scientific farming.

It will probably be arranged to install the department of agriculture at one of the schools in the district attached to which is a large area of school lands. Portions of the land will be brought under cultivation. Here, in the days to come, the instructor in agriculture will act as an assistant to nature in demonstrating the possibilities of British Columbia soil under scientific treatment.

That young men in a largely populated urban district such as South Vancouver should petition the School Board to open a night class for the study of agriculture is a matter of large significance.

In other provinces, while agriculture is taught in the public schools, the Provincial Governments go in for agricultural colleges. It is surprising that in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, where the land is accessible to all and where it is comparatively easy to make the land give up her harvests, that the governments should be at such pains to technically instruct young men and women in the science of agriculture while in British Columbia where the land question and the food problem is so difficult of solution, no hand is turned by the Provincial Government in opening up the land resources of the country to the settler or instructing the people in the science of tilling the land.

THE DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

DEPOSITORS in the ill-fated Dominion Trust Company are holding meetings with a view of having a thorough investigation of the affairs of the company. It is their hope to realize if possible one hundred cents on the dollar. There appears to be no law giving the claims of the depositors preference. Apparently the McBride-Bowser Government believes that if a working man deposits money with a trust company in this province, he becomes to some extent a partner in that trust company and is consequently responsible with the directors in the event of failure of the concern. In other words, the Provincial Government would make the depositor a partner in the company in the event of failure, but in the event of success, merely a mannikin getting one per cent. more for his money than if he had it in a chartered bank.

If the Dominion Trust depositors organize thoroughly and secure the services of an expert solicitor and one and all agree to stand together to the end, not only will they stand a better chance of getting all their money back but they will do much towards fastening the blame on the right parties and making the trust company business in British Columbia a mighty sight more respectable in the future.

A LEDGE SERMON

SAYS Colonel Lowery: "In dull times business men make a mistake by not advertising. They may save 10 to 17 cents a day by so doing, but lose dollars where they save cents. The people on the outside of the city do not care to deal with dead ones, who are too poor, niggardly, or bashful to put their names in the local paper, and buy their goods from live ones in other towns or in the east. It pays to keep a bold front, even if the sheriff is camping in your backyard. The world hates a coward in war, love or business."

WELCOMING THE BELGIANS

THE movement in favor of the settlement of Belgian farmers on Saskatchewan lands in the vicinity of Regina has now taken definite form. At a recent meeting of the Regina City council, the following motion was adopted: "That whereas it would appear probable that steps will be taken in the near future by the Dominion immigration authorities to provide for the location of Belgian refugees within the Dominion.

"And whereas it would appear that the neighborhood of Regina and the soil of the surrounding country is peculiarly suitable for the intensive farming methods pursued by the Belgians, and that a market exists for garden truck produce.

"Therefore be it resolved that the city commissioners be and are hereby instructed to represent to the authorities concerned, the claims of Regina and the surrounding country to consideration when the question is being dealt with."

BY THE WAY

TARIFFS PLAY strange tricks as the following from a Fraser Valley paper proves: "That Mr. Charles Sasseville, a C. P. R. conductor, who operates on the stub train which runs between Mission City and Huntingdon, has moved his residence from Huntingdon to Sumas, across the line—a distance of a few hundred years—and that Mr. Sasseville crossed the border into the States to save paying $435 duty on a new automobile recently won by his daughter in the Sumas News contest."

♣ ♣ ♣

SOUTH VANCOUVER wants annexation. That is a fact which cannot be disputed. The meeting Wednesday night at the Municipal Hall marked the opening of a new campaign for a Greater Vancouver and with the joint action of the citizens of Point Grey, Vancouver and South Vancouver, surely the Provincial Government will not further disregard the wishes of half of the population of the province of British Columbia.

♣ ♣ ♣

THERE WAS A MAN in South Vancouver who had a family of fourteen. It was in the pioneer days and the children all attended church. Following the christening of the youngest of the lot, the parson asked the father if he would not like to make some little subscription to the new church fund. "What," exclaimed the father, "do you want us to supply the congregation and build the church into the bargain?"

♣ ♣ ♣

MR. F. E. ELLIOTT, the former councillor, is off to the front. The people of South Vancouver will join in wishing Mr. Elliott God speed and a safe return. His absence will be much felt in South Vancouver, but the loss for the time being of a valuable citizen will be made up by the good which will come from the sterling example being set by Mr. Elliott.

HOORAY! THE original controversy re the Jingle Pot has vanished from off the slate and now the war is being carried on in the city as to whether it will be Old Glory or Union Jack coal. In the meantime the heavily laden wagons of one Bruce pass the office in ever increasing numbers.

♣ ♣ ♣

WITH THE ANNEXATION societies in the making and the announcement of Messrs. Lewis and Gold as to their respective candidatures, this winter in South Vancouver promises to give us some little excitement.

♣ ♣ ♣

MR. W. W. ROBERTSON is in the field for school trustee. He is a man of wide experience in school affairs and if he plays the part of trustee as well as he plays the fiddle, he will be a valuable man for South Vancouver.

♣ ♣ ♣

MR. J. H. BOWMAN, the architect, firmly believes that "England this day expects every man to do his duty." His only regret is that the son of last week was not born twenty years ago.

♣ ♣ ♣

HARBOR DEVELOPMENT on the North Arm is of more vital importance to the people of South Vancouver than all the present municipal questions combined. The development of the North Fraser Harbor will place South Vancouver definitely and permanently upon the map of the world.

$5.00 per Ton

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Our celebrated washed nut coal will remain at $5.00 per ton delivered, for the time being, although some of our local competitors have tried to secure some of the coal but have failed, this apparently speaks for itself.

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DOMINION TRUST COMPANY AFFAIRS

Wednesday night the depositors in the Dominion Trust Company, many from South Vancouver, gathered to discuss ways and means of protecting their interests. Following a lengthy discussion, during which many special interests, legal and otherwise, tried valiantly to sidetrack the main issue, an apparently satisfactory conclusion was reached when a committee of five depositors was appointed to interview persons relative to the appointment of a permanent liquidator by the depositors.

Vancouver financial men came in for considerable criticism at the hands of the depositors, this in view of attempts made by several concerns anxious to serve the depositors.

When the meeting opened, Mr. John Rankin, of the staff of the "Chinook," who is one of the depositors with a considerable sum at stake, occupied the chair. Mr. Rankin, in reporting the results of a previous meeting, said in part as follows:

"On Friday evening a very informal meeting of depositors was held in the lobby of the Dominion Trust Building. There appeared to be a general feeling among those present at that meeting that some action should be taken by the depositors with the view of securing their rights as one class of the creditors of the Dominion Trust Company, and with the view of finding out whether that feeling was shared by the depositors generally it was decided to call this meeting.

"As you are aware the present position of matters is this. A provisional liquidator, a Mr. Drayton, has been appointed by the Court and he will remain in office for about one month until a permanent liquidator is appointed. From paragraphs appearing in the newspapers it appears to have been arranged by these parties who have hitherto been represented in the Court proceedings that Mr. Drayton is to be made permanent liquidator, and what we have to consider here principally is—will our interests as depositors be sufficiently protected by the appointment of Mr. Drayton as permanent liquidator of the company?

"I was not present at the Court proceedings myself, but a lawyer friend who was present has mentioned a number of points that then arose that have given rise, in my mind at least, to some doubt as to whether our interests are really to be the first care of Mr. Drayton. It appears that when the matter was before the Court, counsel for the Dominion Company spent some hours in trying to convince the Court that the Dominion Company was not insolvent but that it only appeared to be so. We know that it is sufficiently insolvent for our purpose at present and likely to be for some time to come, but the real reason for Counsel for the Dominion Company taking up this position was in order to defeat the petition that was presented by a Mr. Maxton, an English creditor residing in France, and when once it appeared that that petition was to be disregarded, the Dominion Company directors, through their Counsel, at once agreed to Mr. Drayton's petition for a continuation of his appointment as Provisional Liquidator, and this is more remarkable when we take into account that Mr. Drayton's Counsel, Mr. Joe Martin, had hinted at the possibility of not only civil but criminal proceedings being taken against the Directors.

"What some of us are wondering at is why should the Directors be so willing to accept a liquidator who is thirsting to institute civil and criminal proceedings against them; but things appear to be more strange when we take into account that Sir Charles Tupper, who presented the petition at the instance of the English creditor, has been appointed by the Court as Joint-Counsel for Mr. Drayton, whose appointment Sir Charles Tupper had strongly opposed.

"To outsiders who are not familiar with the twists of procedure in the Courts, the whole proceedings, both before and since the trial, have the appearance of suggesting some deal between the directors on the one hand, the provisional liquidator on the other and the hostile petition that was lodged by Sir Charles Tupper, and what we depositors, who were not specially represented in Court want to know, is—if a deal took place, what provision has been made for the protection of our interests? Our claims as individuals may be small but to many of us these claims mean much more than the larger claims that were represented in court, for many of us had practically our all in the Dominion Trust. Our interest therefore is to us a very large one and we would be failing in our duty, not only to ourselves but to those dependent upon us, if we neglected to take every precaution to ensure that we depositors get at least a fair deal in this matter.

"So far as the Dominion Trust Company itself is concerned, we do not appear to have had even the appearance of a fair deal. I have always understood that since the new Trust Company Act came into force, Trust Companies were expected to keep 25 per cent. of the amount of their deposits on hand or in bank in a special account. If that had been done, the Dominion Company should have had about $230,000 lying in the bank, instead of which they were due to the bank an overdraft of $230,000. I have also understood that there were Government officials appointed to inspect the books of Trust Companies to see that these companies were doing what the law directed them to do, but apparently the Dominion Trust Company was considered so strong that it was above suspicion.

"The directors were paid by the Company not only for looking after their own interests as shareholders but for the interests of the depositors and creditors as well. That they have failed in their duty is obvious to everyone of us and they must now be prepared to face the consequences of their own neglect. They had the information or at least they were entitled to call for the information to show how the Company stood. We, as depositors, were not entitled to it and we were therefore at the directors' mercy, and what we depositors wish to be satisfied of beyond doubt is—is the Provisional Liquidator whom the Government organs tell us is to be appointed permanent liquidator, is he to have our interests as his first care or is he to endeavor to protect depositors and directors at the same time?

"Those of us who were present at Friday's meeting thought that if you agreed with us, it would be desirable to take some steps at least to satisfy

(Continued on Page 8)

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.

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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.

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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.

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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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I HEREBY GUARANTEE that all dental work performed by me will be absolutely painless. If the slightest twinge of pain is experienced by the patient no money need be paid to me, or if any has been paid, it will be instantly refunded.

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Coffee Week --- November 23-28

For This Week the B.C. ELECTRIC

WILL OFFER ELECTRIC COFFEE PERCOLATORS AT THE LOWEST PRICE FOR APPLIANCES OF THE STANDARD EVER QUOTED IN CANADA

During the week a joint demonstration of Nabob Brand Coffee and Electric Coffee Percolators will be held at grocery stores at all central points of the city and suburbs. Nabob Brand Coffee made in the Electric Percolator will be served to all and orders for Percolators at the special "Coffee Week" price may be placed. See advt. in Vancouver dailies as to locations of demonstrations in South Vancouver.

Electric Percolators make sufficient Coffee for an ordinary family at a cost of One Cent.

At "Coffee Week" price Electric Percolators are a most attractive offering for Xmas Gifts.

LORD ROBERTS: A Tribute

By Felix Penne

Vancouver possesses a fine, well equipped, efficient school which is named after Lord Roberts. It is just the sort of school the fine old soldier would have rejoiced to see and his bright eye would have twinkled on such a gathering as the 600 children who gathered in the hall of the school on Monday afternoon. The bright, of merry laughter but on Monday afternoon laughter was hushed, for the school flag was at half mast—every boy and girl knew that the gallant old soldier whose name the school bore had gone to his reward, that the King had lost a good soldier, the Empire a great patriot and the men who are now defending our country from a cruel foe, had lost a great leader—a good friend.

Sweetly swelled the song "O! Canada," sung by the fresh young voices in which could be detected more than usual feeling, and then Mr. Messenger introduced me to my audience, who looked at me with that intent interest which only children show—an interest that makes an audience of children so delightfully appreciative or so severely critical.

May I for the children of South Vancouver endeavor to tell in simple language "The Story of Lord Roberts" as I told it to the children at the Lord Roberts School?

My dear young friends—Today the flag of this school—the Lord Roberts School—is flying at half mast out of respect to the memory of the great soldier after whom the school is named, and who has just passed away. Lord Roberts is dead, he died in France, close to where the great battle is waging. He had gone there to see the Indian troops, for he was Commander in Chief of the over-seas soldiers, and he had great regard for the Indian troops. You see he was himself born in India and much of his great work was done in that wonderful country.

Lord Roberts is dead, and so we put the Union Jack, the flag he loved and fought for, at half mast. Why do we do this when a person dies? Well, when a man is conquered he has to lower his flag to the conqueror, who places his flag above it. When a man dies the flag is lowered to show he has been at last conquered—by death!

Lord Roberts was born in India on September 30, 1832. So you see he was a very old man. That fact we have seemed to forget for he was so bright, so active, so full of interest in the great Empire that we could hardly think of him as a man of 80. September the 30th I hope you will remember as Lord Robert's birthday and as that day comes round and the anniversary of the day he died comes round you should keep him in mind by hoisting the Union Jack with a wreath of flowers and on the day he died put the flag at half mast—with a laurel wreath in token of his many victories. Little Frederick Sleigh Roberts,—he was always a little chap—was small and delicate as a boy. So was Nelson. Like Nelson, Frederick Roberts had plenty of pluck, he thrashed a bully who insulted him, he mastered the language, Hindustanee, when it was necessary and all his life he showed earnestness, zeal, industry, steadiness, and he took such active exercise that he kept his wonderful activity to the end of his long life.

I am not going to attempt to tell you his wonderful story in a brief half hour. I can only tell you enough to excite your interest—I hope— and set you reading all about him.

Early in his military life in the Indian Mutiny, he saved the standard which had fallen into the enemy's hands, and so he won the Victoria Cross—that medal which is neither gold or silver, but only bronze, but is valued more than any other because it is given "for valour."

It was some few years after the Indian Mutiny I first saw Lord Roberts—I have seen him twice since then—a little bright, cheerful man—whose eyes seemed everywhere, smart and cheerful. I want you to read about his wonderful march to Cabul and to Kandahar. I want you to notice how, like Nelson, he made "duty" his watchword. He had grown old, and had well earned his rest when the Boer War broke out and he went to South Africa to conquer Cronje and prove that the British Empire must be kept victorious over all enemies.

The Late Lord Roberts

Boys and girls, this is the lesson Lord Roberts has left us. No matter what your work in life may be, keep well informed as to your duty, by sobriety, simple living, cleanliness and exercise keep your body "fit" for any arduous work you may have to do. Remember too that you owe love and duty to your country. You can show that love, do that duty by other ways than fighting. Be honest, kind, brave, industrious, patriotic and you will make your school proud of you, and you may well carry through life the proud memory that you were trained in a school which bore the name of a soldier, a brave man—Lord Roberts—known all the world over as "Gallant Bobs."

At the close of the address—which was listened to with rapt attention—the children sang the National Anthem.

Wm. Bartram, of the South Vancouver fire department, has resigned his position on the force to go and fight the cause of his country. He has joined the Army Service Corps.

Miss Maude Leone, at the Empress

The stork paid a visit this week to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowman, of Kingsway, near Central Park, and left a little son to brighten their home.

* * *

Utilis, the young ladies class of the Ruth Morton Memorial Church, gave a concert in the church on Tuesday evening. The programme was musical. Another interesting feature of the evening was the shadow pictures.

* * *

South Vancouver's committee of the Patriotic Guild, comprising a number of public spirited ladies, of whom Mrs. E. Campbell is convener, are engaged in making rounds of visits on families of soldiers of the municipality who have gone to the front. Their report shows the families very comfortable.

* * *

The annual sale of work by the Women's Association, assisted by the Girls' Club, will be held in Knox Church, Collingwood, on Friday, December 4.

* * *

The Young Peoples' Guild, of Knox Church, will meet for a social evening at Mr. Jas. Nelson's on Monday, November 23.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE

One of a family of Successful Colleges established throughout Canada

We have announced elsewhere in this edition of the Chinook, the inauguration of our great educational campaign. As stated there, we have purchased several Scholarships from The Success Business College, Ltd., and in order that our readers may have first hand information regarding this institution our representative has made a personal investigation of the school, its methods, etc.

The College hase recently moved from the excellent quarters it occupied on the top floor of the Harris Block, corner 10th Avenue and Main Street, to more spacious and better equipped premises on the ground floor of the same building—now known as Belvedere Court. The rooms have been planned to meet the exact requirements of such an institution. They are large, light, steam-heated, well ventilated and artistically decorated. The principal has informed us that persons competent to judge have frequently stated that without doubt they are the finest Business School premises in Western Canada. The equipment of the school throughout is in keeping with the splendid premises. The furniture is of quarter-oak. More than sixty of the best typewriters procurable are in daily use. Dictographs, multigraphs, adding machines and filing devices, etc., form part of the equipment.

This school is

One of a Chain of Schools

extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and located in such important centres as Amherst, N.S., Truro, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., Regina Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Estevan, Sask., Calgary, Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. Some idea of the size and importance of these schools may be gained from the fact that they use nearly 400 typewriters and have a yearly enrolment of over 2000 students.

A Strong Teaching Staff

Mr. E. Scott Eaton, B.A., the principal, comes from Nova Scotia. He is a graduate in Arts from Acadia University, a graduate of the Business Educator's Association of Canada, and holds an intermediate Chartered Accountant's Certificate. He was for two years director of the business department and vice-principal of the Union Commercial College, Charlottetown, P. E. Island; for one year principal of the business department of the Maritime Business College, Halifax, one of the largest and best business colleges in the Dominion; and for five years has been connected with the Alberta Business College, Edmonton, Alta., as director of the business department, and during the last three years as principal of the school. Prior to entering the teaching profession, Mr. Eaton was for some time employed as chief accountant by one of the large joint stock companies of Nova Scotia. His wide experience in teaching and actual business fits him in a high degree for the efficient training of young people for the practical duties of life. The thousands of his ex-students, who are today efficiently filling positions of trust, are the strongest recommendation this school can have.

Miss H. Howson, vice-principal and director of the shorthand department, is an Ontario Normal trained teacher, holding a professional certificate and is also a graduate of the Business Educator's Association of Canada. After four years' experience as a public school teacher she became principal of the shorthand department of the Peterboro Business College, which position she filled for five years with entire satisfaction, resigning to become vice-principal of the Garbutt Business College, Calgary. During her three years in Calgary, Miss Howson achieved a very marked success as director of the shorthand department and the fact that she is a member of the Vancouver staff is an assurance to the public that the local school is maintaining the same high standard for which all the schools of the class have become so noted.

All other members of the staff are required to be normal-trained and experienced teachers. The College does not believe in employing inexperienced and inefficient teachers.

A Remarkable Guraantee

The Success Business College is not doubtful as to their ability to accomplish definite results—hence they make a guarantee which so far as we know is not made by any other Business School in Canada. We quote:

"We absolutely guarantee that if, after you have paid us for one month's tuition, and have spent the month in attendance at the school, you are not satisfied with the instruction we are giving you, we will cheerfully and promptly refund your money.

'It is understood that this guarantee is good, not only for the first month that a student may be in attendance, but for any succeeding month."

A Word to our Readers

As previously stated, we have carefully investigated the standing and qualifications of the Success Business College, and we do not hesitate to recommend this institution to our readers as first-class in every respect.

If you cannot, because of circumstances, secure a classical education, you can surely become the possessor of a commercial education. There is scarcely a boy or girl who cannot procure a good business training. In youth the desperate need of some special equipment for life's battle is not always realized. Later in life, when the opportunity may have gone by, the one who has carelessly allowed his opportunity to pass unheeded will look back with bitter regret.

The day in which we live is demanding more and more, a good business and mental equipment, if we are to rise above the dead level of things. Do not let opportunity slip by you, grasp it while there is yet time.

How earnestly the parents of our boys and girls should covet for them a better chance in life, if possible, than they themselves had. A trained mind is a better endowment than uncounted dollars without it.

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.

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Free Delivery to all parts South Vancouver

Leaving our Store every Thursday and Friday morning at 9 a.m.

Price List mailed free on application

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Cor. of JOHN and 28TH AVE.

The Toymaker of Collingwood

"We're sweepin' the business right from under the bloody feet of the Germans," exclaimed the wire-haired Englishman. "Come along and I'll show you our factory."

Out on Wales Road, half way between Collingwood and the North Arm, we had met him. A couple of blocks away, across some vacant lots, was the factory, and presently we stood before it.

Surely if this man was a toymaker, this factory of his must also be a toy, we thought. It was so small that it was lost on the thirty-three foot lot which carried upon its shoulders as well a house, a barn, a shed and a garden which, judging from the butts of cabbages and the general remnants of a harvest, must have been intensively cultivated.

"Yes," said the owner of this tiny industry; "here is our factory. Not very large, indeed, but big enough for the present. A man who owns a store over there has promised to let us move into it. But this was the only property we had and we couldn't afford to pay rent."

It seemed strange that this ambitious chap should be forced to confine his industry to a shop which would scarcely make a decent kennel for a daschund. Yet it was so. And for miles around were many pieces of vacant property—there are many hundreds of acres of wild land in South Vancouver.

Within the place a man and a woman were at work at the tiniest carpenter's bench imaginable. The woman was the proprietor's wife. The only tools in evidence were draw-knives, saws, a hammer and an axe. On the floor in one corner were heaped pieces of timber of odd sizes and shapes which, we were informed, had been gathered from the wild land nearby, and in the opposite corner were samples of the finished product—a stout, high-headed hobby horse, a toy Belgian cart, a train of cars.

"In these times, you know, we must make a crust," said the toymaker. "And it comes pretty hard at times. Seventeen hours a day — that's all. But we're makin' a living and makin' it *honest*."

Seizing the stout limbed hobby by the off hind leg, he held it up to us. The barrel of the animal last summer supported the thick top of a fir tree. The neck and head was yesterday but a bit of kindling wood. The proud arched tail had one time been part of milady's muff as had also been the mane. There were leather trappings on the steed which had seen active service on the feet of the toymaker's son chasing a football at Carleton School.

"Fifty cents for this fellow," said the toymaker. "And it takes a good bit of time to make him. Fifty cents and there isn't much profit in Mr. Hobby Horse. But he's a stout fellow and he'll make a fine toy for some lad this Christmas and he ain't made in Germany."

A powerful locomotive was ditched in the corner and attached to it was a tender and a train of three cars. The toymaker picked the mogul up by the smoke stack and proudly explained the construction of a toy which sold at something like a dollar a dozen sets.

Then the toymaker took us into his house where, on the floor of the parlor were displayed many samples of the output of the factory. Some toys, he said, had been sold to Hudson's Bay Company, others had gone in a semi-finished state to the Local Council of Women who had them suitably painted and sold them wholesale about the city.

In mentioning this the toymaker paid a high compliment to Mrs. J. K. Unsworth, who had been of great assistance to him in his struggle for a market for his product.

Altogether it was a very remarkable little industrial concern we visited on that by-street back of Collingwood. The small house was well furnished and the housewife had not neglected her domestic duties by becoming for the time being a toy manufacturer. There was food in the larder and in the parlor "warehouse" was a neat little organ on the mantle of which were noticed hymn books and bibles, well worn.

"You see," said the toymaker; "we used to work at the building trade. I am a first-class cabinet maker — or was—in England. Here I was a carpenter and when we first came, I got lots of work and bought this little property. But during the past two years there was nothing for me to do. I got work on the municipality for a time. But this winter we faced starvation. For six solid weeks I had got only two days work on the streets. And when they started this rock breakin'. And you know that a Britisher don't like breakin' of stones and he don't like charity and so we turned into the toy trade. True we work seventeen hours a day and sometimes it's hard to get orders, but we're makin' a do of it and our business will grow."

"Hold on 'ere till I show you one of my own invention," said the toymaker, as we turned to leave the house. From a box he pulled out a great sheaf of flags. He threw them carelessly upon the table. They fell in all shapes and angles, but in a moment they came, as a result of a peculiar little attachment where weight and balance were considered, right side up. Again, he gathered them in his hands and threw them back on the table. Like magic the flags righted themselves.

"My own invention and if I had the money I'd patent it," said the toymaker. "It's the bloomin' old Union Jack and you can't keep him down. I sold Hudson's Bay———dozen of them. I thought the idear out in bed one night."

He gave us two or three of these little flags. Before me as I write, there is one upon the table. I take my pencil and tilt the tiny flag over. But it rights itself. I toss the flag to the floor and it lands with its colors in the air, right side up. I place the flag upon the palm of my hand and there it stands, proud as you might wish.

The toymaker of Collingwood unconsciously modelled that flag after himself. Take a good Johnnie Bull. Place him in whatever predicament you like and he'll always land right side up. The harder he falls the higher he bounces. Like the good old Union Jack, you can't keep him down.

—GEORGE M. MURRAY.

CANADIAN CEDAR LUMBER COMPANY IS ONLY SAW MILL RUNNING NOW

Financial Depression not yet heavy enough to lay off South Vancouver mill men.

One of the few industries in Greater Vancouver which is riding the stormy seas of finance without any apparent change in payroll or output is the Canadian Cedar Lumber Company, foot of Ontario Street, on the North Arm of the Fraser River.

Mr. Hamilton, of the Canadian Cedar Lumber Company, states that it is the intention of the company to live up to the slogan "Business as Usual." The concern employs a large number of men and is a valuable addition to the commercial and industrial life of South Vancouver.

Cashier Campbell, one of the old members of the staff of the concern, had the misfortune some time ago of meeting with an accident which sent him to the hospital with a broken leg.

COLLINGWOOD CHILDREN APPRECIATE THE APPLE SHOW

When Mr. J. Francis Bursill took the Collingwood children to the Apple Show, he asked them to write essays on the visit. Five complied with the request. Prizes have been given for the essays, from which we give some extracts.

Essay on "A Visit to the Apple Show," by James Rae, Carleton School:

"Through the kindness of Mr. Bursill a number of pupils, from the senior classes of Carleton School, met at Collingwood East Station, Saturday, November 7, 1914, to visit the Vancouver Apple Show.

"We arrived at Carrall Street Station and walked to the building. The place was beautifully decorated for the occasion. We walked round the hall and observed the various specimens of apples which came from all parts of British Columbia. There were also many kinds of canned and preserved fruits.

"Besides the different varieties of apples there were various kinds of fish, some of which were very large; all were found in and around British Columbia.

"J. Leckie & Co., of Vancouver, B.C. had a fine display of boots and shoes, which were made at their factory in Vancouver. I noticed some minerals which were also exhibited. We next proceeded upstairs where we recived some apples from Mr. James Findlay.

"We were then taken to the Colonial Theatre, on Granville Street, where we witnessed some pictures connected with the war. We arrived at Collingwood East Station about 6 p.m., after having spent a very pleasant afternoon."

James Rae's essay is really very good and it shows he keep his eyes open. The spelling is excellent and the writing clear. Ellen Massey writes a very good essay, but surely she should have made a better guess at the number of apples. My dear *Ellen, there were more than six hundred*—there were many thousands.

Little Kathleen Hussey writes a pretty essay for a little girl of nine. She has bright eyes and seems to see everything.

Bravo! children. You well deserve the books sent you and you shall have another treat soon.

J. E. ANDERSON, BUTCHER, NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

Old established Main Street Merchant Does Not Complain

Mr. J. E. Anderson, the Main Street butcher, is selling more meat across his counters this week than for many a day. He declares that business is not half so bad as it might be and that complaints from him must be few.

Mr. Anderson, of course, handles only the choicest meats and is a likeable gentleman. These two facts combine to counteract a possible falling off in trade.

FORWARD TO THE LAND SAYS MR. LANCASTER

Local Merchant Secures Tract at Port Moody

Mr. Lancaster, Twenty-fifth Ave., of the firm of Lancaster & Fox, is one of those young men in the community who have been fortunate in securing a tract of government land at Port Moody in a certain block *which was recently auctioned off.*

Mr. Lancaster paid the sum of five dollars an acre or thereabouts and will have to do homestead duties upon this farm. These duties he will be able to handle together with his large business at Twenty-fifth Avenue.

His example is one which might well be followed by many other young men in the community more in need of the producing value of thirty acres of land within gunshot of Vancouver than possibly Mr. Lancaster.

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We manufacture blocks of the highest possible standard, the very best materials only being used and in the DOMINION WOOD BLOCKS we believe we produce an article that has no equal.

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How Jack Gets Ready to Scrap

A hundred years ago warships were built of timber; but in those days cannon cast forth solid shot. Shells containing explosives were unknown. One modern high-explosive shell would have fired and utterly destroyed the finest and most stately of the old three-deckers.

Even today, the great danger which confronts any warship going into action is fire, and it is fire rather than aything else which must be guarded against.

Once a ship takes fire, she can no longer be fought to advantage, for men have to be called away from their guns to subdue the conflagration.

The great idea, therefore, in clearing for action is to discard everything that can ignite.

In the first place, the boats. A big, modern battleship has fifty or sixty thousand pounds worth of steam-launches, picket boats, and pull-boats on her upper deck.

Supposing she is at sea when war is declared. The moment that her wireless proclaims the fact of hostilities having commenced, overboard go all her boats. They are anchored to a buoy, and left. If the chance comes, they may be picked up again. If not—well, at any rate, no ship could go into action with boats.

Except in the very latest vessels, there is an immense quantity of wooden joinery and furniture in the ship. Most of the wooden partitions are moveable. All these—everything that is inflammable, except what is absolutely indispensable—are remorselessly cast to the fishes.

All the ordinary wooden ladders are replaced by wire, while fire-hose is laid everywhere, connected with the steam-pump, ready to flood any part of the ship.

While this is being done, the whole upper deck is cleared of everything moveable, so as to leave it absolutely free for the working of the guns. The next job is to rig the "splinter netting," which is heavy network designed to prevent burning splinters from falling on the men who are working the guns, or otherwise engaged.

Hatches are covered in. In war time there is only one hatch open by which crew or officers can reach the upper deck.

Below, stokers are busy getting up full head of steam.

Other men are posted at the doors of the water-tight compartments. There are two to three hundred of these compartments, making the whole hull into a sort of honeycomb.

Ammunition is hastily brought out from the shell-rooms and put in position, so as to be ready for the guns. Torpedoes, too, are prepared; while down in the flats the doctors and their assistants make everything ready to attend to the wounded.

All is controlled from the conning-tower, where the captain stands in a small fort with sides of twelve-inch steel, amid a maze of speaking tubes, telephones and bells.

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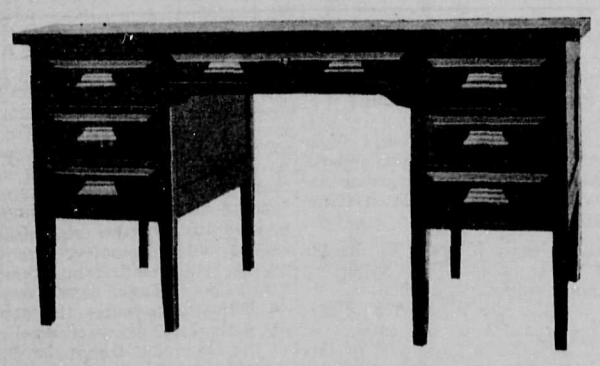
We carry at our Salesrooms a full line of the best type of Tungsten Lamps as noted above. Our prices are exceptionally low when the high standard of our lamps is considered.

Ask our clerk to demonstrate the difference between a Tungsten and Carbon Lamps, using the same amount of current.

B.C. Electric

Carrall and Hastings Streets — 1138 Granville Street (near Davie)



THE MARSTON SHOWCASE CO.

JOINERS AND CABINET MAKERS

3764 COMMERCIAL STREET

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GLADSTONE HOTEL

FIRST CLASS WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS — R. CURRY, Prop.

TERMINAL CITY IRON WORKS

1949 ALBERT ST. — TELEPHONE HIGH. 131

ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND FOUNDERS
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
FIRE HYDRANTS AND SPECIALS
REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

¶ *Where do we South Vancouver People EAT when we are Down Town?*

HE—I'd like to propose a little toast.
SHE—Nothin' doin' kid! Want a regular meal.
—Mich. "Gargoyle."

THAT IS JUST WHAT YOU GET WHEN YOU EAT AT THE PENDER CAFE

A REGULAR MEAL, 25c.

THE PENDER CAFE *Pender St. West*

Mrs. Campbell, of 45 Twenty-sixth Avenue East, entertained on Friday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock in honor of Mrs. Ireland.

The Ladies' Aid of Westminster Church, held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Crawford. Tea was served by the hostess.

LOCAL NOTES

Beaconsfield Presbyterian, Church, corner of Kaslo and 25th, was formally opened on Sunday the 15th inst. Dr. R. J. Wilson, of St. Andrew's, preached in the morning and Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon, of St. John's, in the evening. Mr. James Tait, organist of Knox Church, Collingwood, conducted the service of praise. On Monday a congregational social was held at which hearty congratulatory speeches were given by neighboring clergymen. The cosy little church was daintily decorated and was crowded to capacity on each occasion by appreciative and enthusiastic audiences. The building was erected by voluntary labor and is an evidence of the zeal and ability of Mr. Wm. Menzies, Mr. Burton and the people of the Beaconszeld district.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Dibbin, formerly of School Road, who have been pioneering in the Fort Fraser country, were visiting friends in Collingwood on Monday. They are on their way back to their homestead after a brief holiday trip to Seattle. Mr. Dibbin speaks well of the North and believes that in a few years it will develope into a prosperous section of the province.

* * *

The ladies of Ruth Morton Memorial Church are holding a series of rummage sales, which will close at Christmas. The sales take place on Saturdays at the corner of Twenty-sixth Avenue and Fraser Street.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, of Westminster Church, Rev. Mr. Craig, of Central Park, gave a very interesting address in the church on Tuesday evening on "Wanderings through South America."

KEELER SMILES AS CHRISTMAS APPROACHES

Fifteenth Avenue Florist finds that they will still buy Keeler flowers and bulbs.

Mr. Keeler, the florist at Fifteenth Avenue and Main Street, declares that his soil will raise just as good flowers and plants now as at any other time. In addition he finds that the lovers of good flowers patronize him today as in the past. Mr. Keeler believes that the great thing for British Columbia is land for the people. On the little plot which he has at Fifteenth Avenue, he does very well and he believes that if the young men of the land were instructed in the rudiments of horticulture and agriculture that British Columbia could be made the most productive land under the sun.

Great Lesson to Learn from Harbor Development

(Continued from Page 2)

"(2) The Industrial Facilities: These need not be located in proximity to the business or commercial centre of the city. In fact, they should be some distance therefrom, where the surrounding land values are such as to invite manufacturing and storage facilities. The function of such facilities is to provide for the handling of commodities required for manufacturing and industrial processes, and for the economical transfer of bulk cargoes or heavy products.

"The industrial functions of the great world-ports are of ever-increasing importance. Manufacturing and industrial interests are being concentrated in such centres as provide best terminal accommodation. The successful cities are those which have become depots where the world's crude materials are assembled, manufactured and sent broadcast as finished products.

Attraction of Industries

"When we reflect that the cost of transporting five tons by wagon will cover transportation of fifty tons by rail, or five hundred tons by water, we obtain some understanding why industrial firms are looking for locations with both rail and water transportation, and we begin to appreciate the fact that Seattle's harbor is Seattle's opportunity; that with cheap power in abundance, an inexhaustible supply of coal at her very gates, and the vast resources of its hinterland, all that remains to be done by Seattle, the gateway to Alaska and the Orient, is to adopt a comprehensive scheme for its development and to take the initial steps to carry out the project at the earliest moment possible.

"Seattle has at Harbor Island, and on both sides of the East and West Waterways, and also at Smith's Cove, extensive areas suitable for water-frontage, which can be so improved as to provide the best facilities for cargo business or general industries. When commerce offers there should be a perfect willingness for its reception. Otherwise it will go elsewhere. The leading ports of the world have retained their supremacy only by recognizing the principle of preparedness, and because of their willingness not alone to keep abreast of the times but, as well, ahead of them.

"The completion of the Panama Canal, the building of railways throughout the Northwest, including British Columbia, and the further development of Alaska, with its wealth and resources yet to be exploited, will but emphasize Seattle's important position.

Looking to the Future

"Nothing is more certain than a vast immigration from Europe will be brought to the Pacific Coast through the Panama Canal, and that it will cause a rapid increase in population all through the region west of the Rocky Mountains. Immigration will come mostly in large steamers, carrying not only immigrants, but also freight. Seattle now recognizes that it may become the metropolitan centre of this great westward movement, and the magnetic, as well as the strategic point in the inevitable struggle for world commerce.

"Of all the recommendations to be made by the Municipal Plans Commission, those concerning the improvement and development of Seattle's Harbor are of ranking importance. The increase in taxable wealth alone, aside from the income to be derived from the operation of the port, will more than pay interest charges on the bonds and retire the principle when due.

"Every judicious investment in harbor improvements should tend to decrease, rather than increase, the tax rate.

Progress and Development

"It is not necessary at once to provide all recommended facilities. It is essential, however, that a beginning be made. Effective steps for the development of Smith's Cove, Harbor Island and the Duwamish Waterway should be promptly taken. These, supplemented by the construction of Lake Washington Canal, and the reclamation of swamp and tide areas now constituting a nuisance, give assurance of Seattle's commercial supremacy.

"Dividends will follow improvements as soon as Seattle shall first have made the proper investment for her general upbuilding.

"The earnest attention of the careful reader of the above division of this report is particularly called to the imperative need of Seattle's improvement of her waterfront, and to the easily comprehended lessons of past and present harbor attainments elsewhere. In no other department of public interest does precedent stand for more. For a good many years city after city has stepped into the ranks of the enlightened bidders for a worthy share of the commerce of the world. Not one case can be cited in which failure has resulted from generous, well applied effort to push the utmost, all chances for notable improvement. Original outlays have been justified by satisfactory returns, encouraging still further drafts on the civic treasury and abundantly proving the substantiality of civic enterprise.

Which Will it Be?

"Some ports have been slow to recognize the force of a precedent so general as to almost constitute a law, but even they have gradually sought a place in the ambitious procession. If Seattle defers definite action in this regard, she will surely fall behind other competitors for the accumulation of world-wide trade which all the public works of the present and future, notably the Panama Canal, are sure to bring to the Pacific Coast. It cannot be otherwise. It then remains only with the people themselves to write the story of Seattle's future state and glory, or unimportance and defeat. The law of development is inexorable.

"The steps already taken to build the Dumamish Waterway and Lake Washington Canal are certainly in the right direction. But several years will pass before the public works can be fully utilized. Meantime, nothing has been effected towards the improvement of the waterfrontage or Elliott Bay, except the recent organization of the Port of Seattle. What is imperative is prompt initiation of such construction as will provide Seattle with adequate waterfront facilities on Elliott Bay. It cannot be too soon undertaken in order to assure the world of this remarkable city's undimished confidence in herself and of the future with her possibilities. Not only have natural position and environment given almost audible prophesy of the years to come but unlimited prediction can be hazarded as to what the mineral resources of the far north will bring to the port most accessible to their disposal and exchange."

Mr. W. W. Robertson
TEACHER OF VIOLIN

Open for few more pupils
Terms Moderate

4223 WINDSOR STREET
South Vancouver Phone Sey. 4284

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.

WILLOW HOSPITAL

Miss HALL and Miss WESTLEY, graduate nurses

CORNER OF BROADWAY and WILLOW
Patients Received from $15.00 Per Week
Phone Fairmont 2165

PANTAGES

Unequalled Vaudeville Means Pantage Vaudeville

E. D. Graham, Resident Manager
Phone Seymour 3406

ALL NEXT WEEK

LOTTIE MAYER'S
DIVING VENUSES
and
LAURIE ORDWAY
London's Pet Music Hall Artiste

Three shows daily 2.45, 7.20, 9.15
Admission—Matinees, 15c.; nights, 15c and 25c; boxes, 50c.

Corporation of the District of South Vancouver

RATEPAYERS TAKE NOTICE:—

That the Audit for the third quarter ended September 30th, 1914, is now complete, and any Ratepayer who wishes to scrutinize statement of same can do so by applying in person to the undersigned.

JAS. B. SPRINGFORD,
C.M.C.

ICELANDIC CONCERT ON MONDAY NIGHT

Icelandic Singing Society Hetla Will Give Entertainment in Aid of War Fund

Monday night, November 23, the Icelandic Singing Society Hetla will give a big concert at Ash Hall, corner of Fraser Street and Twenty-second Avenue, when it is expected that there will be a large attendance of South Vancouver people.

The hall has been graciously donated for the occasion by Mr. William Ash. There will be an elaborate musical programme and several speakers will be heard. Mr. W. Anderson will occupy the chair.

BORN

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowman, South Vancouver, at Collingwood, of a son.

THEATRICAL & MUSICAL

Empress Theatre

No stock leading woman ever appeared in Vancouver who, in so short a time, endeared themselves to the theatre-going public as Miss Maude Leone.

She possesses in strong degree not only genius of the highest order but also that sine qua non for the successfull actress the ability to impress that genius upon her auditors, or, to use the vernacular of the theatre, the ability to "get it over."

As an actress she is admired; as a woman she is loved and respected by all with whom she comes in contact. It is with pleasure that we announce her re-appearance at the Empress next week, fully recovered from the serious illness which necessitated her retirement for a space.

She will make her re-appearance in a role in which she has an established reputation, that of the London slavey, in Israel Zangwill's famous play, "Merely Mary Ann." This brilliant play which has a record for phenomenal runs in London and New York, provides for Miss Leone in the role of "Mary Ann," perhaps the most appealing and sympathy-attracting part in which she has ever appeared in this city, and we feel confident that her friends and admirers will pack the house not only for the opening night but for each successive performance.

"Merely Mary Ann" is a tale of London's Bohemia in which a poor little Cinderella of a slavey and a young composer are the principal figures. The author, Israel Zangwill, is the foremost Jewish name in present day literature, and his genius has found full expression in this his best dramatic work.

The plot is finely conceived, the characters splendidly drawn and the play in its entirety makes strong appeal to the best in man and womankind, impressing a moral of the strongest kind without preachment.

The piece has been kept in reserve for some time waiting for Miss Leone's return and it is confidently expected that she will score a big success in the title role.

Pantages Theatre

A treat for lovers of feminine beauty will be offered Pantages patrons next week for the headline feature is to be nothing less than Lottie Mayer and her Diving Venuses. This is undoubtedly the finest aquatic act in vaudeville and the girls in addition to being dreams of beauty both in face and figure are experts in all water sports, their diving into a shallow tank being one of the most thrilling performances ever presented on the local stage.

Big event number two will be the presence at Manager Graham's theatre of that tremendous British favorite, Laurie Ordway, the pet of the London music halls, who will offer her original imitations of the English slavey, the American soubrette and the English suffragette. In addition Miss Ordway will sing the latest popular patriotic selections. She has appeared here before with great success and is almost equally as popular in Vancouver as she is in her own dear London.

Other specially fine offerings will be Dewitt Young and Sister in their stunning act called "The College Boy Juggler"; Violet Neitz-Jack Phipps & Co., in their great comedy playlet "A Strenuous Daisy," and Davis & Walker in "A Lesson in Dancing."

There will be the usual fine showing of motion pictures and the bill as a whole will be fully up to the best Pantages standards.

Master McIvor Improves

The little son of Mr. M. McIvor, who has been seriously ill with appendicitis at the General Hospital, was brought home Monday in the automobile of Mr. S. K. Holten, of the Holton Grocery. The child is on the fair way to recovery.

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO MUDDY PAVEMENT

Authorities Allow Mud and Refuse to Gather on Wood Blocks Beyond 25th Avenue and Start Trouble

Many merchants on Main Street have expressed indignation that the authorities should allow the new block pavement to become so dirty. Mud has been allowed to gather on the surface of the pavement and to foot traffic it is not pleasant.

The feeling has been expressed that at little expense the pavement might be kept in a clean and sanitary condition similar to that portion of Main Street between Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh Avenues.

Musical Festival

A grand musical festival and band concert will be given in Knox Church, corner Joyce and School Road, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. The managers of the church have secured the services of the famous Silver Band of 35 instruments, connected with No. 1 Corps of the Salvation Army. There will be patriotic and other music. This feast of good things will be sure to attract a crowded house. Admission is free in order that everyone can come. A collection will be taken to defray expenses and to aid the church funds. The public is cordially invited.

Successful Entertainment

The South Vancouver Liberal Club entertained the members and their friends at a whist drive on Wednesday evening. About twenty couples sat down. Mrs. D. M. Stewart won the first prize for lady, and Mr. J. J. Fitzpatrick the first for gentleman. After the game refreshments were served and music indulged in. Councillor Winram presented the prizes and all voted it the best ever.

Anniversary Services

The anniversary services of the Mountain View Methodist Church will be held in the church next Sunday, November 22. Rev. G. K. Bradshaw, M.A., will preach in the morning and the Rev. R. Newton Powell in the evening.

The anniversary tea will be held on Friday evening. There will be a good programme and the Rev. Dr. Eber Crummy, of Wesley, will deliver an address.

Hastings and Gore Ave.

EMPRESS

Phone Sey. 3907

Lawrence & Sandusky, Lessees
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

Week commencing Monday Evening, November 23, 1914

MISS MAUDE LEONE
with
THE LAWRENCE STOCK COMPANY
In ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S celebrated play

MERELY MARY ANN

Prices 25c 50c — Matinees 25c any seat

FAIRMONT THEATRE
18th and Main Street

All the Latest and Best in Moving Pictures

DREAMLAND

H. H. DEAN, Proprietor
COR. TWENTY-SIXTH AVENUE AND MAIN STREET

FRIDAY—"TREY OF HEARTS"
SATURDAY—"PHANTOM LIGHT" (An Indian Legend
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 p.m.

Cedar Cottage Theatre

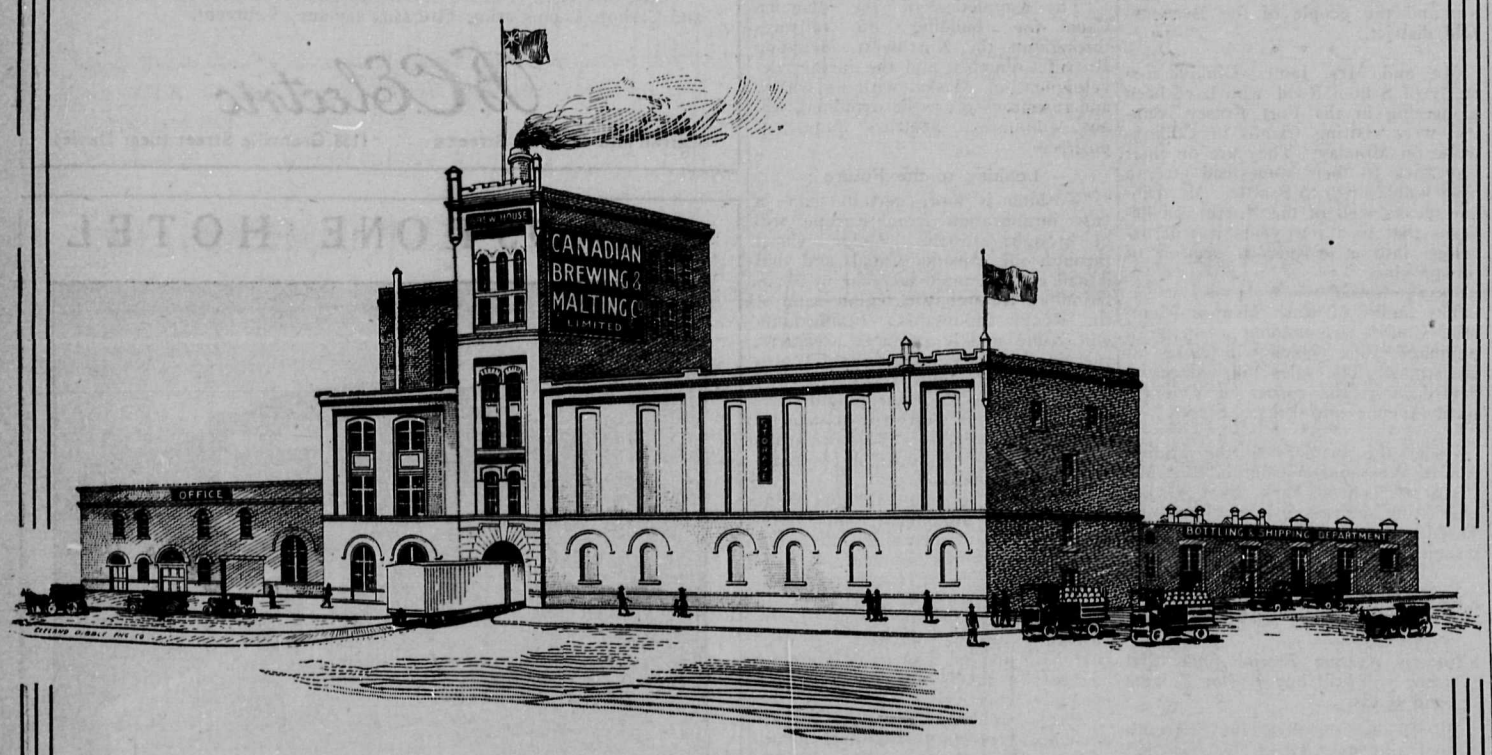
"THE HOUSE THAT PLEASES"
20th Avenue and Commercial Street
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2 to 5

We show the best, cleanest and most up to date pictures with a complete change daily.

COME AND SEE

Where Everybody Goes

AMOS YOUNG
Proprietor



A Vancouver Industry that believes in the Motto: "What's Made in B.C. Is Good Enough for Me" ---and Lives Up to it

They have paid out FOR WAGES in Vancouver over **$130,000** in the past year.

They have paid out about **$12,000** to the B.C. HOP GROWERS at Sardis and Agassiz.

They buy the greater part of their supplies in this province, except barley, which is not grown in sufficient quantities to supply them.

They are selling this year over 1,750,000 bottles of

Cascade Beer

BREWED AND BOTTLED IN VANCOUVER BY
VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

GET YOUR SUPPLIES FROM THE VANCOUVER LIQUOR DEALERS

DOMINION TRUST AFFAIRS

Toronto Paper Seems Anxious to Probe it to the Bottom

The following is an excerpt from the Toronto "Saturday Night," whose financial editor is devoting some attention to the Dominion Trust Company collapse:

"This is closely followed by the action of the Dominion Trust Company in seeking voluntary liquidation. It is said that the late W. R. Arnold carried life insurance to the extent of $420,000, and that a large part of this was made out in favor of the Dominion Trust Company. If the directors of Dominion Trust Company gave Mr. Arnold a free hand, they were also fully aware of the fact that he carried this extraordinary amount of life insurance, and they were fully informed as to just what the reasons were for the heavy risk. What the true situation may be as regards the assets of Dominion Trust Company, can only be conjectured, but it would seem that there is no use in trying to gloss matters over at this time. What the shareholders of Dominion Trust Company, and the public generally, is now entitled to, is a full statement as to the position the company is in. Why the Dominion Trust Company should embrace liquidation when its profits made for the year 1913 amounted to $621,000 needs a lot of explaining. This is gross profit, as set out in the annual report of the late managing director. What the net profit was is conjectural, but if it was earned at all, it must have either been disbursed in such a way that can be disclosed, or it was only a paper profit. It appears to be significant that the Vancouver courts recently took the loan reserve fund of the C.H.I.C. out of the hands of the Dominion Trust Company, and put it into possession of another corporation. There are debenture holders, mortgage holders and shareholders interested in the fate of the Dominion Trust Company, and they might as well have a frank statement as to how affairs are, as the facts will emerge sooner or later.

Mrs. H. C. Wood entertained at dinner on Monday evening at her home, 4478 Walden Street, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Clark, of Toronto, who were spending the week in Vancouver sight-seeing on their way to California to spend the winter.

Dominion Trust Company Affairs

(Continued from Page 4)

ourselves in regard to the points I have mentioned. It might be well that this meeting should appoint a small committee—say five members—to look after matters, to consult some strong and independent firm of solicitors, and should it be deemed necessary, we thought that steps should be taken to organize the depositors, not only here but in the other parts of the Dominion where the Dominion Trust Company had branches with the view of taking joint action. If you appoint a committee tonight, that committee would look into matters and report to another meeting to be called later, but it is for you to consider as to the ways and means of raising a fund which would enable that committee to consult lawyers and take whatever steps might appear necessary to organize the depositors generally.

Some Reliable Statistics Touching Upon Municipality

(Continued from Page 1)

water mains, etc., on Victoria Road, Main Street and other places was $13,495.64. According to Lewis's figures only about one-fifth of that amount should be allowed for "material and officials' salaries." But, as a matter of fact, the expenditure on material was $8,081.25 and for labor $5,414.39, without any allowance for officials' salaries.

* * *

Thus it will be seen that Lewis's figures are absolutely misleading, being ficticious. And if that is true of his figures, which can be correctly obtained from the auditor's report, what must be said about his insinuations and suggestions about last year's Voter's League councillors? whom he claimed he selected as honest, reliable, business men. What is Lewis's game anyway? Is it not disclosed in the concluding line of his invitation to the mass meeting he is calling for Friday night at Fraser Hall, "As there are no contractors supporting us, there will be a collection." 'Nuf said.