The Greater Vancouver Chinook

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Fire-Fly, the Candidate's Steed, Gives Interview to the Press

Big Sorrel Thoroughbred Owned by Up-lift Artist, Who Will be Candidate in Ward Nine, Vents Grievances

His name was Fire-Fly. He was a big tawny maned fellow and though his ribs shone like the riffles on a well polished wash-board, he had seen better days. He was a trifle over in front and he had a spavin and a ring bone, but his small flat bones told that he was from good stock, though now fallen upon evil days. He was thin, was Fire-Fly, so thin that you could hang your hat on his hips—so thin that a well forced chew of tobacco would pass right through him like a bullet.

He was short a shoe in front and limped perceptibly as by the cemetery at Mountain View he came at a forced trot under the line and whip of the candidate for municipal honors.

As for the candidate, he was mounted on the seat of a high cart, such a cart as one will see on the back concessions in Ontario during muddy weather, a sulky, some call the vehicle. The candidate wore a great coat of the same identical color as Fire-Fly's name. The coat, though pulled well round his lean person, failed to cover a pair of skinny knees, which formed an angle of forty-five degrees while either foot was extended out on the shafts of the cart.

Like all reformers of his ilk, the candidate's hair was long. His eyes were blue, bulging from sunken sockets. The mouth was allowed to hang—as did the lay rug—to facilitate, doubtless, the heaving of the candidate which was in unison with that of Fire-Fly, the scion of a race of Kentucky thoroughbreds.

Anon, the driver threw from the cart as the outfit turned into Fraser Street, sheets of printed paper which set forth that a meeting of ratepayers would be held somewhere and at some time when the candidate and others would make lengthy addresses on subjects dealing with ways and means of correcting the present system.

Before a store on Fraser Street the equipage drew up. The candidate stiffly climbed from his high seat, throwing the lines into the mud, he took a deep breath, bolstered himself up, and with an effort to overcome the hang-doggedness of his personality, and with something of the appearance of one who desires to do some deed and get it over with, he entered the doors of an establishment which carried a general line of groceries and provisions.

* * *

"Neigh, neigh," heaved Fire-Fly when his master had got inside. "Life is but an empty manger after all. Here am I, foaled of good parents, with the best blood of Kentucky in my veins, yet am I not down and out. Oh, but for the comforts of some poor stall and but for the sniff of one more peck of oats before I die!

"Would to heavens that I were out of politics and would to heavens that this man under whose whip I am forced to travel over muddy roads were also out of politics.

"My lot would have grass upon it if this man would but go to work. But neigh, neigh, neigh, it's a meeting here tonight and Cedar Cottage tomorrow night and Collingwood the next night. And I must haul him hither and thither and shiver in the cold while he inside makes coarse jests of reeve and council and does the up-lift stunt for the scores of working men who, like myself are hungry, but who unlike myself are not engaged at any work."

Again Fire-Fly heaved a great sigh, licked his nose, put the one lame foot forward and proceeded. "If I could but get some provender with which to stuff my poor lean hide, I willingly would cart this insufferable man about. But no oats and no hay and only a bit of straw gets on a horse's nerves. Of course, he told me this morning that this sort of thing wouldn't last long and that he would be elected to the council this year and that after that he would be able to get me a nice stall at the Municipal Hall. He even promised me when I balked on the hill yesterday that if I would consent to go on that he would try and sell me to the Municipal Hall after he was elected. He said that he could place his bones in an automobile and that he wouldn't have any use for me after he was elected, but I don't like these promises. Promises, promises, promises. Last year he promised that he would be good to me if he could get some graft. But he only got graft for a week or two and though I got a peck or two of oats then, I haven't had any since—only promises.

"I wish he would get out of that old league and get a job some place. Either that or get elected, because life is getting to be more of a burden as days go by.

"I heard him argue yesterday with a Jewish merchant who sells grain and hay and the merchant threw him out of the shop because he did not pay for the bale of straw he bought there for me the other day.

"Some times he stops on the road to talk to a good looking stranger who drives a big automobile. I used to shy at automobiles but I don't anymore. The man in the automobile was saying, 'I'll get them, I'll get the suckers, I'll get the grafters and hoosiers. You're with muh, ain't yuh,' and all such talk as this. I thought the swell fellow was smart at first, but I've sickened of him anymore for he's only a crank like my boss," so old Fire-Fly poured out his tail of woe.

Suddenly the angular figure of the proprietor of the outfit appeared in the door of the shop a short distance ahead of the number nine boot of a man was saying, "Vote for you? Pay me for that bag of potatoes you bought here last week and then come around and ask me for my vote!"

But the candidate was unabashed. He made a face at the shop-keeper, doubled up his thin stiff hands and shouted, "I stand for the good of the working man."

He again mounted to his exalted position on the cart, turned old Fire-Fly towards Bodwell Road and as they disappeared in the distance, the heavings of driver and horse were punctuated now and then by the waving of a thin arm which dropped along the wayside dodgers advertising the meeting which would only bring for poor Fire-Fly one more night of sorrow, hunger and tribulation.

Facts and Fancies

By "Observer"

Each week brings nearer the municipal elections and present indications point to a strenuous contest for the reeveship. What is the attraction? The welfare of the municipality? The honor of the position? Or the indemnity of $2,000? Whatever the attraction a plethora of candidates is promised, and there is a possibility of a "dark horse" coming into the field at the last moment, in the hope that among a multiplicity of candidates there may be a chance to slip into the coveted office. Yes, he ran before.

* * *

It is probable that the whole of the present council will seek re-election; because I believe the members of the council are all actuated by a desire to give the municipality the benefit of their precious experience. But, if they consider their own interests, or place personal comfort before the welfare of the municipality, I am inclined to think not one of the present council will run for office in January next. Because the coming year is going to be a troublous one. Members of the council know it already; and those courageous enough to face the trouble in store for next year's council deserve to be re-elected.

* * *

Personally I should not blame members of the present council if they decide to give someone else a chance to try their 'prentice hand at municipal administration. It is going to be a very thankless task. Money is bound to be scarce; a tax sale will be an absolute necessity; and the number of ratepayers looking to the council for relief, either in the form of work or groceries, will not be small. Some one may say I am a pessimist. My reply is that it is better to face facts than to deceive one's self by false hope.

* * *

What are the facts? That while South Vancouver and the other municipalities in Greater Vancouver have a glorious future—there can be no doubt about that—for the present they must be prepared to face hard times. The war in Europe, whether it ends soon or later, is going to affect the money market of the world for years to come. Consider for a moment what will be required by the countries involved, at the conclusion of the war, to rebuild towns and cities now destroyed, to re-establish industries now ruined and to equip new armies and navies? Where will the money come from? From the people who would otherwise invest money in the municipalities of Canada.

* * *

If I am right in my forecast it follows that for some years South Vancouver and other municipalities must be prepared to "live on themselves." Because it will be useless to expect to be able to borrow money from outside. That is the situation facing next year's council; and it is just as well that the ratepayers and candidates for municipal office should face it now.

* * *

I note that some of the candidates have already started to talk about "the municipalization of all works, establishment of factories and first consideration to the interests of the working man of the municipality." All such talk is gallery play and it stamps the men who advance such arguments at the present time as impractical politicians.

* * *

The men who compose the councils of Greater Vancouver during the next few years must be prepared to face increased taxation and continued money stringency. They must be prepared to face a big reduction in the assessment of property and in bor-

(Continued on Page 8)

DAVIE CARS RUN TO 52ND AVENUE

Next Monday (December 7th) the B. C. Electric will extend the service of its Davie Street cars to Main Street and 52nd Avenue. This extended run will be taken by every other car, those bearing even route numbers being used for the purpose. A special sign will be placed on these cars consisting of the yellow background ordinarily used for the Davie Street line with a red circle designating the special run. The Davie Street cars bearing odd route numbers will run to 25th Avenue as usual.

On the same date an alteration will be made in the service on Bodwell Road. On weekdays cars on this line will run from 6.35 to 10.04 a.m. and 2.54 to 7.38 p.m. On Saturdays the morning service will be the same as on week days, but in the afternoon a service will be given from 2.54 to 11.30 p.m. The Sunday service on the Bodwell Road line will be from noon to 8.30 p.m. In planning the new schedule arrangements have been made to time all Bodwell Road cars so as to meet the Davie Street cars at 25th Avenue.

FANCY DRESS AT COLLINGWOOD

The Fancy Dress Dance which Mr. Sam Williams and Mr. Murray gave at the Bursill Institute was a great success. The hall was "pretty as a picture," gay with flags and the new Scots have added much to the comfort of the place. Refreshments were served. Many costumes were charming. The company included Mrs. Guyer, Miss Jessie Sutherland (Wild West), Mr. Bert Kent (Uncle Sam), Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Leo Morris, Mr. W. H. Draper, Miss Dot Stubbs (Night), Miss Mona Stubbs (Snow), Miss Nora Vandott (Nurse), Mr. H. Guiver (Gondolier), Mr. Sam Williams (Pierot), Mrs. H. Guiver (Snow Queen), Mr. Hitchin (Pierot); there were many others equally charming. The music was excellent and the whole affair much enjoyed. There is a pleasant social dance at the institute every Thursday and Miss Grace Goddard is making splendid progress with her class of children who are learning "Folk Dances."

Livies Orchestra plays at Collingwood.

Cedar Cottage Snapshots

"King and Empire" was the subject of an illustrated lecture given at Robson Memorial Church under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society on Thursday evening of this week, by the Rev. R. Hughes. Rev. Hughes having recently visited Belgium and other scenes where the clash of nations is now going on, was able to put more than ordinary interest into his patriotic address, which was heard by a large and appreciative audience.

* * *

A Debating Society, which promises high class entertainment for the thinking people of Cedar Cottage, has been formed by local talent found in Robson Memorial Church, meetings to be held every two weeks in the church. Mr. Parker has been elected president, and Mr. Ralph Spooner secretary. The subject of this week's debate was: "Resolved, "That heredity has greater influence on life than environment," while other subjects of equal interest are on docket for discussion in the near future.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Cedar Cottage Political Equality League, Miss McWhinnie gave at her residence on 35th Avenue a very successful tea and entertainment last week. Everybody had a jolly good time and the collection taken in Sweet Charity's name was a substantial one. The Political Equality League have been able to temporarily relieve with their good fund several cases of distress in South Vancouver and are working hard to increase their funds.

* * *

On Monday of this week the lunch room at Lord Selkirk School was opened, and a wholesome hot lunch served to about 150 pupils. Those who could afford it paid five cents for a nutritious bowl of soup, bread, meat stew, and a delicious cup of cocoa, while the children without money received and appreciated the same good food. Mrs. McPhie supervised the inauguration of this excellent enterprise, and by her wise management was able to materially assist in setting the wheels of the lunch room successfully in motion.

* * *

The whist drive held in the rooms of Ward 2 Conservative Club on Friday evening of last week was an event enjoyed by about 50 guests, and was a great success socially and financially. After the game was finished and the prizes distributed there was an entertaining musical program, an address by Mr. R. C. Hodgson, and refreshments.

* * *

Mr. Anderson, of Kamloops, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bell.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson spent several days in Chilliwack last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Carr, of Fleming Street, have gone to Nanaimo where they will probably remain for several months.

* * *

Mr. Fred Leighton has rented his Kitsilano residence and with his wife and family will spend the winter months at his mother's home on Welwyn Street.

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The regular monthly meeting of the Women Voters' Association of South Vancouver was held on Friday the 27th at the home of Mrs. D. Wood, on 34th Avenue, with a splendid attendance of members and friends. After the business of the meeting was transacted, there were excellent addresss, on the subject of Domestic Science in the schools, given by Mrs. Arkley Martin and Miss Allen of the Domestic Science Department of South Vancouver schools. A feature of the meeting was the hearty endorsement by the league of Mrs. Wood as a candidate at the coming election for position of school trustee. Much enthusiasm was shown in her behalf by the large number of women present which will doubtless spread throughout the community. Every woman voter will support Mrs. Wood and it is confidently expected that most of the men also will cast their vote in her favor, since in her is found every qualification necessary for an ideal number of the school board.

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The residence formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kidd on 23rd Avenue will be used as the manse for Rev. Miller who, with his family, has recently arrived from Agassiz, to take charge of the Cedar Cottage Presbyterian Church.

PORTLAND PRINTING COSTS LOCAL MERCHANTS TROUBLE AND ANXIETY

Though South Vancouver merchants usually are patriotic and buy their goods right in the community there are times when the best of us stray from the paths of virtue. Last week one of our friends decided to have some large posters printed. The order was placed in Portland, Oregon, if you please. Of course the merchant got a shade cheaper price over there as the Portland printers are harder up than the local men, and need the money. The poke came in when an effort was made to take the posters across the line. Here the customs officer stepped in and charged some $16.00 duty on the consignment. Moral—Buy here, it costs less and does most good. That $16.00 tariff duty would have paid for a similar number of posters printed in any shop in Greater Vancouver.

W. W. Robertson for School Trustee

Mr. W. W. Robertson, the well-known violinist and business man has definitely announced his intention to run for the School Board this year.

South Hill Liberals Meet

South Hill Liberals met Tuesday night at the Municipal Hall for the transaction of routine business.

Hillcrest Liberal Association Latest Link in Local Democracy

Association Formed at Sixteenth Avenue and Main Street, When New Club is Given Name and Residence

Politics are being discussed with much vigor throughout South Vancouver and here and there political clubs and associations are springing up. At Sixteenth Avenue and Main Street, in the Hillcrest district, a Liberal association was organized on Tuesday of this week when a large meeting was held in the offices of Messrs. Chandler and Patterson.

Suitable premises will be taken by the new club on Main Street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Avenues, on the west side of the street.

One of the outstanding features of the formation of the new club is that there were present at the organizing meeting at least three men who made public statements to the effect that heretofore they had never cast anything but a Conservative vote. They expressed themselves, however, as being tired of the McBride Government and its fruits. On the question of Federal politics, granted that Sir Robert Borden was possibly doing his best, they declared that unless Sir Robert would lower the tariff on food stuffs, that they would vote against him. They stated that the people of South Vancouver reduced to poverty by the fostering of a policy of non-production by McBride, were being further bled by the Federal Government which stated that they had to render thirty per cent. of what they were forced to pay for foodstuffs in the form of a tariff which was only beneficial to a few big corporations in eastern Canada.

The following report of the meeting appeared in the Vancouver press:

That Liberalism is in a healthy condition in the City of Vancouver and surrounding municipalities, was indicated last evening, when an enthusiastic meeting was held in the offices of Messrs. Patterson and Chandler, Sixteenth Avenue and Main St., for the purpose of forming a Liberal Association. The office was crowded and after some discussion it was decided to form an association under the name of the Hillcrest Liberal Association of South Vancouver. Everyone present joined, and it is expected that soon the association will have a membership list that will equal any in Vancouver. Suitable club rooms will be established on Main Street, and it is expected that the next meeting will be held there.

Discussion centred on the "Back to the Land" movement. Several of the members pointed out the necessity of a sensible land policy, and the land policy advocated by the "Sun," was heartily endorsed. The meeting also expressed its appreciation of the "Sun," with regard to putting the land question before the people. Several of the members also attacked the Canadian Banking Act, and also the government's position in connection with the Dominion Trust Company's depositors.

Officers were elected for the year as follows: Hon. president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; president, Mr. H. Patterson; vice-president, Mr. E. Bigelow; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. Preston; executive committee, Messrs. W. Gale, F. F. Johnston, R. McCuaig, H. Harper, C. F. Edwards, W. H. Moore, H. Haley, A. Cline and M. Macdonald; delegates to the South Vancouver central executive, Messrs. H. Patterson, R. Preston, W. Gale, Peter McCuaig, F. F. Johnston and C. F. Edwards.

LAURIER LIBERAL CLUB FOR THE FRASER SLOPE

Will be Organized Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9, at 56th Avenue East

The name of that great statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will be perpetuated in the formation of a political association in the Fifty-sixth Avenue district when the Liberals will gather Wednesday night next at the home of Mr. James Robertson, 120 Fifty-sixth Avenue East.

Liberals residing in the community have expressed the wish that the new club shall be named after Sir Wilfrid himself.

The policy will be put forward at the next meeting of the South Vancouver Liberals to give the name of a great Liberal statesman to each of the new associations throughout the district.

Thus we may have such names as these for new bodies to be organized in the years to come: The Cobden Liberal Association, the Lloyd-George Liberal Association, the Asquith Liberal Association, the Fielding Liberal Club, the Oliver Mowat Liberal Association, the Tom Greenley Liberal Association or the Gladstone Club.

And don't forget the G. M. Murray Club.

Bravo! Felix Penne

You have clearly proved that Vancouver is no place for such disloyal unpatriotic "hobos" as disgraced the Colonial Theatre a week or two ago. On Sunday night Mr. J. Francis Bursill, better known as "Felix Penne," our own Collingwood patriot, had the Colonial Theatre—result, a masterly address by Donald Downie—a splendid tribute to Lord Roberts by Prof Alexander—fine violin solo by Mr. Chas Ward—wonderfully clever song by Miss Redfern, a crowded, delightful patriotic audience and a nice little sum for the new Scots of the Collingwood Library—Bravo Collingwood.

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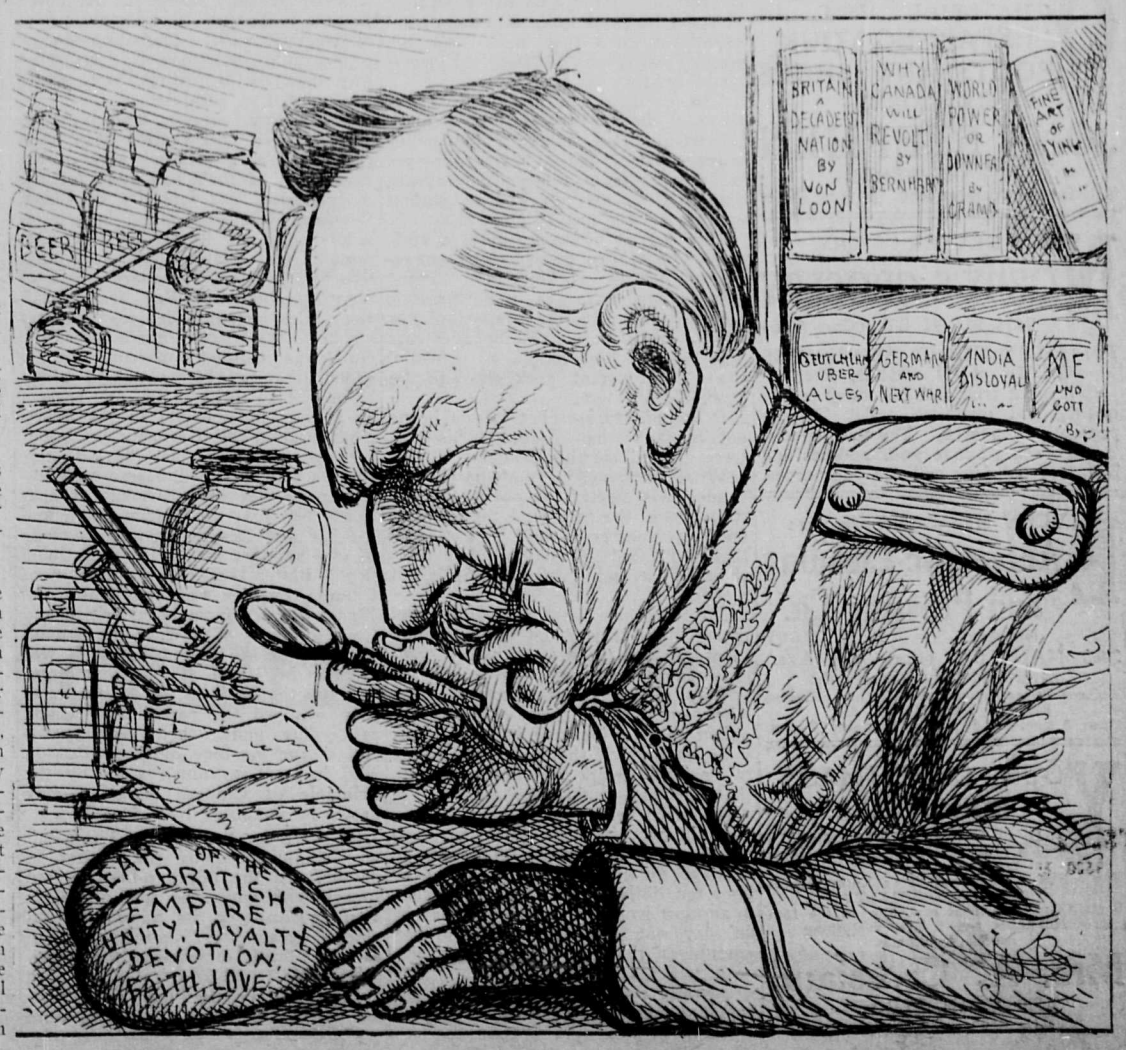
It will be remembered by many that on two occasions the Women's Musical Club of Vancouver have given a concert at the Collingwood Institute. Mr. J. Francis Bursill has received a letter from Mrs. Akhurst saying that the Women's Musical Club will again come to Collingwood early in the new year. A great treat may be looked forward to as the club always gives a fine programme, splendidly interpreted.

KNOTTY PROBLEM FOR EMPEROR WILLIAM



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The Bonnie Purple Heather

Sandy thinks He sees guid times in store for British Columby efter the next eleckshun

Weel freens, here we are again. It's twa weeks noo sin last I wrote an' in the meantime lots o' history has been made.

It's no' my intenshun tae refer tae the war in this story—yaer opeenyins are pretty weel like my ain, an' it wud serve nae usefu' purpose referrin' tae it here.

War's abroad an' in a short time we'll be haen war here—if we hinna got it a'ready.

I've nae doobt yaell a' be followin' the daens o' the various cooncils in their attempt tae cope wi' the poverty an' distress we hae richt here in the so-ca'd "Gairden o' Canada."

Poverty, did I say—yea, verily, as the minister wud say—poverty wi' a capital P. There's lots o' folks silent on the subjeck, hooever, vainly huggin' the idea that by tryin' tae hush things up they'll be enabled tae keep up the price o' the real estate they were stung for in the boom times.

The suner they get that fuleish idea oot their mind the better it'll be for themsels an' the puir folk who at the present time are peyin' through the stumick for the robbery that went on in years gone by.

While the cooncils are tryin' in their ain wey tae relieve the situashun tae the best o' their ability or disability—it's realized by yin an' a' that even what they're daen is a fleabite tae what rightly should be done tae preserve the manhood an' womanhood o' this city.

By the wey the cuttin' o' wages o' city officials, polismen an' firemen, in my opeenyin, is naethin' less than a darned, dirty, mean eleckshun dodge; hooever, frae what I can see, it's mare than likely tae act like a boomerang.

For the sake o' a paltry twa or three hunder dollars, they set aboot stirrin' up strife among the civil servants, in the hope that by so doin' they'll catch the votes o' some o' they disgruntled ratepayers who at a' times hae a speerited animosity agin city officials in general. Hooever, I've nae doobt the firemen an' polismen 'll tak their ain wey o' settlin' that, an' jist you watch if some day the ratepayers dinna regret the rotten, miserable, mean action taken by the city faithers. If the twa heavenly twins owre in Victoria had hae done it I wud hae had nothing tae say—they fellies are liable tae dae onything—except the richt thing.

Hooever, straws show hoo the win' blaws, an' while wan can hardly realise that Hogmanay is only twa or three weeks off—the fact o' the activity o' the aforemenshuned civic rulers wud let yae ken that the eleckshuns are near at haund.

Frae what can be learned in conversashun, signs are that we're gaun tae hae the usual excitement up here in Sooth Vancoover. If the Germans intend tae tak warlike steps agin Sooth Vancoover, they had better leave off until the eleckshuns are owre, for if they should happen tae appear when an eleckshun meetin' wis skalin'—weel we'd gie them some o' their barbarism back again.

As usual, I expect we'll be treated tae a hale lot o' talk aboot the extravagance o' the cooncil in regaird tae this thing an' the ither thing, an' the fellies wi' the big chunks o' unproductive real estate 'll be busy explainin' tae the workin' man hoo that his taxes are faur owre high an' that if they were reduced he wud be faur better off an' a lot mare d——d nonsense o' that sort.

I've heard it often said by some o' they soshylist an' labor fellies that the workin' man's worst enemy wis himsel—an' I've often thocht mysel, though I hae nae use for the dividin' up idea, that they werna faur wrang.

Yaell a' remember that some o' the maist ardent Gold supporters o' last year were workin' men. The main plank o' Gold's platform wis the rescindin' o' the contract for the pavin' o' Main Street .

While a'most everybody could unnerstaun Mr. Gold's opposishun in regaird tae pavin' o' Main Street—yet it seemed tae me a'thegither strange hoo the workin' men in general, an' especially them that looked tae the cooncil for providin' them wi' work, could support his candidature.

The candidate in his ain wey telt them o' the expense o' the scheme—the tremendous amount o' money involved—but I never heard him yet tell his audience o' the insignificant amount that wud be peyed in taxation by the workin' men in general.

Hooever at eleckshun time a curious kin' o' feelin' pervades the atmosphere, an' the workin' men, carried awa by flowery speech, make themsels believe that economy practised in holdin' back necessary improvements wud be the best means o' providin' them wi' constant work through the year.

It soonds curious but it wis borne oot in faet when Gold an' his pals were elected tae the cooncil.

What happened? Immediately the cooncil wis elected the pavin' job wis stopped an' the men hied themsels up tae the municeepal hall. The men that had voted for Gold an' less taxashun had actually voted themsels oot o' a job.

Noo I've nae doobt the same argyments 'll be trotted oot in the comin' campaign, an' the workin' men in general should be wary.

Why should the ratepayers, those who own a paltry thirty-three fit lot, object tae an increase in their rates if by so doin' it should be the means o' providin' work in improvements that itherwise wudna be done.

It's often been a conundrum tae me why the workin' man should mak sic a kick at an increase o' fifty cents or a dollar on an average tax bill o' aboot ten dollars, when yae think that in another wey he's bein' taxed, day in an' day oot, easily three times that amount on the very necessaries o' life—an' never says a word.

Dae yae ever realize that hardly an' article comes in the hoose in the shape o' eatables withoot haen tae pey a tax on it.

While the province has been boosted the world owre as bein' the Gairden o' Canada, the fact remains that we import twice as much as we produce tae provide us wi' oor common everyday wants.

While they talk o' the rich Fraser Valley an' a' the ither valleys in the haunds o' the speculators, it wud seem as if they were owre rich tae mak use o' in the common, maitter-o'-fact wey o' producin' oor daily wants.

As I said a'ready, a'most everything we eat has tae be imported an' yet we hae tae pey a tax on them.

I've often wondered why the workin' men o' this province should remain silent in face o' sic a rotten condeeshun o' things.

The cooncils can only provide work up tae the limit o' their resources, which is peyed for by the ratepayers in taxation.

Here we hae a government that collects taxes on food, clothin', machinery, an' almost everything we need for oor daily wants an' in the promoshun o' industry. The Heavenly Twins owre at Victoria again draw immense rentals frae timber, fishin', minin' an' ither licenses. The huge natural resources that yince belonged tae the province hae been ruthlessly squandered in order, as Bowser said, "that the speculators should get a chance."

We as workin' men are peyin' taxes on oor daily bread—an' we get absolutely naethin' in return—if we except the honor o' haen sic a nice pair o' gentlemen sich as McBride an' Bowser workin (?) for us.

At a time like this when Vancoover is in a state o' bankruptcy, the premier comes an' tells us tae "hae confidence."

I dinna think there's anither place in the whole wide world where sic a condeeshun o' things wud be allooed tae prevail as we hae richt here in Vancoover.

They say this depression has been caused by the war. RATS! The war has been a Godsend tae they fellies in helpin' tae cover up the stinkin' mess they hae been responsible for puttin' the province in.

Hooever, I shouldna pit it that wey, either. For it wis the same workin' men that voted themsels oot o' a job in Sooth Vancoover that voted McBride an' his piratical crew intae office.

Comin' events cast their large shadows afore, an' it's gettin' plain that the folk are beginnin' tae wauken up an' commencin' tae realize that they can only chenge the condeeshun they are now in by sendin' they beggars aboot their bizness.

Let us a' hope that the object lesson we're gettin' in Vancoover the noo 'll mak us vow that when the time comes—an' O let it be soon—we'll wipe the blot oft the face o' fair British Columby in allowin' sic a pair o' political misfits, as McBride an' Bowser are, tae any longer represent us.

Wi' the Kaiser an' his gang under lock an' key an' Dickie an' Wullie stowed awa in some undiscovered corner o' the earth—Gee whiz! oor cup o' happiness wud be fu'.

Yours through the heather,

SANDY MACPHERSON.

Japan and the War

Why Japan Welcomes Participation in the Present World Conflict

By E. BRUCE MITFORD, F.R.G.S.

Germany has professed to regard as unnatural the alliance of what the Kaiser once named "The Yellow Peril" with the European powers arrayed against her. Apart from the fact that another "scrap of paper," to which both Japan and Great Britain were signatories, demanded the former's intervention, Mr. Mitford here shows how Germany's eastern policy has justified Japan in welcoming an opportunity for retribution.

Nearly two decades ago, the War Lord of Europe launched his "mailed fist" aginst helpless China—in chastisement for the murder of two German missionaries. Not content with this exploit, he went out of his way to add insult to injury he had previously inflicted upon Japan. It was chaaracteristic of German statecraft to make two enemies where one might have sufficed. Today this same characteristic, largely displayed, seems destined to bring to ruin the whole edifice of "blood and iron." In the Far East, at all events, where the methods of its upbuilding were the most flagrant of all, the process of dissolution promises to be both rapid and complete.

Since 1895, the Kaiser has been, to an extent which only those who have lived among them can realize, the bete noire of the Japanese. In that year, by the instrument cynically called the "Peace" of Shimonoseki, three European Powers combined to inflict on the Island Empire a grievous and bitter wrong. By force of arms, and at considerable loss, Japan had won from China the great fortress of Port Arthur—in Japanese eyes, the chief fruit of the war undertaken by the Mikado's government to rebut for ever the Chinese claim to the suzerainty of Korea. Japan proposed, but Germany disposed. Of that unholy coalition which robbed her of the sweets of victory, Germany is believed to have been the moving spirit. Any power posted at Port Arthur (it was urged by the interveners) would constitute a menace to Chinese independence too strong to be permitted. Such was the "friendly advice" of the Three Powers to Tokyo. The Japanese people seethed with indignation—below the surface; but there was no other way than that to which force majeure pointed so ruthlessly.

The policy which underlay the Three-Power Intervention was soon revealed. Within three years of the expression of their solicitude for the independence and integrity of China, Germany had established herself at Kiao-chau, and Russia at Port Arthur. Great Britain, too, secured a lease of nearly 300 square miles of territory about the Bay of Wei-hai-wei. This last, intended as a counter stroke to the Russian move across the Gulf, was justified apparently on the ground that two blacks make a white. It proved as futile in the one respect as it was indefensible in the other. Both Russia and Germany set about the conversion of their "leased" territories into fortified bases, with every suggestion of permanent occupation. The best use Britain could find for her new possession was to make of it a summer station for her China fleet. Better than the fortification of Chinese territory was the alliance with Japan. Better from both British and Chinese points of view, to the wounded spirit of the Island Power it was as balm in Gilead. Up to that moment, the thoughts of the Japanese, as they watched the partition of China proceeding under their very eyes—and at the instance of those Powers who had set so much store by the principle of Chinese integrity—may better be imagined than described.

So much for the injury. The insult was administered by the Kaiser in person. In the never-to-be-forgotten speech with which he sped the German squadron on its mission of divine vengeance to Kiao-chau, Japan was specifically included as the appropriate object of European enmity. In swollen periods the War Lord invited the whole Western world to unite against a common foe. Civilization sttod in danger from the Yellow race. No one supposed that China was capable of imperilling the safety of the West. Assuredly, the Kaiser did not. It was at Japan that he meant to strike. So the Land of the Rising Sun was labelled "Enemy of Christendom."

Thus did the Kaiser, by blatant invocation of the "Yellow Peril," seek to compass the destruction of the Power he had already wronged. To such a project there could have been, at the time, no more effective retort than the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. But it was not the only one. The Oriental, if slow, is thorough in his revenge. His mills—like God's—grind in the end exceedingly small.

In a statement made by Baron Kato in the Japanese Diet on September 5, it was made clear that Great Britain had requested Japan's assistance, in the Far Eastern theatre, under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. With that invitation Japan willingly complied as, indeed, she was bound to do. The terms of the Treaty of 1905 have reference to "the regions of Eastern Asia and of India," and the two contracting parties bind themselves to take action in agreement for the maintenance of their interests in those regions.

Though Japan's participation in the Great War was clearly a matter of duty, it must have been with peculiar pleasure that her statesmen listened to the call. That it should fall to the Power who had suffered both insult and injury at Germany's hands to pull down the edifice of that Power's ambition in the Far East is quite in accordance with the fitness of things. With a fine sense of "poetic justice," the Note handed to the German Ambassador in Tokyo was couched in terms almost identical with those of Germany's Note to Japan in 1895—the same expressions of solicitude for China's integrity; the same friendly tendering of "advice." For the Kaiser it must have been a bitter pill that the "Yellow and heathen" Power against whom he sought in 1897 to rouse the Western world, should be uniting with other Christian nations to render for ever impossible the plan of a Prussian hegemony. For all that, it is permissible to hope that the keen humor which underlay the Japanese Note was altogether lost on the heavy intellects at the Wilhelmstrasse.

The masterstroke of Japanese policy followed hard on the heels of the ultimatum. It was the announcement that Kiao-chau, after its capture from Germany, was to be restored to China. The effects were instantaneous. Nothing remained for the propagators of suspicion and prejudice but to sink into a shameful silence. The nets of the fishers in troubled waters dropped empty from their hands. To the enemies of Japan it seemed incredible; the world at large was amazed. Here was not interest, but sacrifice; not aggrandisement but magnanimity. It was not war, but it was magnificent. At a single stroke—a stroke not of the sword, but of the pen—it brought to nothingness the labors of those (and they are many) who have for years been striving to make friction between the two branches of the Yellow Race.

China in the past has had her quarrels with Japan—mainly the result of her own obstinate misunderstanding of her neighbor. Japan has now dug wide and deep a grave in which that dead past may be buried. It is the dawn, in the distant East, of the new era—which, we hope, the downfall of Prussianism will herald in the West—when "there will be no more war." That Japan, as leader of the Orient, should have taken this splendid step was as it should be. Has not her veteran minister, Count Okuma, defined her mission as that of raising into new life "the two ancient civilizations" of China and Korea, and, thereafter, of bringing into a harmonious whole the civilizations of East and West? She has taken today a big step towards the realization of that noble, if colossal, aim. And if, in any measure, she owes her lofty action to the influence of England—who has not hesitated to imperil the existence of her vast Empire for the sake of the small State's "right to live"—how eminently right, how good and how pleasant, it would be that the Island Kingdoms of the East and of the West should lead their respective hemispheres in higher and nobler conceptions of international relationships?

Finally, it seems to me, Japan, by her magnanimity and self-restraint, has dealt a heavy blow—let us hope, a mortal blow—at that grim spectre of the future world, race-prejudice. On the score of that ill passion, men still picture the horrors of a titanic conflict between East and West. The two, they say, can never meet; they are as the poles apart. Let us therefore resist every effort to bring them together. Nay more; let us of the West keep the East for ever under our feet. So shall we secure ourselves (for we are outnumbered), our precious "standard of living," our still more precious trade. That is the policy of selfishness, of unworthy pride, of moral death. Was the world indeed made for the West alone? Or for all nations, creeds and tongues? Is not the principle for which Armageddon is now being fought that of "live and let live?" And, that grand principle being established, and sealed and hallowed by much blood, is it not to apply to the East as against the West? No; if Right is to prevail in this great struggle, against Might—as it will prevail—it must prevail, not in Europe alone, but the world over. For ever and a day, it must govern not only the relations of the nations but of the hemispheres. The world of tomorrow, ransomed from the slavery of racial hate, must be one in which

" . there is neither East nor West,
Border nor birth"

to mar the universal harmony.

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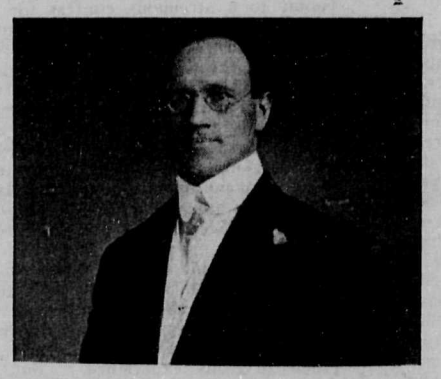
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6th Prize—One year's course in Music at the B.C. Conservatory of Music, the "Chinook" to furnish all music and books. Candidate may be any age.

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

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

A NICE KETTLE OF FISH

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE and the editor of the "News-Advertiser" have been grabbed where the hair is short by the executive of the Richmond District Liberal Association who at a recent meeting passed a resolution criticizing the Government for failing to put into effect any policy which would assist to place British Columbia upon a self supporting basis.

The Liberals in their resolution referred to the gift of British Columbia to the Imperial Government of a consignment of canned fish, regretting that our contribution was not of the substantial character of those of the sister provinces.

References to the fish contribution merely led up to this statement in the resolution: "That we regret that the Provincial Government has not in the past and is not now encouraging any policy of food production. That we regret the terrible unemployment situation at present existing in the cities of the Province and that we urge upon the Provincial Government that the question of land development be taken up and that other methods of production be encouraged that the province may, by being self supporting, be transformed into a real link of Empire."

In a five-column statement in the "News-Advertiser" of December 2, Sir Richard has made answer to the criticism of the Richmond District Liberal Association and has endeavored to explain that the fish contribution was perfectly in order. He gives us the reports of scientists to prove that there is as much nourishment in a pound of fish as there is in three pounds of bread. The Premier concludes his statement with a promise that the government is about to take up a land settlement policy and he absolutely scolds the Liberals of Richmond for their audacity in taking any interest whatsoever in the public affairs of this Province.

Following up the remarks of the Premier the editor of the "News-Advertiser," in his issue of December 3, charges the Richmond Liberals with passing "a slanderous resolution." Though the Premier has seen fit to write a five-column letter in answer to the resolution, the "News-Advertiser" suggests that the Liberals have another meeting for the purpose of blotting it from the records of the association.

The "News-Advertiser" confines its criticism to the introductory portion of the now famous document. It attacks the Liberals for "decrying Fraser River salmon," pointing out that the Richmond people should be more loyal to their river.

The Liberals of Richmond do not take issue with Sir Richard McBride, either upon the food values of canned salmon or upon the quality of the gift of British Columbia. We have the best salmon in the world and we're proud of it. We are proud that we were able to furnish the Imperial Government with a few tons of our product and Sir Richard will agree with us when we say that the people of British Columbia are prepared to double or treble that gift.

Notwithstanding all this, our food gifts to the Empire at this time must be confined to canned salmon. Little Prince Edward Island has given 100,000 bushels of oats; Quebec, 4,000,000 pounds of cheese; Ontario, 250,000 bags of flour; Manitoba, 150,000 bags of flour Saskatchewan, a ship load of horses and Alberta a half million bushels of oats—all products of the land and the labor of those Provinces.

Our gift was fished from the vast waters of British Columbia by yellow labor and manufactured by yellow labor. One hundred years ago our waters teemed with salmon and though a profligate Government may mortgage or give away all the lands and forests and other natural resources of British Columbia, the possibilities are that a hundred years hence we may again, if need be, fall back upon the salmon, though the yellow man even then may have a monopoly of snaring him out of the deep.

Though our population be small, we imported in 1913, according to the Hon. Price Ellison's returns $30,000,000 worth of food products. That is why we have more poverty in British Columbia cities today than elsewhere in Canada; that is why we have this terrible unemployment problem; that is why we have collapse of Dominion Trust companies and financial institutions; that is why distress and suicide walk our Province hand in hand.

We are a young country indeed, as Sir Richard points out, but as we are old enough to raise our own premiers, we should by this time be in a position to at least feed ourselves.

"Dog eat dog," has been McBride's policy for the people of British Columbia. We are in the hands of railroad corporations, banks and land monopolists. We have as serious a condition of landlordism as our forefathers have ever known.

The time is ripe for the Government to bring forward a food production policy for British Columbia. We cannot continue indefinitely to "reap where we have not sown."

REGARDING LOAN SHARKS

IN war times the loan shark comes in for his own. Individuals and governments, financially crippled, fall a ready prey to the closely knit mesh of the Shylock.

Today in Vancouver we have the loan shark, and he is waxing fat under the very eye of the government. One shrewd American who arrived here this spring with $70,000 in cash has boasted that by making judicious loans he has increased his pile by fifty per cent. already—and though he still has $10,000 out, he holds securities valued at $100,000 against that $10,000, so he is not worrying.

Failure of the banks to extend the usual lines of credit to legitimate business has given the loan shark a large hand in the lending business. Many cases may be cited where he charges sixty per cent. per annum. Many in their extremity give up willingly to the shark.

Alberta believes that the loan shark is a menace to society and upon the outbreak of the war the necessary steps were taken to prohibit him from taking his pound of flesh.

The following is from the Innisfail "Province," a Conservative newspaper:

"The warning has gone out from Premier Sifton in no uncertain terms, that no loan companies will be permitted to make use of present war conditions for the purpose of renewing loans for long terms at advanced rates of interest. The premier wrote a personal letter to a large loan company operating in the province, informing them that a copy of a letter to a client, in which distinct advantage of war conditions was being taken, had accidentally fallen into his hands, and assuring them that they were courting early disaster by such methods."

BY THE WAY

TIME FIGHTS ON THE SIDE OF THE MAN WHO DOES HIS BEST.

♣ ♣ ♣

THEY'RE AT IT in the city this year! The CHINOOK predicted that last year's municipal fireworks in South Vancouver was merely the leven which was bound to spread to other municipalities.

♣ ♣ ♣

OF COURSE A dignified Imperial M. P. and a fighting parson lend respectability to the cause of the insurgents of Vancouver, but it's pretty much the same stir-up that we suffered in South Vancouver last year and survived with flying colors.

♣ ♣ ♣

THAT PUBLICITY department they have organized at the City Hall seems to be pretty much of a joke. If the City would pay for the services of a stenographer to assist Mr. I. D. Carson at the Industrial Bureau there is little question but that better results could be had and several thousands of dollars yearly saved.

♣ ♣ ♣

THERE IS NO DOUBT but that the present City Market is a disgrace to Greater Vancouver. The place should be condemned by the health department. All the municipalities of Greater Vancouver would do well to co-operate in the construction of a public market policy. The high cost of living has ceased to be a joke. A system of conveniently located, well managed public markets in Greater Vancouver would be of vast relief to the working man.

♣ ♣ ♣

OF COURSE THE Water Street fruit monopoly people would knock any such proposition.

♣ ♣ ♣

THE GOVERNMENT of Manitoba has seen fit during war time to close all the bars at seven o'clock, but the statesmen in the Vancouver city council would not put such a suggestion up to Premier McBride.

♣ ♣ ♣

IT WAS NEVER intended that a municipality should either be a charitable institution, an employment agency or a concern for the protection of big property owners.

♣ ♣ ♣

PROSPECTS ARE good for a mild municipal election in South Vancouver. The time is at hand when the ratepayers are beginning to learn that if they want their interests protected they have to go above the reeve and council.

"LET THE VANCOUVER bar-rooms remain open," says the council, "the tangle foot is good for the unemployed."

♣ ♣ ♣

EVERY RATEPAYER in South Vancouver has a working partnership in the Province of British Columbia. The proper development of this province would automatically do away with all the poverty and want in South Vancouver. But the ratepayers watch with apparent satisfaction the operations of the real male actors who are running the Province into bankruptcy.

♣ ♣ ♣

ONE OF THE BEST ways of insuring good government for British Columbia would be for the ratepayers of the city and the municipalities of Point Grey to demand amalgamation. With the formation of a Greater Vancouver there would be an organized city which would set at defiance legislation which drives half the population into the ranks of the unemployed.

♣ ♣ ♣

MR. BOWSER is Napoleonic only insofar as his political strategy goes. Napoleon, before Waterloo, had it in mind to keep the allies divided. He wanted to beat Blucher, then turn and smash Wellington. But he was out-manoeuvred. Similarly, Bowser would keep South Vancouver's 30,000 population segregated. Point Grey is also kept apart. The city is kept in another department. When he wants to accomplish anything he sets South Vancouver at defiance—South Vancouver having no means of redress—soft soaps the Mayor of Vancouver, coddles the followers in Point Grey and gets away with whatever plans he has arranged.

♣ ♣ ♣

A LITTLE MORE starvation and Mr. Bowser and his mannikin Sir Richard will be driven further to the bush than the people of New Brunswick have driven our old college chum, the grafting Premier Flemming.

♣ ♣ ♣

ALVO VON ALVENSLEBEN always had a partiality for waterfrontages. His sign boards may be found looking out upon many little harbors in the islands of the Gulf. He owned a sub-division at Ganges Harbor. He also owned property near the harbor at Victoria. If he could have bought the navy yards at Esquimalt he likely would have turned the property into industrial sites.

IT IS A MATTER of great satisfaction for the men who at present preside over the destinies of British Columbia to see family rows in the various municipalities. You see this local strife obscures the workings of Messrs. McBride and Bowser. Fogs the real issue, so to speak.

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What Ho! A Brass Band And Not Election Time Yet

Some of the energetic young Liberals attached to the Main Street Club, headed by Mr. G. G. McGeer, have conceived the idea of organizing a band in connection with the club. All the members of the band are members of the organization and from the splendid showing made on Main Street Tuesday evening when the whole neighborhood was awakened with the fighting strains of the "British Grenadiers." The Liberal Brass Band is going to be a valuable adjunct to the club and to the community. It is understood that the band will accept engagements for dances and celebrations and may be communicated with at any time by calling at the club.

Conservative Club Opens Door

Probably inspired by the efforts of the Liberals in the district, the Conservatives of Ward Four have opened association rooms between Nineteenth and Twentieth Avenues on Main Street in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Fred Archer, of Sourdough fame.

The front windows have been painted a thick deep green and then by way of compromise the words "Conservative Club" are painted in great flaming yellow characters.

A joker has stated that the only difference between the Liberal and Conservative headquarters is that the Liberals leave their front windows uncovered while the Conservatives conduct their machinations behind the veil of a thick curtain.

Holy Willie :: A Modern Example

O ye, wha think yersel sublime,
An' fain wad rank as ain divine,
At last we've fand ye oot in time—
An auld blasphemer;
Ye're naething but a king o' crime,
An' cruel schemer.

Since mad ambition seized your brain,
Auld Satan's held ye for his ain,
He's got ye noo, wi' micht an' main,
Without a doot;
An' doon below he'll hae ye ta'en,
In brimstane suit.

Your cracks wi' Scottish millionaires
Ha'e led us into brutal snares,
An' brocht on us a warld o' cares—
Ye spoke o' Peace.
But noo ye've ta'en us unawares,
On gey short lease.

Ye've suffered much frae swollen heid,
Like a' the ithers o' your breed,
An' mair than that, your endless greed
Was sure to kill;
Alas! there'll sune be little need
For Kaiser Bill!

We've seen your mony "cultured" Huns,
An' a' their muckle deidly guns,
An' watched their speedy funkin' runs
Frae bayonet points;
The Hielant steel ilk foeman shuns—
It sair disjoints!

We've marked the deeds your "cultured" crew
Ere lang (that's if they live) will rue;
To your dictates they ha'e been true—
They've served you weel;
An' like yersel' they'll taste oor brew,
Distilled with skeel.

We've watched your famous boasted fleet
In its renowned, but safe, retreat,
Oor sailor chiels fain wad it meet
In open sea;
A he'rty welcome they wad gie 't—
Tak that frae me.

I'm dootin', Wullie, ye'll no' see
To you the warld boo the knee,
For you and it could ne'er agree
For very lang;
Ye'd better yet been on the Spree,
An' saved this wrang!

Your name in days to come will stink
Whaurever nations meet tae drink
Ilk ithers' health by Freedom's brink—
Ye've earned a curse,
Whilk doon the ages deep will sink—
Aye, maybe worse!

Ye've spilt a rowth o' gallant bluid,
Your murd'rous speerit weel ye've hid,
O' sic as ye we maun be rid—
The truth to tell—
No' fit wi' daecent folks an' guid
On earth to dwell.

I trust this rhyme will meet the eyes
O' ane o' your ain dirty spies
Who roun aboot us lurk an' lie,
Prepared to dart
A fatal weapon frae the sky
To pierce our heart!

A day o' reckonin' 's near at hand,
At whilk ye a' will hae to stand,
An' then, "mine frendt" ye'll lose command—
"Retire to rear!"
You an' your famous rievin' band
Will disappear!

An' those you've coonted on as friends,
Whan they see hoo your exploit ends,
A ruined country—nae amends—
Will prove your foes;
'Tis then red Revoultion tends
To itself disclose!

—"Restalrig" in "Weekly Scotsman"

Voters' List Contract Awarded; South Vancouver Firm Successful

Printing of the 1915 Voters' List for South Vancouver will be handled this year by the Greater Vancouver Publishers Limited, publishers of the CHINOOK and other publications and general printers.

The local firm bid in open tender for the work and were forty cents per page lower than the lowest bid from outside print shops—any printer in British Columbia being allowed to tender for the work.

The printing of the financial statement for the year was awarded to Messrs. Fletcher and Scott, of the Main Printing Company, a well known local firm.

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Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Everybody's Ragging It Now

Origin and Development of Syncopation, Now the Most Popular Form of Music, is Traced by Sophie Tucker, the Mary Garden of Ragtime and the Sensation of the Present Vaudeville Season.

Literally "everybody's ragging it now." Ragtime crazy, the world—from centre to circumference—swings its shoulders in the aid and syncopates its pedal extremities to the swiftly swaying, now slowly moving, inspiring tempo of broken measure melodies. Even Old England, sleepy, ultra-conservative, antediluvian England, is oscillating from Land's End to John O'Groat's house in rhythmic sympathy with the gently rising and falling undulations of the latest ragtime ditty. Every kind of man, every tribe and sect wherever a fun-loving people exists, has taken up the American idea and is discussing a practicing to their heart's delight the so-called coon song. An institution originally considered indigenous to the soil of the American Southland has become a cosmic epidemic, a world-wide passion, a universal pastime.

There was a time not beyond the recollection even of children today when ragtime was frowned upon as something quite unworthy a real music-loving people, and long-haired, sad-visaged composers and other maestros of the divine art issued long dissertations against its use. But that time has passed to the limbo where the woodbine twineth not and that prejudice has gone with hundreds of others that had their origin in blind opposition. Today ragtime is not only approved by the mass of the people but also by many of the most distinguished ultra-musical folk, by great composers, by distinquished operatic stars, by directors of symphony orchestras and quite generally throughout the rank and file of good musicians. It is pointed out by the learned advocation of this more cheerful era of melody that ragtime is nothing short of syncopation and that syncopation, in a more or less degree, has been found in the compositions of the most profound masters of music through all time. Those who still frown or pretend to frown upon the popularity of melodies in which so-called ragtime is employed cease to be taken seriously.

It is interesting in this connection to note that local theatregoers this week are to have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the greatest ragtime songstress in the whole world, Miss Sophie Tucker, who has been called "The Mary Garden of Ragtime." Her engagement for one week begins in Loew's Empress Theatre as an item of first importance in the program of polite vaudeville tomorrow afternoon and concludes on the following Saturday night. Miss Tucker is without doubt the most representative interpreter of ragtime that the stage has ever known and, her fame has spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific and she is credited in every house in which she has appeared with breaking attendance records. Her act is a departure from any conventional ragtime singing specialty of the day, as Miss Tucker herself is alone in her own class. Her methods are new and quite original, her style reveals a marked individuality and the manner in which she introduces her songs discloses the same distinctive qualities. In a word, she is incomparable and has set a standard with which no comparisons may be consistently offered. She sings only popular songs, chiefly coon songs, and therefore has come to be widely known as the "Mary Garden of Ragtime" because her voice is of tremendous range, compass and volume and because, too, in a temperamental way there is a certain similarity between Miss Tucker and the grand opera diva.

With a repertoire of three hundred or more popular songs, all committed to memory, Sophia Tucker gives her audiences just what they want.

Miss Tucker's career has been an interesting one. She has played with important productions on Broadway and starred throughout the country in "Louisiana Lou." She was in vaudeville under the management of William Morris, who took Harry Lauder on tour, prior to her starring experiences in "Louisiana Lou." In 1908 she was a member of Zeigfell's company in "The Follies" and shared the honors in the Broadway run with Nora Bayes and Eva Tanguay. After this she re-entered vaudeville with the Morris show, playing in Chicago for nine consecutive months and on the road for thirty weeks.

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1915 VOTERS' LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1914.

TAXPAYERS

TAKE NOTICE that Tuesday, December 15th, 1914, is the last day for filing Declarations with the undersigned by Deed holders, who have acquired their deed during the current year, and by those who may be classed as "The last Agreement to Purchase holder, *or the last Assignee of an Agreement.*" You are, therefore, requested to take such Declaration, if you have not already done so, otherwise your name will not appear on said list.

For the purpose of facilitating the registration of those, as mentioned, and for the purpose of giving all Ratepayers an opportunity of enquiring as to whether their names are on said list, the correctness of same, etc., an authorized official will be stationed in each District, the place and date noted below.

You are requested to bring full particulars of your property when applying.

WARD 1.—No. 1 FIRE HALL, Collingwood, December 2nd, 3rd, 7 to 9 p.m.

WARD 7.—PEOPLES PROVIDERS, Corner of Fraser Street and River Road, December 4th, 7 to 9 p.m.

WARD 2.—C. F. BROADHURST, Cedar Cottage, December 5th, 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

WARD 6.—F. LOBBAN, Cor. 63rd and Main Street, December 7th, 7 to 9 p.m.

WARD 3.—F. W. TUCKER, Cor. Victoria Road and 43rd Avenue, December 8th, 9th, 7 to 9 p.m.

WARD 4.—ROBINSON & HOAG, Near Cor. 25th Avenue and Main Street, December 10th, 11th, 7 to 9 p.m.

CITY OF VANCOUVER—CLEMENT & HEYWARD, 535 Pender Street West, December 12th, 9 to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

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Canadian Born Admirals in Navy

By W. A. CRAICK

With the British fleet figuring as the dominant factor in the gigantic struggle now being waged—the factor that will play the biggest part in beating the War Lord to his knees—it is *gratifying to Canadians to know that* native sons of the Dominion have played a prominent part in the upbuilding of the great navy. The accompanying article sketches briefly the careers of twelve Canadian-born sailors who attained to the high rank of admiral. Scores of other Canadians have served in the navy with distinction without attaining that title; and, of course, no estimate can be made of the large number who have served in the ranks. Altogether Canada has contributed her quota of sons to the navy and has shared in the glory of past successes.

That there have been at least twelve Canadian-born admirals in the British navy within the past one hundred years, is a piece of information that will probably come as a surprise to many readers. Despite the immense amount of discussion of late regarding Canada's naval policy and the forced attention which has been directed to naval affairs by the stupendous events of the past few months, there is much ignorance abroad as to the part that natives of this country have already played in the defence of the Empire by sea. One may happen to be familiar with the names of two or three Canadians who have risen to flag rank in the Royal navy, but to be aware that the number extends to twelve, and possibly more, is not a matter of very general knowledge.

Two circumstances have made it difficult to keep track of the Canadian-born officers in the navy. In the case of the older ones, men who were born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were practically all the sons of Englishmen who had only just settled in the country. To a certain extent therefore they were not thorough-going natives of the soil and their birth in Canada might even be considered as more or less of an accident. At the same time there can be no valid reason for saying that they were not only born here but spent their early years in this country.

Again, the necessity for entering the naval service at a very tender age, separated the lads from home ties when they were quite young. They did not grow to manhood in Canada and the fact of their Canadian birth was soon lost track of by their contemporaries. There was nothing to emphasize or perpetuate their connection with the colony and none of them ever returned to settle here, after completing active service, with the possible exception of Admiral W. F. Owen. For both these reasons, no Canadian tradition ever grew up around them and they have passed away, remembered only for their gallant deeds as British officers.

The careers of the adventurous twelve extend from the period of the Napoleonic Wars right down to the present day and include many thrilling experiences in all parts of the world. The twelve have among them witnessed a complete revolution in the methods of naval warfare. They have seen the wooden sailing ship superseded by the steam-driven armor-clad man-of-war, guns developed from small dimensions to enormous proportions and the whole character of the service changed.

The Dean of Native Admirals

The oldest of the twelve was evidently Admiral Sir Edward Campbell Rich Owen. In the year 1767 a grant of the Island of Campobello, then a part of the province of Nova Scotia, but now incorporated in the province of New Brunswick, was made to Lieut. William Owen of the Royal navy, who agreed in return to place settlers on the island. This he did three years later, arriving himself with quite a following and establishing himself there. The year following a son was born to him who became eventually the first of the Canadian admirals.

Edward Campbell Rich Owen seemed destined for a naval career almost from the cradle, for at the tender age of four years he was borne one the books of the "Enterprize" in the Mediterranean and after that for a number of years on the books of various ships in the West Indies. However, his actual entry into the service was not made until he was fifteen when he was placed on board the "Culloden" on the Home Station.

Outwitting "Boney"

Admiral Owen's chief title to fame lay in the splendid work he did as a captain in assisting to foil the plans of Napoleon to transfer troops across the British Channel. He was a most efficient naval scout, daring and resourceful, and to him the British admirals of the time owed that accurate knowledge of the French coast that enabled them to plan expeditions against inshore squadrons of the French fleet and the land batteries. On one occasion Napoleon was himself an eye-witness of a successful attack made by Captain Owen, in command of a squadron of British ships, on a division of his great flotilla and was greatly chagrined at the outcome.

Great honors were in store for the Campobello boy and he rose to the highest rank in the navy, with a knighthood to his credit besides. He saw much active service and was in supreme command of the Mediterranean Station from 1841-45. His death occurred in 1849.

Admiral Owen had a younger brother, born in 1774, who also rose to be an admiral. His talents seem to have been of a different character. While the elder Owen was a fighter and strategist, the younger brother was more of a scientist. This does not mean that he did not see active service. As a mater of fact he passed through some very thrilling experiences and was for two years a prisoner of the French. But his title to fame rests on the exploratory and survey work he did in little-known parts of the world. Much of this is recorded in a voluminous book of which he was the author, entitled, "Narrative of Voyages to Explore *the Shores of Africa, Arabia and Madagascar* in H.M. Ships "Leven" and "Barracouta." He was appointed vice-admiral in 1854, retiring the following year on a pension, and he died in St. John, N.B., in 1857.

It is interesting to know that the connection of the Owen family with the Island of Campobello was to be a lasting one. For more than a century the title to the island continued with them and there are still Owens there. Is is said that the grant to Lieut. Owen, the father of the two admirals, was the only one in New Brunswick that fulfilled its original *intention of establishing a system of* landlordism such as exists in the Old Country.

The Two Westphals

Strange to say the third and fourth of the Canadian admirals in point of age were also brothers, the two Westphals, of Preston, Nova Scotia. Their father, George Westphal, was a retired German officer who had come to settle under the British flag in the new world. He was of Hanoverian descent, his ancestors being the Counts von Westphal, persons of some note in their own country. It is also said that his uncle had been tutor to the *Duke of Kent, the father of Queen* Victoria, which may perhaps account for the fact that his sons entered the Royal navy under that Prince's auspices.

The eldest son, Philip, was born in the year 1872. His early boyhood was spent among the green woods and by the broad lakes of Preston and then at twelve years of age he entered the navy as a first-class volunteer. From then until 1815 he passed through a succession of adventures in all parts of the world that were perhaps only to be equalled by the even more exciting experiences of *his younger brother.* However, despite signal services, Philip Westphal seems never to have obtained the favor of the Admiralty, and it was long before his claim to recognition was rewarded. He did not become a captain until 1830 and did not gain flag rank until 1856. Retiring in 1856 he continued to reside in the Isle of Wight until his death in 1880, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

George Augustus Westphal, three years the junior of Philip, succeeded in obtaining many honors during his long and distinguished career. Like his brother, he entered the navy under *the auspices of the Duke of* Kent. For a time he served on the North American station and was then transferred to the "Victory," the flagship of Lord Nelson. On her he fought in the Battle of Trafalgar and was severely wounded, being placed beside his wounded chief in the cockpit and witnessing his death. After this he experienced many years of active service, taking part in over a hundred engagements, being severely wounded three times and being eight times gazetted for signal service against the enemy.

The younger Westphal attained the rank of admiral in 1819, being then only thirty-four years of age and was knighted a few years after. At his death in his ninetieth year he was the last surviving officer who had been *with Nelson at Trafalgar.*

The Career of Admiral Wallis

The fifth, and perhaps the most famous of the Canadian admirals, was Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, who rose to be an admiral of the fleet, the highest rank in the navy. Sir Provo was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, his father being chief clerk of the naval commissioner at the depot at that *port. The naval tradition evidently* ran in the family for Sir Provo's grandfather was also connected with the navy. He was a ship's carpenter and saw active service in the Seven Years' War. Later be became carpenter on the "Eagle," the flagship of Lord Howe in North American waters and was appointed in 1778 master-shipwright of the naval yard at New York. After the peace he was transferred to Halifax, where his family evidently settled.

The future admiral was born in 1791. During his school days he was borne one the books of several different ships on the Halifax station. His actual entry into the navy was made in 1803 when he became a midshipman aboard the "Cleopatra." He had not been long at sea when this ship was taken by a French frigate but it was soon after recaptured and the incident terminated satisfactorily.

Between 1804 and 1812 Wallis rose to be a second lieutenant, seeing service on a number of men-of-war. The latter year found him appointed under Captain Broke to the famous "Shannon" and it was he who brought the ship with its prize, the "Chesapeake," into Halifax harbor after the memorable naval duel on June 1st, 1813. For the part he played in this gallant action he was promoted to be a commander and on returning to England he was given his first ship, the 'Snipe."

The rest of Admiral Wallis' naval career, while lacking the picturesque element of his earlier days, was yet filled with activity. He saw service

(Continued on Page 7)

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South Vancouver Board of Trade Say Au Revoir to Three Members

Messrs. F. E. Elliott, George Batchelor and M. Gibbon Will Go to the Front With Canada's Second Contingent

At the Oddfellows' Hall Monday night the members of the South Vancouver Board of Trade and their friends gathered at a large smoking concert given in honor of three of the old members of the board who leave shortly for the east to join Kitchener's second army of a million men.

Patriotic feeling ran high at the concert. There was a splendid programme of speeches, recitations and music and the three sons will carry pleasant memories with them to the trenches.

Mr. R. C. Hodgson presided at the gathering and predicted in a happy speech that there was no doubt but that Messrs. Elliott, Batcheler and F. McGibbon would return home by way of Berlin.

Mr. Hodgson traced the history of the war. We were fighting, he said, one of the most noble battles ever called upon a nation to fight. We were fighting for honor, for liberty and for the protection of the weak. When the iron heel of Germany descended upon Belgium all Britons flew to arms in a great and a just cause.

As to the three young men who were leaving, Mr. Hodgson spoke in eulogistic terms. They were good men and true who were giving up lives of comfort to endure the hardships and the rigors of campaigning.

Reeve Kerr made an eloquent address. "War," said he, "is the business of barbarians. The time would come, and he hoped it was not far distant when there would be no war. But in the present crisis Britain in her just cause, needed her best men. And he was glad to know that South Vancouver had given of her best blood and had given more liberally as per population than any other city possibly in Canada."

The Reeve predicted that there would be another celebration within a very short time when the three members would be welcomed back from a successful campaign. If, however, all three should not come back, the people of South Vancouver would exult through their tears for they would have made their small sacrifice in the greatest and most honorable fight any nation ever was called upon to participate in.

Rev. George D. Ireland was present and added his remarks to those of the two previous speakers, tracing the connection between the sacrifice being made by the volunteers and our own home safety. Our men were doing their duty nobly, he said, God speed to them and a safe return. It was a holy war in which they were participating and in the fight the very ground work of our creed and civilization was threatened with disruption.

Mr. W. H. Kent, of Collingwood, expressed in an inspiring address the belief that alongside Brothers Elliott, Batcheler and McGibbon, in the trenches in Flanders would be found fighting Lord Roberts, Lord Cardigan, Nelson, Wellington, Gordon and the heroes of British history. "They being dead, yet liveth," said he. They are alive and with us today urging on, inspiring us to high effort. These men were heroes whose spirits will never die and their souls are with the armies of the Allies this very night.

Mr. Kent read the following poem from the pen of Mr. J. Francis Bursill, "The Sage of Collingwood":

Au Revoir

The Spartan mother in the days gone by
Sent forth her son to conquer or to die.
"Bring back your shield or on it lie at rest,"
She told the boy she hugged at her fond breast.
So may you hear Britannia speek tonight.
Ye are her sons—she sends you forth to fight.
To fight for freedom—'gainst a tyrant foe
And cheerfully you gird your loins and go

Brave boys—we'll miss you till your safe return.
Then "welcome" beacon fires shall brightly burn—
Back you will come like heroes from the wars
With laurels, medals and—perhaps—with scars.
Good luck, God Speed, and while the Fraser runs
Our Province shall remember such brave sons.
So cheers for F. E. Elliott, George Batcheler, F. McGibbon one and all;
Our own brave boys who answered duty's call.

—FELIX PENNE.

The programme follows:

Address, R. C. Hodgson (chairman), song, Mr. Hallifax; song, Mr. Cornish; address, Reeve Kerr; song, Mr. P. Feast; song, Mr. W. E. Baird; address, Rev. G. D. Ireland; chorus, "Rule Brittania," Kit Kat Kwire; duet, Messrs. Eve and Hutchinson; address, W. J. Dickerson; song, Mr. Filtness; song, Mr. Eve; recitation, Mr. Cornish; song, Mr. Hutchinson; address, W. A. Pound; instrumental selection, Mr. W. Garden; song, Mr. P. Feast; song, Mr. Thompson. Auld Lang Syne and National Anthem.

CANADIAN BORN ADMIRALS IN THE NAVY

(Continued from Page 6)

in all parts of the world, commanded numerous men-of-war and gradually rose from rank to rank until in 1877 he had become admiral of the fleet. On reaching the rank of vice-admiral in 1857, he was retired from active service, though it is interesting to know that by a special clause in the Childers' retirement scheme of 1870 his name was continued on the active list along with all the old officers, who had commanded a ship during the French war. The few days that he had been in command of the "Shannon" brought him within this rule.

A Famous Navigator

The last of what may be termed the eighteenth century group of Canadian admirals was Sir Edward Belcher. Sir Edward was the second son of the Hon. Andrew Belcher, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and was born at Halifax in 1799. He is to be remembered principally for his contributions to the science of navigation. Entering the navy at the age of thirteen, he took part in the Battle of Algiers. For some time after he followed the usual course of changes from station to station, meanwhile attracting the attention of the authorities by his scientific attainments. When the expedition under Captain Beechy was fitted out to seek a north-west passage from the Behring Sea, Lieut. Belcher was chosen to accompany him. In this voyage of three years and a half, extending over seventy-three thousand miles, a large number of islands and strategic stations were taken possession of. For his work on this expedition Lieut. Belcher was promoted to be a commander.

He later saw active service in the China War and for his work there was knighted. A few years later saw him advanced to the rank of vice-admiral. He was the author of several books, notably, "A Narrative of a Voyage Around the World," while his "Treatise on Nautical Surveying" was for long recognized as one of the ablest works on that subject.

Admirals of Present Day

After a gap of nearly fifty years, during which apparently there was no future admirals born in Canada, the next officer in the list appears. This was Admiral Archibald Douglas, whose death occurred last year. He was born at Quebec in 1842, his father being a physician in the ancient capital. Entering the navy in 1856 on the nomination of the Governor-General, he was for some time stationed on the West Coast of Africa where he helped in the suppression of the slave trade. He was then moved to the North American Station and during the Fenian Raid was in command of a gunboat on the Great Lakes. His aptitude was towards expert markmanship in gunnery practice and on his return to England he was made senior staff officer of the "Cambridge," the gunnery schoolship at Devonport.

For two years after this he was director of the Imperial Japanese Naval College at Yedo, having been selected by the Admiralty as commander of the Naval Mission to instruct the Japanese navy. Later it was in the natural order of things that he should be appointed vice-president of the Ordnance Committee at the Admiralty and then second sea lord under Mr. Goschen in Lord Salisbury's third administration.

Sir Archibald obtained flag rank in 1895 and rose to be a full admiral ten years later, retiring in 1907. He was one of the modern navy's big men and to him must be attributed much of the efficiency which the navy enjoys in gunnery today. Many honors were conferred upon him during his later years.

A brother officer, whose death was also recorded recently, was Admiral Sir Charles Drury, who was born at Rothesay, N.B., in 1846. He entered the Royal navy when thirteen and saw fifty-two years continuous service. As an admiral he was successively commander-in-chief in the East Indies, the Mediterranean and at the Nore. Like Admiral Douglas he was for a time Second Lord of the Admiralty and like him he was honored on many occasions with titles and decorations.

Three Admirals Living

Rear-Admiral Daniel McNab Riddel, the next Canadian-born admiral on the list, is the senior of the three living admirals from the Dominion. He was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1848, entering the navy in 1861. He has seen service on every station and was in action on board the "Himalaya" during the Zulu War. During the Venezuelan trouble he rendered important services, being then commander of the "Renown" on the North American station. He is now on the reserve list and resides in England.

Admiral John Denison, whose retirement was announced last year, belongs to the famous Denison family of Toronto and is the only member of the family who has so far obtained distinction in the navy, all the others being military men. He entered the navy at the usual early age and rose through all the ranks to be a full admiral. During his career he has been employed on many important and responsible missions, though it has never been his fortune to be in action. He was for some time in command of the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," and in close attendance on the late Queen Victoria.

Head of Naval Service

Admiral Charles Edmund Kingsmill, by virute of his present office as director of Canada's naval service, is a tolerably familiar figure to Canadians. He was born in Guelph where his father was a county court judge and entered the Royal navy from the "Britannia" training ship in 1870. He saw service on all the navy stations and rose to the rank of rear-admiral in 1908, when he retired to take up the work of organizing a naval service in Canada. As an officer of the Royal navy he commanded several of the finest ships in the fleet.

The twelfth Canadian admiral was the late Edward Percy Ashe, whose death occurred a few months ago. He belongs to Quebec, his father having been superintendent of the Quebec Observatory. His career like those of Admirals Denison, Riddel and Kingsmill was a worthy one. Like them he worked his way up steadily, served his Sovereign faithfully and was rewarded with well-earned promotions. He became a rear-admiral in 1908.

The twelve men mentioned rank with the very best in the history of the navy and Canadians may well be proud of their prowess.

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WATER NOTICE

(DIVERSION AND USE)

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

F. J. LANCASTER, Applicant.

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

Week commencing Monday evening, December 7th, 1914

THE LAWRENCE STOCK COMPANY with MISS MAUDE LEONE

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Caught in the Rain

Prices 25c 50c Matinees 25c any seat

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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
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THEATRICAL & MUSICAL

Empress Theatre

"Caught In the Rain" is the sparkling offering which the Lawrence Company will present at the Empress next week. Willie Collier, the famous light comedian, in conjunction with Grant Stewart, wrote the piece and the former starred in it for two run which was duplicated later in London.

It is a gem of its kind in rapid fire comedy, requires a company of seventeen people to present, and the Lawrence Company will have to work at top speed next week to "put it over."

As to be expected in a Willie Collier farce comedy the humorous element is much the predominant one but there is also a very pretty love story and there is also provided enough villainy to furnish action and excitement.

There are some seventeen speaking parts in the play thus providing every one of the favorites with a good role. Miss Maude Leone will appear as Muriel Mason and Mr. Russel as Dick Crawford, the role created by Willie Collier.

The scenic effects will be unusually fine, the street scene in Denver with its realistic rain storm from which the play devises its title, and the grounds of the Hunting and Fishing Club in the mountains near Denver, Colorado, will be noteworthy examples, it is promised of stagecraft.

"All-of-a-sudden Peggy" continues to draw crowds to the Empress this week. In addition to its giving to Maude Leone, in the part of Peggy O'Mare one of the most delightful roles she has ever essayed in Vancouver, it presents in its entireity one of the finest all-round productions in which the Lawrence Company have every appeared.

For the few remaining performances, including the bargain matinee of Saturday, seats are selling rapidly.

Scene from "Caught in the Rain," at the Empress Theatre

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ALL NEXT WEEK

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Three shows daily 2.45, 7.20, 9.15

Admission—Matinees, 15c.; nights, 15c and 25c; boxes, 50c.

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Don't forget the Address:

4553 MAIN STREET

(Late Street's)

Progressive Whist

The members of the South Vancouver Liberal Club, 4362 Main Street, will entertain on Thursday evening, December 10, their lady friends to a short concert and progressive whist drive. Refreshments will be served and good prizes for the lucky winners. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

What About the War Fund

A correspondent has written in to ask what has been done with the South Vancouver War Fund. He remarks that no statement has as yet been handed out to the public save that a certain total sum had been collected. He expresses the feeling that if greater care for detail would be exercised in the charity work in South Vancouver that it would be better for all concerned.

School Children Happy and Free Hot Lunches a Success

Mr. C. M. Whelpton, the capable head of the South Vancouver School Board, informs the "Chinook" that the manner in which the public is assisting the board in the financing of the hot lunches which are being served at each of the schools throughout the district is indeed commendable. Hundreds of children are looked after in this way. There are many cases where the little ones would have to go without a noon day meal were it not for the provisions made by the board. This is a worthy enterprise and should receive the further unstinted support of the entire public.

Was in Want But Used $2 to Buy Photos

A woman engaged in relief work in South Vancouver tells of the case of a certain mother who was supposed to be in dire distress. The ladies of a certain charity organization took up a small collection for the mother's benefit. "Lo and behold you," says our informant, "if she didn't use the money to buy a half dozen beautiful photographs of herself."

Facts and Facties

(Continued from Page 1)

rowing power above all; they must be prepared to administer the affairs of Greater Vancouver on the revenue of the year. Working men must also be prepared to accept a big reduction in the rate of wages before the "establishment of factories," except on a small scale, becomes an established fact.

* * *

If I may offer the working men of South Vancouver a word of advice it is this: Do not look to the council or to the provincial or federal governments for assistance. You will not get it. The authorities are as hard pressed for money as you are. Endeavor to develop your own resources. Cultivate your own lot and make it produce as much garden truck as possible. Go to the waters of the Fraser River or to the Gulf of Georgia or Burrard Inlet or English Bay and levy your quota of their teeming multitudes of fish. Construct rabbit hutcheries and chicken pens, stock them and gather an abundance of food in the form of clover, dandelion and other plants which cover vacant lots all over the municipality throughout the summer months. There is no need for any one to starve even though money is scarce. But there must be personal initiative and if as the result of hard times the men of South Vancouver and the neighboring municipalities are forced to get "back to the land" as a means of subsistance good will eventually accrue.

* * *

Property owners who look to annexation as the one and only remedy for hard times must be prepared for a considerable drop in the estimated value of their property. They must recognize that, during the years of boom, prices soared far beyond true value. They must be prepared to assist in increasing the value of their property personally by encouraging the establishment of industries in suitable locations. And they can only do this by meeting manufacturers more than half way in the matter of easy terms. They must be prepared to grant long leases and options to purchase rather than hope to sell land for industrial sites.

Manufacturers cannot afford to sink large sums of money in land. They require all the capital available to build and equip factories and to tide them over the first few years. Options to purchase they may be prepared to consider as part of the terms of the lease; but few, if any, manufacturers will be found ready to purchase industrial sites outright. This fact owners of property must recognize or suffer a great disillusionment. In short, the people of Greater Vancouver must prepare for the "seven lean years" following the years of plenty; and it will doubtless tax the resources of very many before another period of prosperity comes. That it will come is sure; but in the meantime some must suffer, and it will be useless to look to the municipal or government authorities for assistance. Self-help is the only kind that will help. And after all "necessity is the mother of invention."

ST. ANDREW'S NICHT CELEBRATED BY ST. DAVID'S

The Scots of the district fittingly celebrated St. Andrew's Night when they gathered at St. David's Presbyterian Church at a great social held there which was presided over by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Robertson. A splendid lecture on Scotia and her traditions was given by the elder Cairnes who is a lecturer of Imperial reputation. One of the brothers rendered several tenor solos, while a third recited Scotch pieces to the joy of those present.

FATHER OF ELEVEN BROKE AND IN WANT

Mr. Merton Smith has brought to the attention of the proper authorities the fact that there is a man in his district, near Kingsway, who is the father of eleven children. He has not one cent to support the youngsters, and cannot get work. His case, Mr. Smith says, is worthy of every consideration. The man in question has made a good manly effort to get along but misfortune has fallen to his lot. Anyone wishing to assist the family may communicate with the "Chinook" office or send to Mr. Merton Smith direct.

The average business man's idea of a telephone exchange

As it really is—a glimpse of the Sey mour Exchange of the B. C. Teleph one Company.