**BASEBALL**
**VANCOUVER—Home Schedule**
**In Northwestern League for 1917**
Great Falls, May 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19
Seattle, May 23, 24, 24, 25, 26.
Butte, June 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23.
Spokane, June 25, 26, 27, 28.
Tacoma, June 29, 30, July 2, 2.
Seattle, July 6, 7

# The Standard.

**BASEBALL**
**VANCOUVER—Home Schedule**
**In Northwestern League for 1917**
Tacoma, July 11, 12, 13, 14.
Seattle, July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Tacoma, Aug 8, 9, 10, 11.
Great Falls, Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Spokane, Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
Tacoma, Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept 1.

Vol. V., No. 52—Established 1911. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1917. Price Five Cents

## *Hell-Hounds of Politics Are Loosed; Fight for Good Government Must Go On.*

IN fighting the good fight for clean government in British Columbia, the Premier finds arrayed against him a crafty band of exploiters who will not give up without a great struggle.

It seems that every scheme the denizens of the political underworld can devise are being tried out with a view to bending the Premier from the path of duty. In overthrowing for the time being one of the Premier's most trusted ministers, the Apaches have accomplished a great stroke.

But the Premier's answer is that Honest John Oliver, Minister of Railways, proceeds to set the screws on Mackenzie and Mann in this Province in a manner which that railway corporation will regard as being a trifle frightful as compared with the open-handed methods of the previous government.

Surely the Premier is entitled to the heartiest support of every man in the country who wants clean government, regardless of party.

**Brewster and his ministers are being opposed today by the Canadian Northern interests, the Pacific Great Eastern millions, the Land Speculators, a certain section of the lumbering industry, and the possibilities are good for having aligned against him the full strength of the liquor interests of British Columbia.**

And that part of the Conservative party opposed to Brewster and his policies is made up of individuals who in the past have enriched themselves from service under the interests here mentioned.

**Brewster and his ministers have the support of only one daily newspaper in British Columbia in the fight which is now proceeding. That paper is the Victoria Times. In the line-up of printing presses seeking openly or steathily to smash Brewster and his policies, heading the list is the Vancouver SUN, the local "martyr" to this great cause of Liberalism.**

Many hundreds throughout British Columbia will grieve that Malcolm Macdonald has fallen. His crime is that he accepted money from a fellow Highlander, an old neighbor, a fellow member of the lodge. He accepted this money on the eve of an election when party feeling ran high. And it was probably told to him by his bogus friends that the success of the day would depend upon this bit of money.

**Probably they said, "Malcolm, let us fight the devil with his own fire."**

But there was a string to that package of bills that reached across Canada to No. 41 King Street, Toronto. Just like the string which runs from the printing press at the World up to the office of Stuart Cameron, millionair government contractor, in the suite occupied by the Pacific Dredging Company. Just like the string from the Sun office which has led for so long to the head office of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

**When Sir William Mackenzie on his visit to Victoria sat at the oak table of the Premier and intimated that unless there was something done towards making it as light as possible for the Canadian Northern Pacific the government might experience violent treatment, he knew what he was talking about.**

Meantime if Macdonald drops out another good young man will be found for his place and the fight will go along. And the possibilities are that Brewster and his ministry still have a fighting chance of lasting long enough to see some of the promoter friends of the former administration, for whose up-keep the people are today paying extra taxes, looking out through jail bars.

## *Need of Conservation of Food Will Drive Mongrels to Lethal Chamber.*

IN these days of enforced economy and abstinance, when the governments are casting about this way and that to discover something to which they may attack a special war tax, is it somewhat surprising that our old friend the dog has up to now been immune from attention.

Most of the cities in British Columbia give the dog a license to live for twelve months, on payment of a two-dollar-tax. Lady dogs pay three to five dollars, which is a wise provision imposed in the interests of the peace of mankind. The money derived from dog licenses in British Columbia is possibly $5000, though the dog population is roughly estimated at 15,000. A large proportion somehow evades payment of the tax in the cities, while in the country districts tags are all but unknown. No objection is taken to this, as a dog is absolutely necessary on the farm. But in the city the reverse is the case.

Fortunately for Vancouver, its dog population is not great. That is one of the city's attractions, but the number of mongrels roaming at large could be substantially reduced without anyone being the worse for it. The trouble with the dog is that he has such a healthy appetite. In normal times this may not matter, but today. . . .

The food fit for human consumption thrown to the licensed dogs in Vancouver every day would feed a thousand Belgian women and children. And, remember, many of our dogs fare better than the downtrodden sufferers under the heel of Prussian despotism in Flanders.

Food in the British Empire is not equal to the demand. A crisis is at hand; superfluities must go. The unnecessary dog is one of these. We can confidently look forward to the day when he will be taxed out of existence, and the law rigorously enforced.

Three amateur theatrical performances were produced within a few days of each other, under the auspices of the War Dance. "In Sunny France" lost money. "The Old Woman In a Shoe" lost money. "The Masque of Industry" lost money. All were meritorious performances, but the public simply will not support amateur performances, except at rare intervals.

# The Revolution in Russia

**AFTER an absence of a little more than three months, Mr. George Bury has just returned from Russia, which country he visited at the request of the British and Russian Governments in connection with transportation.**

**Mr. Bury was accompanied throughout his trip by Mr. W. H. Winterrowd, Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Bury and Mr. Winterrowd travelled from London to the north of Scotland, from where they were carried to Norway by a British destroyer. They proceeded through Norway, Sweden and Finland to Russia.**

**Mr. Bury states that his experience gained by close personal contact and association with Lord Shaughnessy enabled him to make recommendations which were accepted by the old Russian Government as well as by the new, who are now putting them into force with great vigor.**

"Russia," he says, "is, of course, an immense country. It has a population of 176 million people. The last time they took the census the papers had to be printed in seventy-two languages, or dialects.

"In Russia I travelled from a point where I saw reindeer caravans to a point where I saw caravans of camels—that is, from Lapland to the Caucasus.

"There is no doubt whatever that after the war Russia will have to build several hundred thousand miles of railway. Canada has ten times more railway mileage per unit of population than has Russia. Then again, Russia made the mistake of patterning her railway transportation after that of Europe rather than America. Traffic in Russia moves vast distances in great bulk. The country lends itself to low grades and easy curvature. If that great country is to achieve the destiny in store for her she will have to come to the large train and large car, because those two factors make for economical transportation, and economical transportation is essential if a producing country of wide distances is to hold her own in the markets of the world.

"Had Russia been equipped with railway transportation, say as in Canada, she would have been able to have played a much greater part in the war.

"The impression gained during my two months stay in Russia is that they are a brave, self-sacrificing, kind, and capable nation. The educated classes are remarkably well informed and I came in contact with some of the really big men of the world.

"I happened to be in Petrograd during the revolution and saw perhaps as much of it as anyone. The casualties in Petrograd were heavy as were they in the navy amongst the officers. Foreigners were not molested deliberately and any killed was due to accident.

GEORGE BURY,
Who has just returned from Petrograd.

"When the revolution was at its height, in company with a British officer, I went to the Duma. It was rather a long walk from the British Embassy, so we asked some soldiers to take us on a sleigh filled with revolutionists. They did so. Arriving at the Duma we had to make our way through a dense mob of soldiers, sailors, workmen, etc. Recognizing the British uniform cheers went up for the Angliski (English). It would make the heart of the least emotional man beat faster to think he belonged to an Empire that would be cheered under such circumstances.

"In England, Scandinavia and Russia, everywhere I travelled, food restrictions of varying degrees were in force and rail travelling curtailed. War or no war, it was time that a halt was called to the food wastefulness that had been going on.

"No one who has had the slightest opportunity of learning all that Great Britain has done in this war for humanity can help being proud of the Mother Country. With the proverbial modesty of the Englishmen but little has been said of the big things that have been done and much has been said of the mistakes, mistakes inseparable from any undertaking and but to be expected in an undertaking that dwarfs anything in history, authentic or mythical.

"Everywhere we travelled in Great Britain evidences of sacrifice, willingly made, were visible.

"Our past mode of living is at an end for some time and we will have to come down to a more simple form and economical conditions will compel the elimination of waste.

"The trade possibilities with Russia after the war are illimitable and those nations who will study the needs and the Russian character will succeed. Up until the time of the war it would appear that the Hun appreciated the possibilities of Russia and the trade statistics of that country show what our enemies accomplished.

"One has to travel around the world to see how well off we Canadians are.

"The Canadian soldiers covered themselves with glory in the recent advance. They took a strong position which had been tried twice before by other troops, and their deeds were in the mouths of everyone in London."

## *After Every Hiyu Celebration There Should Be a Clean-Up Day.*

THE British Columbia Travelers have a chance to establish a precedent as an aftermath of their War Dance and Carnival that will be worthy of emulation for all time. They should delegate to three or four of their members the duty of seeing that all removable advertising signs and decorative bunting displayed in connection with the fete be taken down within the next few days. These have served their purpose as advertising matter; from now on they are but litter and rubbish.

After every well-advertised affair, Vancouver remains decorated (?) with banners, posters, window cards, etc., for weeks. These rapidly lose what attractiveness they once had, and become unsightly. Apparently it is nobody's business to remove them; it is too much trouble for individual effort. So they remain, forlorn reminders of past glory.

Vancouver would look infinitely more attractive if the placing of these advertising signs carried with it the obligation to remove them once they had served their purpose.

## *Dr. F. E. Oliver Coming to Spread Gospel of Pre-Millinarianism.*

OVER on the old court house square, in the heart of the city, a small army of volunteer workers are busy building an immense tabernacle, which will hold thousands of persons. This tabernacle is being built by free labor, and in contravention of the city fire bylaws. This, ostensibly, because it is being erected for a worthy purpose. Said purpose being to save the citizens of Vancouver from eternal damnation.

Dr. F. E. Oliver, an evangelist of international reputation, is the man who is going to the mat with Old Nick. He proposes using most of the words in the English language, and a couple of thousand words of slang, in telling sinners just where they get off. Dr. Oliver is, we are assured, second only to Billy Sunday as a bombastic expounder of obsolete theology.

In the precise language of the gentlemen of the cloth, Dr. Oliver belongs to the school of pre-millinarianism; he harks back to the primitive stages of theology. In the language of the common people, this means that he believes in the hell-fire-and-brimstone theory.

The orthodox ministers are of the opinion that the second coming of Christ will not be until after the thousand years of peace and plenty prophesied in the Bible. The "pre-mills," on the other hand, are sure that Christ may appear any moment. Hence the great haste and overtime in the building of the tabernacle; it would be deplorable if the Second Coming found the lumber still strewn over the old court house

(*Continued on page two.*)

## *Neglect of Vacant City Lot Cultivation Amounts Almost to Criminal Indifference.*

VICTORIA, Vancouver, Nanaimo, and several other British Columbia towns have this spring made an attempt to cope with the High Cost of Living and food shortage by bringing vacant city lots under cultivation. The city authorities have not only freely given advice to lot owners, but have gone so far as to plough up the land for a small sum. The example shown by the authorities has been good, and has been widely copied by individuals.

At times like these, every foot of good land should be made productive. The more foodstuffs that can be grown in the cities, the more farm products can be exported to the Mother Country.

It is regrettable that in New Westminster, a city which has hundreds of vacant lots which are available for cultivation, no provision could be made by the civic authorities for the ploughing of some of these. The city teams, it seems, were all busy during the early spring, but even if it were necessary to hire others, the expense would seem to have been justified, in view of the emergency. As it is now, Westminster's vacant lots will, in most cases, remain vacant as in past years.

For a city possessing such admirable advantages from a gardening standpoint, this neglect of a patriotic duty is greatly to be regretted.

## *Manufacturer's Right to Fix Prices Really In Best Interests of Buyer.*

THE amendment to the criminal code of Canada suggested by Mr. Knowles, M.P., which will be considered at the coming session of parliament, has aroused a protest from one end of the Dominion to the other, as the Commercial Record points out. It is plain that the thought behind Mr. Knowle's bill is to lower the cost of living, it being assumed that the principle of fixing retail prices tends to raise the cost of the goods to the consumer. It is evidently the object of Mr. Knowles by placing this restriction that the retailer shall be permitted to sell at any price he wishes without regard to the manufacturer. This assumption is equivalent to a declaration that the prices which the manufacturers fix are unfair, unreasonably high, and savor of the nature of a combine to obtain excessive prices.

Whatever may be the object of the bill, its effect would undoubtedly be price-cutting, and it can readily be shown by anyone who has a knowledge of the facts, that the cutting of prices on well-advertised and standard-quality commodities is a bad thing for the public, is of no advantage to the retailer, and permanently injures the manufacturers. If the fixing of retail prices were to be made illegal, the profit on advertised commodities would immediately be cut by the price-cutting retailer and the result would be that the handling of such standard commodities would rapidly become unprofitable, thereby forcing them into the background.

The retailer would, to protect himself, handle in preference other goods upon which he could make a larger profit and the public would therefore, in most cases receive an inferior quality at higher prices.

This is the germ of the argument in a nutshell.

It is to be hoped that the opposition evinced to this measure will be sufficient to kill it, as it would undoubtedly be a bad influence on the integrity and quality of "made in Canada" goods.

In an office window on Pender Street is a big sign "Government Registering Office." Right next door is another sign "Rubber Stamps to Order." A year ago that would have had a sinister significance, but fortunately times have changed.

## *Comic Opera Stuff Features License Commissioneers' Meeting.*

FOR sheer imbecility and asinine ineptitude, the tomfoolery staged at Tuesday evening's meeting of the license commissioners has never been approached in Canada. With the full knowledge and consent of Mayor McBooby, three secret service operatives appeared to give evidence in a star chamber session, disguised after the manner of opera bouffe actors or clowns at a country fair. This trio of stool pigeons, creatures of Mayor McBooby, were prepared to give serious evidence that would probably have caused the cancellation of several licenses because of infractions of the law. They were called before the commissioners to prove that the hotel men had recently flagrantly violated the law of the land.

Do they come in as persons who realize the seriousness of the duty which devolves upon them. Well, hardly. They are brought in in secret, after the room has been cleared of the public, ushered in through a side door by the mayor's private secretary, who acted as a sort of ringmaster to the three melodramactors. The three operatives, two men and one woman, were disguised—it is to laugh—much as if they were there to rehearse a funny stunt with Charlie Chaplin and Edna Purviance, or about to take part in a seventh-rate amateur production of "The Pirates of Penzance."

And they came in in this ridiculous way with the approval of our tiddle-de-winks mayor, Mr. Duncombe McBooby!

After this, there is no circus stunt we may not expect from our chief magistrate. When the Rotarians placed a fool's cap on his head at a banquet a few weeks ago, they must have had him sized up just about right.

Possibly he thought he was being spectacular; he was merely silly. What he thought was mystery was but mummery.

Mayor McBooby is wearing the wrong pair of pants. What he needs is a pair of pantaloons, and cap and bells, and jester's wand. He is a funny fellow, but this nonsensical disguising of hirelings is more befitting a callow youth, or an ancient in his dotage, than the elected mayor of a big city.

Mayor McBooby's inclination runs to the grotesque. It is a pity that he should be ever so slightly handicapped in his natural bent by having to—sometimes—give serious thought to matters of civic importance. He really belongs to the circus lot; the pitched tent and the smell of the tanbark for him. Or perhaps the amateur nights at the little theatres are his forte. Or does he yearn for the comic life of the moving picture actor?

What a troupe could be recruited here with Mayor McBooby as the slap-stick comedian! What capers he could cut! What funny faces and grotesque twists!

Can you see him putting on a two-reel Bud and Ham comedy at the Burnaby Moving Picture City, with J. Harold Nelson yelling directions, Reeve Fraser and his council the admiring audience, and the

(*Continued on page two.*)

## *Same Old Hocus-Pocus Game Of Jewelry Auctions Is Going On.*

WHENEVER you see a red flag sticking outside a cheap jewelry store, and a big sign yelling in box-car letters that there is an auction sale going on in there, if you haven't any money, step inside and watch the smoothed-tongued young man trading trinkets for real cash to a crowd which is made up of seventy per cent. suckers, twenty per cent. idlers, and the balance hired boosters.

Enough unnecessary truck is sold at these auction sales in Vancouver in the course of a year to stage an Indian potlach at Squamish. And the sorry part of it is that it is bought by people who can ill afford the price, but who are deceived into believing they are receiving bargains. Bargains! They think they are buying part of a regular jewelry store stock, when in reality, most of the time, they are getting jewelry manufactured expressly for these auction sales. The wise man who said that all was not gold that glittered must have had this truck in mind.

You never seen a level-headed business man attending one of these Cheap John sales. That's because any man who knows anything about the jewelry business is well aware that practically all jewelry sold in the small city stores is the property of the manufacturer, who is paid by monthly instalments, and keeps the merchant supplied with fresh goods on credit. Any time a jeweler wishes to go out of business, the manufacturer will take back his stock on a ten per cent. discount.

No goods worth while are sold at these day and night auctions, and possibly two-thirds of the articles put up are knocked down to the "boosters" who run up the bidding against the ninnies who can't tell the difference between platinum and pewter.

But they fall for it as hard as ever. Even this protest won't do any good; it's merely a voice crying in the wilderness.

## Comic Opera Stuff Features License Commissioners' Meeting

(Continued from page one.)

scenery all made up of disguised secre setrvice operatives? It would make a super-picture, a screen masterpiece. Who will write the scenario? The Standard would gladly publish it, in the interests of a laughter-loving public.

Of course the three star chamber mysteries would have to be in the cast, and so, for the benefit of the scenarioist, here's their description:

The lady was "Jennie Doe" of the Police Court, who won so much notoriety as the "Veiled Lady" when Mayor McBeath first made known the activities of his "secret service." She was veiled, this time with a white netting which allowed the outline of her face under her yellow wig and her big blue goggles to be dimly seen. She never removed her mask. Officially she is known as L. E. P.

One of her companions, a thin-faced, lantern-jawed individual with high cheek bones, wore an all-fitting dark wig and a pretentious black mustache. He is the mysterious "R. H. E." referred to by initials.

The other was "Old Sleuth," whose disguise was a huge blonde wig and a pair of goggles, showed a full, heavy face, and slightly aquiline nose from behind his concealment. He, for the purpose of the official reports, was known as "M. M." Only the members of the press and the lawyers representing those aganist whom charges had been brought were allowed to remain in the room, a policeman being placed at the door to keep the public out of the public meeting of the license commissioners. Even those against whom charges were laid were only to be allowed to come into the room at the time that their particular cases were called, and were not to have the advantage of hearing the cross-examination in the preceding cases.

There was only one case called, however, for Commissioners Duke, Leek and Tacey declined to hear the evidence of the masked operatives, when they refused to give their names, upholding the protests of the barristers present, and finally, after several hours of argument, out-voting Mayor McBeath and Commissioner Miller in favor of a motion to drop all the cases against the hotels because of the refusal of the "detectives" to reveal their names. As a result of the action taken by the three commissioners the charges were dropped, much to the chagrin of the mayor.

Despite the efforts to preserve the identity of the "operatives" when two of them at the request of the mayor, but still refusing to give their names, removed their wigs and spectacles, those persons who had been put behind the police-guarded door secured a view of their faces through a crack in the panel. Crowding the corridor outside of the committee room these banished citizens took turns at peeping through the tiny aperture and the key-hole.

"Why do we meet this way in a secret meeting?" demanded Commissioner Duke.

"To give protection to these private detectives," he was told.

Mr. J. A. Russell, appearing for the Astor Hotel licensee, that being the first and only case called, commenced his argument, advising the commissioners that according to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court that they were without authority to hear the charges as laid, which were preferred against the license holder, while the alleged infractions of the law had been committed by employees.

"The board will assume that we have the right to discipline license holders, and if your clients see fit to carry the matter further they are at liberty to do so," answered the mayor.

"But this is not the point," declared Mr. Russell. "I am trying to shorten matters by stating to you that you are not acting in accordance with the law as set out by the Supreme Court.

The mayor, continuing, said that the end of the license year would soon be completed and that when the matter of renewals was to be considered the board would see that the license-holders would obey the requirements of the board.

Mr. Robert Cassidy, K. C., joined in the argument, declaring that the board was acting in a manner that was ultra vires, the authority which it once had being changed by the amendments to the Liquor License Act of 1916. The mayor overruled all arguments and ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Russell strongly argued that the operatives should remove their disguises.

The mayor said that he had given the operatives the assurance that they would be given reasonable protection of their identities, but he felt that they had little to fear if they removed their disguises.

Commissioner Leek said that he agreed with Mr. Russell. The witness should disclose his identity, or else the cross-examination would be farcical.

Finally his worship asked that "R. H. E." take off his wig and moustache. This was done after the mayor asked the press not to describe the features of the operatives when they had come from behind their disguises. Their features were not altered by the removal of the wigs and spectacles from the persons of "R. H. E." and "M. M." The latter had little difficulty in removing his disguise, but "R. H. E." left the room in company with the mayoral secretary, who had up to that time acted as "inner guard" of the "star chamber," and was absent for several minutes.

When he returned R. H. E. refused to give his real name. He was known as "Enderby," he said.

Further argument resulted in the refusal of Mr. Russell to proceed with his cross-examination.

Commissioner Duke supported the contention of Mr. Russell, saying that while he held no brief for any hotelman, he did demand fair play, and he moved, seconded by Commissioner Leek, that inasmuch as the witnesses refused their names and identities that all the cases against the hotels in which they were to appear be dropped.

His worship in his further remarks declared that the hotels would be closely watched in the future for infractions of the law, and these would be drastically dealt with. He referred again to excluding lawyers from the deliberations of the board saying that legislation would be passed prohibiting men of the legal profession from appearing before the board.

The mayor, in his further statements, declared that he was not satisfied with the supervision which had been maintained in the past over the hotels. The inspector was too well known, and it was no reflection on him, but he would see to it that Inspector Reid would have a sufficient staff, even if $10,000 had to be appropriated for that work.

Commissioner Duke again declared that he held no brief for any hotelman, much less the proprietor of the Astor, but he intended to see justice done, and would not accept the evidence of men who were ashamed to give their names. He had no use for "stool pigeons."

The mayor began to again announce the fact that he would not recommend harsh dealing with those found guilty, when Commissioner Duke demanded that the motion which he had made should be put.

The debate continued despite Commissioner Duke's demand for the motion, Commissioner Tacey making himself heard above the noise of argument to say that 'If a man is ashamed of his name, I don't want to hear him."

"And I'm tired of this star chamber meeting," declared Commissioner Duke, demanding again that the motion be put.

Finally it was read, after the mayor made an effort to have it amended, and was carried with the mayor and Commissioner Miller dissenting.

So ended the comedy.

## Dr. F. E. Oliver Coming To Spread Gospel of Pre-Millinarianism

(Continued from page one.)

square, and most of Vancouver's population carrying season tickets for the infernal regions.

Dr. Oliver clings to the obsolete idea that a real hell exists, an idea discarded by most theological students long ago, and doubted by intelligent laymen even during the dark ages, when the church believed in a gospel of terrorism, when souls were stampeded into heaven through fear of hell, instead of being drawn thither by love of God.

Most of the city clergymen look with disfavor on this circus style of revival. They do not object to an ethical revival, which will teach man his duty to his fellow-man, but they contend that individualism in religion is a thing of the past. "Man cannot live for self alone." As a class they are not sanguine of the chances of success of the coming soul-saving campaign; even Dr. J. L. Campbell, of the First Baptist Church, fears it will be a gigantic failure, owing to lack of preparation.

On the other hand, Dr. Hunter, the revivalist's advance agent, looks over Vancouver and is certain that with so many sinners within its boundaries there is bound to be a big harvest of souls. The devil is sure to be landed one on the jaw that will jolt him from horn to cloven hoof.

As an attraction during dull days, the tabernacle services will probably draw crowds. The preaching will be along sensational lines, and there will be some fine singing and music. Mr. E. Hemminger, a famous singer who toured the British Isles with Dr. Henry, of World Temperance Movement fame, is billed to sing at every performance—services, we mean.

One big attraction is kept away from the revival for reasons of prudence. We refer to Dr. Torrey, of Los Angeles, who is a mighty man of many words. But . . . Dr. Torrey is so strongly suspected of being pro-German that Vancouver men would sooner go to hell than be routed to heaven by his agency.

## ELECT DR. M'CONKEY

**President of Proportional Representation Association.**

The Vancouver Proportional Representation Association was formally organized Tuesday night at a meeting held at 208 Carter-Cotton building. A constitution was read clause by clause and adopted and it was decided to affiliate with the Canadian Proportional Representation Association, with headquarters at Ottawa. The local society will operate as a branch. The only officers elected were Dr. McConkey as president and Mr. Garfield King as secretary. Other officers will be elected and committees formed at a later meeting.

The bill to be submitted to the Provincial Legislature was discussed and a committee left for Victoria with instructions to interview the government and further the interests of the measure.

The committee consisted of Dr. McConkey, Dr. Robert Telford, Rev. Richmond Craig, Mr. D. Chalmers and Mr. Garfield King.

Never court a girl whose father is a pessimist, for he always has a kick coming.


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XXX Early Table Sugar Corn (very fine) ....Pkg., 10c lb., 40c; 5 lbs., $1.90.
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XXX Early Summer Cabbage (heads 12 lbs. each) Package ..... 10c; oz., 30c
Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot ..... Pkg., 10c oz., 25c; 4 ozs., 75c.
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**we bring to a close five years of publication.**

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**426 Homer St. Vancouver, B.C.**

# MILADY'S GOSSIP

(BY "LAURINA")

SURELY we are at last justified in believing that the sunshine has come to stay, and we are fairly on the way to summer. How different everything looks after just a week or two of genial weather, the trees are green with that fresh, clean green of spring, before the dust has whitened, and dulled their beauty. The birds are fairly bursting their little throats with song, and, by-the-way, what a charming idea is that of building pretty little bird houses in gardens, to fasten on trees or stand on pedestals. The feathered creatures soon find their way to them and make their nests there, so one is sure of keeping some of their cheerful song about one. Everything possible should be done to foster and encourage singing bird life in this country, for it is all too scarce.

* * *

The stores are full of dainty silks and cottons just now, and most fascinating they are. The clever fingers of the home dressmaker can manipulate the daintiest of garments, for a minimum of cost, and the patterns provided now-a-days are so perfect that the merest novice at dressmaking can hardly go far wrong.

I saw the other day the most successful gown of sheer cotton voile, in a soft rose pink, made with the straight lines so much in vogue. A panel piece ran from the neck to the hem in front, and was braided effectively with a tiny braid of the same shade as the dress, while back and sides were plaited. A braided waist band, and large white organdie collar finished the toilet. Another useful afternoon frock was made of taffeta silk, in beige, with a looped up tunic giving fulness at the sides of the skirt. The waist was of ninon in the same shade, with bands and cuffs of the silk, while a sash was passed round the waist, crossed at the back, and loosely knotted with long falling ends in front.

These two frocks certainly had good style to recommend them, and could quite easily be undertaken in the home work room.

Paris models are showing a tendency to draw in the skirts rather tightly about the hem, a la the old hobble skirt, and another inovation is to make the skirt much shorter in the immediate front, running up almost to a point in some cases. Such freakish fashions do not sound particularly entrancing, and I should hardly think would become popular, but one never knows, for when fashion steps in common sense often steps out.

In New York many of the designers are copying a new model which is taken from early Egyptian apparel, and which some consider the smartest of all the new innovations. It is a knife pleated skirt which hangs straight from waist to hem, is made very narrow, and of soft materials, and is several inches longer than the skirts of the winter season. The coat worn with this skirt, is a simple, straight up and down affair, giving the silhouette a narrow, straight appearance; quite after the style of the female figure which usually appears in Egyptian works of art.

The large pointed collar so much in vogue just now on waists, and coats is really very becoming, and will probably be much in evidence all through the summer months.

* * *

In a couple of weeks time' time we shall be considering the bathing gown, and preparing for splashing in the water at the bays. For the woman who really enjoys her plunge there is nothing to equal a good weight stockinette, close fitting costume, for comfort both in and out of the water.

## MUSICAL NOTES

It is interesting to note that 136 works were sent in for competition to the Carnegia trustees by British composers, in response to their offer to publish six which should be of sufficient merit, the composer to have the copyright, and a royalty on all sales.

The report announced that those chosen, "were such as would do honor to the music of any country," and so much that was worthy was sent in that seven were accepted for publication. They are as follows: "Before Sunrise," symphony for contralto solo, chorus, and orchestra, by E. L. Baintore; "Hebridean," symphony by Granville Banlock; "The Immortal Hour," opera, by Rutland Boughton; "The Sea," symphonic suite, by F. Bridge; Pianoforte Quartette in A minor, by H. Howells; "The Travelling Companion," opera by Sir C. V. Stanford; "London," symphony, by R. Vaughn Williams.

## A MASTER ORGANIST

Dr. W. G. Alcock, who has been appointed the organist of Salisbury Cathedral, England, is a master of his instrument. He acted as organist on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII, also at the coronation of our present monarch. At the coronation of King Edward a hitch occurred in the proceedings, and Dr. Alcock with much presence of mind interposed an extemporization, which people thought was an arranged part of the proceedings, but which undoubtedly averted a disaster. The organ, as an instrument, always held a great fascination for him, and as a small boy he would pretend to play at his father's desk, using the drawer knobs as stops, getting his brother to pretend to blow.

## CARNIVAL MORALISINGS

I stood in the crowd on Wednesday, the first day of the carnival, and waited for the procession to pass. In front of me was a little lad of perhaps nine years with his mother, who talked excitedly to some friends. The boy was left to his own devices, and stood first on one leg then on the other, at last bringing his little nailed boot too near his mother's toe.

"For goodness sake, Johnnie, can't you be still a minute," she cried.

A flushed, excited, eager little face was upturned to hers, as Johnnie breathlessly replied, "Oh, mother, I can't, 'cause I'm waiting."

"Who ever heard such nonsense; can't keep still because your waiting," was the irate parent's scornful remark, as she once more joined her friends.

Never mind, little Johnnie, you had all my sympathy, there are so many of us older ones who understand what you meant, who know only too well, the awfulness, sometimes the tragedy of having to keep still while you wait.

* * *

Later in the day, when on the viaduct, I was attracted by some of the shows, and visited among others the dog-eating Igorottes. They were certainly roasting something, which with much stretching of my imagination, I persuaded myself was a dog; but no such effort was apparently required by one small maiden, who frantically clasped her father's hand, crying, "Oh! Daddy, you don't think it is our little Spot, do you?"

* * *

I was tempted, too, to pay a visit to the lady placarded as "frivolous, fascinating, flirtatious, fat Trixie," the last qualification evidently being calculated to draw, as the showman assured the crowd in strident tones that "she really was a fat, nice fat Trixie." It was quite true, Trixie was a fat girl, but "frivolous, fascinating, flirtatious," no indeed! for with ample proportions well displayed, she slept the sleep, not of the just, but of the fat, while prodding with a stick, and admonitions to wake up from the lady in charge only caused her to half open her eyes, to as quickly close them again. It was very funny, but pathetic, too, and I went away wondering what there could be in life that was beautiful for such as Trixie, and feeling just a little sad.

## "LAST POST"

A most successful concert was given on Tuesday evening, May 8, at Chalmer's Church, by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Nanson. The interesting feature of the program was the performance of Stanford's "Last Post," a work written in commemoration of those that fell during the Boer War. The choir was at its best, the attack vigorous, and tone full, while the parts were very evenly balanced.

The work was rendered in a most artistic manner, with good observance of light and shade, while the cornet solos, by Mr. Shields, one of which was played from behind the organ, were splendidly done, some beautiful notes being produced.

Mr. Harry Barlow gave all necessary support at the organ.

Dudley Birk's "Hymn to Music," was also rendered by the full choir, while some of the members sang quartettes and trios. There were two light and charming numbers by ladies, "A Madrigal in May," and "Sunbeam" and an arrangement of "My Ain Folk," for four male voices. There was also a male chorus, "O Salutaris," by Gounod, and a chorus for ladies' voices only, Mendelssohn's "I Would That My Love."

Miss Nickawa, recited most dramatically "Ohvistoh," by Paline Johnson, and "The Song of the Canadian Legions," as well as two encore pieces, and Mrs. Daniel Day sang "Spring's Awakening," in a most pleasing manner.

"Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," was sung by Mr. W. J. Stevenson, who is the possessor of a remarkably fine bass voice. He sang as an encore "Up From Somerset."

Mr. McKellar, who is a baritone, gave a selected solo, and "Mother o' Mine," in good style.

Much praise is due to Mr. W. H. Nanson, for a really successful entertainment.

## A MEXICAN SUFFRAGETTE

Hermilda Galindo, a progressive modernistic Mexican senorita from Yucatan, where, as well as in Cuba, she has been prominent as a leader in the feminist movement, has been elected a deputy from one of the electoral districts of Mexico City to sit in the next session of the national legislature, opening May 5. Though of Yucatan, she is legally permitted to sit for a Mexico City constituency. The fact that a woman of this type has won a seat in the centre of the conservative forces of the new state is significant.

## OPENS STUDIO

Mr. Kenneth MacDonald Shook, baritone, of this city, has opened a vocal studio in the Mason & Risch studios, Vancouver block, and will accept a limited number of pupils for voice production, breathing and singing.

## MUSICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL

The adjourned annual meeting of the Vancouver Musical society will be held on Wednesday evening, May 16.

"That we, the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver, urge the government to enact prohibition as a war measure not later than July 1, 1917, and that the secretary be instructed to immediately forward this resolution to the Provincial Government," was the resolution carried unanimously at a meeting of the Women's Canadian Club Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrew's schoolroom, with Mrs. de Pencier presiding.

* * *

At the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of British Columbia which commenced its sessions in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Tuesday, Rev. W. J. Sipprell, D.D., addressed the convention on the efforts that missionary societies must make to meet the demands that the future will make upon them. He maintained that the cosmopolitan influence of commerce, education, economics and inventions has influenced the immediate past, and will influence the future of the non-Christian world. He treated in detail the changes which had taken place in Japan, China and Korea; in India and Southern Asia, and in Western Asia.

* * *

A group of Pennsylvania suffragists, who, in response to the request sent out by the National American Woman Suffrage Society, are going into the business of farming with vigor and vim, have been investigating statistics to find out how many women in the United States have preceded them in this field of industry. They found, by consulting the census returns, that the number of women farmers is 257,706; farm laborers, 1,514,428; farm foremen, 7765; gardeners, 7834; gardeners' laborers, 7474; miscellaneous, about 7000, making a total of 1,802,202.

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The depot of the Daughters of the Empire will be moved at the close of this week from 736 Dunsmuir street to Rooms 911-912 Birks building.

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Orders for free luncheon for thirty-six conveners of the various stations in connection with the Syrian tag day Saturday have been kindly donated by Mr. Lockyer of the Hudson's Bay Company.

* * *

The Queen has given $500 for St. Dunstan's Hostel to Sir Arthur Pearson, part of a sum sent by the Illinois State Regent of the Prince of Wales Chapter of the Daughters of the British Empire, Chicago.

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Women are being taught to run trolley cars in Topeka, Kan.

* * *

Following the announcement of the plan of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to employ women in the place of men, two women have been put to work in the railroad shops at South Tacoma. They are serving as checkers in the storehouse, where an inventory is under way.

## BY WASTING FOOD WOMEN HELP HUNS

**Immense Quantities of Foodstuffs Thrown Into Garbage Daily In Vancouver.**

"Every ounce of food wasted helps the German cause."

This is the warning slogan of the nation-wide "Save and Produce" campaign launched this week in the United States. It is the warning sounded scores of times recently by Baron Devonport, British food controller, to people throughout the British Empire.

This warning applies to Vancouver as well as to any other community in the British empire or in the United States.

Cursory inquiry by The Standard developed the fact that great quantities of food are wasted in Vancouver daily which, if saved, would not only materially reduce the high cost of living but would enable greater exportation of foodstuffs to help the allied cause.

Health officials of Vancouver, and especially those of the scavenging department, declare that tons of foodstuffs are thrown away into the garbage daily.

The remarkable feature is that the waste is not so great in the wealthy districts as in the working class districts. "It appears," said one official, "that local housewives do not properly understand the culinary art. The tale is told by the garbage can. Tons of meat, bread, vegetables and the like are thrown away, apparently because the housewife lacks the knowledge of how to make up into tasty dishes things that are left over from the table."

The chief articles noticed by the garbage men are big meat bones with chunks of meat sticking to them, extra thick potatoe peelings, slices of stale bread, and numerous other "scraps," all of which could be made into tasty wholesome dishes.

**Tells of Extravagance**

A noted Frenchman who recently visited this continent declared on his return: "America is a wasteful country. The population of France could be well fed on the waste from American homes." By this he meant that sufficient nutriment was thrown into the garbage can, in the United States and Canada, to provide food for many.

In French homes even the water in which vegetables are boiled is not wasted. The potatoes, carrots, cabbages and other vegetables are thoroughdly scrubbed before being put in the pan. Afterward the liquid serves as a base for soup.

Many people are unaware that valuable mineral salts are contained in and next to the skin of the potato. This is the reason why a baked potato possesses such a rich flavor.

**Don't Peel Potatoes**

The French seldom peel potatoes before boiling. They boil them "in their jackets" and so retain these mineral salts. If baked the potato, skin and all, is eaten.

The way to save by using bones for soup is known to every housewife, but apparently local women do not care to take the trouble, for this is a common waste evidenced by the garbage can.

Another species of food waste is found in the fact that the old time "preserves larder" no longer has a place in many Vancouver homes. generation or so ago practically every woman took a pride in showing her well-stocked larder to visitors. The modern housekeeper does not seem to take an interest in her own handiwork in this respect. . .She would rather get factory-made preserves from the store than buy the fruit and sugar and can the stuff herself.

A Vancouver chef has installed an efficiency department in his hotel kitchen. He never wastes the roots of cabbage, celery, or other vegetables. He has there things thoroughly scrubbed and then peeled. The resulting vegetable makes an excellent compound for consomme. In addition to a saving thus created, the best flavors of the vegetables are conserved.

## YOU CAN FIGHT IN YOUR KITCHEN

It is impossible to put too much emphasis upon the necessity for food saving by everyone during the war.

Food may play as important a part, if not a more important part, in the war than guns and ammunition.

The saving of food is very largely an individual problem.

In the final analysis it is up to the women of the nation.

Every woman should do her part in the campaign to increase and conserve the nation's food supplies.

The food necessities of all the nations with which we are allied in the war against Germany, are very great.

The people of this country must save every pound of food that self-imposed rigid ecoonmy makes possible to the end that there be the greatest possible surplus for shipment to our hard pressed allies.

Do not make the mistake of confusing the food problem with the financial problem.

You have no moral right to waste food simply because you can afford to do so than has your small-income neighbor.

It is not a question of saving food for the money's sake. It must be saved so that there will be enough to go around.

Every pound of food that finds its way to the garbage can means that much loss of fighting strength.

Volunteer today, for the duration of the war in the great army of food savers.

Begin now, today, to demonstrate thrift in your home.

Make saving, rather than wasting your social standard.

You can fight for your country in your kitchen just as effectively as effectively as your husbands, brothers, sons and sweethearts are fighting for it on the field of battle.

Restrictions imposed upon consumers in Great Britain and France should be a warning to Canadians to do everything possible to increase and conserve the food supply.

## NELSON WOMEN ARE IN LINE

The Nelson Conservative Women's Association has elected the following officers: Lady Borden, patroness; Mrs. W. J. Bowser, honorary president; Mrs. R. F. Green and Mrs. W. O. Rose, honorary vice-presidents; Mrs. N. M. Cummins, president; Mrs. C. D. Blackwood, vice-president; Mrs. Donald Guthrie, treasurer; and Mrs. J. H. Matheson, secretary. Members of the executive are: Mrs. Thomas Bennett, Mrs. J. A. Gilker, Mrs. Joseph Jackson, Mrs. J. E. Goulding, Mrs. E. J. Porter, Mrs. J. Bulger, Mrs. E. F. Morrison, Mrs. George Motion, Mrs. Jessie K. Fraser, Mrs. W. H. Walker, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. G. Haggitt, Mrs. Herbert Keefe, Mrs. H. Eades and Mrs. Alex Leith. It was decided that seven members of the executive might constitute a quorum.

## MADAM GADSKI WITHDRAWS

New York, May 11.—Madam Johann Gadski, the opera singer, wife of Captain Hans Tauscher, agent of the Krupps in the United States, who returned to Germany in Count von Bernstorff's party, announced last night that she had withdrawn for the present from the Metropolitan stage. The action was prompted, she said, by "unjust attacks" against her on the ground that she was anti-American.

## WANT PATRIOTIC FUND NATIONALIZED

The administration of the Patriotic fund came in for further criticism at a meeting of the Great War Veterans" Association in O'Brien hall Thursday night, when a delegation of soldiers' wives and mothers came to ask for assistance in having the fund nationalized. No action was taken but the matter will be brought before the executive.

There was a good deal of discussion and the opinion was generally expressed that the fund ought to be under the control of the government. Complaint was made particularly of the methods of investigation at present employed.

Nelson has boosted its dog tax to three dollars a year.

## EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

British Columbia has recently and wisely followed the lead of other provinces and commonwealth in granting the ladies the voting privileges. The gradual granting of the franchise to the women of the world is a duty that man has owed her for a great number of regrettable years; it is emancipation from that state of irresponsible slavery into which she fell, and which she has endured ever since the cowardly and selfish man falsely accused her of stealing the apple and thereby bringing sin into the world for the first time. It has been a long time coming, but it is no less welcome to the women now it is here. The world has been civilized for a great many years with this one deplorable blot upon it; the wonder is that the ladies did not present a magna charta for King John's signature centuries ago. Woman has been down trodden because she has been the weaker of the sexes, yet she has always had the heaviest physical burden to bear. It has been a long time coming but it is gradually creeping on. They day has gone by when the world will look out and judge with one eye only—when the affairs of two distinctly constituted peoples shall be governed by one of those peoples only. Until recently woman has been a chattel of man—part of man's equipment to be used at his pleasure. In the past woman has been prohibited, restrained and latterly discouraged by unsurmountable obstacles from entering into professional life; she could not even be her own doctor, but, in this, had to submit to man as in all other things. Now that the franchise has been granted we will look to woman to assert herself; she will no longer be part of man's luggage; she will no longer be an asset of man, a piece of personal property, or a separate animal. She will step upon a feminine throne and manage her own affairs. She will be tried by her peers as she has never been before; she will be her own physician, surgeon, lawyer and administrator, for in every community there should be a female lawyer, and there should be female judge as well as male judges. Every woman in the province of British Columbia, which has just granted the franchise, should hasten to have her name registered on the list of voters so that at all future elections she will be able to assert herself and ultimately become free.—Ashcroft Journal.

## BYRON'S CALL TO ARMS

In times like these it is inspiring to recall the glorious death of Lord Byron, for, while the poet passed away in bed, the victim of disease, he was as truly a martyr to liberty as any soldier who meets his fate on the battlefield. It was in 1824 that the great bard, then 36, breathed his last at Missolonghi, Greece, where he had gone to aid the Greeks in their heroic struggle for freedom from the yoke of the Turkish tyrant. Byron not only devoted his services, but also a large part of his fortune, to the cause of Hellenic liberty, and on the altar of freedom he laid down his life. The reforms he accomplished in a short time in the poorly equipped and wretchedly disciplined Greek army proved that he possessed no little ability as an organizer. Byron's physique, never strong, soon gave way, and he was disappointed in his hope that he might fall in battle. Shortly before his death he wrote to a friend: "I cannot quit Greece while there is a chance of my being even of supposed utility. There is a stake worth millions such as I am, and while I can stand at all I must stand by the cause."

The following verses from Byron's last poem, written in Greece not long before his death, are full of inspiration in those times when another great war for liberty is being fought:

Awake! (not Greece—she is awake!)
Awake, my spirit! Think through whom
Thy life-blood tracks its parent lake.
And then strike home!

If thou regrett'st thy youth, why live?
The land of honorable death
Is here:—up to the field, and give
Away thy breath!

Seek out—less often sought than found—
A soldier's grave, for thee the best;
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy rest.

## THE FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry blooms burst with snow.
And down underneath is the liveliest nook,
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.
One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith,
And one is for love, you know,
And God put another in for luck—
If you search you will find where they grow.
But you must have hope and you must have faith,
You must love and be strong—and so,
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

—Ella Higginson.

## SUGAR REFINERY INCREASES WAGES

To conform to the rates given in the recent civic award the B. C. Sugar Refinery has increased the scale of pay to laborers to 38 cents an hour and the rate for girls to 22 cents an hour. Work has been resumed at the refinery and conditions are now stated to be satisfactory.

A contract has been let for the building of a million dollars' worth of wooden ships at New Westminster.

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NOTICE

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## STONED BY THE UNCO GUID

The Human Soul Development corporation of Detroit, was formed a year ago to take care of Christine Neilson, 17 years old, after four business men had read the newspaper account of her arrest as a street walker. They met the judge before whom she was to be tried, and arranged to have her live with a minister in Chatham, Ont. She went willingly, and was making good progress in school until her story got about. Then all her new friends dropped her. Soon afterwards she disappeared, and when one of the men who had befriended her found her leading the old life in Toronto he could not persuade her, for all her dejection, to go back and try again. The Human Soul Development corporation has closed its books.

## GUILTY

**Mrs. Stella Stinson Not Punished for Her Activities.**

Mrs. Stella Stinson was found guilty by the jury Thursday evening of fraudulently representing herself to be an agent or member of the Red Cross society. After the verdict was brought in, Frank Lyons, counsel for the accused made a strong plea for mercy, on the ground that Mrs. Stinson had done so much good work for the soldiers even if she was technically guilty of the offence in the indictment.

Justice Morrison thereupon sentenced her to the time since she had been arrested, and she left the court room a free woman. She had been out on bail ever since the charge was laid, so that she has not been in jail at all.

## EMPLOYED WOMEN

Baltimore, Md., May 11.—The captain of a Norwegian ship in port today declared that two months ago women were being used at Stettin, Germany, to load and discharge steamers, even running the winches on decks and docks. He also stated that it was becoming difficult to get men to volunteer to man the submarines, of which a number were being built at Stettin.

## TIME CLOCK FOR HUBBY

Husbands in wet cities may have to face the custom of punching a time clock when they go out of evenings and when they return, just as workers in factories do. A Chicago woman has bought a time clock so as to keep tab on the nocturnal goings and comings of her husband, and the custom may become popular.

The Imperial Oil Company, which has a $2,000,000 refinery at Ioco, has started an advertising campaign to induce Vancouver people to buy their products.

The regular meeting of the University Women's club will be held on Saturday, May 12, at 8 o'clock, at 745 Dunsmuir street. The business for the evening includes the elections. The executive will entertain. The annual banquet is to be held on May 19.

A rummage sale will be held on Tuesday, May 15, at 1025 Granville street, under the auspices of the Connaught chapter I.O.D.E. The entire proceeds will be used for the material fund.

Any scheme that contemplates a woman making a garden should include letting her keep the egg and butter money.—Portland Oregonian.

# Richmond Craig's Weekly Message

## "WOMAN IS THE SECRET"

**"Certain women ministered unto Him of their substance."—Luke 8, 2:3.**

(Notes of address given at midweek meeting in Westminster Church, Vancouver, B. C.)

Some time ago one of our modern writers, Mr. Harold Begbie, discussed, in his own fascinating style, the question, "why is it that the twentieth century is so unbeautiful, men so small, and the heart of man so unsatisfied?" "Can it be possible," he argues, "that the answer was simple and old as the ages of antiquity, the answer given many centuries ago by an Eastern seer, 'Where women are honored, the divinities are complacent, where they are despised, it is useless to pray to God.' Woman is the secret. Man's attitude to woman is the decisive factor of human life." Another great thinker, Frederick William Robertson, of Brighton fame, once said that "woman and God are the two rocks on which man must either anchor or be wrecked." And this is no mere platitude or piece of pulpit rhetoric. We cannot exaggerate the importance to men of the position of women. In every nation where they are held in respect, purity abounds, and noble specimens of humanity are produced, but in nations that have a poor, and low idea of womanhood, vice and sin are rampant. The progress or decadence of National life depends upon the view held by men of the character and sphere of women. In the novelists words, "Woman is the secret. Man's attitude to woman is the decisive factor of human life."

**Most Beautiful of Love Stories**

No literature in the world contains lovelier pictures of womanhood, in its various aspects, than the Bible. There we find the heroines, set in such a position as to bring out the portraits to perfection. The most beautiful love story of all history is found in the Book of Ruth, one of the gems of the Old Testament. The fragrance and holy character of that idyll, showing the affectionate determination and unselfish devotion of one woman for another, and for the land of her birth, will linger in the world, so long as time lasts. And then there are also in Holy Writ the names of Hannah, the praying mother; Sarah the mother of nations; Rebekah, Rachel, Hagar, and Naomi, all of whom have clouds of glory trailing around their memories, and bearing touches of the mystery and charm that surround the best types of womanhood.

**The Master's Idea of Womanhood**

And in the New Testament story the place that women occupy is very large indeed. It has been said, that the religion of Jesus Christ was simply for women and neurotic men. The makers of such statements only parade their ignorance and prejudice, when such uttrances escape, in weak moments, their lips. Christ brought into the world a dynamic that has strengthened manhood, beyond the dreams of the greatest philosophers, and His Gospel has elevated women to their proper sphere. Before he came walking on the shadowed side of the world, with His peerless religion of love and hope, the common people were neglected and despised. Women were supposed to possess no rights, and to be able to establish no claims. They were looked upon as slaves. They were tools in the hands of tyrants, and beasts of burden to minister to the luxury of their lords. The coming of Christ enobled womanhood; the proclamation of his doctrine of love, has slowly but surely given woman her proper place as the helpmate and friend of man, and this development constitutes the purest and most perfect protest, that the world has ever seen, against the sovereignty of force.

**Womanhood Honored Christ**

That Jesus was in his teaching regarding woman, twenty centuries before His time, has often been pointed out. In Mahommedanism of today, women have no place. The Koran was written for men, not for women. Mohammedism regards women as soulless, and makes no provision for her in the great fundamentals of religion. But Jesus treated woman as not only having a soul, but placed her on the same plane as man. The affection that existed between our Lord and His mother is beautifully set forth in the Scriptures. His last thoughts were of her. He did not leave her unprovided for, but enjoined on John, the care of her, who had borne in misunderstanding and sorrow, the early days in Nazareth. She was thus openly and publicly honored by her great son. Many men are recorded as having spoken in derision of Christ while on earth, but never a woman.

**Women Superior to Men**

It might be advanced that the Master regarded women as superior, intellectually, to men. He chose the woman at the well of Samaria as the medium for conveying to the world the fact, that He was the Messiah, and it was to the sisters in Bethany, that He declared the great truth of the hereafter, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and when death came to Him, it was a band of loyal womanhood that was around Him still, when man, with the coward heart had fled. On the resurrection morn, it was to a woman, Mary, that He made His first appearance after He had risen. Is it not significant, that the doctrine of the resurrection was first taught to a woman, for as we all know, this is the basal fact of Christianity, the mainspring of its church's power, the hope of its life, and it was revealed to a woman? Truly, for the Savior of the world, Woman was the secret.

**Women Dominant In Early Church**

We might trace the place of women in the early Apostolic Church and again find in its history some of the world's greatest names. Some people thought they saw in the writings of Paul a reactionary movement with regard to women. That is not in accordance with the facts, as related to us in the Acts of the Apostles. Paul had constant association with women in the work of the Church, and we find, that as the work grew, women played an increasingly large part in the propagation of the Gospel. The religious service of women is characteristic of Christianity itself, and in its life and development there is neither male or female. Whenever there is anything good and helpful in man's life woman is invariably at the heart of it. She has the endowment of combining the virtue of practical common sense with those of a generous heart and an open mind. The courage and devotion to duty; the noble hospitality and fine humility that have dominated womanhood generally, throughout the Christian era have formed the themes for poets, thinkers, and historians, and the pages of history are full of records which show that Woman was the secret.

**Woman Still the Secret**

In these war times, too, we are proving the truth of this statement. At no time in the world's history has woman measured up to the ideal standard of love, devotion, and sacrifice, as she is doing at this very moment. Every home in the Empire is feeling the influence and inspiration of those who minister to us, of their substance and their life.

The charm of consecrated womanhood is certainly the most exquisite of heaven's gifts to mankind, and the one that we must cherish the most. Neither beauty, wit, nor intellect in womanhood, can, of themselves compel more than passing admiration from man. The features of the most purely modelled perfection, do not give that touch to the world, that it seeks and longs for. The world fears wit rather than loves it, and pays homage to intellect only grudgingly, and from afar off, but it is never slow to appreciate, and worship that form of true meekness and holy loveliness that is revealed by those who are the handmaidens of the Lord. It is the purity of the soul that makes heaven of the face. It is of little moment whether a mother be brilliant or clever, but it is of great price that her mind be noble and sensitive to the highest—that she be visited by those profound thoughts, which have their home in the unseen, and be inspired by unworldly enthusiasms. Such a woman will ever be the secret of all that is highest and best in the circle in which she moves, and will ever command the devotion and loyalty of admiring love.

### "OUR MOTHER'S DAY"

**May 13, 1917.**

**God thought to give the sweetest thing**
**In His almighty power**
**To earth, and deeply pondering**
**What it should be—one hour**
**In fondest joy and love of heart,**
**Out weighing every other,**
**He moved the gates of Heaven apart**
**And gave to earth—a Mother.**

### A SERMON ON SPORT

Ex-President Roosevelt loves sport so well and so wisely that it is worth while reading a short sermon he preached about it the other day. The pulpit was the playground of a high school near Washington, and the play ground was church as well. There had been an athletic contest in the afternoon; and here was Rooseveldt's' short sermon in four heads: —"Play hard, do your level best to win, but scorn to be guilty of bad practices. Play hard when you play, but when you work don't play. Get all you can out of sport, but do not neglect your duties. Don't make the mistake of thinking sports are the serious thing in life. It is fine to be known as a football hero, but a poor thing if, when you are forty years of age, the only claim you can make is that you have been a football hero. When the serious things of life come, go at these things just as hard and with as much enthusiasm as you do these sports."

### HUMAN BLOSSOMS

I almost think the angels,
Who tread life's garden fair,
Drop down the sweet wild blossoms
That bloom around us there.

It seems a breath from Heaven
Round many a cradle lies.
And every little baby
Is a message from the skies.

* * *

The mother in her office holds the key of the soul; and she it is who stamps the coin of character, and makes the being, who would be a savage but for her gentle cares, a Christian man.

* * *

"Children are what the mothers are.
No fondest father's fondest care
Can fashion so the infant heart
As those creative beams that dart,
With all their hopes and fears, upon
The cradle of a sleeping son."

* * *

"And say to mothers what a holy charge
Is theirs—with what a kingly power their love
Might rule the fountain of the newborn mind;
Warn them to wake at early dawn, and sow
Good seed before the world has sown its tares."

### "MOTHER' S DAY QUOTATIONS"

Search the long annals of proud Rome and Greece.
The tombs of war. The chronicles of peace.
Ransack the old and modern rolls of fame.
To fit the brightest splendor on a name
The name above all means is Mother.

* * *

"The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."
—Wm. Ross Wallace.

* * *

"The mother's heart is the child's schoolroom."—Henry Ward Beecher.

* * *

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."
—Coleridge.

* * *

"All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother."—Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

"My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I had someone to live for, someone I must not disappoint."—Thomas Edison.

* * *

"To the man who has a mother all women are sacred for her sake."—Jean Paul Richter.

* * *

"Youth fades, love drops; the leaves of friendship fall:
A mother's secret hope outlives them all. —Oliver Wendell Holmes.

* * *

"One good mother is worth a hundred school masters."—Herbert.

* * *

"The mother is one of the supreme assets of national life; she is more important by far than the successful statesmen, or business man, or artist, or scientist."—Theodore Roosevelt.

### THE SIN OF PRAYERLESSNESS

**(By Rev. J. H. Jowett, D.D.)**

"God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you."—I Sam. xii. 24.

How few of us have placed prayerlessness among our possible sins! And how even fewer have placed the omission to pray for others in the black list of sins against the holy Lord! We have called it thoughtlessness, or negligence, or even apathy, but we have not called it sin. But how this word sin, as used in this unfamiliar relationship, broadens and deepens the ministry and obligation of prayer! My needy brother has a right to my prayers. They are to be regarded as part of his capital strength. They constitute a part of the forces which were purposed to make him victorious in all the battle of life. My prayers for him are part of his army. I control some of his vital equipment. Without my co-operation in prayer he is weakened and maimed. If I refuse him my prayers I deprive him of so much of his heritage. I defraud him. I wrong him in a far more deadly manner than if I refused to pay a material debt. I disclaim my spiritual debts, and he is impoverished in the central resources of the soul. I help him into moral bankruptcy by depriving him of his sacred dues. Thus do I wrong my brother, and thus do I sin against God.

All this, I say, is a very lofty conception of the obligation of prayer. It is something we owe to others, and if we refuse to pay we leave them poor indeed. On the other hand, how uplifting is the conception that by my prayers I am increasing a man's moral capital. I am helping him to mobilise his spiritual forces. I am sending him army corps to enable him to meet his enemy at the gate and overthrow him. I may share in his warfare, and I may rejoice and glory in his triumph.

### LONG SERMONS

Long sermons are not long if people are interested. The great missionary, James Chalmers, tells of a sermon that went on all night. It was preached to the cannibals of New Guinea, and they would not let the preachers stop. Here is the story:

"My two native helpers, Aruako and Aruadaera, preached in the huge temple to a crowd of savages—real cannibals. It was a weird scene, and it was the most attentive congregation of the kind I have ever met. They listened well. Soon after sunset it began, and when I sought sleep it was still going on. When I awoke, and the sun had preceded me, they were still talking and listening. Looking at Aruako, who was hoarse, I said, 'Have you been at it all night?' 'Yes, but I am now at Jesus Christ, and must tell them all about Him.' When Aruako had finished there was but one response from all their lips. No more fighting, no more man-eating; we have heard the good news, and we shall strive for peace.'"

### ALCOHOL AS MOTIVE POWER

The world will probably depend upon alcohol (of the non-drinkable kind) more and more as time goes on, says Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. "We can take coal out of a mine, but we can never put it back. We can draw oil from subterranean reservoirs, but we can never refill them again. We are spendthrifts in the matter of fuel." Alcohol for fuel, says Dr. Bell, can be made from sawdust, from cornstalks, from weeds, and even from the garbage of our cities. "A great field of usefulness is opening up for the engineer who will modify our machinery to enable alcohol to be used as the source of power.

### DAIRY STABLE LIKE A HOME

Several features strike the visitor to the stable of a certain dairy in Portland, Ore., as quite remarkable. Pictures hang upon the walls; ferns are placed above the stanchions; the windows are screened and covered with freshly washed curtains; the doors are doubly screened and at one side of the stable is an enamel washbowl with running water. Such unusual conditions are due, in part at least, to rivalry which has sprung up among the Portland dairymen, who must obey rigid city rules regarding the production of clean milk. At this dairy each cow is bathed before entering the stable and her udder washed with warm water, soap and a freshly laundered cloth. The milk is strained through sterilized cotton batting. The cows are never hurried or frightened, and on returning from the pasture are allowed to move along leisurely. The milk in this dairy has improved considerably in purity, the number of bacteria found in it being much lower than in milk from the average dairy.

### VANCOUVER LEADS

**Only Library In America Giving Free Literary Talks.**

With the giving of a lecture of "Swift, and the Women Who Loved Him," by Librarian R. W. Douglas at the Carnegie Library Saturday evening, the series of Saturday night talks closed until fall. One of the first lectures of the winter will deal with British Columbia poets and authors.

The giving of these literary lectures, as part of a Carnegie library public service, has been watched with considerable attention by outside librarians, as this is the first library in America to branch out in this respect. The interest taken at first was small, only about thirty attending, but by the time the series of lectures was completed, this had increased to over two hundred.

# Back Of The Brawn, The Brain

**BY FRANK A SCOTT**

"IN America," says H. P. Davidson, of the J. P. Morgan Company, which has handled the U.S. purchases of British munitions, "the manufacturers on the whole who have made munitions for the British government have lost money."

Why?

For one thing because of the lack of standardization. That meant rejections, loss of time, loss of labor, confusion, uncertainty, waste.

Standardization, every manufacturer knows, is one of the essentials of quick production. There are manufacturers who have doubled, even trebled the production of their plants by methods of standardization. The American company that built 550 submarine chasers for the British Navy in just 550 days was able to do so because every article used in those boats was standardized.

Those familiar with the early days of the production of munitions for the Allied governments in the present war know that in some instances concerns, for lack of proper specifications, had to turn out their product from samples without drawings. The establishment of correct blue prints and specifications to make such a conditions impossible in the United States is one reason for the Munitions Standards Board which has just been created by the Secretary of War by authority of the Army Appropriations Act of August 29, 1916. The men who form this committee have learned a great many things about the production of munitions and special equipment from having been interested in their manufacture since the beginning of the war in Europe. They are especially qualified to establish such fundamentally vital things as correct specifications and drawings for immediate use, because they have been actively engaged, in their respective fields, in the supervision of such work. The men who make up the Munitions Standard Board are: Frank A. Scott, manufacturer of automatic machinery and optical instruments; W. H. Vandervoort, builder of special machine tools; E. A. Deeds, owner of engineering laboratories; Frank Pratt, manufacturer of electric products; Samuel Vauclain, maker of locomotives, rifles, munitions; John E. Otterson, manufacturer of rifles.

The nomination of this excellent group of Americans, who are serving without any compensation, comes in great measure, of course, from the growing realization, even on the part of the layman, that war is now a business proposition and that battles are won not only by fighting men but by fighting industries. As Howard Coffin has said, "In modern warfare the blood of the soldiers must be mingled three parts with the sweat of the man in the mills." There is coming the realization that preparedness is no longer a glorious melodramatic thing of vast bodies of uniformed men and waving flags, but rather an organization and co-ordination of the sources from which these things spring.

To go from the abstract to the concrete, it has been said by qualified authorities that if we can measure an article, we can make it. To meet the demand of the present age we must have progressive manufacturing where each man has only a small part of the work, and that part must be done by an ordinary workman. All this calls for a more definite method of measurement than that formerly used. In other days we wanted only one piece, now we want thousands of pieces all alike—each one an exact duplicate of the other. If organization is carried out along this line in all necessary channels, we can start a large number of factories making war materials that will be one hundred per cent. good, at the same time standardizing the cost of production. Improperly designed gages with improper tolerance have cost the manufacturers in this country, as well as the Allies, many millions of dollars.

The government should have, first of all, its blue prints prepared with the proper tolerance perfected by tests and careful practise. The sequence of operations and the time taken to do the work should also be perfected and put in printed form with the necessary cuts showing the set up, as well as the best way to handle the work, both in operation and gaging of same. This would enable all factories to standardize their productions.

The Munitions Standards Board is, of course, fully aware how efficiently the technical work of the government bureaus has been and is performed. On this side probably the chief service which the board can render to the government is to suggest ways and means of adapting peace time standards to war time conditions.

Also, through the activities of the board, there may be drawn into the military departments of the government the experience which has been developed through two and one-half years of making war materials for foreign governments. Previous to the creation of this board there seemed to be no duly constituted channel through which this could be brought about. This is particularly true since war has ceased to be a profession to the successful conduct of which military men alone are called. Modern war enlists every science, industry and special knowledge of the nation.

It should be borne strongly in mind that the work of the board is as vital for peace as for war. It is essential that manufacturers should have such information as will enable them to fit themselves for proper production in an emergency—and proper production means quantity production.

In many ways the work stretching before the Munitions Standards Board is of great, immediate and potential value to the people, to the government of the United States and to the maintenance of their armed forces.

### SUNDAY LABOR TO CEASE

**England Will Abolish It in Majority of Munition Plants.**

Sunday labor in London is to be abolished as fast as possible in a large majority of munitions works. Only in establishments in which the process worked if of necessity continuous or where contracts of great urgency are being filled will exceptions be made.

This decision is the result of an experiment carried out for months in works on the Tyne and Tees, where the abolition of Sunday labor, according to an official report, has been in most cases highly beneficial to the health of the workers and the output of munitions.

# TWENTY FIVE YEARS ON THE JOB.

C. E. McPHERSON, assistant passenger traffic manager, Western Lines of the C. P. R., was born at Chatham, Ontario, June 7, 1862, and was also educated there. He entered the service of the Grand Trunk at Toronto in 1876. He was with the company at various places until 1881, when he entered the service of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway as general agent for Canada. He joined the Canadian Pacific Railway, September 1, 1886, as general travelling agent, with an office at Montreal, and the following year he was appointed district passenger agent at Boston, in charge of the New England States and Maritime provinces. On absorption of the New Brunswick Railway in 1890 by the Canadian Pacific Railway he was made assistant general passenger agent at St. John. He was transferred in the same position to Toronto in 1895. In 1899 he was appointed general passenger agent, Western Lines, at Winnipeg. In 1910 he was appointed assistant passenger traffic manager at Winnipeg.

FRANCIS W. RUSSELL, land agent, C. P. R., Winnipeg, was born at Hastings, England, Dec. 19, 1864. He was educated at private schools in England. He came to Canada in 1885 and entered the land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Aug. 8, 1885. He was general clerk in the land department from 1885 to 1899. He was chief clerk from 1899 to 1912. He was appointed land agent of the company in Winnipeg, Feb. 1, 1912, which position he still holds.

JACOB L. DOUPE, chief surveyer, C. P. R. Western Lines, was born in Toronto, September, 1867. Educated in Winnipeg public schools and St. John's College, he graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1887. He entered the Canadian Pacific Railway service as assistant engineer on construction in June, 1890. He became surveyer of the land department in May, 1891, and was appointed assistant land commissioner in September, 1900. He became general townsite agent in March, 1912, and chief surveyer of Western Lines in August, 1912.

R. PRESTON, asst. superintendent of motive power, Western Lines, C. P. R., was born at Toronto, July 28, 1863. He entered railway service in 1877. From 1878 to 1882 he was a machinist apprentice connected with Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, later absorbed by the C. P. R., 1882 to 1884, machinist, C. P. R., Winnipeg, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, Toronto. 1884 to 1887 he was a machinist in the employ of the C. P. R. at Toronto; 1887-1890 he held the position of locomotive foreman at Havelock, Ont. From 1890 to 1894 he was locomotive foreman at London, Ont. 1894 to 1897 locomotive foreman Smiths Falls, Ont. 1897 to 1898, locomotive foreman, Montreal; 1898 to 1901, locomotive foreman, Toronto; 1901 to 1903, master mechanic, Lake Superior Division, North Bay, Ont.; 1903 to 1909, master mechanic, Ontario Division, Toronto; 1909 to 1914, master mechanic, Manitoba Division, Winnipeg. Since 1914 he has been assistant superintendent of motive power, Winnipeg.

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A street railway company is too often looked upon as the legitimate prey of unfair critics.

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## Mothers' Day May 14th

WE HAVE A NICE ASSORTMENT OF GREETING CARDS. CALL IN AND INSPECT THEM.

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## TO LIMIT HOURS

**Railway Brotherhoods Send Delegation to Ottawa.**

Ottawa, May 11.—The Railway brotherhood worked in Canada was fore the committee engaged in the consolidation of the Railway Act and strongly urged the necessity for a labor law similar to that enforced in the United States, which provides that no man shall remain on duty more than sixteen hours at a time.

They contended that the conditions under which the employees of their brotherhood worked in aCnada was not only detrimental to their own health but also constituted a danger to the public.

## CARD PROFICIENCY

Mrs. Caroline Bishop's remarkable proficiency at cards helped bring her before Superior Judge Hurn last week in Spokane, says the Spokesman-Review. She was suing for a divorce from her husband, Wm. H. Bishop. For a long time she and her husband got along smoothly, she said, but while they were living at Princeton, B. C., they took to nightly games of cards to pass the long evenings. Mrs. Bishop invariably won, and steady defeat rasped her husband's nerves. "I think," she said to Judge Hurn, "that was one of the reasons why he left me." The judge after questioning Mrs. Bishop closely, said he was not sure but it was the wife, not the husband, that had done the leaving. He took the case under advisement.

# BRIEFLY TOLD

The House at Ottawa is discussing a proposal to cut off the supply of grains used by brewers and distillers, so as to conserve the food supply.

* * *

Sir Sam Hughes intends to move this resolution in parliament at the first opportunity: "That in the opinion of this House the best interests of Canada, of the Empire, and of humanity, will be served by the application of the militia act, or by other action to raise troops for compulsory overseas service."

* * *

The Imperial government is considering the purchase by the state o the liquor trade of Great Britain.

* * *

Meatless days have been abolished in Britain, so as to conserve the supply of breadstuffs.

* * *

Announcement has been made that Vancouver is to have a theatre capable of accommodating 220 persons. It will be built on Burrard, near Pender.

* * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury commends Sunday labor for the growing of foodstuffs in England as a patriotic duty.

* * *

The National Coalitionists of Australia have defeated the Labor party, both for the House of representatives and the senate.

* * *

License Commissioner Millar says of the Rainier, Crown and Panama hotels: "They are in an especially filthy condition for licensed premises. I have seen cleaner pigpens."

* * *

Penticton fruit growers hope to have an up-to-date packing house in that district this season.

* * *

Port Alberni is getting in print again by making a bid for a first-class shipyard, to take care of Imperial orders.

* * *

A Revelstoke man says he has invented a machine to detect the presence of submarines or marine mines. He has sent his plans to be pigeonholed by the Naval department at Ottawa.

* * *

There is a scarcity of heavy work teams in the coast cities just now. Prices are advancing.

* * *

Canadian slackers who slipped across the boundary line into the United States to avoid the taunts of their erstwhile friends in this country, are slinking back now that the United States draft system is being enforced, fearful that they might be drafted into the American army. Seven came through White Rock this week.

* * *

After going overseas with the Seventh Battalion in the early days of the war, Sergt.-Major Philpott, of New Westminster, has been steadily promoted until today he is commanding officer of the battalion. He holds the record for promotions with the Canadian expeditionary forces.

* * *

William McRae, deputy chief of police under the late Chief MacLennan, has been appointed head of the local force. He has been with the department since 1902.

* * *

Frankie Russell has been acquitted of a charge of complicity in the murder of the late Chief of Police MacLennan.

* * *

The B. C. Sugar Refinery complains that strikers are molesting their workmen, and demand better protection, or compensation from the city for damages.

* * *

Some of the palmists recently fined for telling fortunes in Vancouver, and ordered to leave town, are back again taking money from the gullible.

* * *

In the opinion of men who ought to know, the real estate market in city lots and unimproved land on the coast has reached rock bottom. An advance in price is expected this summer.

* * *

The outbreak of ringworm among Vernon school children has now been overcome.

* * *

Vancouver has adopted the dog flower. That's a dog gone good idea. —Trail News.

* * *

The opinion recently rendered by the United States attorney-general relative to the status of German residents in that country, is typically American: "Obey the law and keep your mouth shut."

* * *

Hundreds of Indians from the Cherokee, Choctaw, Comanche, Blackfeet and Sioux tribes are clamoring to enlist for service in France. A thousand red skins on the western front would lend a dramatic coloring to that gory locality.

* * *

Trail probably has more chickens than any other town of like size in B. C., and supports a live poultry association.

* * *

The monthly report of the Returned Soldiers' Club at 700 Cambie street shows that 600 veterans have registered at the club's offices since their return from the front.

* * *

The arbitration committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade has offered its services in an effort to settle the dispute between the B. C. Sugar Refinery and its striking employees.

* * *

With the sole object of reducing expenses, the Brandon city council have decided to amalgamate the police and fire departments. The city fire brigade have a staff of fifteen men, while the police force have thirteen. The two departments will be placed under one head, and the combined staff reduced by six or seven men, giving a saving in salaries of about $500 per month. They scarcely need a police force in Brandon, anyway. Only one man, a purse-snatcher, has been sent to jail since the beginning of the year.

* * *

The Russian government has issued a declaration in favor of a coalition ministry.

* * *

France is to have two meatless days a week.

* * *

Brigadier-General Leckie, formerly of Vancouver, has been transferred from the C. E. forces to the command of the Eleventh Military District of Canada.

* * *

The attorney-general of Ontario is authority for the statement that Chinese restaurants have the right to employ white girls. Shortage of help had worried the Chinese restaurant keepers at Hamilton and they took the matter up with their consul-general.

* * *

George Hull, a street vendor of chipped potatoes, drowned himself in the Avon at Bath, England, because he could not obtain potatoes.

* * *

The city council of St. John, N.B., decided not to have daylight saving in St. John this summer but to memorialize the provincial and Dominion government for a nation-wide scheme.

## MANY HYPHENS IN UNITED STATES

**Only Half of Population Can Claim Full White Native Ancestry.**

Just how hyphenated is the United States? In a spiritual sense it is too early to answer this question, but the facts, so far as foreign birth and ancestry are concerned, are easily ascertainable, and were recently made public by the national geographic society. Roughly speaking, the population of the United States is 100,000,000; of this number only 54,000,000 are what the society calls "full white native ancestry." There are, in addition, 11,000,000 negroes, Indians and Chinese. There are no fewer than 35,000,000 American people who were eitehr born in a foreign country or whose parents were foreign-born. To regard these people as hyphenates, however, would be absurd. For instance, only one of President Wilson's parents was born in the United States, and he would be set down as of foreign ancestry. Yet nobody has suggested that he was a "hyphenate." The truth is that the United States is a comparatively young country, which, had it been without foreign immigration in the past 50 years would not have one-third of its present population.

**The Alien Army**

At the present time there are 14,600,000 persons of foreign birth in the United States; 14,000,000 persons both of whose parents were foreign born, and 4,500,000 others one of whose parents was born under a foreign flag. Of the foreign born citizens the greatest single element is the German. There are more than 2,600,000 German born persons in the United States, and there are 1,680,000 Austro-Hungarians. The Turks and Bulgarians are not separately classified, but it is probable that there are not fewer than 5,000,000 people in the United States who were born in countries now at war with the country of their adoption. To counteract this element there are 1,164,000 Canadians; 1,145,000 English, Scotch and Welsh; and 1,130,000 Irish, though whether they should be included under the word "counteract" is not quite clear. There are also 1,335,000 Italians, 1,669,000 Russians and Finns and 1,200,000 Scandinavians.

**Not All Classifiable**

Citizens of Entente countries are seen to considerably outnumber the German but it would be foolish to calculate that the Russian, Italian and Irish-American are as devoted to the cause of the Allies as the Germans and Austrian are to the cause of the central powers. Allowance must be made for the Germans who are opposed to kaiserism. Therefore, to assume that the problem of the United States government in maintaining order will be estimated by the number of enemy-born citizens would be fallacious. For even the anti-kaiser Germans to support their native land in a struggle against Britain, France and Russia is a different thing from supporting their native land when it is Germany against the United States. In a very real sense the United States is more a German country than the fatherland, or rather it is more the country of the German born citizen. In Germany he had not much more voice in the affairs of the government than a horse; in the United States he has a voice. In other words, the German-Americans have more to do with shaping the course of American politics than the Germans have with shaping the course of German politics.

**Not Many Late Arrivals**

The national geographic society points out some peculiarities of German immigration. For instance, from 1776 to 1890 more than 5,000,000 Germans settled in the United States. In these years more than one alien out of three arriving was a German. Since that date, however, only one out of 17 has been a German, the actual number being only slightly more than 1,000,000. As the society expresses it: "If from this number a proper deduction is made for those who returned to their homeland, and those who have died since their arrival, it will be seen that there are fewer than 1,000,000 former subjects of the kaiser in this country who have not been here more than 26 years. Of more than 8,000,000 people of German birth and immediate ancestry among us, fewer than 1,000,000 fail to have the background of birth or long residence behind them."

**Foreigners Flock to Cities**

In the United States the people of foreign birth constitute only one-seventh of the population; but they constitute almost one-fourth of the arm-bearing strength. In many states the foreign born arm-bearing population exceeds that of the native population. That is to say, immigrants are not mostly children, women and old men, but usually young and able-bodied adventurers. It is also noted that the great majority of aliens are in the cities. In only 14 of 50 leading cities of the United States do the whites of full native parentage constitute as much as half the total population. Such cities as Boston, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Providence, St. Paul and Scranton could muster only one to three native born whites against the foreign born or those of foreign ancestry. Fortunately, the foreign born are of British or Irish birth almost as frequently as they are of German extraction, and this tends to make the immediate problem of the United States simpler than it otherwise would have been.

## $20,973 SHORTAGE

**Aged Employee of Late Government Made Fine Pickings.**

Victoria, May 12.—Investigation of the accounts of A. Carney, an agent in the lands department before the organization of the forest branch, has commenced before the public accounts committee, and the statement was made by S. W. Barclay, auditor who checked up the timber royalties in East Kootenay district, that Carney's shortage was found to be $20,973 from 1906 to 1912. Carney went to work at $108 a month in 1904, but no books were found previous to 1906. Carney still resides at Kaslo.

According to a written statement submitted to the committee by the auditor, the Carney shortages commenced in 1906 and continued up to 1912, when he left the government's employ. The statement the auditor submitted, showed that the largest picking by Carney was $1,200, and the amounts ranged downward as low as $9. Under the old system, the lumber mill companies, owing royalties to the government, made cheques payable to the agents of the department. One of the first changes made in the reorganization, was to have all cheques made payable to the forestry branch.

Mr. Carney is said to be 84 years of age and is under superannuation. The old government made an effort to collect the alleged shortages and it is understood there was an arrangement for this to be made good, but hard times came on. The committee will subpoena Mr. Carney and will commence the formal investigation next Tuesday.

The committee is disposed to deal very leniently with this matter, on account of Mr. Carney's advanced years.

## 5000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

The public will welcome the new issue for 1917 of "5000 Facts About Canada," the popular and valuable encyclopedia of Canadian dates, compiled by Frank Yeigh of Toronto, the well known writer and lecturer on the Dominion. No up-to-date and intelligent Canadian can afford to be without this "hardy annual," which is a revelation in concrete form of the wonderful growth of our country in a single year, despite war conditions; indeed, it circulates all over the world, and as such is a splendid advertisement. The chapter of "War Facts" is, by the way, both timely and illuminating. Fifty other chapters are devoted alphabetically to every phase of our national life, from Agriculture to the Yukon, while several sketch maps are of high value. Copies may be had from newsdealers or by sending 25 cents to "Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 59 Huron street, Toronto, Canada.

## JAPAN FORMING AFTER-THE-WAR TRADE POLICY

That the Japanese government is organizing a special economic body charged with preparing and defining an economic policy to be pursued after the war, with a view to insuring the present national prosperity, is stated by the Japan society in a summary of recent significant features of conditions in Japan.

This body consists of four committees of inquiry, representing the four government departments of foreign affairs, agriculture and commerce, finance and communications.

"Of these," says the society, "by far the most important committee is that of agriculture and commerce, which will undertake to reconcile to Japanese life and customs the measures adopted at the Entente Allies' economic conference held in Paris. Every energy must be conserved, Japan forsees, because competition will be keen as well as world-wide.

"Japan like any other country would like to see her industries in such a position as to have the least possible dependence on other countries for raw materials. This is very difficult on account of the limited natural wealth of the country. Import statistics show that over three-fourths of her purchases are raw materials.

"Of the raw products imported, cotton, wool, linen and hemp are of most value. As Japan's agricultural area is for the most part devoted to rice fields and orchards, cotton, her most important import, is raised in but limited quantities. Cattle are not raised in sufficient quantity to supply the need for her leather and wool industries, nevertheless, the country produced many articles of leather made up from the importation of the raw material. A large part of Japan's woolen goods are of English manufacture.

## LEGAL NOTICES

**TIMBER SALE X 865**

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 25th day of May, 1917, for the purchase of Licence X 865, to cut 380,000 feet of Cedar, Hemlock and Balsam, on an area adjoining Lot 808 on the north shore of Drury Inlet, Range 1, Coast District.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C., or District Forester, Vancouver, B. C.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE "BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES' ACT," AND AMENDMENTS THERETO:**

TAKE NOTICE that a special general meeting of the British Columbia Loggers' Association will be held at 822 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1917, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, passing the following resolution:

That the British Columbia Loggers' Association hereby abandon the objects of the Association as set out in Clause 2 of the declaration filed on the 2nd day of May, 1907, and adopt the following in lieu thereof:

1. To promote the interests and welfare of the Province of British Columbia in respect of the Logging Industry;
2. To bring together the persons interested in the Logging business as set out in the Bylaws, as eligible for membership;
3. To consider ways and means for the betterment of their condition and for the promotion of their business and the Logging Business generally in British Columbia;
4. To make such arrangements as the Association shall deem expedient with similar Societies or Associations within or outside the limits of British Columbia for the interchange, of information relative to the Logging Industry;
5. To regulate as nearly as may be practicable, and as may be properly and legally done the output of Forest Products, to conform to the demands and requirements of the Manufacturers;
6. To devise ways and means, if possible, conjointly with the Manufacturers and others, whereby uniformity in the classification and scale of logs, spars, piles, bolts and timber may be established and maintained;
7. To use every effort to secure, as far as may be properly and legally done, a uniform schedule of prices for said Forest Products;
8. To provide ways and means for raising the necessary money to pay and defray expenses incurred in carrying out the objects of this Association;
9. To maintain an office in the City of Vancouver for the collection of information relative to the Industry and for the general benefit of the Association;
10. To promote legislation for the betterment of conditions in the Logging Industry, and to use all proper means to prevent the passage of legislation inimical to same;
11. To promote co-operation between the Loggers and the Manufacturers of lumber;
12. To promote the sale of wood products, and to discourage the use of suubstitutes therefor.

DATED at Vancouver, B. C., the 3rd day of April, 1917.

W. B. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.
5-55


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## SCHOOL AT SUNNYSIDE

The progressive residents of Sunnyside, near Port Moody, have just built a school by volunteer labor, the material being paid for by subscriptions collected among the homesteaders. When the little school on the hill opened last Monday, twelve or fifteen children assembled to be taught the three R's under the direction of Mrs. Rothwell, the government teacher.

Many a man has wished that God would turn back the universe and give him yesterday.

# The Standard

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## Branching Out

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway has opened its gas-electric service on the Patricia Bay line. Service is being given twice a day, except Sunday, from Alpha Street 15 1-2 miles north to Patricia Bay. This is the third railway line running from Vancouver through the Saanich Peninsula.

## Immigration to Canada 1916-1917

A total of 75,395 immigrants were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year of 1916-17. Of the number 61,389 came from the United States, 8282 from Great Britain, and 2935 from continental Europe. During the same period 17,988 persons proposing to settle in the Dominion were denied admission at the international boundary line between this country and the United States; 172 were rejected at seaports and 605 immigrants were deported.

The Stillwater Lumber and Shingle Co., Ltd., have commenced operation of their new shingle mill at Avola, near Kamloops.

The equipment and machinery of the Western Logging Co., Cracroft Island, have been purchased by John Schoeber Lumber Co., an American firm, for $23,000.

A Chinese has invented a typewriter for his native language, and obtained a patent for five years. It has 4000 characters.

## Manufacturing In British Columbia

BRITISH COLUMBIA is essentially a manufacturing country. It has been endowed by Nature with all the attributes to successful Industrial enterprise. It has within its boundaries abundant supplies of raw material—it has millions of acres of fertile land suitable for mixed farming, fruit growing, grazing, etc.—its standing (immediately convertible) timber represents one-fifth of the timber of the Dominion—it has unlimited supplies of coal, iron and other minerals—has the finest natural harbors in the world, and is blessed with tremendous water powers, which can be developed at a minimum of cost practically at tide water. In addition by its geographical position it has the cheapest of all freight routes—the ocean—and is therefore happily placed to develop a large overseas trade.

General manufacturing is only in its initial stages. Our lumber and salmon fishing industries are developed to a conconsiderable extent, and our mineral resources are being gradually developed, but the possibilities of those industries are not even guessed at yet.

British Columbia has been growing through the natural evolution that all new countries experience. It is only within the last ten years that general manufacturing has occupied any position in the development of the Province. The resources and natural advantages of the province were little known prior to that period and capitalists and captains of industry who were attracted came more in the way of speculation than anything else. Conditions changed, however, with the advent of the railways and the tremendous publicity campaign they carried out in United States and Europe. The population alone increased from 22,000 in 1898 to 150,000 in 1913, necessitating the establishment of stores and factories to cater to their wants. The Klondyke rush of '98 also caused the establishment of certain wholesale firms and factories, and British Columbia's birth as a manufacturing centre may be dated from that time. The history of the pioneer manufacturers is the history of courageous men, and an example of wonderful faith in the future of the Province. There was a veritable fight for existence in face of many difficulties—limited capital, adverse freight rates, competition of established branches of Eastern wholesalers, and general apathy on the part of the Government, public and semi-public institutions, and the purchasing public. Our population, like that of all the Western Provinces, was attracted by the prospect of easy money in speculating rather than by industry, the result being a real estate boom and a consequent overgrowth of our cities; tremendous sums borrowed and invested in non-productive and unremunerative enterprises. This led banks and financial experts to regard British Columbia credits with disfavor and the bona fide manufacturer suffered with the rest. The day of real estate speculation is gone, and the people of British Columbia have now settled down to legitimate enterprise on sound business principles. Credit is being restored and today a casual observer would be surprised at the remarkable progress made in the last few yeas.

At the present time our business conditions are coming back to normal, the only slackness being in the building and allied trades. Our lumber and shingle mills are operating full time and overtime. Our mining interests have increased their output over 1915 by thirty million dollars, our general manufacturing plants have an output of approximately sixty million dollars per annum. The arrticles manufactured are many and varied, for example: Aerated waters, boilers, babbit metal, bronze, brooms, brushes, bedsteads (brass, iron and wood), belting, bricks, boots, beer, biscuits, cattle feed, chocolate, cider, cigars, cigarettes, concrete pipe, cement, creosote, clothing, cereals, cans, dies, canvas goods, dynamite, elevators, electrical machinery and light fittings, engines (marine, gasoline, oil, hoisting, logging), fencing, furnaces, fruit syrups, fish (cured and dried), furniture, furniture springs, flooring, flour, fertilizer, gasoline lights, girders, glass work, glass bottles, gloves, harness, ice making machines, iron working, including structural steel and iron for buildings and bridges, ice, jam, jelly, kalsomine, lead, lamps, ladders, labels, leather, lacquer, lithography, machinery for canners and shingle manufacturers, metal stamping, macaroni, mattresses, nuratic acid, nails, nickel, nitric acid, oatmeal, overalls, pipe (wood, iron and steel), pumps, pickles, pillows, paints, paving, boxes (paper and wood), refrigerators, roofing, rice flour, solder, saws, stoves, shipbuilding, sauce, syrup, shingles, showcases, saddlery, sewer pipe, knitted goods, stone cutting, and art stone, shirts, sulphuric acid, stumping powder, tins, tools, veneer, vacuum cleaners, varnish, vinegar, wire, wash boards, wagons, zinc chloride, etc., etc.

There are throughout the Province exclusive of the basic industries, lumber, fish and mining, some six hundred manufacturing plants, and British Columbia today ranks as the third manufacturing Province in the Dominion per capita.

There are still several obstacles in the way of successful manufacturing, viz.: high freight rates, scarcity of labor, and lack of co-operative effort. Strong representations have been made to the Government (Federal) for the appointment of a Canadian Customs Official at New York to enable raw material and supplies to be shipped through New York in bond, and give British Columbia the benefit of water rates and the Panama Canal. The Government has placed contracts for two steamers to ply between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports and the West Indies. This service will be increased as the demand warrants.

The labor question will settle itself as manufacturing increases and we may expect a large influx of land settlers and skilled artisans at the cessation of the world war. In regard to lack of co-operative effort, the manufacturers were the first to realize this and formed the Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia for mutual benefit and to further British Columbia industries. Other organizations covering other business interests have been formed and the exigencies of the war have brought all organizations into close and intimate touch with each other.

The above bears out the contention that this is naturally a manufacturing province, and a survey of the future possibilities makes this more apparent. One of our most serious drawbacks was the want of shipping. Today we have commenced shipbuilding on a large scale and orders are in hand at present in British Columbia yards amounting to twenty million dollars and over.

Copper and zinc smelters are being established. An immediate start is expected in the erection of blast furnaces for the manufacture of iron, and electric power is available for steel production. Other industries being attracted at present by cheap electric power are fertilizer manufacturers, aluminum manufacturers, electrolytic treatment of metals and concentrates and chemical manufacture.

Our lumber interests, when ocean bottoms are available, will be called on for material to reconstruct devastated Europe. There is now being created a demand for our halibut, herring, cod and other fish besides salmon. This demand will be continued when the war ceases. Plants are being erected for the treatment of fish offal for various purposes, and plants are today in operation extracting potash, algin, etc., from our kelp beds. Our pulp industry has increased from ninety tons in 1911 to seventy-five thousand tons in 1915 and this will be greatly increased in the near future by the operation of three new plants employing 2500 to 3000 hands.

With the opening of new foreign markets there will be further development in all classes of wood manufacture, such as furniture, freight cars, vehicles, motor bodies, etc., in fact motor cars, tires, etc., are likely to be manufactured for export very shortly.

The manufacturers of food stuffs, etc., are in their infancy and sure to develop by export—and development is looked for in the manufacture of paper, rope, twine, pigments and kindred lines. Metal trades, machinery, etc., will have enlarged markets. Our Province is also going in strongly for cattle and sheep raising, and this will mean the establishment of tanning and other leather plants, wool spinning and kindred plants.

In addition to the above our harbors are being steadily improved. Steamship companies are establishing headquarters at Vancouver and Victoria, through shipping by our ports has increased and is increasing by leaps and bounds. This all means a considerable circulation of coin of the realm, and taking all the above into consideration I firmly believe our province is destined to become one of the foremost, if not the foremost, manufacturing Provinces in the Dominion.

The one thing hitherto and still lacking in this great Western Province is the necessary capital to develop the natural resources to the stage where the small manufacturer can obtain his raw material to make the different commodities that would replace the imported articles for home consumption, at the same time catering to the export trade; and in time bring the balance of trade, which at present is against us into a favorable balance. We in common with other portions of the Dominion wish to help to make the Empire self-supporting, and keep the wealth of the Empire within the Empire, as has been so necessary from a supply and credit basis in the crisis we are passing through and replace in our own country and those of our Allies' raw materials and manufactured products previously supplied by our enemies.

## Vancouver as a Ralway and Shipping Terminal

(BY NICOL THOMPSON.)

WE speak of Vancouver as being the Liverpool of the Pacific Coast. When you realize that Vancouver has 34 miles of waterfront and 52,000 acres of water area, exclusive of False Creek you will readily conceive the possibilities which lie before Vancouver as a natural terminal and distributing centre.

In a recent conference between the General Manager and Vice-President of the C. P. R. and the Council of the Board of Trade the question of shipping wheat through the port of Vancouver was freely discussed. For many years this question of shipping the wheat of Alberta and Saskatchewan to a Pacific port in preference to the long haul to the Atlantic seaboard has been under discussion and consideration. Heretofore the head officials of the C.P.R. and eastern interests have been against the western outlet. Natural conditions, however, have at last broken down sectional prejudice and the power which for years has opposed now freely admits that the natural solution to the present deadlock and congestion of traffic from Winnipeg to the eastern Atlantic seaboard is the shipping of all grain produced west of Swift Current via the Pacific Coast route. This will become more and more apparent as the grain production of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan increases, and the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of our own province continue to develop. In this and the intelligent development of the Port of Vancouver is a supreme necessity; and to accomplish this the Harbor Commission should be reconstructed on business rather than on political lines, and, while both Dominion and Provincial Governments should have representation on the Harbor Board, the various business interests, including the different municipalities within the jurisdiction should not only have representation, but should control the board. Remuneration should be paid only to officials such as secretary, engineers and harbor masters. It would then be possible to arrange harbor dues and fees to cover the expense of running the port without unduly taxing shipping.

The development of a free port district in the port of Vancouver wold, I feel sure, be a great incentive to both import and export business.

Looking to the future of this great province the settling up of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the export and import trade which will inevitably follow, the establishing of a properly developed and equipped shipping port, the City of Vancouver should promote a joint railway and shipping terminal in English Bay, constitute the Harbor Board on business lines and have it made representative of all the interests comprised within the harbor jurisdiction.

## The Mineral Resources of British Columbia

(By E. A. HAGGEN, Mining Engineer, Vancouver, B.C.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA covers 900 lineal miles of the Corrdillera of North America—the world's greatest mineral zone. In the United States, where the mineral industry has a history extending eighty-five years, the mineral production from the Cordillera is estimated at about $4,000,000 a mile. Its extension northward into Canada is attended by similar geological conditions, producing minerals of similar character, so that it is reasonable to expect the mineral wealth of this Province will, as our mineral resources are developed, rival that of our neighbors to the south.

The mineral industry of British Columbia, with the exception of placer gold, dates back not more than twenty years. With an average population not exceeding 250,000, the Province has produced minerals of a total value of $560,000,000, or over $2000 per head; while annual output is now at the rate of $150 per head. The year 1916 saw the mineral production increase from $29,447,508 to about $45,000,000—an increase in one year of 50 per cent.

Gold leads the figures of mineral production, with a total of $166,192,282 to date. Coal is next in importance, the production of coal and coke being valued at $165,644,842. Copper takes third place with a value of $115,204,794. The other minerals produced in important quantities are silver, lead, zinc, stone and clay products.

British Columbia is destined to be one of the world's largest producers of copper. It has the two largest copper smelters in the British Empire, viz.: Those of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, at Grand Forks (4000 tons a day), and Anyox (3000 tons a day)). It has the three largest copper mines in the British Empire—the Britannia, on Howe Sound, within thirty miles of Vancouver; the Hidden Creek Mine at Anyox; and the Copper Mountain mine of the B. C. Copper Co., Ltd., in Similkameen.

The Slocan is the principal producer of silver-lead-zinc ores, but Northern British Columbia, along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, gives promise of becoming of equal importance in the mining of these metals.

The Coal resources of British Columbia are the second largest of any Province of Canada, the estimated tonnage of the known fields being placed at over 70,000,000,000 tons.

Other minerals produced, in addition to these enumerated, are: Platinum, molybdenum, antimony, manganese, sulphur, talc, magnesite; while there are known deposits of mercury, tungsten, iron, chromite, alunite, tripolite, cobalt, graphite, etc.

In metallurgy the plants of British Columbia are second to none. The Granby Company has to its credit the profitable treatment of the lowest grade of copper sulphide ores in the world's mining. The plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is the only plant in the world electrolytically refining five metals—gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. This plant was one of the first to develop the electrolytic refining of lead and the electrochemical production of spelter. That plant was also the first in Canada to install an electrolytic copper refinery.

Mining in British Columbia is a profitable enterprise, where conducted on business lines. The dividends paid from the mines of the Province aggregate about $30,000,000.

## New Shipbuilding Programme

Information received from Ottawa regarding an extensive programme of shipbuilding to be undertaken by the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, shows that a considerable proportion of the $10,000,000 which it is proposed to spend at the outset, will go to B. C. The sum will be voted at an early date by parliament, as a loan from the Dominion government to the Imperial Munitions board for this purpose.

The demand for ships is so great that it is a matter of necessity that every resource of the Empire should be utilized.

The present great scarcity of steel renders it absolutely impossible that a sufficiency of steel ships can be built. For some time past information has been made available to the Dominion and Imperial governments as to the suitability of Douglas fir as a shipbuilding material and they have been kept fully informed as to the progress of wooden ship-building on this coast. The announcement that the government intended having wooden ships built, therefore, came as no surprise to those who had followed the position.

While it is impossible at present to state what definite orders will be placed, it is certain that within a month the existing shipyards in B. C. capable of constructing vessels of the required type will have an opportunity of submitting tenders.

The suggestion has been made that, owing to the difficulty of guaranteeing a continuance of price and labor conditions, the Munitions Board will place this business on a basis of a definite percentage of profit over the actual cost, which system is being extensively followed by the government in Great Britain, both as regards the building of ships and other government work.

Government experts are produsing standard ship designs which will be available at an early date and there is every expectation that a start will soon be made on the actual construction of these vessels. If the requisite labor is available there is no reason why at least fifty 3000 ton wooden steamers should not be built in British Columbia within the next twelve months.—Industrial Progress.

## Shrunken Insurance

While life insurance does not cost any more today than it did 10 or 12 years ago, the American dollar today has shrunken in that time about one-third in its purchasing power. It takes $1.50 to buy now as much as $1 would have purchased then. This means that the man who provided his family with say, $10,000 of insurance protection a decade or more ago, should have $15,000 insurance to give the same protection now.—Pacific Mutual News.

## The Budget

The main feature of the budget of the Minister of Finance is one which, in principle, at all events, will meet with little adverse criticism, except, perhaps, from those who are called upon to pay the additional taxes. Critics are finding more fault because of what the budget does not contain than with what is proposes. The returns respecting trade, revenue, expenditure and debt are expressed in figures which a few years ago would have been deemed impossible. After the first shock of the war business readjusted itself to the changed conditions; the new orders springing from the war more than balanced those that had been lost. So far, then, as the general business of the country is concerned, the war is making for prosperity. Imports have largely increased, and values in many lines have risen to unprecedented figures, with the result that, under a tariff that is largely arranged on the ad valorem principle, there has been a great increase in the customs revenue. Of course, everybody knows that this is a temporary condition, and that soon after the coming of the peace which all must desire, while the demands on the treasury will still be heavy, the problem of revenue will be less simple than it is today.

The only new taxation proposed is as respects the excess profits of corporations. The present tax of 25 per cent on all profits above 7 per cent. is to remain in the case of companies earning not more than 15 per cent. Those companies whose profits are much larger are to be required to pay a larger rate, running as high as 75 per cent., on the excess. This graduated scale of taxation has much to recommend it. At the first mention of it there was a disposition to regard it as likely to have a disturbing effect on the business of many companies, and on the markets in which their stocks are traded in. Further consideration, however, shows that the new taxes are not likely to have a very wide effect. The companies earning more than 15 per cent per annum are not very numerous; those earning the higher figures mentioned in the budget resolutions are comparatively few. In the great majority of cases, probably, the new taxes will not be found operative, and the companies lucky enough to have the exceptionally large profits can well afford to pay what the Minister asks of them.

For the present the war must go on with unremitting energy, and we must all be prepared to bear cheerfully the increasing burdens which it is causing. No legitimate expenditure, however large it may be, for the prosecution of the war and for generous consideration of the claims of the soldiers who are returning disabled, is likely to be questioned. As to other classes of expenditure, both Government and Parliament should be watchful that nothing is undertaken now that can reasonably be set aside for more favorable circumstances.—Journal of Commerce.

## Postal Savings In U. S.

The most recent report of postal savings in the United States, carries convincing evidence of the spread of thrift in the statement that the postal savings banks now hold $125,000,000 in deposits and that the depositors number more than 700,000. The deposits in these banks in March last were $4,500,000, or more than double the amount of the deposits in the same month in 1916. Twenty cities reported gains of more than $25,000, and New York showed the greatest gain.

The average prices secured by B. C. coast mills for their 1916 cut of lumber was approximately $15 per M. feet. This was a good deal higher than the 1914 and 1915 figure, but inadequate taking into account the increased cost of production.

# WHAT OTHERS SAY

### Needs No Excuse

It is natural, when one studies the situation, that the farmers of the country should now be buying half the automobiles that are on the market. Aside from the fact that the farmer has had a year of exceptional prosperity and that the distances he travels make some vehicle an economic necessity, he is in a better position to keep an auto at a minimum expense than is the city man. In the first place, he is likely to be something of a machinist and will do a good deal of his own repair work, being forced by his distance from town to rely on his own resources. Then he is likely to have a barn or a shed already built, and will be put to no expense for the building or rent of a garage. Almost every time he goes anywhere he saves time that is an asset in his business. If he is wise, possession of the auto enable him to reduce the number of his horses sufficiently to pay for the gasoline he consumes. The city man has no such offsets, and unless he uses the auto in his business he must figure on a clear added expense.—Portland Oregonian.

### Liberalizing Russia

The Provinsional Government is declaring new and radical reforms daily, yet there is no reason to think that it is going too fast, for it appears to be supported by all classes of people and the army. The death penalty has been abolished. Woman suffrage has been established. All laws limiting the rights of Russian citizens because of their religious beliefs have been repealed. The restrictions imposed upon the Jews have been removed. The Poles have been promised freedom to determine their own form of government. The proclamation to the Poles denounces the attempt of the Central Powers to induce them to fight on that side and says:

They wished at this price to buy the blood of a race which never fought for the maintenance of depotism. Nor will the Polish army go into battle now for the cause of the oppression of liberty and the dismemberment of its country under the leadership of its hereditary enemy.

Polish brothers, for you also the hour of great decisions has struck. Free Russia calls you to her ranks in the fight for the liberty of the people.

Bound to Russia by a free military union, adds the proclamation, the Polish state will be a solid rampart against the pressure of the Central Powers against the Slav nation.

May the ancient appeal of the glorious precursors of your liberation be preached with new and irresistible strength. Forward, side by side and hand in hand for the fight.

The martyrs of the revolution, 180 in number, were given a state funeral in Petrograd and buried together in the Field of Mars. The procession was composed of soldiers and well organized brigades of peasants, workingmen, college girls, servants and other civilians of all sorts. As each coffin, draped in the red flag, was lowered into the grave the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the officials and courtiers of the old regime are now confined, fired salutes from its big guns.

There is no sign yet of a general German offensive against Russia, but an attack was made against the Russian lines on Stokhod River, northeast of Kovel. By heavy artillery fire and thirteen successive waves of poisonous gas, the Germans succeeded in taking the Russian trenches.—The Independent.

### The Best Medium

Newspapers of United States gained 55 per cent. or $20,000,000, in advertising during 1916, amount being $75,000,000, as compared with $55,000,000 in 1915.

### Guard the Trees

Thousands of trees throughout Canada are being injured by the nailing of advertising matter to them. Not only is the bark injured and the inner layer broken, which gives fungi an opportunity to attack the trees but the spaces behind such signs serve as harbors for moths and other insects. The municipalities should pass bylaws making it an offense punishable by a good stiff penalty to place signs on trees. Better still would be for the Ontario Legislature to pass a law for the whole province covering such vandalism. A number of states of the Union have now such a law and it has proven a powerful deterrent.—Brockville Recorder.

### The Late Maitre Labori

Maitre Labori's name in this country dated from the gallant defence of Dreyfus, but he was prominent in all the causes celebres in France in recent years. He defended, eloquently, but vainly, the man Vaillant, a fanatic of high character, who in 1894, threw a bomb without effect in the French chamber. He was counsel for Madame Humbert and for Madame Caillaux. Probably the last case confirmed him—if he needed confirmation—in his outspoken belief in the rottenness of French Parliamentary politics. He was a big man, in every sense of the word, and leaves no evident successor at the French Bar. Really great advocates are perhaps rarer than great statesmen.—London Daily News.

### American Regret

Americans will feel a certain envy in the thought that Canada has outdistanced us in reaching the battle line, which is the frontier of our civilization.—New York Tribune.

### Electrocuting Animals

Considerable sentiment against the use of electricity as a means of putting unwanted animals out of the way is growing up among members of humane societies in various parts of the country. The popular belief now is that animals when electrocuted suffer intense agony. Members of the Humane Society of Kansas City, Mo., have been conducting a wide intelligence campaign in which opinions of persons familiar with electricity and experienced in handling it were obtained. These people firmly believe that electricty inflicts pain, it is said, and strongly advocate the adoption of some milder way of putting animals to death.—Indianapolis News.

### Y. M. C. A. Work With the Troops

The generous gifts of Mr. J. Ogden Armour and Mr. James A. Patten, who each contributed $10,000 to the fund to be raised for Y.M.C.A. work with the troops, we hope will call attention to this worthy cause and stimulate donations. The Y.M.C.A. demonstrated its usefulness during the last mobilization, doing a fine service in providing the men with clean entertainment, places of wholesome resort, caring for mail, and doing other services ameliorating the lot of the soldier in the field. The need for relaxation and amusement is acute in any army and it is important to have it provided under the right conditions. The Y.M.C.A. policy displays the wisdom of the serpent as it has the innocence of the dove. It does not frighten young men away by thrusting religious instruction upon them, though it provides it for those who will accept it. The result of this tact is that it is able to do a real service in its own way.

If we bring a million or two million men into the field, the Y.M.C.A. work will be a useful factor in protecting men from demoralizing influences and in keeping up the spirit of the troops.—Chicago Tribune.

### Trans-Siberian

The Trans-Siberian railroad is a continuous route from Petrograd to Vladivostock, a distance of 5,481 miles. Vladivostock is the "farthest east" of Asiatic Russia. The railroad was completed in 1902. It is Russia's only big transportation outlet in winter.

As everybody knows, Russia has long yearned for an ice-free port. She hates to be all bottled up in ice. That is why she craves possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, although by long practice she has almost made herself believe that her motive is to substitute the cross for the crescent on the dome of St. Sophia, which used to be a Christian church but is now a Mohammedan place of worship.

The Trans-Siberian route is a big thing in the way of a railroad, so far as length is concerned, but it is a single-track road, which is a deplorable form of inadequacy. Nevertheless the road has given a great impetus to agriculture and business enterprises as well as to Siberian colonization. Russian financiers believe that in time this road will feed the world from the vast grain lands of Siberia.—Southern Lumberman.

### "Her Eye On the Clock"

It is important to remember that the essence of the German calculation is time. Time has always been her enemy, for land power is in the position of the sprinter in a race and sea power is the position of the long distance runner. Germany has fought the war, as it were, with her eyes on the clock. That fact was never more imperious than now. We cannot say how near she is to collapse. She may be very near; she may, on the other hand, be able to survive till the next harvest. But what we do know absolutely, is that she is gravely impoverished, that she has long been suffering from a shortage of essential things, that she is a nation on an existance diet. And that fact, operating over months, is lowering the vitality and fighting strength of the nation. It may not mean imminent collapse, but it means certain depreciation, the weakening of nerve and the failure of morale.—London Daily News.

### Fisherman and King

A fisherman can look at a king. He surpasses the cat in ability to shake a king by the hand. Tom Wing, M.P., tells how he accompanied one who was awarded the V. C. from a minesweeping trawler to Buckingham palace to receive the decoration from the King of England.

"He rolled along with me in true seafaring style," said Mr. Wing, "until, as we approached the gate, I remarked, 'We must pull ourselves together, otherwise we shall not be admitted.' My gallant friend, who had been chewing a plug of tobacco, took it out of his mouth and carefully put it in his cap.

"It is usual for the King to shake hands with recipients, and when he did it on this occasion, my man would not let go. He held on, and to make certain it was all right, he put his other hand on it: Then he looked at his majesty as much as to say: 'Are you the King or are you only kidding me?'

"When we got outside he said it was all like a dream, and he felt for his pipe to make quite sure he was awake.—Boston Transcript.

### Discretion In War Time

The practice of most of the Canadian newspapers may be regarded as a good example to follow. They print plenty of news, fill their papers with interesting and timely information and interviews, but carefully avoid publishing anything which it is their business to conceal from the enemy with whom they are at war. There never was a better chance for American newspaper proprietors, publishers and editors to show how well their craft can serve the country and how carefully they can refrain from setting the momentary pleasure of exclusive news ahead of the genuine satisfaction of never betraying a valuable secret.—New York Sun.

### The Metric System

One result of the war may be the universal use of the metric system. English chambers of commerce are proposing that parliament enact a law for its adoption. This is part of the program to bring about closer relations with France, where the system has been in use in all departments of the government since 1837. It is useless to suppose that the nations which have adopted the metric system will ever abandon it, especially for so cumbrous a scheme as the English-American. If Britain adopts the metric system, the United States will probably take similar action very shortly, to be in harmony with most of the great nations of the world. Russia and Japan will then be the only important commercial countries with their own peculiar systems of weights and measures and in a short time they would doubtless conform. The metric system has been legal in the United States since 1866, but it has never come into common use.—Detroit News.

### How He Prefers to Die

The miserable miscreant who assaulted us in the dark last night, using a club, naturally failed of his dastardly purpose. His work was entirely rudimentary, vulgar and coarse. We are indifferent as to whether we die with our boots on or off, but as we are living the intellectual life—and making money at it, too—we have a pardonable pride in wishing to shuffle off, if the shuffle is squarely up to us, with our brain block pristinely intact.—Arizona Ace.

### After Many Years

China seems to be about to throw off the dreadful burden of the traffic in opium. The ancient country has been wrestling with the opium problem for a long time, but has been balked by the commercial greed of Chirstian nations.—Southern Lumberman.

### Veterans' Pensions

Returned soldiers have just cause for complaint in the scale of pensions now being paid. The maximum pension for the rank and file is $480 per year with an additional allowance to those who are unable to care for themselves, or who require special attetion. The pensions increase with rank up to a brigadier-general, whose pension is $2700 a year. The soldier disabled to the extent of 60 per cent or over, receives $5 per month for each child. The child of a brigadier-general receives $10 per month. A private's child is only worth half as much to the state as the officer's child. This disparity between the pension of the rank and file and officers in the allowance made for children is manifestly unfair and should be removed.—Calgary Nutcracker.

### The One Weak Spot

The one weak spot in the armor of the Allies is Russia. There is no disguising the fact that in London, Paris, Rome and Washington a great deal of apprehension exists that the Muscovite empire may wholly collapse this year under the sledge hammer blows that von Hindenburg is preparing to rain upon it. The other danger, the submarine menace, while still grave and threatening, is not so acute.

The Russian empire has plenty of men and an abundance of ammunition, also vast supplies of grain which have not been able to find a market abroad. But the question upon which hinges Russia's ability to match her foes this spring is almost solely one of transportation. Can the government move the grain, the munitions, the guns and the men to the battle lines and keep the arteries of traffic open at all times. Upon this issue hangs the fate of Russia and possibly of the entire allied cause.—Buffalo Commercial.

### Empire Must Keep Soldiers

We must organize, as well as lay down new principles. The resources of the Empire are enormous, and the war has shown how much our existence depends upon a far greater concentration upon our own powers of production from the soil. When we think of the future of our ex-soldiers, we must especially think of turning them into land settlers and food producers. We may hope to see many of them at work upon the land in the Mother Country, but the wider spaces and freer life of Canadian lands must prove irresistibly attractive to large numbers, and we must set to work now if we are not to see ex-service men pass to foreign lands and lose their British citizenship, as they did after the South African War.—Canadian Gazette.

## DOG SHOW

### Canines Will Be In Horse Show Building May 24-26.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a dog show under the auspices of the Terminal City Kennel Club on May 24, 25 and 26, and the club has secured the Horse Show building on Pender street for the event. They have also requisitioned the services of Mr. George Sheadman Thomas, of Hamilton, Mass., to do the judging of all entries. The club is being congratulated on their selection of so able a man to assume the roll of judge. This is being evidenced every day by the number of enquiries received by the secretary for premium lists. Entries are coming from Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, and from Seattle, Portland and probably California. The club have collected over 150 special prizes, and the owner of the dog who is successful in winning will get a prize that is worth taking home.

## SNIPS

The world is so full of a number of thugs,
I'm sure we should all be as humble as bugs. —Sun Dial.

* * *

"This," said the goat, as he turned from the tomato can and began on the broken mirror with relish, "this is indeed food for reflection."—Tiger.

## WILL SOLDIERS GO ON LAND? IT'S DOUBTFUL

A recent canvass of returned soldiers in Alberta showed that less than 2 per cent of those already stationed in that province expressed a desire to take up work on the land. This statement was made in an address at Ottawa last week by Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Mr. Dennis, who has direct charge of his company's colonization policy, considers the returning soldier a more difficult problem than the ordinary immigrant. He said:

"In Canada we need all the agriculturists we can get. As the northern European usually has an agricultural vocation, and therefore, makes a good settler, we should welcome him and send him where he is most needed—to our North-West. The returned British or Canadian soldier is a more difficult proposition. It is a fallacious dream to imagine that any large proportion of these men will settle down on the land. They will not. Our greatest problem will be to provide work for them. In the radical readjustments of our wage scales we shal find further complications."

## RUSSIA'S PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

The following principles are outlined as the basis of the policy of the new government in Russia:

1. An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offenses, including terrorist acts, military revolts, and agrarian crimes.

2. Freedom of speech of the press, of association and labor organizations, and freedom to strike, with an extension of these liberties to officials and troops insofar as military and technical conditions permit.

3. The abolition of all social, religious, and national restrictions.

4. Immediate preparations for the summoning of a constituent assembly, which, with universal suffrage as a basis, shall establish the government regime and the constitution of the country.

5. The substitution of the police for a national militia, with elective heads, and subject to the self-government bodies.

6. Communal elections to be carried out on the basis of universal suffrage.

7. The troops that have taken part in the revolutionary movement shall not be disarmed, but they are not to leave Petrograd.

8. While severe military discipline must be maintained on active service, all restrictions upon soldiers in the enjoyment of social rights granted to other citizens are to be abolished.

Upon such principles the provisional government should build up a firm and stable democracy.

## "NO JUDGIN'" THAT DAY

This Irishman on Sunday heard a clergyman preach on the judgment-day. The priest told of the hour when the trumpet shall blow and all peoples of all climes and all ages shall be gathered before the seat of God to be judged according to their deeds done in the flesh. After the sermon he sought out the pastor and he said, "Father, I want to ask you a few questions touching on what you preached about today. Do you really think that on the judgment day everybody will be there?"

The priest said: "That is my understanding."

"Will Cain and Abel be there?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And David and Goliath—will they both be there?"

"That is my information and belief."

"And Brian Boru and Oliver Cromwell will be there?"

"Assuredly they will be present."

"And the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Protestant Protective Association?"

"I am quite positive they will all be there together."

"Father," said the parishioner, "there'll be little judgin' done the first day!"—Boston News Bureau.

## DEPOSITION OF KING DECLARED BY GREEKS

London, May 12.—Telegraphing from Saloniki Reuter's correspondent says:

"Today was a great day in the history of Saloniki. A mass meeting proclaimed the deposition of the king and dynasty. Over forty thousand persons assembled in the principal square and were addressed by various speakers. They cheered themselves hoarse with shouts of "Long live Venizelos!' 'Long live the national government!' and 'Down with the King!'

"The mayor of Saloniki presided. He proposed a resolution proclaiming the deposition of the king only, but the crowd insisted that the entire dynasty must be removed. All shops were closed and business was suspended. Processions marched through the town and carried out demonstrations before the residence of Former Premier Venizelos and at other points.

Very fine. The only trouble is that, though fired, Tino won't quit.

Among the securities serving as collateral for the $100,000,000 5 1-2 per cent secured convertible gold 2-year notes of the French government, issued in the United States last month, are Canadian Pacific Railway 6 per cent note certificates; Quebec province 3s, 1894; 4s, 1888; and 4 1-4s, 1880.

## DECIDEDLY

There are times when it seems as if W. J. Bryan ought to be relieved of the fierce suggestion implied by his title "Colonel."

## ODDS EIGHT TO ONE AGAINST GERMANY

### Interesting Statistics Show How Hopeless Is Fight of Hun Against World.

Considering wealth, population and territory, more than 90 per cent of the world is at war.

Roughly speaking, 80 per cent represents the allies and 10 per cent. the central powers.

The remaining 10 per cent represents the neutrals.

The total wealth of the world is estimated at $700,000,000,000. Quite a snug sum!

About $550,000,000,000 belongs to the Allies, $110,000,000,000 to the central powers, $40,000,000,000 to the neutrals.

The total population of the world in round numbers is 1,750,000,000.

The allied nations have about 1,410,000,000 people, the central powers 164,000,000, the neutrals 176,000,000.

The allies control upwards of 40,000,000 square miles of territory, the central powers a little less than 3,000,000 square miles, the neutrals a little less than 10,000,000 square miles.

An eastern financial publication suggests that allied airplanes drop pamphlets containing these figures among the German soldiers and the German people as one very effective way of hastening the end of the war.

Certainly unless the Germans have entirely lost the power to think for themselves, a little study of these figures ought to impress them with the hopelessness of their situation.

And it ought to impress them with the criminal stupidity of their rulers, whose policies have forced the greater part of the civilized world to make war against them.

In the whole history of the world there has been no tragedy more terrible than the betrayal of the German people by the rulers and ruling classes to whom they have given their blind devotion.

## TEN "DON'TS" FOR THE MAN WHO SUCCEEDS

Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, of St. Paul, speaking in Chicago advised his hearers to "See Yourself Go By." If you want to get a good look a yourself here are ten thnigs to avoid:

"1. Don't think you see yourself in a mirror. You will see only the outside, and your right ear will be on the left side of your head.

"2. Don't imitate. It's awful to hear that there are scores of young men trying to walk like Charlie Chaplin. Be yourself.

"3. Don't expect somebody else will do your job. God never made anybody like you. One of you is enough.

"4. Don't worry about your health. I have a friend, given up to die at 22, with one lung. He will be 93 on his next birthday.

"5. Don't wait for dead men's shoes.

"6. Don't lost your nerve. When God has tremendous task to perform he usually takes some man and overloads him with egotism so he will tackle the job.

"7. Don't' think yourself a failure too soon. Lincoln was a mediocre lawyer who won distinction because he was honest.

"8. Don't be a misfit. It's a tragedy to see a blacksmith trying to be a statesman, as we have witnessed in our country's recent political life.

"9. Don't stop till you find your place. It was a great day when you struck this planet and it will be a great day when you leave it. But it's a much greater one when you find out why you're here.

"10. Don't try to make duplicates of yourself. Parents make a mistake when they try to bring up their children to be like themselves."

Fire in the offices of the British Whig, Kingston, newspaper, did $10,000 damage. Some of the editorial copy must have burnt up.


### NOTICE

Having purchased a large consignment of high quality white paper at a very reasonable price, we are now in a position to give close prices on catalogues, books, pamphlets, dodgers, etc. The Standard Job Department, 426 Homer Street; phone Seymour 470.

### GRANT LANDS

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress Dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of best left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

DONT ARGUE!

CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco


# Veteran Soldier Honored

THIRTY-FIVE years work with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and sixty-two years service in the military forces of the British Empire have brought recognition and honour to Fred. L. Lydon, for the well-known veteran has been advanced by the big transportation system, and he has been made a Lieutenant-Colonel by the military authorities.

FRED. L. LYDON.

Born at Bermuda, West Indies, in 1838, the son of a father who came of a Galway, Ireland, family, Lieutenant-Colonel Lydon has had an interesting career. It is no wonder that his special outlet for activities lies in the military field; his father was a soldier, and on the paternal side also his grandfather fought as a private under the Duke of Wellington when Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo in 1815; on the maternal side his grandfather was soldier military secretary to the "Iron Duke," and also took his part in the overthrow of Napoleon. Both grandfathers fought through the Peninsula War.

"We Irish are shy to talk about our experiences," said Lieutenant-Colonel Lydon in an interview, "but I may say that it was in my blood to be a soldier. In 1854, when I was only fifteen years of age, I began service in England with the Dorset Militia. At the time of the Indian Mutiny I volunteered for service in the King's Royal Rifles, remaining in this regiment from 1857 until 1866. I had not an opportunity of doing duty at the Indian Mutiny. When the King's Own Rifles were coming to Canada in 1861 I came with them, arriving on the 12th July. Afterwards I spent two years in Quebec, two in Montreal, and a little while in London, Ontario."

Having spoken of the wonderful development of the Dominion during the last half century Lieutenant-Colonel Lydon went on to say that in 1866, when the Fenians raided Canada he was amongst those who went to meet them. "I remember the time well," he said, "for the hardest march of my life was that which brought us into touch with the invaders. We marched thirty-four miles in a day. At Ridgeway and Fort Erie we captured quite a number of the Fenians, who were badly organized and did not offer a vigorous resistance."

In December, 1866, he left the regular army and became adjutant-instructor of the 28th Perth Battalion, serving two years with this unit. In those days the employees of military age on the railway to which he was attached were volunteers under military control. He was an energetic organizer amongst them. Later he came to Montreal and re-organized the "5th Royals," and was their adjutant-instructor for many years. The "5th Royals" was the parent of the present 5th Royal Highlanders. In 1889 Lieutenant-Colonel Lydon broke new territory and organized two companies of Scotch Highland Cadets. This undertaking was most successful, for the companies gradually increased until there are now eight of them formed into one unit known as the Highland Cadet battalion. "These are my children," proceeded the veteran. "We gave eighty to the South African War, and to the present conflict we gave between four hundred and five hundred. I am still commander of the cadets."

"I did not seek any promotion," said Lieutenant-Colonel Lydon. "I was content to work as I had been working, but I had a letter from Major-General E. W. Wilson, dated March 26 of this year, telling me that I have been made a Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired list." He then produced a letter from Major-General W. E. Hodgins, of the Adjutant-General's Office, Ottawa, which stated that the promotion was: "A recognition of your long, faithful and valuable services to the militia, and which are much appreciated by us older men, who know what you have done"

Besides having such a distinguished military career Lieutenant-Colonel Lydon has a good railway record. He has been in the General Ticket Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway for thirty-five years, and he has watched the company develop and spread its branches all over the world. The veteran railroad man under review was at the opening of the first general office at Place d'Armes, and during his connection with the C. P. R. has become widely known and deservedly popular with the public.

It was a surprise to Lieutenant-Colonel Lydon when, on the morning of March 31st, he was summoned to the office of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and was appointed to assist on the re-organizing staff of the First Aid Branch of the company, with office in the department of Mr. George Bury, Vice-President. This means considerable advancement. It is a happy coincidence that two splendid recognitions came at the same time to crown a long life's worthy labour.

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--- how long will it take Wm. Dick to sell 500 Suits

Nothing small about these stores when they start out to buy.

Something over 500 blue suits, all West of England woollens, have just been put in the stock. You can't find as good a suit in town at $25 (outside Wm. Dick's).

The merchants themselves can't buy them at what he gives them to you for.

They're just from the hands of the best tailors in Canada and you can have whatever style you like, from a Pincher or Norfolk to a most sedate business sack.

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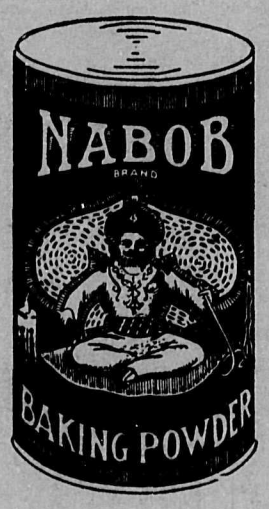


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10,000 WATCHES and CLOCKS wanted to clean and repair at the factory, 438 RICHARDS STREET

# Need 3,000 Willing Workers To Gather B.C. Small Fruits Crop

## Call for National Service Comes to Women of Vancouver — Conservation of Harvest Will Largely Depend On Volunteer Assistance This Year—England Must Have Food.

The clarion call to National Service is being sounded in Vancouver. Who will help?

Three thousand women and girls and boys are needed—urgently needed—to harvest the small fruits of the lower mainland, and the orchard crops of the Okanagan. Who will help?

Already five hundred women and girls have signed the muster roll. Twenty-five hundred more are needed. Who will help?

Early last March various fruit growers' organizations, affiliated with the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, made a plea for the importation of three thousand Chinamen, to be used in the harvesting of the small fruits and orchard crops of the mainland.

The growers put forward a strong plea that without this Chinese labor they would be unable to save their small fruits, as farm help was almost impossible to obtain. Without competent help during the few weeks of the harvest, their crops would be a total loss.

### Blow to the Blockade

The Federal government seemed inclined to lend a sympathetic ear to the request of the growers. The conservation of foodstuffs was a matter of urgent necessity especially foodstuffs, such as jams, which could effect of the German submarine blockade is being felt to an alarming degree, in spite of the many reassuring semi-official stories to the effect that only a few ships are being sunk. Hundreds of private letters received every week in Vancouver tell the same tale; Britain is experiencing a serious food shortage. No one is optimistic enough to foresee a change for the better for some time. The submarine menace is growing; its cumulative affects are depleting John Bull's larders from Land's End to John o' Groats.

"Send us moeny. Send us food," are the insistent cries today. The call for men is still urgent, but the demand for food is paramount. The nation can borrow, but cannot grow enough foodstuffs to satisfy its teeming millions. It must depend on the colonies and foreign neutrals.

It was with a full realization of the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to the utmost that the B. C. Consumers' League, through its energetic president, Mrs. J. C. Kemp, undertook to solve the problem of the B. C. fruit growers, and incidentally prevent the importation of another three thousand Chinamen. The pla nwas this:

The League would supply three thousand white women, girls and boys, to harvest the fruit crops of the province. The workers were available, in Vancouver. There was no occasion to bring in Chinese.

### Precedent In England

In formulating this scheme, Mrs. Kemp and her able assistants have admirable precedents in what has been done in Britain since the start of the war. There millions of women are today doing men's work, in munition factories ,in industrial plants, in clerical departments, and on the farm. Hundreds of thousands of women and girls have donned overalls and taken the place of the men with the hoe. They have put their hand to the plough and have not turned back. Today they are saving the nation from starvation.

There is no reason why British Columbia women, and more particularly Vancouver women, should not do likewise. Though further away from the grim struggle, there is hardly a home that is not directly interested in the battlefield by the presence there of some dear one. This is the opportunity for the big-hearted women of the west to "Do their bit" in the patriotic cause of National Service.

Picking raspberries is of infinitely greater importance to the nation than is the buying of a raffle ticket on a silk cushion nobody wants, or attending an amateur theatrical performance given "for patriotic purposes."

### Five Hundred Volunteers

Five hundred women and girls have already volunteered their services for next June, July, and August. Nearly one hundred Normal school girls will be going out together, to work at two of the biggest fruit farms in the Hatzic district.

Thirty or forty wives and daughters of overseas soldiers propose going as a group to the Mission district, where they will strike a community camp, leaving one of their number in charge of the young children during the day, while the elders work in the fields. These are the women who understand the tremendous necessity of conserving the food supply of the nation; their work at Mission may save their men in France from hunger.

### Fine Type of Workers

Only women and girls of irreproachable character will be sent out by the Consumers' League. The girls who have signed up to date are of splendid type of Canadian womanhood, and include a large number who intend entering the teaching profession next year. Dozens of stenographers have their names on the list. Three nurses are included. And there are many fairly well-to-do women, who have never before worked for wages, but who feel that in this national emergency, their services are, as they should be, at the disposal of the state, "For the Common Good."

Girls will be sent out to the fruit farms in groups, and each girl must be accompanied by a friend. That is, no single girl will be sent out with a party of strangers. This regulation has a double edge; it assures congenial companionship for each worker, and it swells the ranks of the recruits. Hundreds of down-town office employees are planning to take their holiday vacation on the berry fields of Hatzic or Mission, and they propose making their national work a picnic as well as a patriotic duty. Each group of girls will have a chaperon.

The work of picking small fruits is not hard, and is comparatively well paid. Inexperienced hands will make two dollars a day, and in a few days as high as three dollars can be earned. Women who have once tried picking berries as a business are keen to return to it year after year. Every season fifteen thousand women and girls leave Seattle and Tacoma for the Puyallup valley, where they gather the fruit, much of which is later shipped to Vancouver to compete with the B. C. product.

### Boys for Okanagan

Most of the boys are intended for the Okanagan valley, where they will gather the orchard crops of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, etc. Adequate provisions will be made for the supervision of the lads. There is one thing that should appeal particularly to these youngsters, there will be no restriction on their appetites; they may eat fruit to capacity as often as they please. The fruit growers feel they might just as well give the boys a liberty they would take in any event.

Women and girls who hear this call to National Service may obtain additional information from the Y. W. C. A. or from Mrs. J. C. Kemp, at the B. C. Consumers' League office, 206 Carter-Cotton building. This schedule of prices paid and accommodation provided will be found interesting:

Strawberries—Shipping, 30 cents per crate with a bonus of 10 cents per crate; cannery, berries in pails, 2 cents per pound and a bonus of one-half cent per pound.

Raspberries—Shipping, 40 cents per crate, with a bonus of 10 cents per crate; cannery, 2 cents per pound, with a bonus of one-half cent per pound.

Black Currants—Shipping, 35 cents per crate, with a bonus of 10 cents per crate; cannery, 2 cents per pound, with a bonus of one-half cent per pound.

Loganberries—Shipping, 30 cents per crate, with a bonus of 5 cents per crate; cannery, 1 1-2 cents per pound, with a bonus of one-half cent per pound.

Blackberries—Shipping, 35 cents per crate, with a bonus of 5 cents per crate; cannery, 2 cents per pound, with a bonus of one-half cent per pound.

The bonus mentioned will be paid to any picker who remains until the end of the season of each variety, and whose services are satisfactory.

Pickers pay their own fare to and from station, and will be met and taken back to the same place free.

Cottages and tents are provided including mattresses, stoves, camp cooking utensils and fuel; pickers supply their own table requisites and bedding.

Most pickers will have to share a bed, and it is advisable for two friends or acquaintances to come together and groups or parties will be given accommodation together as far as possible.

The picking seasons are about as follows:

Strawberries, June 1st until July 1st.

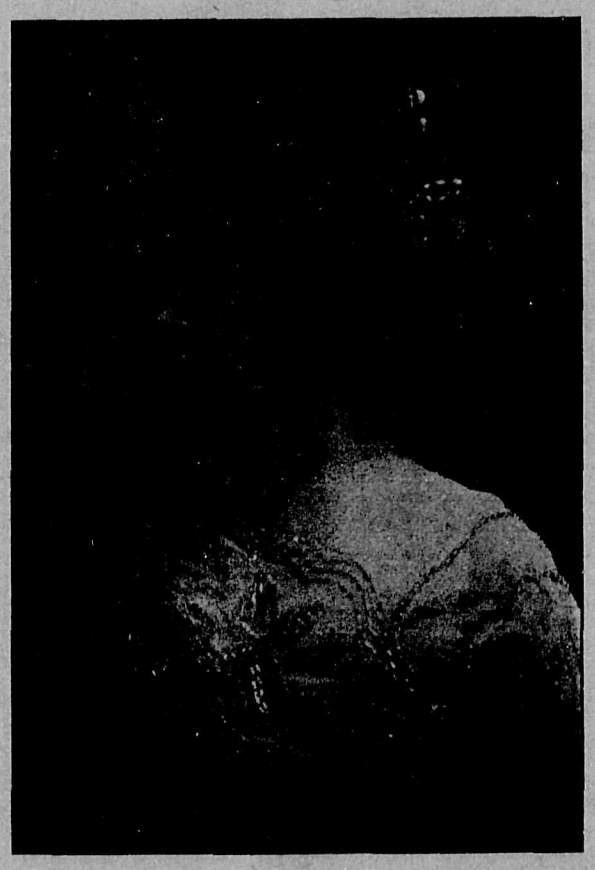
Raspberries, July 1st until August 1st.

Logans, July 1st until August 1st.

Black Currants, July 1st until August 1st.

Blackberries, August 1st until September 1st.

A natty, business-like uniform of khaki duck will be supplied girls by the League, at factory cost of $3.50. This uniform consists of working blouse and overall pants. In addition the workers will require a big straw hat and a stout pair of walking boots



MRS. J. C. KEMP
President of B. C. Consumers' League

## THE PUSSY FOOT BRIGADE

We have a little mayor man
And he has helpers three
Who slip around on rubber heels
And tattle what they see.

Now one of these is R. H. E.
And one is Jennie Doe,
M. M.'s the third, but more than that,
No living man may know.

For paints and powders plastered thick
Doe's classic features hide;
The men have horsehair mustachios
Around their faces tied.

And so they go, when day grows dark,
Where night hawks feast and sing;
They snoop around, for they must tell
The mayor everything.

Do they report the solemn truth
Or just "work up a case?"
It matters not, this much we know;
**The mayor's off his base.**

—FLIPP.

## QUESNEL FAVORS LEIGHTON

At a meeting of the Quesnel Liberal Association held at Quesnel last Saturday, delegates to attend the Liberal convention to be held at Kamloops on May 16 were appointed as follows: Messrs. John Holt, H. Drinkrow, T. Fletcher, S. Dowling and R. Rutherford. They were instructed to give their first ballot in favor of Raymond Leighton, of Savona.

## IVORY DOMES DON'T KNOW IT ALL

Youths should not be deterred from marriage by the remarks of boneheads who ascribe unpatriotic motives for the haste. A Chicago youth yesterday gave an excellent reason when he said he was afraid another might get her. The old misanthropic "ivory domes" do not know it all.—Portland Oregonian.

## .T. R. FOR PROHIBITION

**Former President Says Nation Should Bar Intoxicants During War.**

Speaking at a luncheon in Chicago, Saturday, April 29, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt urged that the manufacture of alcoholic liquors be prohibited during the period of the war. The former president said:

"The world is facing a shortage of food. Soon we in this country shall face a shortage of food. Therefore let us use all the grain we have for food and not for intoxicants.

"Now that the war is on, let us forbid any grain or corn being used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors."

The Celebrated is AERONUI, in Iceless Refrigerator.

After the amateur gardner gets through with the hoe it will be time to get busy with the hose.

## FLIPPINGS

The Nanaimo Herald says that seven swans were seen on Somenos Lake last Monday morning, evidently on their spring migration to the north. Personally, we think the Herald man must be loon-ey, or on a wild goose chase.

* * *

Rolling the dice for cigars is again under the ban in Vancouver. That will raise the deuce with the business for a few weeks.

* * *

R. D. Thomas, our state prisoner, remains a prisoner of state at Victoria. They say he is a prisoner for principle, but it may be it's really for principal and interest, too.

* * *

Considering the wine cellar and music room, maybe the late government didn't pay too much at $10,000 for the yacht Faloma. But why those good-time auxiliaries on a fisheries cruiser?

* * *

They're running a Patriotic Girl contest over in New Westminster. But they're going to decide by votes sold at ten cents apiece, instead of by the number of sweethearts the girl has in khaki, or the number of slackers she's snubbed since the war started.

* * *

Mayor McBeath complains that Magistrate Shaw is too lenient with certain offenders. Oh, pshaw. The men in the dock have never been known to complain on this score.

* * *

Tomorrow is the opening date for band concerts and summer-spooning in Stanley park.

## "WHAT WOULD YOU SUGGEST?"

When the Minister of Agriculture for Canada made investigations which showed that we had a surplus of two million bushels of potatoes in Canada, a newspaper friendly to the government said that the high prices were due to "apathy at Ottawa." What would this newspaper critic have the government do? He does not suggest any action. He merely complains, and places the blame on apathy at Ottawa.—From the Conservative Headquarters Press Service, March 14, 1917.

If this is the official view, what becomes of the work of the High Cost of Living Commissioner, who asserts that he is getting results, although these results are not visible to the householder? "What would you suggest?" seems to be about the only answer the government back in Ottawa can make to appeals to do something to keep prices reasonable. The people suggest leadership and action, but evidently the administration has none of that commodity in stock.

"What would you suggest?" The people suggest that a change of administration might be a most effective remedy for some of the evils that now exist throughout the Dominion. When the government finds it necessary to raise another "loan," does ask the question: "What would you suggest?" Not on your life! It *simply gets busy and makes the loan.* Why is it that when the necessity of keeping under control the prices of living commodities is exceedingly apparent, the government does not take decisive action and accomplish something of material value? But why talk, what can be expected of a government *controlled by millionaires?* —Nicola Valley Advocate.

## WHEAT SHORTAGE

The crops of wheat, harvested for the most part since December, in Argentine, New Zealand and Australia are only a little over half the amount garnered in the previous year. In the United States the condition of winter wheat generally is low; in some of the important wheat-growing states condition is the lowest on record. In Europe, now that open field warfare, with hostile armies moving over large areas, has succeeded stationary trench warfare, the destruction of growing crops is bound to be enormous.

## BAND CONCERT SUNDAY

The board of park commissioners has arranged with the band of the Sixth regiment, D. C. O. R., for a concert in Stanley park Sunday afternoon from 3 to 5. A patriotic programme, including a number of good, old favorite British airs, has been arranged. The bandmaster of the Sixth regiment band informed the park board, in reply to a suggestion from that body, that he regretted that there was no band music available in Vancouver at present for the national anthems of all the entente Allies, but in arranging the programme for next Sunday he had made it as representative as possible.

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