426 HOMER STREET GEORGE M. MURRAY, Editor PHONE SEYMOUR 470

Vol. V, No. 43—Established 1911 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917 Price Five Cents

That Libel Suit

"INCREDIBLE as it may appear, my client has no assets," said Mr. A. E. Lucas, who appeared as solicitor for his father the other day, in the now famous Ministerial Libel Suit. The public must remember how pompous this youth was when the sheriff was visiting all the clergymen and taking an inventory of their personal belongings. "Dressed in a little brief authority," he wanted his "pound of flesh." It looks as if he was about to get it "cut out of his own little hide." "Unless Mr. Alex. Lucas, former M. L. A. for Yale, proceeds with his libel action against the Ministerial Association and Moses Cotsworth, and has the case set down for trial within two months from today, the case is dismissed with costs amounting to $3,300, assessed against Mr. Lucas," so runs the official announcement, and it looks as if the Lucas outfit together with all their coadjutors, are about to be hoisted on their own petard. Everything comes to those who wait long enough—even in B. C.

The Purity Squad And The League

THE Purity Squad, otherwise known as the Liberal League, still continues to hold meetings. A boodle fund has been unearthed somewhere, and it is proposed to hold an inquest. The League proposes to take a higher stand than party organization. It hopes to be the means of educating the masses, etc., etc., etc. A grand programme on paper and desirable, but when Hercules set out to clean up the Augean stable he did not proceed forthwith to build a new one. No! Hercules cleansed the stables of Augeas by turning the waters of the river Alpheus through them.

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¶ The only way to root out the old gang in any political party is to let light in on their doings and stay with the job and the joint while performing the operation. We need education, and we need to direct the thoughts of the masses to better and clean party methods, but we never accomplish much by leaving the party. The remedy lies in selection, not election.

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¶ The nominating convention is what the purity men need to capture. Get all the good, honest citizens into the party, and outvote the tin-horns and the guttersnipe dummies. Drive them out into the open and expose their methods of demoralization and corruption. Create a new spirit and soul in political life, and strive after a return to those ideas and ideals when manhood was wrapped in "that chastity of honor which felt a stain like a wound." All this can be done inside the party.

The Prophets Of Prohibition

"SAFETY FIRST" seem to be the slogan of the official representatives of the Prohibition Party now. When asked for their opinion the other day regarding the result of the vote, they all with one consent began to say, "We prefer to wait until we are in possession of all the facts." Any school boy could be as tactful as they would try to be. But the public are thinking, just the same. Prohibition was made a political football in British Columbia by a few political opportunists in both parties, and the result is that the cause has been practically lost. The body of men who accepted the Soldiers' Voting Act from the Bowser Government, without protest, should fade out of public life. That act was the biggest lemon ever handed out to so-called business men by any government anywhere, and any set of men who unreservedly accepted it, as did the leaders of the People's Prohibition Party of British Columbia, have abdicated the function of being intelligent beings. But such is the manner of politicians who blindly place party first.

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¶ A number of prohibitionists have, it appears, assurances which make them feel certain that, at the coming session of the Legislature, the Premier will introduce a measure providing for absolute prohibition during the period of the war, the understanding being that when the soldiers return, a new referendum will be submitted.

¶ This prognostication is on the assumption that, as the civilian population of the province voted for prohibition last September, Hon. Mr. Brewster proposes to give prohibition until the soldiers return, when the whole matter will again be thrashed out.

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¶ This may be so. It may also be not so. There are many members in the present Legislature who are not prohibitionists. Some of them are strong advocates of compensation. Others of them are just what the party says they should be, and apart from the party, they have no opinion of their own that amounts to anything. But the country has confidence in Hon. Mr. Brewster. He stands for the square deal, and can be relied upon to make the very best solution of this intricate problem. He will play fair, we know, so let us Asquithise, that is, "Wait and See." A deal worse than that which Bowser and his outfit gave the province on this question could not be equalled anywhere. Humanity will have to fall to its lowest ebb again before that could be possible.

The Situation In South Vancouver

SOMEBODY has been writing to the papers about peace being declared in South Vancouver. It is all a mistake. Such a state of affairs would be unnatural, besides, as the worthy gentleman who runs the Carnegie Library will tell you, there are worse things in this world than fighting and worse men than soldiers. Look at W. J. Bryan and at the Ford car.

¶ Take it from us; South Vancouver will never be too proud to fight nor too respectable to hold a protest meeting. The citizens of that municipality are a martial crowd, as witness their fine record of enlistments. They have the same feeling towards the respectable and orderly communities around them as Roosevelt has for Wilson, with a special reservation of a large portion of scorn for the city people. It is a good job for Mayor McBeath and the City Council that South Vancouver is not annexed to the city, or else that self-imposed increase of salary would have brought a strong arm squad into the City Hall to show the mayor what law enforcement on the American plan really means. No wonder Mr. Mayor did not wish to be associated with that "rabble," for, with all their faults, the people of South Vancouver have a knack of distinguishing between right and wrong, and their judgment would be given without hesitation in the matter of a salary increase after an election fought on the policy of strict economy.

¶ But this rumor of peace in South Vancouver. As one of the belligerent spirits says: "There was a h'armistice, but it didn't last. Anyways, I ain't got no use for quiet times up at the 'all. Can't be too many rows. When things is going quiet up there is when there's most need of a row. Leastways that's my experience. An' this new Reeve, 'e's a reglar Foxy Gran'pa 'e is."

¶ It appears that this peace talk came from the Reeve after a few false moves at first. The men with the smallest majorities got the most important positions.

¶ As a further test of his powers, he baulked the first move towards retrenchment. Councillor Pollock promptly knocked the chip off his shoulder. The ultra patriotic Reeve's anti-war friend came to the rescue and the fighting councillor went to the mat with both of them.

¶ The Reeve called it off after the first round and asked everybody to go to lunch with him. Now our Foxy Grandpa did not dispose of his own horse sense when he sold the renowned milk charger, and the rebellion of the councillor aroused him to the need for harmony in the council. He tried the new plan at the next meeting. And with "'Armony, gentlemen, 'armony," as the keynote, he sang a new song to the bewildered brethren and he got away with it. The fight was called off, seemingly on the understanding that the Reeve got the credit for the whole scheme of retrenchment, which was decided upon against his wishes, and which had been delayed for a whole year by his opposition when a councillor.

¶ In other words, Councillor Pollock won the first round, but the Reeve got the newspaper decision. Furthermore, he swallowed his medicine so nicely did our foxy friend, that with the exception of Councillor Pollock, the whole Council decided that the Reeve had been sobered by the responsibility of his office. But Pollock was too well acquainted with him to admit even the possibility of such a conversion.

¶ It may have happened but if it did, he fell from grace so quickly that he will never be able to remember his experience. The big job went through while everybody (again excluding Pollock) was happy. The loan was negotiated.

¶ Three rousing cheers were given for the Reeve by his supporters of the press. They cheered at the Hall and in the first edition of their issued papers after the meeting and every time they think about it, they cheer again, because South Vancouver has been saved from government intervention and a quiet life; there will still be good news pickings and one of them, at least, will not lose his power in the various offices at the hall. These press men are a human lot and they take a brotherly interest in the affairs of the municipality. They cheer the drooping spirits of the officials with a retrenchment racket and boost like the mischief when chances look good for one of the "boys" to get a raise.

¶ Well, after the loan was all fixed up—the change came. The shock was so sharp and sudden that the councillors from wards 1 and 4 haven't got their breath back yet.

¶ The real line up was revealed at the first meeting. Three good Conservatives, two Socialists, the WORLD, the PROVINCE and the NEWS-AD. against three sad-eyed thrifty Liberals. Tell me brethren — what chance have these poor, well-intentioned Grits?

¶ At this meeting Clerk Springford got his reward, and the genial rubber stamp who was nearly defeated by Bob McBride kept awake long enough to ask a question. About that near defeat. Somebody has said that victory is the next worse thing to defeat — but a narrow victory over Fighting Bob is worse than an ordinary defeat, for Robert has been oftener licked and worse licked than any other man around. But the question was this, "Is it not a fact that we made a good deal in the matter of this loan?" The answer is that by a good deal we secured a loan—a loan means money. We got the money to spend—here's Springford. He got it—ergo, give Russell the credit and Springford a raise.

¶ It was also decided to setttle that account for the lumber in the new firehall, which has caused Councillor Mengel no little uneasiness and will do so again in spite of the decision of the council, which was made by the vote of the councillor who before his election was the chief kicker against the said firehall. There is a good reason for his change of heart. Sometimes it isn't so much what you owe, but whom you owe it to that counts.

¶ Anyway it was resolved to pay the bill and relieve somebody's mind of a burden of care. But as the WORLD would say—"The end is not yet" as regards the responsibility of payment.

¶ The event of the evening was the visit of the school trustees. "They entered the room with nonchalant air," as Laura Jane Libbey would say. They sat down. Soon it was impressed that the Trustees were there because they were there, and for no better reason. There was a silence which was broken by the Reeve—anybody that wishes to know what a broken silence is ought to be there when the Reeve breaks one.

¶ He told them what a fine-looking, good-living set of people they were and was well on the way to moving a vote of thanks when that man Pollock interfered. He is impossible, that man Pollock—at least the PROVINCE man thinks he is, and he ought to know.

¶ "Looka here—you fellows—what about that doctor business?" says Pollock. And saying this he looked Neelands square in the eye, and waited the answer. But Neelands, like Bre'r Fox, he lay low and imitating the Tar Baby, says nuffin. Neelands don't have to say anything. He can get elected any old time. Gets the solid Labor and Conservative vote, so he don't have to argue—he just says things and you can take 'em or leave 'em.

¶ Trustees Stevens and Robertson were right there with the explanation. Seems that a doctor was appointed at $2,200 per, when another offered $1,200 to do the same job.

¶ They said it couldn't be done. How could any man do a job for a thousand dollars less and do it right? Besides, says Stevens, we didn't pick the highest bidder, we added up the total bids and the man who came nearest the middle average got the job. Wasn't that fair? Isn't that what a School Trustee ought to do? What's a School Trustee for if he can't do a little figuring?

¶ And besides again, chips in Robertson—the high bid was ribbon-tied in a fancy box and the low bid had a string on it. We could have saved a thousand dollars, but the offer was only good for the duration of the war. What's the use of saving money when you don't know how long the war is going to last?

¶ After the example in arithmetic came a lesson in simplified spelling. You are allowed two guesses at the identity of the simple speller. I mean the professor in simplified spelling.

¶ Somebody didn't speak up and the professor, always willing to lend a hand, repeated the missing word.

¶ "Health—health," he said—"HELTH," now you know how to spell it. Everybody has been spelling it wrong up until now.

¶ Incidentally we have not been asked to do so, but we will tell it in spite of that. That loan is in the hands of Councillor Mengel, and he has earmarked it and otherwise caressed it and refuses to let it into the hands of anybody else, not even those who wish to safeguard the interests of the ratepayers by strengthening the sinking fund. It will take an injunction to pry the precious thing from his possession and those who have pressing and necessary improvements in view will incur the serious displeasure of Councillor Mengel if they so much as mention the word to him. So remember it is his loan, and don't bother him.

Canadian Independence

Being a Letter from a Lady on The Alien Influence in Our Seats of Learning; and a brief reply thereto
By Donald Downie, Barrister-at-law

Note.—I had the honor to receive today—after many other unexpected marks of approval from distinguished quarters—the following simple, timely and ardent British sentiments on our complacent Americanisation.

And I take the liberty — which I hope the lady will forgive—of publishing this one without previous permission. The inconvenience of distance must be my apology. The very pertinent observations and convictions of this gentle patriot lose nothing of their value by the fact that she belongs to a family that furnished a Governor-General to Canada in the last century. Apart from that disadvantage they are all right. There are some other considerations besides this widespread and intelligent approval, that confirm and console an old observant student in these necessary and earnest protests, for the British purity of our language and our letters, our history and our manners, and our schools. One is always encouraged in a purely national matter like this by the impertinent resentment of aliens. And although pained and amazed by the evasions of a certain press, he is honored and reassured by the irrelevant disapproval of Mr. Sidney M. Benton.

But pardon me for standing so long in front of the lady. Let her speak for herself now. Obviously she is able. And let me also insert here the brief reply to which she is entitled.

D. D.

Lennoxville, P. Q.,
31st January, 1917.

To Donald Downie, Esq.,
Barrister, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Your article in the Daily SUN on "The Poisoning of Sacred Springs" has been sent to us by the Honorable F. Aylmer of Chase. We think the principle a most important one, and your treatment of it very convincing. And I am writing at my husband's suggestion (Hon. Sheriff Aylmer of St. Francis District) to ask you to make your views more widely known than by merely a newspaper article in one locality. Perhaps you have done this already, and if so you will please pardon me for addressing you on the subject. In our Province we need a rebuke and a warning just as much as they do in the West. Bishops College School here has several American teachers on its staff, and though it aims at English methods and traditions in its plan of organization, its influence in the district does not actively promote a taste for English literature in our public library, and in our government schools. In a really superior store here, for instance, I could find no boys' and girls' books for Christmas presents except American publications, with the scenes of tales laid in the States; and their tone and their comicalities entirely reflecting the lack of culture; for which, as a new country, they cannot be censured, but yet may be told they ought not to wish to teach. Now that the war is on, and so many of our dear Canadian boys are learning the English point of view, I think the opportunity would be favorable for encouraging a taste for English books; and it seems as if you, and others like you, might help the rest of us to bring this about.

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

BLANCHE AYLMER.

A REPLY

To the
Honorable Mrs. Blanche Aylmer,
Lennoxville, P. Q.

Dear Madam:

You are absolutely right. In the centre of the Empire and in France, a few hundred thousand of our best boys and bravest, are taking at this moment, a rude post graduate course in Imperialism and Love of Country. They have bathed in that old world culture. They have felt all their patriotic inspirations and traditions stimulated at the spring, and reinforced at the very cradle of our race. And they are apt pupils; and alert-minded and observant. What shall they say then, when they return here to find the Chairs of History still held, and the classes still taught by professors who cannot consistently join them in singing "God Save the King?" To whom the "Bring Him Victorious; Long to reign over us" would be, to say the least, embarrassing.

Training our Boys

Now I admit that our boys are not to blame. It was not their fault that in all the mental possessions and previous intellectual training of these rising young Canadians—that international relations and the political history of Europe, and the place and power and importance of their own great Empire and "its rude island story" were heretofore somewhat vague, secondary, neglected and ill-defined. That Canadian history was not even taught in their high schools. That on the other hand, by press associations, books, theatres, libraries and magazines, they were daily and falsely fed on republican superiority and told of "the Great Statesmen of Tennessee." No. The wonder is—and the glory of it—to find in that vast young army of Crusaders and enthusiasts, so many gallant cavaliers whose fathers even were not born in Britain.

Before the outbreak of the war, on my return from Europe, I have found it almost impossible to induce teachers, editors, or publicists to give space or lead to their readers or their classes on that most absorbing topic of "international politics"; and on European coming and current events. I was told that they would not be interested, in this—sport of Kings.

Our Timidity

And as to that delicate question which you and I are recklessly discussing here—why they would not touch it on any account. The live question of this insidious and peaceful penetration of the weaker country —or, I ought to say, the younger and less populous one. That steady and unconscious absorption of all our traditional British spirit and distinction. For the German - American school master was already abroad. And the German spies from Seattle with Baron Alvensleben at their head were entrenched here as if in a conquered country. And the reasons timidly given for all this pro-Americanism were not quite elevated, nor very clearly avowable.

They were only box-office reasons; commercial reasons; reasons of convenience; and of social delicacy. They still exist. The editor who inserted my harmless protest, which pleased you, was waited on at once by an indignant deputation from the American Woman's Club. And so he may be silenced. Why?

Revolution

No. The business, educational, literary, theatrical, social and political life of Canada when the war intervened, was already more than half transformed. Nothing short of a revolution could arrest the process. But the revolution has come. The more powerful—I mean the more populous —country had evidently decreed, like Louis Quatorze, "There shall be no more Pyrenees." And the national barriers were down. But this world revolution has very properly erected them again. International German Socialism had done its work. The war has given our frontiers again. We are none the less on terms of peace and friendship. But we shall be treated hereafter always with an increasing and unfeigned respect by our very commercial and distinguished neighbors, from whom we had received heretofore—and deserved—only an arrogant condescension, not easily distinguishable from contempt. For now we have shown them "the metal of our pastures." And there we have received, from the very highest quarters, the very highest praise. For unlike the President, we did not vacillate; we did not fear the foreign vote. We took a prompt decision. And, like most first impulses, it was the best. While they are still halting between two opinions. And he who hesitates is lost. Some credulous people imagine that the American government really wish to make war and common cause with us. I don't believe it. Though it is a common danger. And danger, it is true, does sometimes make strange rapprochments. And it may happen. To use the rude and forceful humor of an unfashionable poet, you probably do not read, although he has been called by the critics, the most celebrated Englishman of the eighteenth century—they might say—

"Great dangers lay all old resentments level,
When a man's country's going to the devil."

No German-American War

Not that there is any danger of real war between the States and Germany. Though they may perhaps declare "that a state of war exists." But they come too late into a war and a world too old. This rupture is only a threat. The Kaiser and the President are playing to their peoples; to the gallery. Even a declaration of war would not amount to more than a declaration. It would be merely forced on a pro-German president by a strong and saving remnant of public opinion. True, the remnant is led, as we see, by the very elite of intellect and culture—by Root and Roosevelt, by Choate and Lodge, by Taft and Justice Riddell and James W. Beck, and the president of Bowdoin College.

The Best Americans

We have deep respect for these and all their schools of thought. But they constitute a special class. We have many of them here with us. They are sympathetic. We admire and welcome them. But evidently, they are not the ruling class; nor the people; nor the Government of the republic. One would not hesitate to take one of these names we have mentioned for a chair of literature or philosophy. But could it be said as well that if Woodrow Wilson or Starr Jordan or Bryan were temporarily disengaged that they would be fit and proper candidates for this chair of history?

The Excuse

A distinguished editor and scholar (not always synonymous terms) has answered me by this irrelevancy: "that there are ten times as many Canadian professors teaching in the United States." Which shows, first of all, that we have a plethora, and need not import them. And furthermore, that as they go from the Empire, and home and birthplace of our letters and culture and history and government, they can only do good missionary work by propagating truth. But that the mother land and tongue and history cannot look for its teachers to the Germanized provincial atmosphere of America; where they have long since cut the painter from all our best traditions, and instead of propagating truth they would only be propagating error. The Sorbonne might just as well send to Quebec for a professor of French literature; or the Conservatoire de Paris engage a professor of diction in Montreal to train the members of the Comedie Francaise.

The Typical Americans

Obviously, Madame, you are no Americano-phobe. Nor am I. Nor anyone in Canada that I know. Everyone wishes well to the United States. And of all peoples the American is the most dangerous to generalize upon. When you have travelled leisurely with an open mind, in forty-eight states of the Union, you are inclined to say that there are forty-eight types of American. He is not a race and nation. He is a composite community.

From Milwaukee to Atlanta; from the course and beer-drinking Prussian swashbuckler in the Northwest states up to the gentlest, soft-toned and sympathetic Southerner of our own old British stock; from Boston down to St. Louis; you have every mentality, tone and manner, culture, hereditary, color and previous condition of servitude. They are all mixed in that crucible and melting pot whence their voters and their king makers come; and thence our teachers and our magazine writers and our bookmakers are extracted for us. And of all these divers, and interesting ingredients in that crucible, the rude, materialistic German element is the worst.

The Melting Pot

The Slav is a religious idealist. The Latin is an artist. The Austrian is saved by his restraining attachment to a church, and the Scandinavian element there, though much spoiled by German contact and education, has many of the sea-faring, manly virtues of our own Norseman maritime progenitors. The Celt gives humor to the mixture, and poetry. But whatever element there is selfish, arrogant, assertive, and ridiculous in the body politic, that is Teutonic. On behalf of the great body of excellent and sympathetic people in the United States, I make bold, from observation, to say, that almost everything objectionable, overbearing and vulgar that is found there, in life and manners and ideals, comes from that large German element in the blood. Hence our pardonable interest in their influences, process and treatment; in their raw material, and educated product. Hence comes all that is materialistic in their daily dollar-chasing religion. Hence we see the tortuous course of a president who owes to this element his election, and that, with Bernstorff, he has only half shaken off. And hence we see that the fast, dishonest, canting pacifist influence prevailing among an otherwise intelligent people, that may one day be a great influential nation, but that today, in Canada, we say it without malice, are no more needed in our armies than in our schools.

Training Citizens

What a pity that the poor Castle Garden crowd of grown-up children, more varied in race than the Austrian Empire, could not be sent first of all to Boston or Savannah or New Orleans for a kindergarten course in order to get their elementary lessons in the real tongue and tone and manner and ideals of the race that our forefathers planted there.

But on the contrary, it is mostly with the forceful German in the slums of the big cities and in all the pushful Western communities from Ellis Island to the Pacific Coast that he proceeds to pick up his slang, his arrogance, and his accent, and to perfect his social and political views. That is the source. Now can any good thing come out of that Teutonized Nazareth, for our language or our letters our policies or our art.

Pardon me, madam, I have abused your patience. I have taken advantage of your good faith. If you think that the periodicals that you mention in your P. S. are already aroused and interested and receptive of such views as you endorse, then I give you gladly the permission to spread them for whatever they may be worth. Women are more brave than men are — morally. You are evidently doing your part for your country. There are more ways than one.

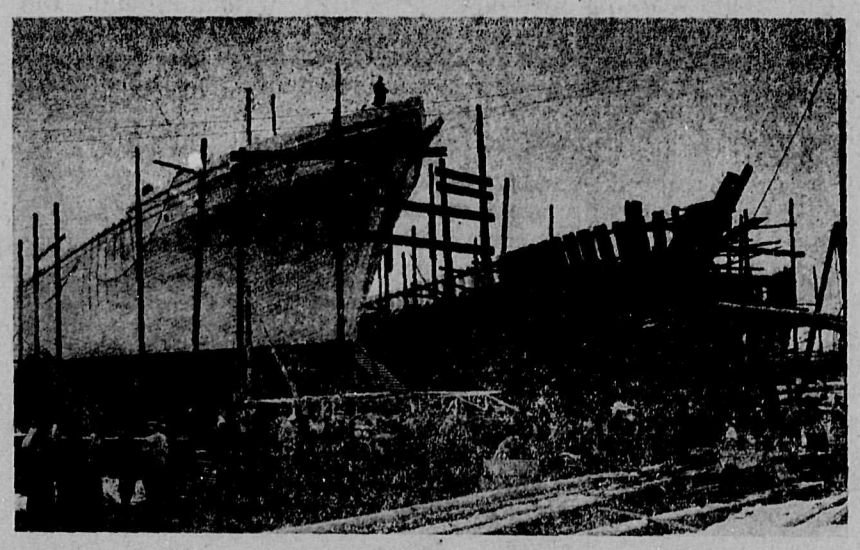
Thanks also for your very amiable appreciation.

It is possible that some small good may come, if we have only known how to express, in language which everyone can understand, some sentiments in which every one is interested.

I have the honor to remain, Madam, with the confidence that better times are coming, for our Empire and for us.

Sincerely yours,

Donald Downie



Scene in Yards of Cameron-Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, Victoria, where four vessels will be turned out this year

The British Columbia Life Assurance Company

Financial Statement

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1916

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Debentures	$ 82,483.10	Reserve on Policies in Force	$177,472.00
Mortgages	124,040.40	Premiums Paid in Advance	360.85
Cash on hand and in Bank	16,856.55	Surrender Values claimable on (Cancelled Policies)	3,976.00
Real Estate	4,732.60	Re-assurance Outstanding.	3,845.65
Loans on Policies (Secured by Legal Reserve)	29,171.55	Sundry Accounts Outstanding	624.51
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums (Reserves included in Liabilities(Less Commissions)	22,151.20	Taxes Accrued and outstanding	1,452.39
Interest Due and Accrued.	13,539.08	Capital	100,000.00
Balance Due for Premium on Stock	4,310.33	Investment Reserve Fund.	13,504.30
Furniture and Fixtures at Head Office, and Branches (less depreciation)	3,950.89		
	$301,235.70		$301,235.70

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
First Year Premiums (Less Re-assurance)	$ 13,136.95	Policyholders	$ 31,056.75
Renewal Premiums (Less Re-assurance)	75,282.42	Taxes, Licences, etc.	1,761.10
Interest Receipts	10,384.29	Salaries and Expenses at Head Office	10,820.80
Net Real Estate Income	99.15	Commissions and Other Agency Expenses	23,915.88
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.	2,392.66
		Medical Fees	1,962.00
		Office Furniture	289.92
		Express, Telegrams, and Telephones	364.13
		Rent and Light	1,567.65
		Appraisement Expenses	32.50
		Legal Expenses	2,050.43
			$ 76,213.82
		Balance	22,688.99
	$ 98,902.81		$ 98,902.81

L. W. SHATFORD, President and Managing Director.
W. F. CURELL, Secretary.

We have made a continuous audit of your books and records for the year ending December 31st, 1916, and certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is drawn so as to fairly show the position of the Company as disclosed by the books and the Actuarial Report.

KENDALL, BARR & CO., Auditors.

I beg to report that I have valued the Insurance in force as at December 31st, 1916, and have found the net reserve after deducting the allowance for expenses authorized by the Insurance Act amounting to $177,472.00. The valuation was made on the Om (5) 3½ % Table, the basis prescribed by the Insurance Act.

The insurance in force amounted to $2,623,241.

C. C. SINCLAIR, A.A.S.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors beg to present their Report for the year ending 30th December, 1916, together with a Financial Statement of the Company.

INSURANCE ISSUED ..... $ 502,663.00
INSURANCE IN FORCE 2,623,241.00
INCOME ..... 98,902.81 made up as follows:

First year premiums, less re-assurance	$13,136.95
Renewal Premiums, less re-assurance	75,282.42
Interest	10,384.29
Net Real Estate Income	99.15

The premium income is a notable feature of our report, while the interest receipts can be considered satisfactory and represent a yield of 7½%.

Expenses.—The year's expenses amounted to $45,157.07, as compared with $66,089.59 in 1915, while the income remains practically the same. This large reduction in expense has been brought about with due regard to efficiency and sound progress and should be regarded as very gratifying indeed.

Death Losses—$12,448.75 from the following causes:

War	$9,261.25
Accidental	2,187.50
Natural	1,000.00

The mortality was 48.2% of the expected but the losses by deaths apart from those caused by the war were remarkably small.

Total Assets—$301,235.70, being an increase over the previous year of $9,280.37.

Security to Policyholders—The percentage of assets to the present liability to policy holders is 156, and including the reserve liability of shareholders in respect of subscribed but uncalled capital amounting to $900,000.00, this percentage is 664.

Surplus.—$2,751.20, which your Directors have deemed wise to transfer to the Investment Reserve Fund, making that fund now the substantial amount of $13,504.30. It will be recalled that in 1915 the deficit in the year's operations amounted to $4,387.05.

Actuarial—The Insurance in force has been valued by Mr. C. C. Sinclair, B.A., A.A.S. of The Great West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg, who has certified to the correctness of the Policy Reserve.

Having regard to the losses by deaths caused by the war and to all other conditions, your Directors consider the statement presented highly satisfactory.

L. W. SHATFORD,
President.

NEW BOOKS JUST IN
MEN, WOMEN AND GUNS
By Sapper. Price $1.25.
RHYMES OF A RED CROSS MAN. By Robert Service. Price $1
THE BOOK SHOP
G. A. FORSYTH & CO.
Corner Homer and Hastings St.

Canadian Northern Railway
CANADIAN NORTHERN
TRANSCONTINENTAL LEAVES VANCOUVER
CANADIAN NORTHERN
9.00 A. M. SUNDAY WEDNESDAY FRIDAY, 9.00 A.M.
SCENIC ROUTE BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND TORONTO. SHORT LINE TO EDMONTON AND PRAIRIE POINTS. NEW AND MODREN EQUIPMENT. ELECTRIC LIGHTED STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPING, DINING AND COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CARS.
DAILY LOCAL SERVICE

7.00 p.m.	Leave.... VANCOUVER ....Arrive	a.m.	11.00
9.45 p.m.	Arrive.... Chilliwack .....Arrive	a.m.	8.15
11.00 p.m.	Arrive .....Hope .....Leave	a.m.	7.00

Full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian Northern Agent.
DISTRICT PASSENGER OFFICE — 608 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Phone Seymour 2482

SOCIETY

Mr. T. H. Gordon, of Nelson, B. C., is visiting in the city.

* * *

Mr. J. F. Clark has gone over to Victoria for a few days' holiday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rae, of Wetaskiwin, Alta., are visiting at the coast.

* * *

Mr. J. G. McGowan and family, of Treherne, Man., are visiting the coast cities.

* * *

Miss Scott is amongst the Vancouver people who spent the week-end at Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Crumblehulme, of Calgary, are visiting the coast cities.

* * *

Mrs. Pimlott has gone over to Victoria to spend a short holiday visiting with friends.

* * *

Boston is to have a twelve-story building, costing $650,000, for the Women's board of trade.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Rose Smith and little son, of Seattle, will be visitors in the city for the next few weeks.

* * *

Nurse Gordon, of the Vancouver General hospital, has returned to the city after visiting in Nanaimo.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Hefferson, 1052 Melville street, has as her guest her sister, Mrs. A. E. Oakley, of Prince Rupert.

* * *

Mrs. F. Nosworthy has left for Nelson, B. C., to join her husband, who is superintending the installation of the British Columbia Telephone Company's switchboard in its new building there.

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and their younger daughters, Lady Dorothy, Lady Rachel and Lady Anne, attended the first presentation of the Canadian war film pictures in Ottawa this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Lehman, of Calgary, who have been spending the past week at the coast, have left for Los Angeles, where they will spend the balance of the winter with Mr. Lehman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lehman.

Women window dressers are receiving much praise from London firms who have introduced them.

* * *

Mrs. Wilson has returned to the city after spending some time in Nanaimo, where she was the guest of Mrs. Dunwoody.

* * *

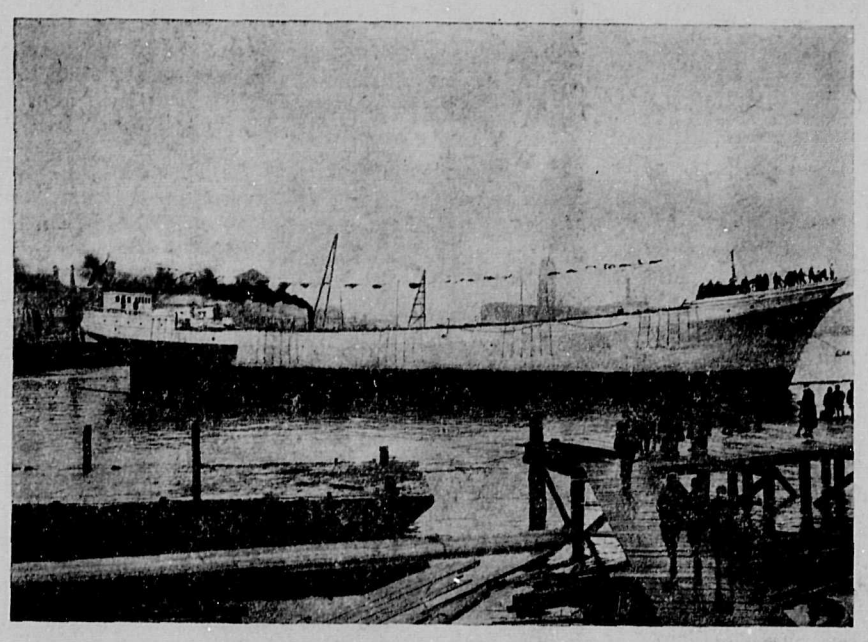
Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Wells, who have been residing at Chilliwack, have arrived in the city to take up their residence here.

* * *

Mrs. Salt, who has been spending the past month in the city visiting with friends, has returned to her home in Seattle.

* * *

Miss Symes, of Grand Forks, B. C., is visiting with friends in the city. Later, she will leave for Tacoma, where she will visit for some time before returning home.



The "Margaret Haney" successfully launched at the yards of the Cameron - Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, Victoria

Mrs. J. A. Sutherland has returned to her home at Ashcroft, after visiting with relatives in Haney and Vancouver.

* * *

Miss Gladys Walker, who has been visiting with friends in the city for some time, has returned to her home in Ashcroft.

Mr. M. M. Morrison, who has been spending a couple of weeks visiting in the city, has returned to his home at Penticton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Noble and family, and Mrs. White, of Nobleford, Alta., are amongst the prairie visitors at the coast.

Mrs. J. J. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., claims to have fed her family during all of last year on meals which cost only seven cents each.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. Garfield, of Moose Jaw, who have been spending several weeks visiting here, have now left for California, where they will spend the balance of the winter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rowbotham (nee Miss Irene Eickhoff), who have been spending their honeymoon in Victoria, have returned to the city and have taken up their residence at 3429 First avenue west.

* * *

The engagement has been announced of Eleanor Cleveland, daughter of Mr. Charles William Elderkin, formerly of Vancouver, to Dr. Vaughan E. Black of Moose Jaw, the marriage to take place at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, on March 28.

* * *

Mr. A. George Burton, president of the Canadian - American Grain Company, Limited, Montreal, and ex-president of the Montreal Corn exchange, is in the city, accompanied by Mrs. Burton. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are on their way home from a tour of the Pacific coast, and are the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Herbert Lloyd, Robson street.

* * *

The Clan MacLean society held their first social in the Eagles' building on Monday night, that took the form of a whist drive and dance. The stormy night prevented the usual large numbers from attending. Prize winners were: Miss Monceur and Mr. Hockley. Consolations went to Miss Drummond and Mr. P. Shewan. The next clan social will be the eighth anniversary supper and ball on March 27. Dancing will be in the spacious ball room in the Eagles' building.

* * *

According to the statements of Count Johann von Bernstorff, until recently German ambassador to the United States, his only daughter, Countess Louise Alexandra Pourtales, widow of Count Raymond Pourtales, is to marry Prince Lowenstein, said to be a member of one of the mediatized Bavarian lines. The wedding will take place in the spring. As Countess Louise von Bernstorff, the Countess Pourtales was presented to society in Washington in 1910, and became a great favorite. Her marriage to Count Pourtales, an attache of the German embassy, took place there in 1911, with Miss Helen Taft as one of the bridesmaids. Two years later the Count was transferred to Berlin, and eventually was one of the early victims of the war.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Opens at 8.30 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m.

Fashion's Newest Millinery

A VISIT to the Millinery Department at this time affords the best possible opportunity to become acquainted with the prevailing modes for Spring. The new hats are here in an extensive variety of practical and artistic designs and there is ample scope for selection at the price you desire to pay. The showing is particularly interesting throughout and should be seen by all who delight in viewing new Fashions.

575 GRANVILLE ST. Phone Sey. 3540

WEEK-END NEWS FOR "STANDARD" READERS

THESE WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS
Only $1.98

—and they would be good value at one-third more. Made of good heavy quality sateen, with smart accordion pleated flounce, finished with small frill, fastened at side front and with draw string at back. Colors of rose, black, white, cerise, saxe and wisteria. Values to $2.50 for $1.98

THE SMART WAISTS for SPRING
$4.48

—Really it's wonderful how pretty they are making waists now-a-days, and these rank with the smartest we've seen for many moons. Made of fine shadow lace, lined throughout with dainty colored ninon or silk, and finished with smart collar and long sleeves with flare cuffs.

Another style is made of good quality pussy willow silk in smart Paisley pattern, with collar and cuffs of white washable satin. Special $4.48

FOUR NEW COTTON SUITINGS JUST ADDED TO STOCK

Popular Weaves — Popular Prices — Anticipate Your Wants

Colored Sandown Cloth—a linen weave in pretty colors, 36 inchs wide. Sky, pink, saxe, old rose, and tan. .....29c yard

Fine Mercerized Poplins in new and pretty colors, 40 inches wide 69c

Cotton Repps—a heavy-weight, highly mercerized—nearly like silk—a splendid wearing cord suiting in sport colors. Gold, emerald, pink, tan, brown, Copenhagen and white. 40 ins. wide. Great value, 79c

English Bedford Cords—in beautiful soft colorings—pink, sky, green, saxe, amethyst, grey, navy and white. 42 inches wide 79c

A HOST OF NOVELTIES IN THE SILK DEPARTMENT

THE SMARTEST STRIPED TAFFETAS SEEN FOR MANY A DAY

Several patterns in these extremely fashionable Taffeta Silks just opened up. The colors are charming, the effects fascinating, and they are positively up to the minute in style.

White grounds with lovely colored stripes, and dark grounds such as navy, myrtle, brown, saxe, old rose and black, etc., with contrasting stripes. Prices moderate too for such novelties—all 36 inches wide. **$1.95, $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75.**

BUTTERICK PATTERNS FOR MARCH — NOW IN STOCK

For satisfaction—for very best results—and for simplicity in detail, the "Butterick" pattern service is the best in the world. It is the universal pattern service for all nations.

The March Delineators are on sale now at 15c copy, and the Butterick Quarterly with a 15c coupon at 25c. With the aid of these Dressmaking becomes a pleasure.

The Butterick Fashion Sheets for March are now here. Ask for your copy—It is free to all.

WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS
Now $1.28

Made of a good quality wool mixture, with high neck, long sleeve and ankle length—also with square neck, half sleeve and knee length. Medium sizes only. Regular $1.75 value. Special for $1.28

WOMEN'S PURE WOOL SWEATER COATS for $5.98

Knitted in plain stitch, having pockets and sash of same weave, while a wide band of brush wool is used for military collar, cuffs and bottom of coat. With these are a few all brush wool coats, with roll collar and sash. Assorted sizes, and actually worth to $9.50. A bargain at $5.98

The Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 1670
HERBERT E. BURDIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER

GRANVILLE AND GEORGIA STREET

THE QUEEN OF ITALY

When Royal romance is mentioned in times to come, no figure will have greater power to stir the heart than that of this Serbian Queen of Italy. Of perfect poise of race and grace, of health and marvellous beauty, she is called the most beautiful queen, except the world-beloved Queen Alexandra, and the Empress Eugenie, when she was young. There has been a large and even course of development in Queen Elena's life, a natural reposeful unfolding.

This has been true thorugh all its vicissitudes, since the simple days when, as a tall young girl with a gun, she went out for game with her brothers among her native Montenegrin crags—then when she shone as an accomplished and briliant princess at the splendid Russian court, where she was educated; when she came to Venice and fell in love with the austere young Prince of Piedmont, who had coldly turned away from every Princess who had been proposed to him as consort, but who on beholding the young Serb Diana, had been instantly enraptured with her beauty and her staeliness of character; later, as a beauteous and tender mother of a family inheriting her graces as well as those of Savoy; as an angel of succour to the poor and suffering, going to their humble homes throughout the land wherever they were overtaken with disaster or calamity; and finally among the falling walls and columns of the Messina earthquake, exposed to all its perils and terrors as she helped rescue the wounded and dying from the wreckage, Queen Elena has come to be in the minds of the Italian people an image of saintly love and true majesty.

She has shown herself able to understand womanhood, manhood, and childhood in their essential dignity, and has given a new and more exalted meaning to the word "Queen." In her beautiful natural way she has helped all social interests and performed services to the State, for in her person has many a golden bond been welded for the perfecting of Italian unity.

THE FUTURE PRINCE OF WALES

King George is in a very real sense of the word a good democrat. He is the very opposite of the Kaiser in his perception of the change in modern sentiment towards kingship. He has never departed by a hair's breadth from the constitutional doctrine of kingship. If anything, he has erred on the side of modesty, reticence, and self-abnegation. He has pushed simplicity to its extremest point. If the British Empire were a Republic, it could not posibly elect a President with a character more austere, more unselfish, or more averse from posturing in the limelight. The Court of King George and Queen Mary is every whit as simple and as pure as the household of any republican president that ever breathed. The White Court of Britain need not fear comparison with the White House at Washington. In saying this, I am not using the language of the courtiers; I am saying what everybody knows to be true.

Do not let us undervalue our White Court. It is going to be a great power in the perilous days before us. The people will then know its virtues more clearly, and they will reverence them more earnestly. Other landmarks of the Constitution may vanish, but the steady flame of duty will burn brightly in the Royal house. And I am confident that if the British people ask for an all-British wife for the Prince of Wales they will be forcing an open door, so far as King George and Queen Mary are concerned. The future of the dynasty in any case is secure, for we are too republican to desire a republic, seeing that our monarchy gives us all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of republican institutions. But if anything could add to the stability of the British throne it would be the union of the Prince of Wales with a British wife. Then our descendants would not be saddled with a royal cousinhood that looks like an invasion.

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SIR SAM AND HIS EGO

By H. F. Gadsby

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—To discriminating was the clash between the two hard-boiled Egos—Sir Sam's and Sir Thomas's. It has always been conceded that Sir Sam doesn't just exactly hate himself, but the Finance Minister adores himself with passion tenderer still.

Sir Sam's ego was under some restraint. He was explaining why the Conservative party loved him so much that it kicked him down stairs. Moreover he was explaining under difficulties. Sir William Mackenzie had been down during the week and had removed his detonators. Likewise the Government was not disposed to let Sam go too far without taking a crack back. Altogether Mars was under wraps, but his Ego pranced well just the same.

When Sir Sam got up to speak, perhaps ten faithful souls broke into applause. When he sat down he got a full round from his side of the House. Everybody seemed relieved, including Sam, that nothing had been said that could back-fire. Sam made it quite plain that he wouldn't join the Liberal party because its principles were repugnant to him, and also, no doubt, because, as he was a Liberal many years ago before he was a Conservative, he couldn't very well join it again. As Winston Churchill says, "You can rat once, but you cawn't retreat, don't you know."

Sam also made it plain that he didn't want to leave the dear old Conservative party so long as there was a chance of him becoming a Cabinet minister again. Sir Sam is under advisement that there is to be a shake-up which will shake Premier Borden out and that then is his chance. If he gets thrown down then he can go out and form a Third Party and become Premier along that route. He can easily fix it up with Billy Maclean, who has a third party, too, but would lump it in with Sir Sam's if Billy Maclean was made Finance Minister. Let W. F. handle the revenues of the country and he doesn't give a hoot who makes the laws.

If things don't go just right Sir Sam has ambition and the Third Party to back him up. Also hope springs sternal in the human breast and, besides, Sam has forty thousand lithographs of himself with a battle background, and that ought to be good campaign literature, if the Third Party ever has to make a start.

Working under hobbles though it did Sam's ego made fairly good going. The letters he quoted — no doubt written by himself to himself—gave full credit to his great qualities of mind and heart. The letter trick is a good one. A letter can often say for you what you can't say for yourself. It shows that Sam has had a newspaper training. They frequently do that in a newspaper office—set Justitia, and Veritas and Pro Bono Publico going, the whole tribe being only the editor under pen disguises. Sam's letters are taken for what they are worth. They have the general tone of the letters written by Sam from South Africa. Incidentally Sam fought and won the Boer war all over again—this time without the assistance of his man Turpin.

Sam also analyzed his own faults. He frankly admitted that he had faults. What great man hasn't? He had a quick temper—like Napoleon. He didn't mention Napoleon, to be sure, but he left the comparison to be inferred. And he was autocratic — like Julius Caesar, or Alexander the Great. But let that pass. What did Sam do when he was in the Militia Department? And here his Ego had full scope. Sam told the wonderful story over again. How he had stripped the halos from the British War Office and put Lloyd George and the crowd in their places and had fought for and won Canadian control of Canadian troops overseas, and many other deeds of high emprise, in which there is no space to follow him here. Sam was the whole works while he lasted and the reason he didn't last was that he couldn't be the whole works any longer. This is the whole secret.

Sam's views on the Hon. Mr. Perley, Minister of Militia Overseas, as ornamental and superfluous, were highly entertaining; also his opinion of the British officer in general and his frank criticism of the V. A. D. hospitals in England as marriage bureaus, where hatchet-faced society spinsters who had no other chances married our Canadian officers while they were too weak and ill to resist. Sam threw most of this information into his asides and his asides are always very illuminating. Incidentally Sam threw in a few remarks about British Staff Officers which will, no doubt, make their hair curl when they read them in the Canadian correspondence, shall we say, of the London Times. It seems that they suffer, not only from the redtape worm, but from the army worm, the hook worm, and a few others.

Sir Sam's five years' association with his Nationalist colleagues in the Borden Cabinet have evidently had their effect. He gave a certificate of character to that "much misunderstood young officer, Armand Lavergne," which, of course, would make the Nationalists feel sweet as far as it went. But alas, in the very next sentence, he was trampling their most sacred doctrine underfoot and advocating conscription of the most thoroughgoing sort.

Thus and so did Sir Sam swing the bull by the tail to the glorification of himself and all his works. It was when his Ego ran into Tom White's that he invited trouble. Sam has a fairly good Ego, but it is old and short winded. Tom's Ego is young and strong and quick at the uptake. Sam, as I remember, took four separate cracks at the Finance Minister. You can look them up for yourself. But the one that caused trouble was when he said that Sir Thomas was poking his nose into everybody's estimates, and how he had told Sir Thomas that his business was to find the revenue, and to quit meddling.

It was this assault that Sir Thomas arose to defend himself against. He defended himself for two reasons — because he wanted to take a slap at Sam and because it was his chance to boost himself. Sir Thomas made mention of "extravagant and useless expenditures." Sir Sam fairly snapped at it. "As what?" he fumed. "Oh, well," said Sir Thomas, "for example, shovels." Of course everybody remembered the McAdam shovel with the hole in the middle. The House rocked with laughter. "Yes," shouted Sam, "I knew that was what you had in your mind."

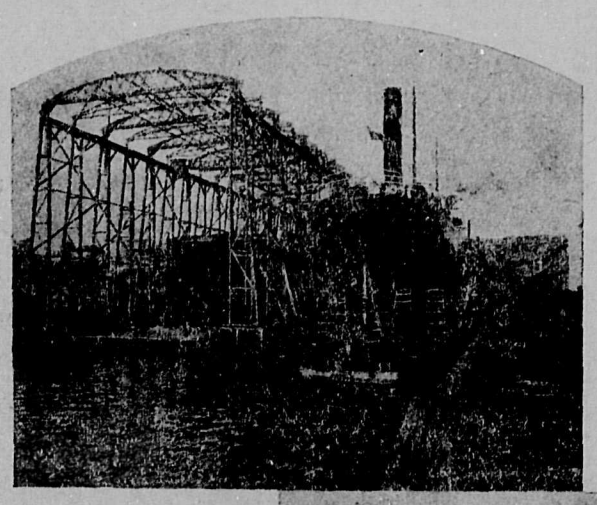
Which will prompt the reader to ask why, if he knew that was what Sir Thomas had in his mind he reached for it that way. What a crack Tom gave Sam with the shovel, and after Sam being so kind and considerate of the Conservative party, too! Another sly dig was Sir Thomas' statement that Sir Sam had once thought so much of him as to offer to make him an honorary colonel. Sir Thomas refused and naturally he welcomed a chance to tell the public that he refused and thereby to acquire merit with sensible people. Even when Sir Thomas is "paying them out" he doesn't forget that he has his way to make. Excelsior — that is his motto. And if he can do it by making a fool of Sam, why so much the better!

But taking a whack at Sam was the least part of Sir Thomas' speech. What he was out to prove was that Sir Thomas White was the David Lloyd George of this Canadian situation and that Premier Borden was the Asquith, so to speak. If at length the letters which he kept writing to Premier Borden from the beginning of the war right up to date—letters all of which showed Premier Borden holding back and Finance Minister White prodding him on to take the overseas situation in hand and get some check on the expenditure which totalled some eighty million dollars a year. That was the quarrel — responsibility for the expenditure, not worrying over who should be brigadier and who not.

Sir Thomas' letters revealed Premier Borden as the monkey on the stick, and Tom White as the fellow that made him jump. Which was just what Tom set out to prove. Q. E. D. as our old friend Euclid used to say.

In the course of an hour's speech Sir Thomas must have paused once a minute to hurl a bouquet at himself. Not mentioning names, of course, but looking straight at the party concerned. Carefully avoiding the first person singular, but leaving it to the common sense of the House to understand that only one man could be meant. "Lack of leadership," Sir Thomas would exclaim, and then go on to tell all the plain and fancy borrowing this country had done and the trade it had built up. You had only one guess as to who was responsible for all these wonderful things. The Finance Minister disclaimed all praise, but he intimated that history was hanging just around the corner to hand him his wreath when he came that way.

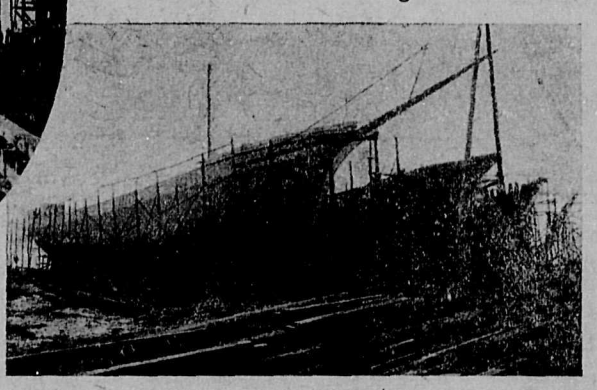
All of which bears out the opening statement of this article — that the hard-boiled Ego simply must advertise.



Preliminary to laying the keel of the big steel steamer in the Wallace Shipyards, North Vancouver, a huge framework had to be erected. Inside this, the hull of the boat is rapidly assuming shape.. In the drydock is a freighter being repaired. Below are pictures in the No. 2 yard of this company, where the auxiliary sailing ships are being built.

The first lumber carrier to be launched on the north shore, sliding off the ways.

The "Mabel Brown" as she looked in the yards with her sisters, prior to being launched.



These three vessels will be launched at intervals during next few months.

LEGAL NOTICES

LAND REGISTRY ACT
(Sections 36 and 134)

Re Applications Nos. 29874 'I,' 29875 'I,' and 30405 'I.'

TAKE NOTICE that applications have been made to register ETHEL MARY HENRIETTA JONES as owner in fee under three Tax Sale Deeds from the Collector of the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1916, of ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Municipality of South Vancouver, more particularly known and described as Lot Twenty (20), Block Five (5), District Lot Six hundred and forty-four (644), Map 1936; Lot Nineteen (19), Block Five (5), District Lot Six hundred and forty-four (644), Map 1936; and Lot Thirty-two (32), Block Two (2), District Lot Six hundred and forty-six (646), Map 1427, respectively.

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within forty-five (45) days from the date of service of this notice (which may be effected by publication hereof in five weekly issues of "The Standard," and your attention is called to section 36 of the "Land Registry Act" with amendments, and to the following extract therefrom:—

"and in default of a caveat or certificate of lis pendens being filed before the registration as owner of the person entitled under such tax sale, all persons so served with notice, . . . and those claiming through or under them, and all persons claiming any interest in the land by descent whose title is not registered under the provisions of this Act, shall be for ever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the land so sold for taxes, and the Registrar shall register the person entitled under such tax sale as owner of the land so sold for taxes.

AND WHEREAS applications have been made for Certificates of Indefeasible Title to the above - mentioned lands, respectively, in the name of ETHEL MARY HENRIETTA JONES:

AND WHEREAS on investigating the titles it appears that prior to the 24th day of July, 1915 (the date on which the said lands were sold for overdue taxes), you D. Diya Singh, Mastan Singh and Hari Singh were the registered owners of Lots 19 and 20, and you, Digna Singh, were the assessed owner of Lots 19 and 20, and you, Howard Smyth, were the assessed owner of Lot 32.

FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that at the same time I shall effect registration in pursuance of such applications, and issue Certificates of Indefeasible Title to the said lands in the name of ETHEL MARY HENRIETTA JONES unless you take and prosecute the proper proceedings to establish your claim, if any, to the said lands, or to prevent such proposed action on my part.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C., this fifth day of January, A.D., 1917.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar.

To D. Diya Singh, Mastan Singh, Hari Singh, Digna Singh, Howard Smyth.

The date of the first publication of this notice is 27th January, 1917.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF Application No. 31236 'I'

— and —

IN THE MATTER OF Lots Two (2), and Thirty-seven (37), South half of Block Eight (8), District Lot Fifty (50), Municipality of South Vancouver. Map 2305.

WHEREAS application has been made for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above-mentioned lands, in the name of WILLIAM BOND HARRIS.

AND WHEREAS on investigating the title it appears that you were the holder of a right to purchase Lot 2, under an unregistered Agreement for Sale, dated 5th January, 1913:

NOW THEREFORE I hereby give you notice that it is my intention at the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the service on you of this notice (which may be effected by publication in the "Standard" for five consecutive issues) to effect registration in pursuance of the said application, free from the above-mentioned Agreement for Sale, unless you take and prosecute proper proceedings to establish your claim, if any, to the said lands, or to prevent such proposed action on my part.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C., this Seventeenth day of January, A.D., 1917.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar.

To James A. Grant.

The date of the first publication of this notice is 27th January, 1917.

Estd. 1904. Phone High. 285

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APPLE CIDER
BOILED CIDER &
APPLE SIRUP

from our factory at Vernon, B.C.

Also, New Season's LULU ISLAND CABBAGE, made into the finest

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at our Vancouver factory.

B.C. Vinegar Works

1365-7 Powell St., Vancouver.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. — Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

ROOSEVELT ON CANADA

Writing in the March "Metropolitan," which will be published in a few days, Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States, deals at length with the lesson, taught the United States by Canada in her relation towards the present war.

Since the article was written the United States had severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and is today one prospective ally in the great war. The Colonel's views as to what our big neighbor can learn from us are, therefore, all the more timely. Canadians everywhere will read the article with feelings of gratification.

In part the Ex-President says of what Canada has done:—

No nation ever yet achieved greatness through ease and absence of effort; and althuogh material prosperity is an absolutely essential foundation, the lack of which renders hopeless any attempt to raise a worthy superstructure, yet by itself, and to the exclusion of all else, material prosperity, no matter how abounding, means at the very utmost a kind of bastard greatness, more contemptible than any other kind. The flag that commands the respect of other nations and inspires among its followers the high passion of loyalty must float over a land where there is well-distributed material well-being, but, what is even more important, where there have also been developed the stern and lofty virtues of resolute and adventurous valour, of trained prowess, of readiness for self-sacrifice, of power to render service, and of determined and unshakeable patriotism.

These are the virtues which during the last two years and a half Canada has pre-eminently shown. She has passed through one of those times which try men's souls, and which sift out the strong and the worthy from the weak and the unworthy. She has stood the test. She has proved her able to shape their own destinies and to hold their own in the rough world of actual life. Her sister commonwealths of the British empire overseas—Australia, South Africa, New Zealand—have shown a farsightedness and proud capacity for service for the common good, and have borne themselves with similar heroism. The action of the Boers in South Africa has been a most striking tribute to the farsightedness and wisdom and justice of the Imperial government. But Canada is our neighbor on the north, and we are more familiar with what she has done; and as the conditions of her social, industrial and political life substantially resemble our own, her example is of peculiar value to us.

Canada has sent to the front about 250,000 men. She has 150,000 more in training. This means that she has enlisted, all told, about 400,000 men. The casualities up to date are well over 50,000. Meanwhile Canada has faced undauntedly the necessary taxation, and has voluntarily contributed 40,000,000 dollars to relief funds. Let our people understand what these figures mean by remembering that Canada has only about one-thirteenth of our population and one-thirtieth of our wealth. Her shores were not immediately menaced; the counsels of cold and timid selfishness, had they prevailed, would have bid her take a merely perfunctory part in the war, and rest in safety behind Britain's control of the ocean. But Canada was too proud not to fight. She scorned the ignoble role of shirking duty, and letting others protect her. Her efforts in men is relatively as great as if we had raised an army of over five million soldiers—and her troops are as splendid fighting men as their Australasian and South African brothers, or as any others among the war-hardened veterans who have fought on both sides in this terrible world war. Her money effort in the single item given above is equivalent to what this nation would have done if it had voluntarily contributed over a billion dollars in relief funds.

Unfortunately, the Canadians like ourselves, have not yet overcome the foolish dread of universal obligatory military training in times of peace and universal service in time of war. Hence they have not shown the extraordinary efficiency of Germany and France. But there never has been finer work done under the old volunteer system than by Canada; and the way in which Canada and her sister over-seas commonwealths have sprung to the defence of the Empire is something absolutely new in history, and sets a mark in farsighted patriotism and in high-minded ability to sacrifice present ease and safety for a vast and permanent future good, which will not soon be passed by any nation.

The people who have stayed at home have devoted themselves to the welfare of the men who have gone and of their families. Not only the government bodies, but various patriotic organizations, have taken up the work with zeal and knowledge. The pensions are liberal; the widow of one of the rank and file gets three hundred and eighty-four dollars a year and seventy-two dollars extra for each child. A man totally incapacitated by wounds receives four hundred and eighty dollars a year and seventy-two dollars for each child. The wife of the soldier on active service receives twenty dollars a month, plus half his pay, which amounts to fifteen dollars, and an additional sum, called the patriotic allowance, according to the particular circumstances of the case. This is a great improvement upon what was done in our Civil War.

The wounded returned soldier is put in a Convalescent Home, under the Military Hospital Commission, and is given vocational training, so as to enable him to take up a new occupation should he be unable to follow the one in which he has previously engaged. A Soldiers' Aid Commission, and various Employment Bureaus, devote themselves to placing the men in permanent positions after they have been discharged. All of these commissions work together.

The Patriotic Fund is administered by a great number of men and women who apply it with a flexible accommodation to needs and conditions which can hardly be attained under the necessary red tape of a Government office. For example, an amount which would adequately support a family in a country district would be wholly insufficient in a large city. The fund cares for the wives and children of the soldiers fighting in Europe and for the widows of those killed and the men invalided home. Some fifteen million dollars have been disbursed under the management of the Fund, and some sixty thousand families helped. The money spent represents but a portion of the activities of the fund. There is also unwearying personal work. In Montreal, for instance, the Ladies' Auxiliary contains nearly seven hundred voluntary workers; and during September last the 4,036 families receiving assistance in Montreal were each visited at least once by one of these workers.

I am, of course, not trying to mention here the smallest fraction of the innumerable benevolent activities in which the devoted patriotism of the men and women of Canada has found expression. The above merely indicates the extent and thoroughness of the work. As for the men at the front, their gallantry has been beyond praise and the training camps now established in Canada are models for us to copy.

* * *

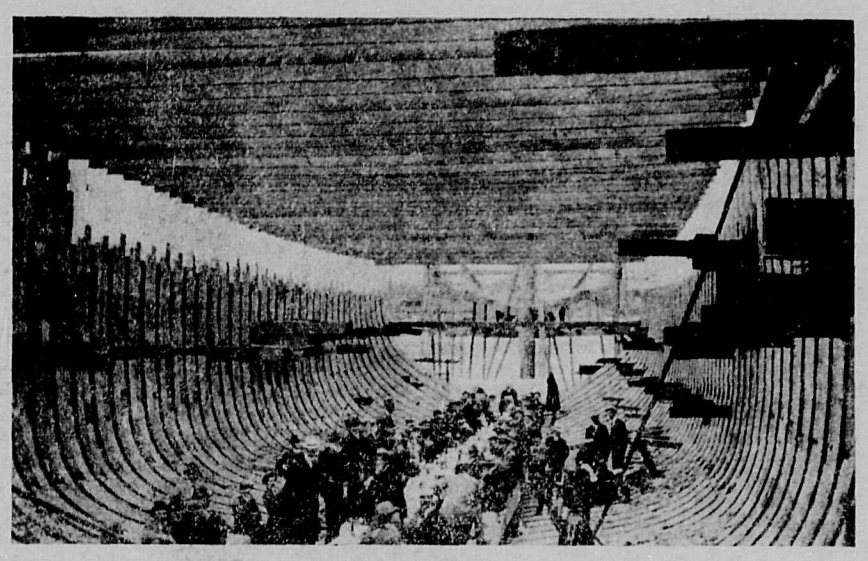
Colonel Roosevelt's perspective is that of the great observer and thinker on the outside. He sees us in the true light. He sees our tens of thousands of sons in the trenches and tens of thousands ready to take their places. His perspective takes in our homes and the toilers who have real thought for the righteousness of the war. Col. Roosevelt says to the American people: "Let us profit by Canada's example."—Winnipeg Tribune.

SIX MILLION MORE

It is the Empire's War—Why Not Use the Men of the Empire?

By A. G. Hales

No matter what Utopians may say to the contrary, this war has got to go on to a dead finish. We have got to win right out, and dictate the terms of peace—a lasting peace. Such a peace cannot come to pass until the last vestige of Prussian militarism is broken beyond the hope of rebuilding, either in our time or our children's children's time. Germany must not, and shall not, be left with an army strong enough to leap at the throat of our splendid ally, France, at the first favorable opportunity. The Kaiser and his Junker crew must not, and shall not, be left in control of a navy of battleships, cruisers and submarines capable of striking a deadly blow at Britain if we are ever embroiled in a war with any other nation—and no man is prophetic enough to be justified in saying that such a contingency will never arise. The German army and navy must go, and the great naval shipbuilding yards and docks must be dismantled; we don't want to live for ever on the top of a simmering volcano, for if we do we shall be taxed to keep up army and a navy of mammoth dimensions. Such taxation, spent on non-productive concerns, will in the end spell national poverty and ultimate weakness and decline. Germany will, if not now rendered powerless, await her hour of revenge, even though she waits for a generation for a fitting opportunity to strike. Today the Allies are united; who can affirm, with any degree of certainty, that they will be actuated by a single motive in years to come?



The Victoria Rotary Club celebrated the event of a new shipbuilding industry by holding a luncheon as a vessel was building

Every Man Wanted

We went into this war to win; there can be no halfway rest-house, for if we do not win indisputably, we lose. And in order to deal a "knock-out" to this brutal power which has lifted its hand against the freedom of the world, we need more men under arms than we now possess. That is the dictum of our soldier-leaders — Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson have lately said so in unequivocal terms; and they are the men whom the nation has pledged itself to follow. They demand more men, and they must have them; but why throw nearly the whole of the burden on the back of Great Britain? This is an empire's war; the Flag flies over many millions of strong, able, virile men outside these islets—why drain Great Britain dry of its manhood, lock up our agriculture, stultify our manufactures, weaken our shipbuilding, and impoverish Britain, **until the colored sons of Empire have been called into the fighting lines to help to bear the burden of war?** We are even now using about 300,000 black troops—so the principle is accepted, and the precedent laid down in the most logical and inexorable fashion. If we are justified in using 300,000 black troops, we are justified in putting 3,000,000 in arms in the field. If Germany had had our resources, the Kaiser would have ten million black and brown men fighting under his banner at this hour. There is not a black or a brown race in our Empire in revolt against our authority today—not one! Why, then, are they not called upon to bear a fair share of the responsibilities, risks and dangers?

Equal Rights and Equal Responsibilities

Today the Government is demanding the presence of Britons for fighting purposes up to the age of forty-one, and yet there are millions of lusty black and brown athletes of twenty who have not even been asked to join up. Color is no bar in a court of law; why should it be a bar in a battlefield? Color is no bar when it comes to receiving the benefit of our commerce, our navy, or our army. Those colored men have had the same protection as the whites—why should color be a bar to a soldier's duties? In times of peace Lascars were crowded on many of our ocean - going steamers as sailors, in competition with our white seamen. Colored men are used by the thousand in mines worked by British capital; colored men are used as laborers on thousands of plantations kept up by British hard cash—and the British Flag and British law protect the colored men. Why, then, should colored men not be asked to fight to defend that Flag and safeguard those laws? What subtle, hidden influence is it that keeps this vast and all-powerful Imperial asset idle, whilst the Britons of forty-one are forced to fight to carry the Empire's Flag to victory? We want more men to bring the Hun to his knees—why not three, six, or ten million colored soldiers to help to ram the sword of Victory home? I know many of the colored races, and I believe they would fight willingly and splendidly. Some opponents allege otherwise; if the latter are right, why ask the British tax-payer in time of peace to shell out to keep and protect a population that is no good to us in time of adversity? But they are good: they would fight, and fight finely. We ought to know—we have fought against them in times past. Why drain the country dry of the skilled manhood so badly needed at home until an honest attempt has been made to recruit at least five million black and brown citizens of Empire? We were nauseated with trashy sentiment about the "poor black brother" before the war, and some long-haired crank or other was eternally tapping at our pockets for money to buy him books he couldn't read and clothes he wouldn't wear. He was "a man and a brother" when they wanted to use him as a stalking horse to get our cash—more for their own benefit than for the "poor black brother's" good. Now let him into the fighting, to prove—as he is willing to prove—that he is in reality a man!

The Volunteer of Sixty

A call is being made on all Britishers up to the age of sixty to volunteer for service of whatsoever kind the Government may see fit to name. That call would not be required if the colored millions were at the various fronts helping in the fighting. In my estimation, the time has arrived when the people should tell the Government, in unmistakable terms, that the hour is ripe for the black and brown brother to do his bit. It is wise to organise the natives for service, but as the Volunteers are supposed to be organised for labor, the whole of that business should be in the hands of Labor. Capital is never placed at the disposal of labor; why, then, ask Labor to run the risk of being placed at the disposal of Capital? Organising the nation is a splendid scheme if carried out properly; it will lead to momentous issues if carried into effect improperly. We want no hitch at a vital moment; we want no heart-burning and recrimination when the guns resume their hellish thunder in the Spring—we want to be united and whole-hearted then; for then will come the tug-of-war which will decide who are to be masters of Europe and the custodians of the world's peace and prosperity. Let us walk warily now; lest we plunge headlong into a vortex of future disruption and discontent. Our duty to the Empire is not only to "think imperially," but to act imperially; and it is not an imperial act to place the whole, or nearly the whole, of the burden on the white man's shoulders. It's time our statesmen gave a little practical thought to the "poor white brother." To the Devil with cant and humbug!

CANADA: THE YOUNG MAN'S OPPORTUNITY

An Address delivered before the Young Men's Club by F. C. Raney, J.P.

Age is a condition of mind rather than a sum total of mile stones. Some men are old at twenty, some are young at seventy, and some never grow old. So this title includes any man whose heart is strong, whose mind is clear, and who is not lazy. It must have been a lazy man who invented the proverb, "Opportunity knocks but once at any man's door." It is a call to duty and to service and comes not once, but always.

Canada—Young Men—Opportunity. What a trio to conjure with.

Canada, covering half a continent; equal in area to all of Europe; bounded on the south by a country that has grown from a few straggling settlements to a nation of over a hundred million people and untold wealth; her eastern ports reach out to the trade of Europe, and her west calls to the Orient, while her north is lost in the region where mid-day and midnight meet, while the brilliant colorings of the aurora lures the prospector in search of the golden treasure that lies locked in nature's strong box in the frozen waste.

Within these boudaries are the graneries of the world, the forests to build its ships and the fuel to drive them, while in the oceans that lave her almost limiteless coast line is a storehouse of food, as yet scarcely touched, but which must ultimately be drawn upon to feed, not only the "five thousand," but the millions of our own and other lands. And over it all floats the British flag, an emblem of liberty and a pledge of security.

When we pause to think that over this vast domain is scattered a population of less than eight million people, and that at this time more than one in twenty of that population are in the King's uniform, fighting the battles of the world, we may realize that to us, opportunity is a persistent call to duty and service.

It is wonderful and an exhilarating experience to be a part of the beginning of things. There were great men at the beginning of Canada, and greatly have they done their part.

While it may not be ours to be pathfinders, or foundation builders, there is a no less important work ready to our hand. Canada is now entering upon her constructive period. A period when MEN count; when MEN win. The forest and sea and the broad prairies and the rich ore may furnish a home and a scant living to the Siwash. To make a country—a Canada—they must be touched by the magic wand of the creative genius of the mind and heart. A ton of iron ore in the mountain is worth ten cents. Made into watch springs it is worth thousands of dollars. Between the two lies opportunity.

The greatest danger that can come to a country at this stage of its growth and development lies in the greed of man. The avaricious see in these great latent forces only a chance to amass personal wealth. And with the cramped soul of the miser, and the short vision of the highwayman, they rob and plunder and despoil these storehouses of their country's prosperity for their own petty aggrandizement. To gain them what? The execrations of their fellow citizens, the contempt of all good men, prosecution in the courts, disgrace, oblivion. Not but what generous recompense will come to those who serve in this broad field. My plea is that wealth may be an incident, but shall not be made an object in the process of nation-building. Let not the greater bow down unto the less.

These sentiments may sound academic, but they are fundamental, and form a sure foundation on which any man may safely build his business or public career.

With the close of the war, Canada will come rapidly into her own. And the young man who fails to establish

(Continued on page 8)

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In aiming at the development of a greater and more prosperous Vancouver, we suggest the sympathetic co-operation of the public itself—not for our own ends merely, but so that the service we are able to render the public may be thereby increased, which is the end desired by this company first, last and all the time.

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CONSOLIDATE OUR RAILWAYS

Leave the C. P. R. as it is and Form New Private Corporation, Suggests W. F. Tye

That Canada has sufficient railway mileage and traffic for two good transcontinental systems, the Canadian Pacific Railway and another, but not enough for three, is the statement of Mr. W. F. Tye, C. E., a well-known civil engineer, of Montreal. In an instructive address to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in that city recently, Mr. Tye suggested a consolidation of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern railways, would give a well-balanced system. Here are his conclusions:—

1. The National Transcontinental, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways are unable to earn their operating expenses and their fixed charges. Canada has built, and is operating, the first of these roads, and Canada and the various provinces have guaranteed the principal and interest of most of the bonds of the other two. As the roads are unable to earn their fixed charges, they must of necessity, be paid by the country.

Duplication of Lines

2. The failure of these roads is due to the duplication of lines by all the railways, encouraged and bonused by the government; to the excessive cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental railways; to the failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific to provide itself with an adequate system of feeders in the west and to the construction, by the Canadian Northern, of the long and unproductive stretches of road across British Columbia and Northern Ontario, without feeders, terminals, etc.

3. If the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental be maintained in two separate systems, it will cost at least $400,000,000 to build the necessary branch line feeders and terminals, to provide them with adequate rolling stock, and put them in proper physical condition to compete with the Canadian Pacific.

4. It will be necessary that the Grand Trunk Pacific build five to six thousand miles of feeders in the west.

5. It will be necessary that the Canadian Northern build two to three thousand miles of feeders in the east, and terminals costing many millions in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and Vancouver.

For Years to Come

6. Canada has already sufficient railway mileage for years to come. The additional mileage necessary for these roads could only be had by duplicating existing lines. Such duplication of lines would only add to the burden to be borne by Canada in the way of subsidies, guarantees, etc., without doing the country any good.

7. Canada has sufficient railway mileage and traffic for two good transcontinental systems—the Canadian Pacific and another—but not enough for three.

8. A consolidation of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern railways would give a well-balanced system. The Grand Trunk has an excellent system in the east, with terminals in all large and important centres; the Canadian Northern has not. The Canadian Northern has a good system of feeders in the west; the Grand Trunk has not. Each is strong where the other is weak. Combining them must, of necessity, be the most economical and efficient way of handling the situation.

9. Such a combination would not require more than $100,000,000 to provide it with sufficient rolling stock and to put it in proper physical condition to compete with the Canadian Pacific.

10. The saving in capital cost would be at least $300,000,000 and, at present rates of interest, the saving in fixed charges, at least $15,000,000 per annum.

11. The Transcontinental cost $100,000 per mile to build. The parallel Canadian Northern cost less than $50,000 per mile, and is, in every way, as efficient an instrument of transportation. The Quebec bridge, with approaches, will cost $40,000,000, and will not be necessary for many long years to come.

12. The Transcontinental, including the Quebec bridge, has cost Canada at least $100,000,000 more to build than it would have cost the Canadian Pacific to build as efficient a road.

13. Including operating expnses and fixed charges, it costs the Canadian Pacific about $70 to do $100 worth of business. Including operating expenses and interest on cost, it costs the Intercolonial and the other Canadian government roads from $200 to $220 to do $100 worth of business.

14. Canada should follow the wise example set by Sir John Macdonald when dealing with the Canadian Pacific in 1879-80, and form a new private corporation, with sufficient power and the necessary safeguards, to take over and consolidate the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern railways, and develop another Canadian Pacific, rather than to have the government take them over and develop another and a vaster and more expensive Intercolonial.

Conditions are Favorable

15. Conditions for the formation of such a company are much more favorable than they were in 1880, as western Canada had not then been proven, as it since has been, to be capable of supporting a large and prosperous population.

16. Such a combination would start with gross earnings of at least $100,000,000 per annum, with a probable average increase of 8 per cent. per annum, and probable net earnings of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 per annum, and a net revenue from other sources of about $2,800,000.

17. Its fixed charges at consolidation would be about $35,000,000, and it would be under the necessity of spending, in the first five to seven years, at least $100,000,000 to provide rolling stock and to put its properties in good physical condition.

18. Deficits for some time to come would be inevitable, owing to the heavy fixed charges amounting to about $35,000,000, as compared with $10,300,000 per annum for the Canadian Pacific.

19. As these high fixed charges are caused by the excessive cost of government construction and by duplication of lines, bonused and guaranteed by the government, Canada must pay them.

Series of Deficits

20. The fixed charges would be at least $15,000,000 less with one private system than with two, and very much less with private than with government management.

21. With such a combination as has been outlined, the series of deficits should not last more than five to ten years, after which the road should be very successful.

22. In order to control its policy, and to share in its certain prosperity, Canada should have an interest in the new company. The Dominion government should furnish 40 per cent. of the money required, own 40 per cent. of the stock, and appoint 40 per cent. of the directorate, but take no part in the actual management. This would give all the advantages of government control without any of the manifest disadvantages of governmental management.

23. Once this combination was successful, Canada should once more and for all abandon the vicious policy of bonusing railway construction, either by gifts of money or land, or by the still more vicious policy of guaranteeing the bonds of railway companies of which it has no direct control.

UNITED STATES BRANCH FIRMS HERE

Preferential Tariff in British Empire Will Bring Them to Canada

In giving the New York Credit Men's Association some important information regarding conditions in Canada, Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said in part:—

"Many different opinions exist as to the matter of immigration to this continent after the war. No one, of course, can foretell what will happen, but if Canada can be guided by past occurrences, it can expect and should prepare for, a great influx of immigrants.

"In the ten-year period ending in 1914, the immigration to Canada amounted to practically 2,500,000 people, distributed as follows: From Great Britain 1,000,000, from the United States 900,000, and the balance from other countries. During that same period Canada had its greatest era of development, a development which for rapidity, probably had not previously been reached in any part of the habitable globe.

Much Capital Needed

"The great bulk of this development was made possible by the investment of outside capital; that capital having been obtained largely from Great Britain, France and Holland. It is estimated that in the period 1907-1913 Great Britain invested in Canada $1,500,000,000. With the opening of the war, the Dominion was shut off from these sources and in all probability will be unable to obtain further credit there for a long time after the close of the war, as all the nations engaged in this war will require their money at home to rehabilitate conditions and pay their debts. If Canada is to be able to extend its industrial development, it can only look to the United States, as our neighbor south of the international boundary, to provide the money.

To Share in Industrial Growth

"As a result of existing conditions throughout the British Empire, it seems quite certain that at the close of the war Canada will have preferential trade within the Empire, and, that being the case, Canadian goods will have a tariff preference in all the markets of the British Empire, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the Dominion will have at least a sympathetic trade preference in the countries that have been allied with Great Britain in the war, which should give Canada a special opportunity for trade extension, especially in the great empire of Russia, where, without doubt, great opportunities will offer themselves for trade extension.

"This being the case, it seems reasonable that Canada's standing, resources and credit should appeal to the United States, and justify Canadians in extending an invitation to citizens of the United States to inform themselves as to what Canadians are and what they have, and by the establishment of branches of United States industrial concerns, or the investment of money, participate in the great development which Canadians feel will occur within the next few years, and share in any special privileges that Canada may have in overseas trade.

"After all, it is only reasonable that Canadians should come to you with this invitation. We are separated from you only by an imaginary line; we are a people speaking the same language; having the same foundation laws; the same weights and measures; the same currency; the same business methods; the same school system; the same ideals with regard to democracy and freedom of thought, word and speech, that you have in the United States.

"You have the money; we have, or at least we think we have, the opportunity, and we cordially invite you to invest your money in assisting us to develop the opportunity, so that there may grow up two nations, separated only by an imaginary boundary, which, for all time, will continue to live alongside each other as good neighbors, competing, of course, as neighbors do, socially and in a business way, but proud of the fact that they are neighbors and determined, as good neighbors to build up on this North American continent, a civilization that will stand as an example to the rest of the world in indicating how it is possible for national neighbors to live alongside each other through centuries of peace, and to develop a feeling of respect and confidence in each other which inevitably must have a marked influence on the other peoples of the world."

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A. B. C. OF RAILWAYS

A Scene in the C.P.R. Yards at Winnipeg.

THE FULL CARLOAD

A great deal of progress has been made recently in bringing about co-operation between railways and their patrons and one way in which this has been manifested is the general endeavor to reduce if not entirely eliminate the waste of freight cars. The benefits which accrue to the shipping public as well as to the car owners by refraining from using equipment unduly for storage purposes is generally understood and appreciated but the increased efficiency which can be derived by loading every car to its maximum cubic or carrying capacity seems to be frequently overlooked. The full loading of cars has a direct bearing on car supply and particularly at this time, when a serious car shortage exists in certain parts of the country it is desirable that in no case should two cars be used where one would suffice.

Some of the larger shippers have issued bulletins to their customers pointing out the methods by which better loading may be obtained and were these suggestions adopted generally the benefits which would accrue to all concerned would be great and immediate.

The average railway car has a carrying capacity of about forty tons but the average load per car is only twenty-three tons. Many shippers and consignees are in the habit of ordering only sufficient freight to equal the minimum prescribed by tariff when they could as well order a full carload or if convenient to do so could arrange to have their consignments consolidated with others of a similar nature travelling to the same destination, thereby saving at least or, perhaps, more cars. Consignees would find by adopting methods such as this their freight would be shipped more promptly as the shippers would have more equipment at their disposal and the annoying delays attributed to "waiting cars" would be largely a thing of the past.

A Great Indictment

By Viscount Bryce

What the civilized world is fighting against is told by Viscount Brye in an article officially authorized by the British Government. No one will question the statements of the former British ambassador to the United States, who has investigated for himself. He writes:

The invasion of Belgium, the most flagrant offense against international right Europe had seen for centuries, proved that the German government could not be trusted to keep any engagement, however solemn. It does not appear to be realized in neutral countries how great is the difficulty which such a breach of faith places in the way of negotiations for armistice or peace. A government which violates its obligations toward those with whom it has been at peace, and defends this violation by the plea of its own military necessity, can even less be relied on to fulfil any promise made to its enemies.

The next event, or rather series of events, which showed how much this war was going to differ from previous wars, was the conduct of the German invading armies in Belgium and Northern France. All along the line of their march innocent civilians, old men, women and children, as well as other inhabitants, were slaughtered on the pretext that some persons in the towns and villages had shot at the invading force. The leading inhabitants—often priests—were constantly seized and called "hostages," who were to be put to death if any resistance were made by any civilian, though these persons were not responsible for such resistance and could not have prevented it. Such "hostages" were frequently shot.

Hundreds of innocent persons were seized, packed in baggage or cattle cars, and sent by railway to Germany, often without food or drink for many hours together. Villages and large parts of such a city as Louvain, were destroyed by fire. Shocking outrages were committed upon women, and that by officers as well as soldiers, and little effort was made to restrain or punish such crimes, which were often committed under the influence of liquor.

The accounts of these murders and other excesses which the refugees who escaped from Belgium reported found at first little credence in England, for it was hard to believe that the soldiers of a civilized nation could commit them. But when the Belgian, French and British governments caused the evidence of eye-witnesses among the refugees to be carefully taken and tested, it was proved beyond all question not only that such things had happened, but that they had happened by the orders of the German officers, who themselves were acting under orders from headquarters, and who sometimes expressed regret at having to execute such orders.

If there are any persons in neutral countries who still think such things too horrible to be true, let them weigh these two facts. Diaries (written in German) found upon German prisoners or on the bodies of dead German soldiers, contain records of the same (or quite similar) crimes as the evidence of the refugees established. The genuineness of these diaries, many of which have been published by the Belgian, French and British investigators, is not disputed by the German government. They alone are sufficient to prove how the troops behaved.

The second fact is that the German government has never attempted to disprove the evidence adduced against them. They did publish a sort of reply to the Belgian reports, but it consisted chiefly of allegations that Belgian civilians had given provocation by firing on German troops. This attempt at a justification was a tacit admission that the massacres had occurred, and that in them there had been killed, as a matter of course, many innocent persons in no way concerned in such firing.

In fact, the vast majority of those so executed, including the so-called "hostages," had no responsibility at all for the occasional firing, such as it may have been. To the British report, which contained a very large number of depositions by the witnesses, in the nineteen months that have elapsed since its publication, to make any official reply.

Next after the murders on land came those at sea. Submarines began to destroy, usually without any warning, unarmed merchant vessels, drowning their crews, and also unarming passenger vessels, drowning their passengers. The Lusitania, in which twelve hundred people perished, many of these citizens of neutral countries, was only one of many cases. These practices, gross violations of the rule of international law, which requires that the safety of those on board a merchant ship shall be provided for if she is sunk, have gone on till now. Even hospital ships, about whose character there could be no mistake, have been torpedoed.

A little later than the murders on land and sea came the murders from the air. In the many air raids over England, no military damage has been done, and only a handful of soldiers, about fifty (so far as I know) have suffered. But many hundreds of innocent civilians, mostly women and children, have been maimed or killed; and the murders still go on. The German government must by this time know that these raids have no effect upon the British people except to rouse their anger and so to make them more determined than ever to prosecute the war. Why then are the air raids continued? Apparently only to make the Germans at home believe that the enemy is being injured, and so to sustain their spirits when the long-expected victories in France do not arrive.

In the Spring of 1915 the so-called Young Turk Committee, which now rules Turkey in the name of the Sultan, began without any provocation from their Armenian subjects, a series of massacres and deportations in Armenia and Asia Minor in which from 600,000 to 800,000 of those Christian subjects have been put to death, the men by murder, the women and children mostly by being torn from their homes and driven away by Turkish troops through deserts, where those who did not die by the war are now dying from hunger, exposure and disease. Many more of the women have been seized by Turks, or sold in open market, to be enslaved in Turkish harems.

The German government knew perfectly well what was being done. How far they actively encouraged it, or allowed their officers on the spot to do so, we do not know. But it is certain that they acquiesced in it. They could have stopped it by lifting a finger had they wished to do so, for the Turks are entirely in their hands. Instead of arresting the slaughter, they have honored the two chief criminals, Talaat and Enver, by many compliments and the last named ruffian by a Colonelcy in the German army.

I pass over other incidents, such as the treatment of war prisoners and the executions of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt, to come to the latest instances of the German government's methods in warfare. Last Spring they carried off hundreds of girls from their homes in Northern France to be forced to work in Germany. Within the last three months they have seized many thousands of Belgian workingmen, and on the pretext that there is no employment for them in the towns where they live, have carried them off, amid the shrieks of their wives, who flung themselves on the rails in front of the locomotives, to German towns, where they will be forced to work for their enemy masters against their own fellow-countrymen

The motive, so the German government announces, is a philanthropic one. It is not good for workmen to be unemployed. The unemployment, it need hardly be said, had been caused by the German government itself, which had taken out of the country for its own use the raw materials of industry and all the machinery.

These workmen were not starving. When the Germans refused to feed them, they were and had continued to be fed by the charity of Americans and Englishmen, directed by the energy of an American, Mr. Hoover. In one Belgian province, where some private factories were still going, the German authorities stopped those in order to invent a ground for treating the workmen as unemployed and driving them off into Germany to labor there. This is slave raiding, worthy of those Arab marauders whom Livingstone tried to root out of Africa.

A similar violation of the best settled rules of international law is now being carried on in Poland. Here the Polish inhabitants of the invaded districts which the German armies occupy are being forced into the German army on the pretext that the country is already conquered and its people already German subjects. They will be roped in and driven to die in order to perpetuate the tyranny which the German government has already been exercising over their brethren in a part of old Poland which she has held by force these many years.

All the facts here briefly enumerated are indisputable and undisputed facts. Whatever the excuse or palliations which the German government may put forward; all these acts are flagrant violations, not only of international law, but of long-settled practice of civilized nations.

They are even worse. They violate the fundamental principles of natural justice and of common humanity. Even Bonaparte, whose offenses shocked his contemporaries, did not in eighteen years of war commit so many breaches of the much laxer international rules of his time, nor so offend against helpless innocence as the German Generals have committed since Aug. 4, 1914.

If some persons in neutral countries have found it hard to believe that these successive acts of cruelty and injustice really happened, this is because the spirit and temper they reveal were so little to be expected from the armies of a civilized nation. The difficulty, however, disappears when one studies the manuals of military law and practice issued by the German General Staff, and learns to know what is the official German doctrine of war.

According to that doctrine, the State is above all morality. Whatever is done in its interest is right. There is an international relations, be they of war or peace, really no such thing as right but only force. Force makes right. Whatever war necessity prescribes is proper to be done. Treaties may be broken, neutral countries attacked, innocent non-combatants killed. Many German theorists go so far as to say that it is Germany's mission, assigned to her by Providence or by Nature, to dominate all other nations, because she is the strongest and most civilized among them.

It appears, therefore, that the crimes enumerated, all of which were done by the orders of the military authorities, are done not at random, but in pursuance of a system, and will be repeated as long as that system and the military caste which approves it and carries it out in practice holds sway in Germany.

* * *

Can we imagine the people of Switzerland, or Norway, or the United States using their troops to force thousands of innocent workers into slavery? Can we suppose that the people, even of Germany itself, if they had been permitted by their tyrannical rulers to know the truth about the war and how it was being conducted, would have authorized either the inhuman treatment of non-combatants in Belgium (invaded without provocation), or the tacit approval of the hideous massacres perpetrated by their Turkish allies?

This war of principles, therefore, is a war not only for the vindication of international right, for the faith of treaties, for the protection of the innocent, but also for liberty. No greater blow could be struck at democracy than a German victory. The spirit of militarism is the enemy of freedom as well as of peace. Tyranny makes militarism, tyranny rules by it. This is why we in England and France trust that the people of all the free countries will recognize what is involved for them in this war, and will extend their moral support to a cause which is, since they love freedom, their own cause, as well as the cause of human progress.

NEXT WEEK AT THE THEATRES

PANTAGES THEATRE

Daisy Jerome, the cutest, most attractive, the highest salaried young lady, and the greatest music hall favorite from London for years, is the big attraction at Pantages theatre next week. Miss Jerome was booked personally by Mr. Pantages, when he took his recent trip to New York. Mr. Pantages witnessed her act in one of the largest theatres in New York, and was desirous of obtaining her services for his circuit of vaudeville theatres that he offered her the highest salary ever paid to a single person on the Pantages time. Miss Jerome has an act which reminds one of Lily Lena, Vesta Victoria, and the Lloyd Family. She presents the same kind of comedy songs, has abounding personality, a good voice, wonderful wardrobe, and is every bit as popular with her audiences as any of the afore enumerated.

Motor Madness is a thrilling assortment of acrobatic stunts performed with a bunch of apparatus and motorcycles. There will be four other acts, all of them extra good and acting as an insurance for that quarter of your receiving triple its face value.

* * *

ORPHEUM THEATRE

Clara Morton, one of the original Four Mortons, names to conjure with, will be at the Orpheum next week. Miss Morton is assisted by Frank Sheen, in a musical diversion. Miss Morton is a most versatile young person, and in her present skit she appears to better advantage than ever before. She was the first performer to dance and play her own accompaniments at the same time. She sings well, is an instrumentalist, and above all, a comedienne.

Youth has made more conquests than all the conquerors in history. This bright General is in charge of the bright entertainment offered by Geo. Whiting and Sadie Burt in "Songsayings," in eighteen minutes of enjoyable entertainment. Personality, that much abused term, is with this pair in abundant quantity.

Estelle Wentworth, the American Prima Donna, will be here next week. About six years ago Miss Wentworth was a reigning light opera queen. At the very height of her success she announced her intention of going into grand opera, and went abroad. Directors of American companies smiled. But it was no joke. After a little difficulty, she secured an opening. No sooner had she sung for an impresario than she was given a contract, and went flying up the ladder of success. When she returned home she declined grand opera contracts and accepted a very flattering engagement in vaudeville. So her voice will be heard for a few months in the Two-a-Day.

Two gentlemen have had much to do with the English language. One of them was Mr. Webster—the other Bert Leslie. Webster had a language to work on, but Leslie created one. He created slang and some of it has become so much in use that it is now found in the dictionaries. "Hogan in Mexico" is the name of the offering which will be seen here. He has an entirely new equipment of slang, and is much funnier than ever before.

Elite Entertainers are Wilbert Embs and Helen Alton. Their efforts are most artistic, and their appeal is general. They are instrumentalists and vocalists. They both sing. One plays violin and the other piano. They contribute twelve minutes of melody that deserves and always receives recognition.

Richard Wheeler and Gertrude Dolan in 1917 offerings of characteristic dances and gowns give five offerings of wonderful dances. Wheeler and his partner have danced in practically all the civilized countries of the world. Wheeler at one time was a light weight pugilist. With Miss Dolan they have made a tour of the world that has taken about five years to finish. They started as a dancing feature with Mizi Hajos in "Pom Pom." They have selected to enter vaudeville for a time and their five dances are meeting with great favor.

Artist, musician, acrobat, comedian, all in one, is the versatile Archie Onri. And to this add oil painting and tumbling, you will have a combination that deserves unstinted praise. Onri claims to be the creator of comedy with devilsticks. During his performance he is assisted by Miss Dolly, an attractive and capable young woman.

The Orpheum Travel Pictures, showing the world at work and at play, scenes taken from every part of Europe by Orpheum photographers, will be shown as usual. Accompanying the pictures a delightful musical programme will be rendered.

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Canada and the Beef Problem

WITH the price of beef and other meats soaring to hitherto unheard-of heights, and every newspaper carrying stories about the future prices of boots and shoes and other articles made of leather, there may be a modicum of comfort to be taken from the fact that the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada are now turning their attention to cattle and stock raising to an extent that would not have been believed possible a few years ago.

The modern farmer is very wide awake, and especially those of the three prairie provinces of Canada, and naturally as soon as he saw the prices of livestock soaring on the large world markets he began to pay more attention to stock raising, gradually finding as he did so that by combining it with the grain production he was able to make two profits where he hitherto had one.

According to the figures given in the Census and Statistics Bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, all three of the western provinces show large increases in the number of livestock raised in 1916, as compared with 1913, the year previous to the war. Although there had been a slight gradual increase in the years immediately preceding 1913, all classes of livestock except swine show greater percentage of increase in the years after the commencement of the war than those previous. The figures for hogs show a decrease, due to the several large war orders received by some of the western packing firms from the allies. One firm alone is said to have received an order for ham and bacon that called for 350,000 head of hogs.

The increase in the number of sheep is one of the outstanding features of the government report. The increase, approximately 30 percent, which is very gratifying. Many of the smaller farmers of the west have started small flocks of sheep, as they have found out that the climate was very suitable to them, provided a certain amount of shelter was supplied during the short periods when the weather might otherwise be too severe.

There are several large flocks in the west, and the success that the owners of these have met with has prompted the smaller farmers to start flocks. As an excellent price was obtained for wool this year, ranging as high as 36 cents a pound, and averaging ten pounds of wool per animal, the industry thus received another impetus. One sheep owner in Alberta was offered $12.00 per head for his entire flock of 6,000 head. He refused the offer and also another of $7.50 per head for 1,600 lambs. A short time after refusing these offers he purchased another 500 ewes.

The report estimates that there are at present 2,048,354 cattle in the three western provinces, 565,709 being milch cows and the balance beef and other cattle. This shows an increase of nearly 15 percent over 1913, and also the very large number of beef cattle that have been marketed during the past couple of years must be taken into consideration. Many large war orders were filled in Western Canada.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Agricultural and Animal Industry Branch, have all aided the farmers in every possible way, and have published broadcast literature showing the best results that have been obtained on the various experimental and demonstration farms. The Canadian Pacific has several of these farms throughout the West, with an expert in charge of each, and at every cattle sale these farms are represented by animals of a very high class, both for breeding, milch and beef animals. The experts in charge of these farms will at all times aid in any way they can the farmer who seeks advice with reference to the best stock to go in for and also the proper way to secure the greatest results.

As an instance of the demand for good breeding stock, eighty-one head of shorthorn cattle realized $27,620 at a sale recently held at Calgary, Alta. The top price obtained was $885, which was paid for a thoroughbred bull, while the average price was $340, and when it is known that 65 of these animals were under eighteen months old, it will be seen that they were a fine lot of animals.

While there is no prospect of an immediate reduction in the price of meat as a result of the increased interest displayed by the farmers of the west, the prairies of the Canadian West have unlimited room for the raising of all kinds of livestock, and with the farmers taking a greater interest in livestock than ever before, Canada is destined to play a large part in solving the meat problem which the world now faces, and which is likely to become still more acute at the close of the war when European countries will be buying animals to replenish their herds.

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JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

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Social Welfare Institute and Exhibit

The Social Welfare Institute and Exhibit which has been held in the Hamilton Hall during the past week is one of the greatest enterprises yet undertaken by the Social Service Council of this city. Such practical exhibitions are surely doing a National service.

* * *

But, we might well ask, why was such a unique demonstration of educational hygiene and conservation held in such a dismal, dilapidated place as Hamilton Hall? It ought to have been held in the grand hall of the Hotel Vancouver. Much less worthy objects have been given more consideration and encouragement. The exhibit proper was poorly displayed and unattractively laid out. The lectures and talks were miserably attended, and the interest shown in the whole affair by the general public was disappointing, and discreditable to a city of such size as Vancouver.

* * *

The people of Vancouver needed this Institute. The school board ought to have taken more interest in this Institute. Every teacher in the city ought to have had an opportunity of attending every lecture. The trustees could have learned a great deal from what was said at many of the gatherings. Some of them would have found out that education meant more than party politics. The aldermen might have spent a profitable afternoon there. It would have been more beneficial to the city at large had they done so, than some of the investigations they have recently held have proven. Some of the "great" city preachers might have attended oftener. Their congregations and Sunday schools would appreciate talks on such subjects once in a long time. It would be a change from the rehashed piffle of recent days. A few hibernating doctors might have condescended to countenance the affair of an evening, now that there are no $300 appendicitis cases on hand, owing, doubtless, to the slump in real estate and the high cost of living. Some of them, even doctors, "don't know it all." Some of the political ladies of our community, too, could have received a few ideas for an "afternoon tea-talk" at the institutes. It must be monotonous for them to be studying the rules of debate all the time. A few wrinkles on how to keep the baby clean and comfortable might be appreciated by even a "political" mother. And last, but not least, the working man might have placed his pipe and paper in the corner for one evening and gone down town and heard and seen what some honest-minded, good-spirited citizens are seeking to do for him and for his offspring. Even a working man can get a new idea in these last days.

* * *

We attended as many of the lectures as we could. Some of them were delivered by amateurs, and were painful to listen to. Others were given by high and mighty theological professors, who might well be at the front, handling a Ross rifle for King and Country. They might possibly be of some service there. They were out of place at the Institute. The addresses by the experts were all excellent.

* * *

Father O'Boyle spoke one afternoon to a few old men and women on "The Prevention of Slums and a Scientific Building Code." The learned rector of the Pro-Cathedral was very candid in his introduction. "What I am about to say is only a re-hash of other men's ideas" was how he introduced himself. But it was really something more. It was interesting and profitable and set one thinking.

* * *

Father O'Boyle did not pretend to know anything about the Building Code. He did not need to tell us that. It was self evident from his remarks. He talked about the shacks on False Creek as the slums of Vancouver. Now these may be slums all right, but what could you call the houses on Homer and Richards and Cambie Streets? Are these not slums, and all within a stone thrown of hte Pro-Cathedral?

* * *

And talking of Building Codes, has anyone ever seen the Building Code of the City of Vancouver? And if they have, where was it when the West-end Rooming Houses of the Dum-bell type, said to have been owned at one time by prominent members of some Social Service Council, or other, were built? Houses without any air shaft or ventilation accommodation, and buildings where toilets and bedrooms and kitchens are all ventilated from the same well. What about the stables in the west end lanes that used to be rented out by the aristrocratic social service working church members, to the submerged during the riotous, rollicking days of the real estate frenzy? Get busy, dear Father O'Boyle, and make a survey of the west-end slums. No, you are wrong, all the slum districts of large cities are not always situated in the east end. Vancouver has them all over the city.

* * *

Mr. Jonathan Rogers spoke at the same meeting, but added nothing of serious interest to the discussion. He told us how he helped to lock the door when the horse had been stolen. When he was in the council, that august gathering of Building Code experts passed a law that no building in Vancouver could be over ten stories in height. "I was responsible for that," said Jonathan, with some pride. After all the sky scrapers had been built and every ray of God's free sunlight that could be shut out had been excluded, and when all the children had thereby been driven into slumdom, the ubiquituous city by-law was passed.

* * *

And talking of parks and open spaces and Building Codes, we would like to ask why are there no parks in ward eight? When Alderman Rogers rang us up and solicited our vote as per usual, we omitted to call his attention to the fact that something might be done to the open space reserved at 24th Avenue East and Prince Edward Street. Of course, we are all working folks out there, and do not have any pull with the Park Board, but we have just as many children out there, per 33 feet lot, as there is on any other 33 foot lot in the west end of the city. And we want that open space put in shape for use this summer.

* * *

The nation's greatest asset is the child, and every possible inquiry should be made to assure that a mother and her child are properly provided for. Infantile mortality in Canada is greater than in Great Britain, being 140 per thousand. In New Zealand it reaches its minimum, with a yearly death rate of 76 per thousand. The number of deaths is so great that taking civilized countries, with the exclusion of the Indian Empire, an infant under a year dies every 10 seconds of time. These interesting facts were disclosed at one of the gatherings by Dr. E. D. Carder. Government aid to provide food in case of poor people and a proper regulation of the milk supply for infants was advocated. We are a long way from perfection in these matters in British Columbia, but it is gratifying to know that expert knowledge upon such affairs is being obtained through the medium of our Social Service work. The high infant mortality rate of Canada is alarming and more so in such decimating times as these in which we now live.

* * *

Many amazing facts regarding the Canadian Immigration problem were given at some of the sessions. For instance, it was stated that the British race was not predominant in Canada. The total immigration of Canada up to the year 1914 was 38 per cent British, 35 per cent. from the United States of America, and 27 per cent. from various parts of Europe and Asia. Of those admitted from the U. S. A., a considerable proportion though English-speaking, is non-British in origin.

* * *

The great question of dealing with our immigrants has never been seriously studied by the folks in Canada. We welcomed the mongrel classes of the face of the earth here, and encouraged them to come. Now we are face to face with a possibility of a British Dominion being largely foreign in character. We must cope with this situation before the end of the war, otherwise we are liable to be overwhelmed. Canada should not be the dumping ground of the world's refuse. But before those who have come, and whose money and lives have been invested in this country, we must place in the most attractive light the best which we have developed in our social and national life. On the other hand, the needs and possibilities of the immigrant must be shown to the Canadian people in a sympathetic manner.

* * *

With the exception of a few items, all the lectures and clinics were interesting and instructive. Child life and need for investigation thereinto was admirably presented. Playgrounds and prevention of diseases were all thoroughly discussed, and while, as we have pointed out, the attendances were small, much good must have been done through the medium of these institutes and exhibits. The Social Service Council deserves all commendation and encouragement in this good work, and despite what the morning SUN may say, to the contrary, we consider the money well spent.

* * *

Permanent institutes and exhibits on Social Welfare should be established in every city and town in British Columbia. The vice districts in our inland mining towns, which are a disgrace to our Province, could not flourish were the people alive to the ravages of such fearful diseases as are exposed at these social welfare exhibits. We are a long way behind in B. C. in this kind of education and the sooner the little municipalities and villages recognise that money spent upon such enterprises is not thrown away, but that an investment in that which leads to the conservation and upbuilding of the race is one which must yield the highest possible profitable returns. Every loyal citizen should do all in their power to promote such righteous interests.

The British Columbia Life Assurance Co.

A REVIEW of the financial statement of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company shows that the Company have carefully overcome the results of the financial depression for the year 1916. The result of which shows great credit is due to the management.

¶ A scrutiny of the figures will show that the income from renewal premiums amounted to $75,282.42, or about $3,500 more than in 1915, while the first year premiums amount to $13,136.95, a very satisfactory amount. The interest receipts, notwithstanding the moratorium and the continued inactivity in real estate, were $10,384.29. The expenses for the year amounted to $45,157.07, a reduction of $21,000 over the previous year.

¶ Payments to policyholders were $31,056.75, including death claims of $12,352.87, of which $9,261.25 were from war causes. The total mortality experienced was 52 per cent. less than the expected.

¶ The bonds and debentures owned by the company were increased by $17,500.00 to $82,483.10, through the purchasing of Canadian government war bonds.

¶ The directors' report announced that it was deemed advisable to carry the entire surplus to the investment reserve fund, which now amounts to $13,504.30. This fund is a provision against possible depreciation in the company's investments.

¶ The directors elected for the ensuing year follow: L. W. Shatford, M.P.P.; T. E. Ladner, J. N. Ellis, J. J. Banfield, J. T. Phelan, E. A. Cleveland, F. H. French, J. L. Guichon, K. D. Simpson.

A Perfect Cure For The High Cost Of Living

SENATOR THOMAS, Democrat of Colorado, expressed the opinion in the American Senate at Washington the other day, when speaking upon the question of the bread riots in New York, that increases in salary were no cure for the high cost of living. Those who control food prices would raise them to keep pace with the salaries. That is not the way to remedy bread riots, said Senator Thomas. "The way to deal with that is to **take those who corner food supplies by the throats.** I dislike to see food riots in free America, but I can see that it might be the first step towards relief."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

¶ We wonder if Senator means that he would strangle to death all these Wall Street parasites who prey upon the people and the produce of the country. If so, we do not altogether agree with the worthy Colorado representative in the method of death proposed. We would line them all up against the wall, in good old Chinese fashion and shoot them right off. This is the only sane and sensible way of meting out justice to grafters. And in Canada we should propose to begin in the House of Commons.

Canada the Young Man's Opportunity

(Continued from page 5)

himself firmly in some department of activity in this great constructive period of his country's development, will have let pass a golden opportunity. Let not the allurements of ease and pleasure, nor the fear of privation and hardship deter you from getting your feet firmly on the ground in some business that will help make Canada, and let neither the promise of sudden wealth nor the threat of disaster prevent you from keeping them there.

Canada is essentially the young man's country and the young man's opportunity. There never was a time or place where the sterling qualities of vigorous young manhood would bring a surer return than here and now, in Canada. The opportunity is great. The responsibility is upon you.

After all:

"What constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlements, or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate.
No: Men, high-minded men.
Men, who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
These constitute a state."

¶ For PRINTING — THE STANDARD — Sey. 470 ¶