The British Columbia CHINOOK

Exclusive Late Saturday Night War News Supplied to the Chinook by the United Press Association

Vol. IV, No. 3—Established 1911 | VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, 10.10 O'CLOCK, SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 29, 1915 | Price Five Cents

Death Claims A Victim of Dominion Trust Swindle

* * * * * * * *

DEPOSITOR IN VANCOUVER'S DEFUNCT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION PASSES AWAY AFTER MONTHS OF SUFFERING

FROM California last week came the word that a woman very prominent in Vancouver through her association with various patriotic organizations, and because of the fact that she had been a resident of the city and province for many years, passed away after months of suffering in comparative poverty in one of the hospitals of that city. The tragedy of the situation is accentuated when it is understood that less than a year ago, or in other words, when the Dominion Trust Company was flourishing, she considered herself a wealthy woman through the savings of a lifetime of toil and enterprise and self-denial. It was typical of this woman who all her life had preached the doctrine of patronizing home industries, and who with tongue and pen labored unceasingly to give publicity to our glorious province, that she should invest her all in a British Columbia institution, and when the Dominion Trust exploded, she found herself beggared overnight. To her everlasting praise be it said that she remarked that what hurt her most was not the loss of her money, although it was all she had in the world, but the fact that her confidence in the institutions of British Columbia was forever destroyed.

* * *

Truly W. J. Bowser and the government of British Columbia have a lot to answer for, but in spite of their proven callousness to the sufferings of the victims of their iniquitous methods, we doubt if even they realized last fall the appalling and widespread misery which was to be caused by the collapse of the Dominion Trust Company, which they allowed to plunder investors despite laws passed for their protection. "Kaiser Bill" has been hanged in effigy for ordering the sinking of the Lusitania, but are not public servants who allow their constituents' fortunes to be shipwrecked and their lives cut short equally deserving of blame?

* * *

While the lady in question was one of the pioneers of the Cariboo country, and had not been in robust health for some time, she had reached that golden period of life when one looks forward to many years of quiet enjoyment—travel, intercourse with friends, literary work and social pleasures. It can be imagined therefore that the news of her death came as a shock to her friends in the city who looked forward to enjoying her friendship for a long time to come.

* * *

Those who were best acquainted with the deceased, say that although an excellent business woman, she had implicit confidence in the late W. R. Arnold, and at his request placed the entire administration of her affairs in his hands, giving the various deeds and documents to him without even the formality of a receipt. When the crash came practically everything she possessed was inextricably tied up, and it is said that she aged twenty years within a few weeks. Anxious for her life, her friends persuaded her to try a warmer climate and in response to their urgings she went south shortly before Christmas. So great, however, had been the shock which she received through the failure of the trusted institution, that her mind never recovered its usual clearness and balance, and that this, in conjunction with the pecuniary troubles into which she suddenly found herself plunged, was the means of hastening the end there is no reason to doubt.

* * *

"Here lies a victim of W. J. Bowser and the Provincial Government" might well be her obituary. It is a sad commentary upon the administration of affairs in British Columbia that one of the pioneers of the west, who had preceeded the railroad in the Cariboo country, who had honestly made a large fortune through her enterprise and faith in the country, should now sleep in a foreign land, far from the city she loved so well. Of course her body will ultimately be interred here, for her friends are determined to perform this sacred obligation to the dead. And as for her it might well be said, to use Shakespeare's words, "After life's fitful fever she sleeps well." Our duty is now to the living—to see that an iniquitous government which has waxed fat through its depredations and abuse of power shall be forever swept from office. If progress in British Columbia must have its martyrs, let us prove that their lives are not sacrificed in vain.

German Note Says Uncle Sam Must Suffer Diver Piracy

(Special United Press Telegram)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 7.30 p.m.—That relations between the United States and Germany are strained to the breaking point as a result of the reply of Germany to the United States note protesting against Germany's submarine warfare against merchant vessels was admitted by the State Department tonight.

A summary of the German reply as sent by Ambassador Gerard reached the Department of State late this afternoon. It proved that sugestions of the United Press correspondent in Berlin that the note, while friendly, was in effect a blunt refusal of American contentions, were in every way the truth.

Anti-American expressions printed in many of the official papers in Berlin today came as a forerunner of the German reply to the note, the contents of which are receiving the attention of the President, who is at this hour closeted with Secretary Bryan and high officials of the Government.

* * * * * * * *

BERLIN, May 29.—Counter proposals for further negotiations over Germany's reply to the American note are already o ntheir way to Washington.

The full text will not be formally given to the public until noon tomorrow but the main features are a proposal that the two Governments first agree on the statement of facts regarding the character of the Lusitania when attacked by the German submarine, before proceeding to the general question of Germany's submarine policy.

The note contains a complete disavowal of attacks upon the American steamers Gulf Light and Cushing and the German promise to compensate their owners.

The note expresses Germany's regret of the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster and the deaths of Americans aboard the liner Falaba.

Suggestions are made that if the first negotiations find that the two governments are not in accordance, the questions then in controversy be referred to a court of arbitration.

Afew hours after Germany's reply was handed Ambassador Gerard at 1 0a.m. today, the note was en route to Copenhagen, having been translated and coded by Embassy Secretary. It cleared the wires to Copenhagen late this afternoon and was presumably upon its way to the American embassy at London tonight. From thence it was cabled to Washington tonight.

A semi-official statement has been made that the reply "is polite but leaves room for further negotiations," came from official circles.

* * * * * * * *

LONDON, May 29.—Berlin and Copenhagen advices to the Exchange Telegraph tonight said that Germany's reply to the United States is worded in the most friendly form. They expressed hope that the Americans would be convinced that Germany has justice on her side.

* * * * * * * *

BERLIN, May 29 (via Wireless to London).—General Mackensen's great net is closing upon Prezemysl, and a great Austro-German army is within a few miles of the Prezemysl-Lemberg railway. Despite some recent reverses, the Germans believe that the fall of the Galician fortress is near.

Official statements from the war office tonight reported an entire German regiment wiped out in the fighting North-east of Prezsyml. Official German despatches paid tribute to the Russian defence but declared the Austro-Germans were rolling into the encircled fortress. The Slavs are fighting as they fought before Warsaw but with less success. They are not only fighting to save Prezsyml but perhaps all Galicia for the Czar.

Despite the obstinate nature of their defence they are being forced back yard by yard in the tri-angular shaped valley between the San and Vosnia rivers.

The rough hillside and plain are littered with the Prussian dead. Austro-German losses have been heavy, but small as compared with the toll of death in the ranks of the Slavs. General Mackensen has swept the region southward to the very gates of Prezsyml, the fiercest shell fire the Galician battle front has ever known.

* * * * * * * *

ROME, May 29.—An Austrian hydro-aeroplane was captured off the Italian coast and the crew made prisoners, it was announced.

* * * * * * * *

GENEVA, May 29.—It was reported here today that the Zeppelin which raided Southend-on-Sea, near London, several days ago, was destroyed by a British shell while sailing over the North Sea.

* * * * * * * *

LONDON, May 29.—Sixteen men of the British steamer Ethiope which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, are missing. It is believed that they are drifting in the open sea in small boats.

The Ethiope was bound from Hull to Africa when run down by a German under-sea raider and sunk to the bottom. The chief officer and sixteen other men were picked up by trawlers and landed at Falmouth. They said that the submarine appeared off the bow of the Ethiope. The German ordered her to stop, then gave the crew five minutes to take to the boats. All had barely got over the side when the steamer was shaken by a terrific explosion and went down.

* * * * * * * *

CHICAGO, ILL. — The Italian Government today purchased from Chicago packers 6,000,000 pounds of beef, it was announced today.

TONIGHT'S SCORES

	R. H. E.
At ABERDEEN	5—7—2
VANCOUVER	1—7—2
Engle and Vance; Hunt and Cheek.	
At SEATTLE	7—10—3
SPOKANE	3—3—1
Mails and Cadman; Salveson and Altman.	
At VICTORIA	8—9—0
TACOMA	3—8—2
McHenry and Hoffman; Peterson and Stevens.	

SALMONBELLIES TASTE DEFEAT

VANCOUVER'S TEAM LOOKS LIKE CHAMPIONS WITH NEW FACES IN THE LINE-UP

Before a record crowd at Athletic Park today the Vancouver Lacrosse team handed a defat to the Westminster Salmonbellies to the tune of ten to seven. The feature of the game was the star playing of Roberts and Donihee, Roberts scoring five of Vancouver's ten goals. Spring was the star for Westminster. It looks like professional lacrosse will once more win the favor of the local fans. Lester Partick again had the game well in hand, much to the satisfaction of the crowd.

SCORE—

		Total
VANCOUVER	2—3—2—3	10
WESTMINSTER	1—2—0—4	7

After you send for the Doctor send your prescriptions to us

You need a knowing druggist to fill your prescriptions just as much as you need a knowing doctor to find out what's the matter with you and tell you what to take. When your doctor writes your prescriptions, bring them to us and know that you will get them filled right with first-class, pure, fresh drugs.

We never make a mistake. We never substitute.

Come to OUR Drug Store
THE BEST DRUG STORE

BURNS DRUG COMPANY, LTD.
Phone 3902
732 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Multiples of $5,000 at 8 per cent. on inside revenue producing business property.

Our client will only consider property that is now paying its way.

CANADIAN FINANCIERS TRUST CO.
HEAD OFFICE, 839 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.
Patrick Donnelly, General Manager.

"Nature Teeth" and skilled painless service

My "Nature Teeth" which are entirely different from ordinary artificial teeth, because they are built into the mouth to match Nature's own in size and shape and exact tint—my skilled service and modern equipment—my absolute guarantee of painlessness, both during and following all dental work — these things

---cost no more than ordinary dentistry

Read these Prices

Full Set of Nature Teeth, upper or Lower	$10.00
Gold Crowns	5.00
Bridge Work, per tooth	5.00
Gold Fillings, per tooth	2.00
Porcelain Fillings, per tooth	1.50
Armalgam Fillings, per tooth	1.50
Painless Extraction, per tooth	.50

WM. S. HALL
Licentiate Dental Surgery
Doctor Dental Surgery
Member Royal College Dental Surgeons
212 STANDARD BANK BLDG.
Seymour 4679

PURE MILK DAIRY CO.

Pure Pasteurized Milk and Cream delivered daily to all parts of the city

Try Our BUTTER MILK, fresh daily. It aids digestion.

Our CREAM is the Purest. Our WHIPPING CREAM the Richest

Also dealers in BUTTER and EGGS

Office and Store - 522 BROADWAY EAST
Plant - 515 TENTH AVENUE EAST

PHONE SEYMOUR 900

MacDONALD, HAY & WEART
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
1012 Standard Bank Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

International Correspondence Schools

W. H. Coulter, Mgr.

Room 10, Burns Block : 18 Hastings Street West

What Shall We Do With War Babies?

A BIG NATIONAL PROBLEM WHICH MUST BE MET BY STATESMANLIKE ACTION

SINCE the governments of the different countries have started mobilizing their forces, innumerable young girls the world over find themselves in the position of Marie-Odile, in the play of that name, who some time after the sojourn of the soldier in the convent, exclaims in her innocence, "A miracle has happened to me; God has sent me a child."

What to do with the war babies, the first consignment of whom is about due to arrive here, is a question which is confronting those in authority in Vancouver as it is elsewhere. This is only one of the many exceptional situations created by the present war, and that the powers that be will find some effective means of coping with it, as they already have with the financial situation, the care of the wounded, the securing of necessary supplies and ammunition, and the other problems of the war, there is no reason to doubt.

* * *

Alas! the lass who loves a soldier. The period of her courtship is brief and troubled. The day of departure arrives all too quickly and although he may look forward with curiosity and eagerness for the excitements of foreign travel and the camaraderie of the camp and the trenches, she has nothing ahead of her but loneliness and uncertainty as to the fate of her lover. While under ordinary circumstances she would be settling down after the bliss of courtship and the honeymoon period to the happy routine of married life, she finds ever before her the question "Will he come back? Will my child have a father?" Yes, it is the woman who pays, always the woman who pays.

* * *

THE LURE OF THE UNIFORM

In all ages the soldier has been a popular idol and an especial favorite with women, nor is this to be wondered at, for in addition to the halo of romance which in the mind's eye adorns those ready and willing to sacrifice their lives on the altar of their country's honor, they represent, physically, the very cream of the nation. And, as everybody knows, robust health is the greatest factor in winning the love of woman—woman who is ever dreaming not of herself nor of her husband, but of her children—the coming race.

* * *

Our Canadian soldiers, especially those from British Columbia, have excited the most admiring comments on account of their physique and smart appearance, and it is therefore only natural that they should have worked havoc with the fair sex during the period of mobilization in Vancouver. Since the beginning of the war and for the first time in the history of Western Canada, any number of uniformed men have been seen on our streets and in the cafes, and the modern uniform is one which shows a well-built man to best advantage. Bravery is a characteristic of man which the opposite sex are quick to recognize and that our boys possess that quality has already been demonstrated on the blood-sodden fields of Europe. Can we, therefore, blame some of our young women for a willingness to sacrifice their chastity, infinitely precious though it would be under ordinary circumstances, for what is in our country's hour of need the higher duty of replenishing and perpetuating the race, the vitality of which must otherwise be greatly impaired through the enormous losses of the battlefield. From the most ancient times, long before the pyramids were built, or Caesar conquered Britain, man's function was to fight and woman's to bear children, and sociologists and psychologists claim that in periods of martial enthusiasm like the present, women temporarily lay the rules and conventions of society aside and act in obedience to the higher law.

* * *

ARE WAR MARRIAGES DESIRABLE?

The governments of several European nations have taken the bull by the horns and officially encouraged "war marriages," which are celebrated frequently on the brink of departure for the front, after a courtship which may have lasted for years or only for a few days, according to circumstances.

The moral advantage of the war marriage seems to be that if a child is born there can be no question as to its legitimacy, nor can the finger of Mrs. Grundy be pointed in scorn at the unfortunate mother, whose lot is hard enough in all conscience. Nor are the material advantages less important; the wife receives a portion of her husband's wage, and should he fall in battle, will inherit his property, if any, and perhaps be the recipient of a pension from the government which will aid her in bringing up and educating her child.

The disadvantage of the war marriage apply chiefly in the case of the husband returning from the front, for it is quite possible, if there is any truth in the old saying that to marry in haste is to repent at leisure, that not a few of the brides would be quite disillusioned on better acquaintance with their husbands. The man who appeared almost a god in his natty uniform, ready to defend his country from a foreign foe or to carry fire and sword into neighboring countries, would likely be prosaic and commonplace enough in civilian garments following the peaceful vocation of farming or cobbling, and it is conceivable that his wife might often vituperiously regret a hasty alliance with one who followed the profession of arms.

So far as is known, the Canadian government has not officially urged the advisability of "war marriages" upon those enlisting for active service, nor have steps been taken to prepare for the "war babies," the fruit of the irregular unions taking place, the support of whom and their mothers is, under the circumstances, a sacred duty which the people of Vancouver will undoubtedly face in the right spirit when the time comes.

* * *

SHOCKING MRS. GRUNDY

Mrs. Grundy has the reputation of being a lady who is easily shocked, and of course we expect her to blush and to raise her hands aloft in holy horror when the subject of "war babies" is mentioned. But Mrs. Grundy has a lot to answer for, and those people who believe that life is too important to be taken seriously will not pay much attention to her expostulations, for babies are needed by the Empire, badly needed, more badly needed, perhaps, than at any time in the history of the grand old flag. It is a purblind civilization that sneers at maternity, no matter how achieved, and the loveliest figure in the gallery of high priestesses of humanity is the virgin mother of Bethlehem.

Satisfy the Public

This is the object of every business house that aims to be successful. But to satisfy the public it is necessary, first of all, to have something the public needs.

Bread is one necessity in every household. Our business is the making, and selling, of bread. The name "Dominion" on a loaf of bread means the same as "Lipton" on a package of tea, or "Stetson" on a felt hat. Any housekeeper who has tried "Dominion" will gladly recommend its flavor and quality. When deciding on buying bread for the summer months, why not decide on having only the best bread? It costs no more, and is the only method of insuring satisfaction. Health is a vital matter. You cannot afford to disregard its rules. Violate the laws of nature and nature will have revenge. If you desire to be well, and to keep well, you will find it necessary to use food that is clean and wholesome. Order a "Dominion" loaf from your grocer, and if he can't supply you, phone us Fairmont 872 and have our wagon call.

Dominion Bakery

GIFFIN & McDONALD,
Proprietors.

Dr. W. J. CURRY
DENTIST

Ring up Seymour 2354 for Appointment

Suite 301 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C.

CANYON VIEW HOTEL
CAPILANO, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
H. LARSON, Manager. P. LARSON, Proprietor.

Elevation 625 feet. One hour's trip from Vancouver. Telephone 146
SCENIC DELIGHTS. FISHING. HUNTING. MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, Etc.
Unequalled Resort for Holiday, long or short. Family Rooms en suite with special rate.
Modern appointments throughout, spacious grounds, high-class service at moderate rates. Easy trail to top of Grouse Mountain, altitude 3,000 feet.

STOVEWOOD

14 inch inside fir

$2.50 per load $2.50

Coast Lumber & Fuel Co., Ltd.

Phone Fair. 2500 Phone High. 226 Phone Fraser 41

The Cost of Operating Electric Household Appliances is Merely Nominal.

The actual cost of current for Electric Household Appliances is out of all proportion to the comfort and convenience provided, this being especially true during the summer months.

Look over this table of hourly cost of operation.

Coffee Percolator 3½ cents per hour	**Electric Iron** 4 to 5 cents per hour	**Electric Washer** 3 cents per hour
Electric Grill 4 to 5½ cents per hour		**Electric Toaster** 5 cents per hour

N.B.—Appliances used for cooking are operated only a fraction of an hour per meal. The cost of others depends upon the duration of their use.

We will be pleased to demonstrate these appliances at our salesrooms.

B. C. ELECTRIC

Carrall and Hastings St. 1138 Granville St. (near Davie)

The Telephone

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF

Comfort and Convenience

FORMS A CLOSER UNION OF HOME, BUSINESS AND FRIENDS.

FOR A LIMITED TIME, BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE TELEPHONES WILL BE INSTALLED UPON PAYMENT OF $5.00 RENTAL IN ADVANCE.

FOR PARTICULARS CALL UP SEYMOUR 6070.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

B.C. TELEPHONE CO. LTD.

The Scenic Highway Across the Continent

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED FROM VANCOUVER TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Popular Route to the—

OLD COUNTRY
HAWAII
AUSTRALIA
ALASKA
CHINA AND JAPAN

Up-to-date Train Service Between Vancouver and the East.
All trains equipped with Standard and Tourist Sleepers.

J. MOE, C. P. A., 434 Hastings St., Vancouver.
C. MILLARD, D. T. A., Vancouver.
H. W. BRODIE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

A. E. Harron J. A. Harron G. M. Williamson

HARRON BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Vancouver—Office and Chapel: 1034 Granville St. Phone Sey. 3486
North Vancouver—Office and Chapel: 122 Sixth St. W. Phone 134

Criminal Libel Action Against Chinook Editor Follows Gold-Flag Incident

* * * * * * * *

Gold Resents Charge that he Insulted British Flag---Preliminary Hearing Comes Up Tuesday Afternoon

* * * * * * * *

Edward Gold, the present reeve of South Vancouver, has commenced criminal libel proceedings against George M. Murray, editor of the CHINOOK. Mr. Murray was served with a summons Wednesday to appear before Magistrate T. F. Johnson, at the Municipal Hall, for a preliminary hearing.

Upon application from the defence, the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon of next week.

It is understood that the charge, if proven, will have serious consequences, the maximum penalty being two years' imprisonment.

The case is an outgrowth of recent sensational developments in municipal circles in South Vancouver.

The summons served upon Mr. Murray sets out that he "did publish in a certain newspaper called the CHINOOK, and dated Saturday, May 22, A. D., 1915, a defamatory libel on, of and concerning Edward Gold, he the said George M. Murray well knowing the same to be false, which libel was contained in the said newspaper in an article commencing as follows:

"With a picture of the British flag and with the words:

"The British Flag Insulted by the Reeve of South Vancouver."

"And which libel was written with the sense of imputing *that the said Edward Gold insulted the British Flag and was disloyal to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, and that the said Edward Gold was an alien enemy and which libel was published without legal justification or excuse and was likely to injure the said Edward Gold by exposing him to hatred, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.*

"These are therefore to command you in His Majesty's name to be and appear before me on Friday, the 28th day of May, A.D. 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, etc., etc.

"Signed, T. F. Johnson, Police Magistrate in and for the Municipality of South Vancouver."

Mr. Murray was undefended at the preliminary hearing, his solicitor, Mr. Joseph Martin, being out of the city.

The full text of the article, which was headed by the British Flag, and which contained the alleged libel, appeared in last Saturday's paper and ran as follows:

THE BRITISH FLAG INSULTED BY REEVE OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

Clacking his teeth together, the Mad King of South Vancouver made the following statement at the council meeting this week: "The CHINOOK—ha! I am on their trail. The dirty rag. I vill haf dem out off pissness in von week!"

There is only one way in which the Mad King can injure this family publication. He might mount some of the guns that the Huns are using so vigorously against our boys in France upon the parapets of Von Kalenberg's hall and throw a few gas bombs into the office.

The Mad King insulted every Britisher in British Columbia when he stated at a public meeting some time ago that "the British born of South Vancouver came here from England because in that country they had to live on the smell of an old rag" —in other words, the Union Jack.

Fine language for the first citizen of the second largest municipality in British Columbia to use.

South Vancouver has sent more than a thousand men to the firing line to give their blood for the flag which is protecting the Von Kalenbergs and the Golds.

What! must we stand this from the impudent and disloyal fellow?

Did we British born come to this country because in England we had to "Live on the smell of an old rag?"

Is there not enough manhood left in South Vancouver to stop the mouth of this disloyal, this ill-bred, this contemptible cad whose agents stand at the doors of the Municipal Hall and hurl insults at our women!

:: *News of the Province* ::

Corporal Arthur Waddington and Bugler Arthur Davidson of Nanaimo, have been wounded at the front.

* * *

Word has been received that Private R. W. Horton, formerly of Three Valley, has been wounded. His father, who is now living in Edmonton, was shipper for the Mundy Lumber Co. for six or seven years at Three Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Copping, wealthy manufacturers of Toronto and Peterboro, who are reported lost on the Lusitania, are relatives of Dr. J. H. Hamilton, of Revelstoke.

* * *

The Queen's Hotel, of Phoenix, has been taken over by Thos. Oxley, of Chase, who will make substantial improvements to this well-known hostelry.

CASCADE BEER **is brewed from these choice Fraser Valley hops grown at Chilliwack and Agassiz. We buy over 110,000 pounds of these hops yearly for this beer alone. Hops are a splendid nerve tonic---so is this pure beer.**

Vancouver Breweries Limited

E. W. MACLEAN, Ltd.

MEMBERS VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS VANCOUVER GRAIN EXCHANGE
MEMBERS OF CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

DEALERS IN ALL ACTIVE CALGARY STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

Stock Department, Seymour 6913

EXCHANGE BUILDING, 142 HASTINGS WEST

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

RAIL TICKETS TO ALL POINTS
General Agency Transatlantic Steamship Lines

C. E. Jenney, G. A. P. D.
Phone: Sey. 8134 527 Granville Street

LOOK OVER LAST WINTER'S GARMENTS

If you did not have your garments cleaned before you put them away for the summer get them out now. Every dress suit or overcoat that is not worn threadbare you should send to us for

DRY CLEANING AND SAVE CLOTHING BILLS

Our perfect cleaning and repairing service is the most wonderful saver of "new clothes money" on earth because it will keep every garment in its new beauty until worn out.

Pan-Co-Vesta Club

Seymour 2834 547 HOWE STREET

One cent per Fowl, per Week

Poultry Keepers

will get best results from constant use of

"B & B" Poultry Spice

And EGG PRODUCER

A Hen tonic, Pick-me-up and Drop-em-down

Once Tried Always Used!

Guaranteed to produce results, if fed according to directions (in every sack)

3 lb. sack, 45c. 6½ lb. sack, 90c.
100 lb. sack, $12.00

Manufactured in Vancouver. Sold Everywhere

KENT & SON

SECONDHAND STORE

Can supply your needs at right prices.

COLLINGWOOD EAST
(Right at Station)

LITTLE MOUNTAIN HALL

Cor. 30th Avenue and Main Street
Comfortable Hall for public meetings, dances, etc., to Let
Apply W. J. STOLLIDAY
34 32nd Avenue

Lieutenant James G. Ross, who had charge of a machine gun battery, was wounded in the last engagement near Ypres. Lieutenant Ross is a native of Embro, Ontario, the son of D. R. Ross, who has many friends and acquaintances throughout British Columbia. Two other brothers are at the front—Major J. M. Ross, second in command of Tobin's Tigers, the crack Vancouver regiment, and Captain Robert Ross, who is attached to an eastern Canadian regiment.

* * *

Privates Keith, Arnold and Royds, of the Chilliwack district, have been killed in action at the front.

Glazed Cement Sewer Pipe

LET BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOURISH — MADE IN B.C. — BY HER INDUSTRIES

Is the choice of property owners in every city where its value has been demonstrated. It gives good service and has durability.

Dominion Glazed Cement Pipe Co.

FRONT STREET WEST — Phone Fairmont 122

MAPLE LEAF DAIRY

PURE PASTURIZED MILK

We are Milk and Butter Specialists

A. Tommason, Mgr. — Phone Bay. 1417

1935 - 2nd AVE. WEST

A phone call will have prompt attention

COAL! COAL!

OUR POLICY is to supply only fuel of the highest grade. We pay special attention to screening and weight, and delivery is made by our own experienced drivers.

WOOD

We also have a small quantity of dry kindling wood for sale.

MacDONALD, MARPOLE CO., LTD.

Phone Seymour 210 — 427 SEYMOUR ST., City

TERMINAL CITY IRON WORKS

1949 ALBERT ST. — TELEPHONE HIGH. 131

ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND FOUNDERS

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

FIRE HYDRANTS AND SPECIALS

REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTION

KEELER'S NURSERY

Grower and Importer of Plants, Bulbs, Roots and Shrubs

Cut Flowers and Design Work a specialty.

Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs for Spring and Fall planting.

One hundred varieties of Roses of Choice Sorts and three hundred varieties of Dahlias.

Phone Fairmont 817

YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES MODERATE

Cor. FIFTEENTH AVE. and MAIN ST :: MOUNT PLEASANT

VIOLIN EXPERT

Old and valuable violins carefully repaired. Guitars and mandolins repaired. Bows rehaired. Violins bought.

JAMES TAYLOR

531 RICHARDS ST. — Phone Seymour 3415

DREAMLAND

H. H. DEAN, Proprietor

COR. TWENTY-SIXTH AVENUE AND MAIN STREET

ALL THAT IS BEST IN THE MOTION PICTURE WORLD

FAIRMONT THEATRE

18th and Main Street

All the Latest in Motion Pictures

SOUTH HILL PALACE OF VARIETIES

(Three blocks south of Municipal Hall)

ALL THE LATEST WAR SCENES AND BEST OF MOTION PICTURES

AMATEUR NIGHTS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

The Looker-On

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes
An' faith he'll prent it."—*Burns.*

WE seem to be at last in the way of getting lined up for some relief from our unemployment problem. There are a very large number of unfortunate Russians stranded in our midst who are urgently wanted in their own country in this hour of its need. Steps are being taken to have these shipped home by the first available steamer for Vladivostok. Numerous Italians are being called back to serve their country now that she has ranged herself with us in the war. Mr. George Barnes, M.P., and a colleague, are now in Canada on a mission from the British government to recruit and transport mechanics for service in the Old Country in making war munitions. An effort is in progress here to bring these commissioners through to the coast to engage men here. There are in Vancouver and vicinity from 1700 to 2000 idle mechanics whose services would be invaluable in Britain at the present crisis and who could earn big money over there. They should immediately be transferred. The Looker-On hopes for the day when there will b a department of labor in the British government charged with the duty of transferring labor from one part of the Empire where it is in excess to other parts where it is wanted. This would be sound economics and would go a long way towards banishing unemployment within the Empire. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway are stated to be on the eve of taking on 1000 men for construction work on the section of their line north from Lillooet. They have recently arranged for $2,300,000 through the Dominion Government. It is stipulated that only British subjects must be engaged for this work and it is said a government official will stand over Mr. Pat Welch and see that this proviso is observed. There is much need for this check in view of the people involved. Between one thing and another therefore, the outlook for labor seems somewhat brighter.

* * *

But for the deplorable fact that the finances of this City have been muddled by incompetent and unbusinesslike management we would not be in the mess we are. As an example of the present position, the Looker-On cites the following. Up till recently Vancouver municipal bonds stood regularly on the London Stock Exchange quotations at 98 1-2. Since then we have sold bonds at 88. By a stroke of the pen, as it were, we have depreciated the investments of those who put their money on us by 10 per cent. and made these bonds unsaleable. They have now been withdrawn from the Exchange List! No more money will be got by Vancouver from the Old Country. Then again our Civic Financiers (?) have allowed the taxes to fall into arrears until these have attained the colossal proportions of over $1,800,000, with the certain prospect of the arrears reaching $3,000,000 this year! The banks refuse any further overdrafts until a tax sale takes place and this our council is scared to order. Their resource is to put forward money bylaws and heap up more debt on an already overburdened community. Suppose these bylaws are turned down! What then? We sure are in a critical condition.

* * *

Some time ago, in these columns, the Looker-On dealt with a proposed money bylaw which was tabled at the City Council to provide $150,000 for an addition to the present discredited City Hall to be built on the existing site. In view of the fact that the citizens had been asked a year ago to vote on the matter of a civic centre and had decided for the location running south from the Old Court House grounds, the proposal referred to was nothing short of an insult to their intelligence. Do the Mayor and corporation rank the sense of the citizens of Vancouver so low as to imagine they can't maintain continuity of purpose for one short year? The Looker-On advised them then not to play fast and loose in this fashion with the decisions of the citizens. He is glad now to note that his advice has been taken and that the foolish proposal is not to be included in the bylaws about to be submitted to vote.

* * *

We Vancouverites pat ourselves on the back as being in possession of the finest port in the world. That, sure, we have. Land-locked harbors capable of sheltering the fleets of the nations. The jumping-off place for the Orient and its countless millions needing the products of this favored Province, and the fruitful prairies beyond the Rockies. But where are the ships? The waterfront presents mostly a desolation of vacant wharves. The Looker-On strolls around these frequently. The other day the visible shipping consisted only of a couple of coasting liners and an antedeluvian craft flying the Stars and Stripes. Only that and nothing more. What is the matter with the port? The world is calling for our lumber, for our copper, for the wealth lying latent in our land. What intervenes between producer and consumer? We are told it is want of ships to carry away our products. That orders are plentiful, but bottoms are not available to ship them out. If this be so, it is an opportunity for the Dominion government to promote a line of subsidized steamers from Eastern Canada to this coast via the Panama Canal. The trouble is that little cargoe offers for this coast and vessels chartered for outgoing cargoes have to come mostly in ballast. Therefore they prefer going to the Gulf ports to the south of us where business is doing. The fact is a port like Vancouver requires nursing. A subsidized line would help here. If protection is ever justifiable it has a legitimate sphere in this direction. Meantime why cannot interned enemy steamers be used for our necessities? If maritime law forbids the confiscation of these vessels they could be operated and the earnings paid into a fund to be disposed of later on. The prime necessity is to get the use of every possible ship for the requirements of this coast and to do it now.

— GET YOUR —

CAMPING TENTS

Camp Furniture, Canvas Hammocks, and other Camping Supplies from

C. H. JONES & SON Ltd.

Manufacturers

CANVAS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

PHONE SEY. 740. — 110 ALEXANDER ST.

Opposite North Vancouver Ferry Landing

THIS SPACE RESERVED

for the

South Vancouver Milk Co.

Phone Fair. 1602 L

Watch This Space Next Week

Theatrical Notes

Pantages Theatre

One of the latest of the prominent legitimate stars to enter vaudeville is Miss Sarah Padden and the Pantages management was fortunate enough to book her for a tour over the circuit in her brilliant playlet, "The Little Shepherd of Bargain Row." Consequently she will appear at the masthead of the coming bill at the popular Hastings Street theatre. Miss Padden has created a furore in all the cities in which she has appeared in "The Little Shepherd," and her coming is an event which will be hailed with great satisfaction by all who are wise to theatrical matters.

Dorothy Vaughn, a dainty, delightful little lady with an irrepressible charm of manner and a plentitude of prettiness will grace the programme with a well selected group of songs that haunt the memory. Her repertoire is all new and fresh as a daisy. You will not be able to resist Dorothy, so why try.

A team of top notch comedians are Friend & Downing, who have left a trail of laughter around the world. They can't help being funny, their wit is spontaneous, and their jokes unhackneyed. They are sure hitters, in fact Ty Cobb has nothing on them in the average column. Just take a little tip and a little trip to Pantages next and find out for yourself that this is true.

A sure enough musical novelty is in prospect, the name being "The Rose Garden," and the interpreters are West & Van Siclen. They are songbirds of the kind you rave about and you may be sure they will be among the favorites with Vancouver audiences. If they weren't good they wouldn't be on this big, carefully selected bill.

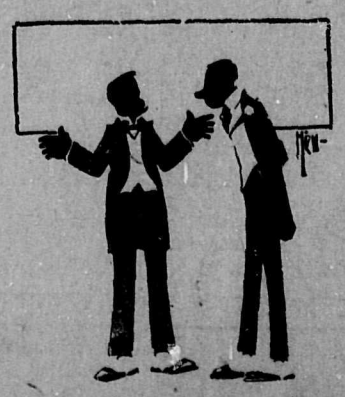
The Rainbow trio have an unique act which is entirely surrounded with laughter. The blues and this triumvirate simply can't exist in the same room, so begin getting your things on early so as not to miss these happy entertainers.

You can bet they're good if they're Japanese for the children of Nippon have the world beaten when it comes to acrobatics and the allied sciences. The Ishkawa Troupe are Japanese, and they are about the best that have ever sought Occidental audiences for favor. They will add distinction and interest to the bill in large quantities.

In addition there will be the usual fine showing of motion pictures.

Two carloads of pedigree blood mares were purchased at the Coast and will be used to stock the Hastings Ranch in the Nicola Valley.

A Running Story



"Your wife is the best informed woman I ever met. She seems to be able to talk endlessly on any subject."

"Yes, that's just the trouble—there isn't any end."

PANTAGES

Unequalled Vaudeville Means Pantages Vaudeville

E. D. Graham, Resident Manager

Phone Seymour 3406

THE DISTINGUISHED STAR

Miss Sarah Padden & Co.

IN

The Little Shepherd of Bargain Row

6 — OTHER GREAT ACTS — 6

Three shows daily 2.45, 7.20, 9.15

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

Established 1893 — Refined Service

CENTER & HANNA LIMITED

New Location, 1049 Georgia Street, opposite new Y. M. C. A.

Fireproof Columbarium and Receiving Vaults

Open Day and Night — Sey. 2425

FIGHTING DISEASE ON THE BATTLEFIELDS

When the history of this war comes to be written in all its phases, writes Philip Gibbs to the London Chronicle, not the least absorbing chapter will deal with the influence of medical science on the fields of battle.

It was with this thought that I went recently to the Pasteur Institute in Paris to see a man whose life work has had a profound effect in the prevention of disease. This is Professor Metchnikoff, whom all scientists would acknowledge, I think, to be the greatest living bacteriologist.

I found the old man alone in his laboratory. He raised his hands when I asked him to tell me something about the health of the French army, and the methods adopted to keep the troops free from disease.

"My business is not with war," he said. "I have seen nothing of that horror; and, as you see, I stay in my laboratory studying my microbes."

"Out of all this misery, however," said Professor Metchnikoff, "one thing is good—the health of our armies in the field is remarkable, apart from typhoid, which is diminishing rapidly, owing to the system of inoculation organized by your English doctors. There is nothing in the nature of an epidemic, which might have been expected from a war with so many millions of men in the field, and so many corpses encumbering the ground. This, indeed, is a victory for science, though put to a sad use."

It was not only Prof. Metchnikoff but also from Prof. Roux, that I obtained the cheering assertion that the health of the British and French armies is wonderful, considering the hardships of the campaign and the immensity of the operations.

They both agreed that this war entirely reversed the statistics obtained from all previous wars.

"Formerly," said Prof. Roux, "the number of killed and wounded was comparatively insignificant compared with the number of those who died or were put out of action by disease. This was seen, for example, in the South African war, when the army was swept by enteric. But in the present war the very opposite has taken place. The number of killed and wounded is enormously greater than that of men stricken with disease.

"This is a greater paradox and a great irony of modern science. While scientific genius has brought the machinery of death and destruction to astounding perfection so that men are slain or wounded in prodigious numbers, so has science discovered new means of keeping soldiers free from disease and healing them after the wounds."

British Columbia Chinook

PUBLISHED
Every Saturday by the Greater Vancouver Publishers Limited
George M. Murray, Editor

HEAD OFFICE:
Corner Thirtieth Avenue and Main Street, South Vancouver, B. C.
Editor's Office....Burns Drug Co., Vancouver Block, Phone Sey. 5490
TELEPHONE: All departments.....Fairmont 1874
NIGHT CALLS.....Fairmont 1946 L

Registered at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, as Second Class Mail Matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
To all points in Canada, United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and other British Possessions:
$1.50 a Year
Postage to American, European and other Foreign Countries, $1.00 per year extra.

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

EIGHTY LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATIONS

IN a recent issue of one of Vancouver's dailies were set forward some eighty advertisements of liquor concerns who are applying for renewals of licenses.

On an opposite page appeared an interview with the Attorney-General wherein that official stated that he was about to visit Vancouver to personally investigate the unemployment question.

Another page carried a statement from the Attorney-General to the effect that he was urging the Federal authorities to intern all aliens employed in the coal fields on Vancouver Island, with the double purpose in view of placing dangerous individuals where they could do no harm to the country and opening jobs for British-born workingmen.

Just what relation exists between the liquor business and the unemployment problem in British Columbia would be a subject worthy of the attention of the Attorney-General.

"THE VICTORIAN"

THE handsomest weekly paper printed west of Toronto is "The Victorian," launched five weeks ago at the Capital by Mr. F. E. Simpson, veteran editor. "The Victorian" is printed upon expensive coated magazine paper, is well illustrated and capably edited. It is unique among British Columbia newspapers in that it is of interest to every part of the Province. Mr. Simpson seems to keep in touch with all the development from the Boundary to the Klondike, and every inch of his space is used to set forward what in the opinion of the editor of "The Victorian" are the best interests of British Columbia.

COAL MINE STRIKE

ONE of the striking instances of the incapacity of the McBride-Bowser government in an emergency was afforded in the case of the lengthy coal-miners' strike on Vancouver Island, in connection with the Extension and Cumberland mines, owned by Mackenzie and Mann. This is an instance which has cost the people of the province close on half a million dollars, to say nothing of the tremendous loss in output, the reduction in revenue to the province from that source, and the sufferings and hardships endured by the miners and their families. Most of these miners, it must not be forgotten, were Britons, and among the finest class of workers in British Columbia.

Through the dismissal of members of a gas committee—miners elected to report on the gaseous condition of workings—who were engaged in the mines of the Canadian Northern magnates, labor troubles were precipitated on the Island in the summer of 1912, although the miners had sent a deputation to interview the premier and minister of mines before proceeding to this course. The operators claim that the men struck; the men assert that they were locked out. Whatever the fact, it is indisputable that the mines department made no effort to effect conciliation, notwithstanding that the government had been made aware that the law for the protection of the lives of the miners was not carried out.

The government up to this point was entirely to blame, and the miners becoming incensed and under provocation, extended the strike to Nanaimo and South Wellington, with the result that riots and general disorder took place throughout the whole district, which necessitated calling out the militia. Had the government taken proper steps at the right time, and acted against the Mackenzie-Mann company, and thus protected the miners, no strike would have occurred. All the cost of the action that was taken, the disturbances, the imprisonment of miners, the starvation of families, would have been avoided if British Columbia had had ministers with the ability to see the right thing to do and the courage to do it.

The financial cost of this timidity and blundering of the government will be very heavy in the sum total. Part of it has been paid by the province, while the sums which have been paid by the Dominion for the pay and maintenance of the militia are a charge on the municipalities within which the militia operated, or on the province where their work was done in unorganized districts. So far as the figures are available the cost has been $270,527 to the province and $187,857 to the Dominion, from the time the trouble began in 1912 until March 31, 1914. There will be a considerable sum to add to this, as the troops were in the field until the outbreak of the war and there were other expenses in connection with the matter, legal and otherwise, in the fiscal year ending on March 31 last.

In the capacity of strike-breakers for their Canadian Northern friends the McBride government involved the province in an expenditure of $47,100 up to March, 1913. For Pinkerton detectives — sleuths imported from a foreign country to work against Canadian citizens—there was paid $1,145, for special constables at points on the Island $22,554, for special constables and their upkeep at New Westminster $7,162, and for the lodging and transport of special constables on the Island $16,239. For the twelve months which followed the figures are, of course, much greater.

It took $126,502 to pay the special constables employed in connection with the strike and the trials of miners—some of these constables, by the way, were anything but a credit to British Columbia—and the lodging and fares of constables and prisoners came to $53,968. The Pinkerton detectives that year cost $3,423. The trial of the strike prisoners, including the expenses of jurors, automobile hire for jurors, counsel fees, interpreters, stenographers and other items, cost $35,666. Fares for refugees from Extension and their maintenance aggregated $3,868.

While labor conditions on the Island were in this state and a depression was setting in, as everyone but the premier could see, the government was paying out considerable amounts, such as $14,682 to the Salvation Army, to assist immigrants to reach a province in which the labor market was at the time congested and to still further augment the number of unemployed to be looked after in the cities by charitable organizations.

The provision in the law for inspection by miners has always worked well in Britain, as there the mine operators co-operate with the men to disclose all dangers and assist the gas committees to detect explosive gases for the general interests of the companies and the men alike. For years the gas committees had to be appointed from among the men employed in the particular mine to be inspected, but this was later extended to include miners employed at other collieries. To this the mine operators took no objection, as it was not considered an interference by outside persons any more than the inspection by the government inspectors.

There the mine operators union and the miners' union work together in the carrying out of the requirements of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. But here in British Columbia the miners are not permitted to organize, and the companies can avoid annoyance by dictating to the government. This makes an independent inspection of mines all the more necessary, to avoid discrimination against gas committees by the operators, especially where the coal companies are so closely connected with the government. This must be provided if effective examination is to be made of workings for gas, in the interests of the safety of the miners. Sir Richard McBride, as late as the recent session, refused to consider an amendment to the law submitted to the House.

This is so manifest a reform that the Liberal party, if elected to office, will lose no time in having it placed among the coal mines regulations.

In the legislature last year the Speaker of the House came to the rescue of the government and prevented free discussion of the strike and the causes leading up to it. A resolution was placed before the members, urging upon the government that it take such action as would bring about a termination of the troubles. The Speaker ruled this out of order as involving an expenditure of public money, saving the administration from criticism and showing at the same time a partizanship which ought to have been remote from his high office.

AN APPEAL

TO FAIR-MINDED CITIZENS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

* * *

THE CHINOOK IS PLAYING A LONE HAND IN A FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE.

* * *

TODAY WE SEND OUT A CALL FOR HELP TO THOSE WHO WISH TO SEE THIS PAPER GO FORWARD, A FREE AND FORCEFUL JOURNAL. YOU CAN HELP US BY FILLING OUT THIS COUPON.

THE GREATER VANCOUVER PUBLISHERS LIMITED

4601 MAIN STREET - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Send your paper weekly for nine months to

Name .....

Address .....

For which I enclose $1.00.

KAMLOOPS LIBERAL CONVENTION

LIBERALS of the Cariboo district met in convention Thursday at Kamloops for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the coming federal campaign.

Reliable reports say that when Mr. Joseph Martin's name was brought before the convention it was not received with any great warmth.

Later in the proceedings Mr. Martin was allowed to make a speech and his utterances stirred the men of Cariboo to such a pitch that they cheered Mr. Martin lustily.

It was announced that the convention was adjourned *sine die*, the Cariboo Liberals believing that to nominate so early in the game would not be good politics.

It will be interesting to watch political developments in Cariboo during the next few months. The appearance of Mr. Martin in that constituency is sure to add ginger.

SMOKE A B. C. CIGAR

BRITISH COLUMBIA citizens should start in supporting British Columbia manufactories by buying the little things produced in this province.

Men who smoke cigars should bear in mind that British Columbia manufactures the best cigars on the market today. It is not necessary to mention the brands but there are turned out in Vancouver and New Westminster factories cigars of excellent quality.

Local cigar makers have not the capital to enable them to advertise widely and are therefore placed at a disadvantage in competing with eastern factories.

Nor have they the money to employ flashy cigar salesmen who put up at the best hotel in town and dispense lavish hospitality by way of assisting their goods into the market.

The cigar making industry in British Columbia is today having a hard fight and many of that trade are out of employment.

It is up to the citizens who smoke cigars to demand B. C. cigars. In doing this they will form a habit which will assist a desirable industry and when they are confronted with the necessity of making larger purchases will have a sure influence which will be for the benefit of all local industries.

MOST COSTLY PROVINCE

THE GOVERNMENT of British Columbia costs each person in the province as much for its maintenance as the other eight members of Confederation do. It costs much more than does the running of the Dominion and the three prairie provinces put together. Here are the figures as given by Mr. G. G. McGeer, Liberal candidate in Richmond. What do you think of them?

Expenditure of the Dominion per capita	$14.45
Expenditure of Manitoba per capita	8.80
Expenditure of Alberta per capita	8.10
Expenditure of Saskatchewan per capita	6.70
Expenditure of Ontario per capita	3.80
Expenditure of Quebec per capita	4.15
Expenditure of New Brunswick per capita	4.00
Expenditure of Nova Scotia, per capita	3.75
Expenditure of Prince Edward Is. per capita	5.60

British Columbia spends yearly $40.15 per head.

THE KAMLOOPS SENTINEL IS AFTER MR. JOSEPH MARTIN

SOME critical writer with a memory and a taste for useful suggestions has been commenting in the London Daily Mirror on the disposition of the funds drawn as a British M. P. by our esteemed friend Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C. The general proposal that the 400 pounds—say $1,950—should be contributed to the "war fund" seems a good one, but as we are all one in the great campaign and there are many agencies which help to swell the sinews of war, our suggestion is that the proposed contribution should go back through B. C. channels, as a free-will offering from one of the great fighters of the West. As Mr. Martin is likely to devote his activities to this centre—making it his headquarters we trust if he should by any chance become the local member—it will be a suitable spot in which to differentiate himself from some of the other wealthy patriots of the province. We should be very pleased to add $650 to our now much neglected Belgian Relief Fund, and believe excellent use could be made of a similar sum by each of the other leading organizations for national war service and charity—the Red Cross Guild and the Patriotic and Relief Fund. Cheques should bear war stamps.

For This Week Only

We will make up from any material in the house

LADIES' SUITS from $25 to $30
Regular $30.00 to $40.00

GENT.'S SUITS from $18 to $25
Regular $25.00 to $40.00

WORKMANSHIP THE BEST
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

DUCK YUEN & CO.
952 Granville St. Phone Sey. 9280

BY THE WAY

"LET OTHERS PRAISE thee; not thine own lips."

* * *

IT WOULD BE interesting if Sir Richard McBride came back to British Columbia and fired out a bunch of his ministers and built up a new cabinet.

* * *

SIR RICHARD MAY return and take a leaf out of Asquith's book!

* * *

"THE VICTORIAN" SAYS that any paper publishing the contents of the "Crisis in B. C." would lay itself open to ten different kinds of libel actions.

* * *

SO FAR AS we know there is little contained in "The Crisis" which has not been printed in the columns of this paper.

* * *

IT WAS PRUSSIA who forced the Jews to adopt surnames. This fact is of interest in view of the tax sales about to be held throughout the municipalities adjoining Vancouver. In ancient times in Prussia the Jews were known by such names as: Isaac, son of Joseph; Israel, son of Jacob or Solomon, son of David. Unscrupulous Jews would evade the Prussian tax-collector by alleging that they were not the owners of properties assessed. Isaac, for instance, would allege that he was not the son of Joseph, but the son of Solomon. The Prussian nobles put an end to this deception by passing a law forcing all the Jews to adopt names by which they might be clearly identified. It was only natural therefore, that the tax-dodgers should appropriate unto themselves the names of great Prussian families. Hence we find among the Jews Rosenbergs, Goldsteins, and other families bearing purely Prussian names.

* * *

FOREIGN MANUFACTURED goods sold in Canada last year amounted to the enormous sum of $465,198,785. Thirty millions of this stands for food stuffs imported into British Columbia last year.

* * *

PROF. RIETHDORF of Woodstock College, although by birth a German, denounces the destruction of the Lusitania as murder, and says the authors of the crime should be treated as murderers. In this he is quite consistent with his own attitude ever since the war began. As a German he has denounced Kaiserism, Prussianism and militarism as the curse of Germany. As a man whose natural sympathies are with the German people and all that is great and good in their lives and characters, he sees the terrible evil that the Prussian system has imposed upon them, and he can heartily pray for the utter destruction of that system, which, as he says, is worse than slavery. It is a pity, for the sake of the German people, that there are not a good many more German professors of the Riethdorf type. The German people, at home or abroad, have no worse enemies today than the men who are seeking to excite their approval of German war methods, and by so doing earning for them the distrust and even hatred of civilized people throughout the world.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

We are manufacturers of
DIAMOND CHICK FOOD
which has no equal for chickens.
The Best SEED POTATOES
which are guaranteed to grow.
LAWN GRASS SEED which
will make your lawn beautiful.

F. T. VERNON'S
MOUNT PLEASANT
FEED STORE
255 Broadway East (cor. Kingsway)
Phone Fairmont 186

SUCCESS

Awaits those who are prepared to accept their business opportunity when it presents itself. Hundreds of

OPPORTUNITIES

Will present themselves in the great revival of business following the war. If you are wise, you will get your training now and be ready for your opportunity.

Our Winter Term Opens Monday, Jan. 4

See us about it NOW. The information costs you nothing.

Success Business College

Limited

E. Scott Eaton, B.A., Principal

CORNER TENTH AVENUE AND MAIN STREET

Fairmont 2075 VANCOUVER, B.C.

E·D·U·C·A·T·I·O·N

PARENTS SHOULD HAVE THEIR

DAUGHTERS

ATTEND THE

Burrard School for Girls

1242 BURRARD STREET

Miss B. H. CARTMILL, Principal.

FOR TERMS, Telephone Seymour 1847, or call in person.

Phone Seymour 1946

ENGLISH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

1150 ROBSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Miss HILDA A. POMEROY, Principal

Certificated at the Board of Education, England.
Trained at Bishop Otter College, Sussex.
Associate of Arts at Oxford University.
Certificated at Trinity College of Music—Piano and Harmony.
English Literature and Science Distinctions at Examination.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

ALL ELEMENTARY STUDIES (Preparatory and otherwise).
and
NEEDLEWORK (Plain and Fancy).
DRAWING AND PAINTING (All branches).
MATHEMATICS. Matriculation Syllabus, London University.
BOTANY AND NATURE STUDY. With Microscopy if desired.
LANGUAGES (By arrangement).
TAILOR DRESS-CUTTING AND MAKING (London Academy).
SWIMMING, PHYSICAL CULTURE, ATHLETICS, ETC.
ENGLISH LITERATURE (Poetry and Prose).

Pupils of any age prepared in any of the above subjects, by arrangement, DAY or EVENING.

TERMS

Parents are requested to call in person and interview Miss Hilda A. Pomeroy, Principal English Collegiate School

GLADSTONE HOTEL

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

Mill: Foot of Ontario Street, Fraser River Phone: Fraser 97

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

CANADIAN CEDAR LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

BEVEL SIDING, BOAT LUMBER

HIGH-GRADE CEDAR LUMBER AND LATH

Wholesale and Retail

GRIMMETT P. O., SOUTH VANCOUVER

P. M. HAMILTON F. WILLIS

TIME :: THE AVENGER

A Wreath and a Souvenir **By Donald Downie**

"The Angel of Death is abroad in the land. You can hear the very beating of his wings."—John Bright.

The simple words of the great tribune that Bright was touched the House, we are told, like a spell. Is not the truth of that phrase, in that memorable speech of his (in the conduct of the Crimean war), felt forcibly again today, from ruined Ypres to Vancouver, and from Langemarck to the rude, wild coast of Kinsale.

This is a solemn moment, and for few words. As I sat and listened to my favorite pastor last Sunday morning (I do not listen to him with sufficient regularity, I confess), I think he said: "It is a moment when it seems fit for God to speak and for men to keep silent."

Yes, my dear pastor, I know. And I intend to be silent here for half a column, like that great general, of whom it is said that he knew how to be silent in seven languages. And is it not being silent—eloquently silent—when one only expresses what everyone else is thinking? And yet must not one needs raise his feeble voice of indignation also? Though in the shock of peoples and wreck of things it may be only vox clamantis in deserto.

"Do we well to be indignant?" one asks. And the answer is—"Yes, we do well!" And have we not reason? "I like an honest hater," said honest, brusque old Dr. Johnson.

"Have we not suffered things to be forgiven?
Have we not had the brain seared, the heart riven?
And only not to desperation driven,
Because not altogether of such clay
As rots into the souls of those whom we survey.".

Have we not been duped, and spied upon, and betrayed; and trustful and tolerant of the enemy on our borders and in our midst quite long enough? The London Stock Exchange did well indignantly to fling him out, neck and crop. But here, is he not enjoying immunity and tolerance and protection and profit?

Against all those impudent Seattle barons and pachydermatous swashbucklers, who on the very eve of war were still toasting the kaiser at the Vancouver hotel, and abusing "Old Bobs," and against whom we then hurled this poor "grey-goose quill" of ours at a time when it was not nearly so safe and popular to do so as it is now—there is only one safe course, and that is segregation. And one reprisal which is not imbecile, and that is—confiscation.

The Kultured German Doktors, in Toronto, thanks to the obstinacy of President Falconer, still retain their professorships, and enjoy their emoluments and teach submarine philosophy, and poison the wells of our patriotism. And those for whose suppression we clamored, when our clamor was lonely; who published the German Press; and led our civic pageants; and cornered our timbers; and depleted our banks and trust companies; and flattered our statesmen; and banqueted our mayors—they are not all fled to Germany or Seattle. Some of them occupy positions—social, commercial, military and political—where espionage is easy. The German army is not all in Europe. Nor can it put upon its chiefs alone the burden of responsibility. One unhealthy and ill-balanced mind, obsessed with "la foile de grandeurs," may have led a whole people to moral and political ruin. But is it possible to absolve the race, as some would do, and hold only a caste responsible? No; every nation has the government it deserves.

But now they hacve shot their bolt, they have lost the precious inspiration of success and of great leaders and great ideals. These philosophic professors of efficiency (against whom from long contact and for patriotic reasons I dared to inveigh when it was a question of selecting university professors) thought they had provided for every contingency in this campaign. There was only one enemy and one obstacle to their scheme which they had overlooked. They did not know that they would come into conflict with the universal conscience of humanity .

And now their last Hohenzollern, descendant of the petty Musgraves and of Brandenburg, he shall return to the obscurity whence he sprang. As his crown and empire were won in one aggressive campaign they shall be lost in another. With his worthy ally, the last of the Osmanlis, he shall be driven forth to wander once again on the face of the earth, accursed of God and man, a byword and a shaking of the head to the nations.

As for us, our allies are only increasing. And the greatest of these allies is Time. He fights on our side. And here is an invocation to him from the inspired pen of a patriot poet, called by Macaulay, "The most celebrated Englishman of the nineteenth century."

"O Time! the beautifier of the dead;
Adorner of the ruin, comforter,
And only healer when the heart hath bled—
Time the corrector where our judgments err,
The test of truth, love—sole philosopher—
For all besides are sophists; from thy thrift
Which never loses, though it doth defer—
ime, the avenger unto thee we lift
Our hands, and eyes, and heart, and crave of thee this gift:

* * *

or that deep wreck where thou hast made a shrine
And temple so divinely desolate
Among thy mightier offerings here is mine—
If thou hast even seen us too elate,
Hear us not; but if calmly we have borne
Good, and reserved our pride against the hate
Which shall not whelm us—let us not have worn
The iron in our souls in vain—**shall they not mourn?"**

Hampton Court, Vancouver.

SPACING OUT BABIES

By Mary Alden Hopkins in "Harpers' Weekly."

KIPLING'S poem "The Mary Gloster" is an excellent illustration of the laissez faire doctrine of birth. The old, successful sea captain on his death bed is reproaching his only son for having a childless wife.

(So there isn't even a grandchild, an' the Gloster family's done)
Not like your mother, she isn't, she carries her freight each run;
But they died, the pore little beggars, at sea she had 'em—they died.
Only you, an' you stood it; you haven't stood much beside—
Weak, a liar, and idle . . .

One becomes sad reflecting upon the cruel blow which fate dealt the old sea dog in this puny son with his equally unsatisfactory wife. But on second thought one may consider how the case would be stated in a cold-blooded medical report:

"Mother, healthy, intelligent, industrious; married young; husband healthy; yearly births from marriage to death; died in childbed in Macassar straits by the Little Paternosters as you come to the Union Bank; no medical attendance; all the children but one died in infancy; causes unknown; the one who survived is sickly and mentally inferior; no offspring in the second generation."

Viewing the matter thus, one's pity shifts from the old rascal calling his son's wife names with his dying breath to the wife who was done to death with child-bearing and the poor little corpses dropped into the sea all around the world. The child conservationists would say flatly that if Captain Gloster had had fewer children at the start, he might have had more standing about his death bed, and even possibly a choice assortment of grandchildren. They say that limiting the family increases the family.

They base this statement, not upon poetry—though the death rate of babes is almost as high in poet lore in general as in "The Mary of Gloster"—but upon statistics gathered in the United States, in England and on the continent. In the previous article studies made by the Children's Bureau at Washington of Infant Mortality in Johnstown, Pa., and by Dr. Alice Hamilton of Child Mortality in Chicago, were presented in some detail. I have at hand tables showing similar conditions compiled in Denmark by Dr. S. de Bruin and Dr. C. de Lange; in Saxony by Dr. A. K. Ploetz; and in Berlin by Hamburger.

These studies have been made among the working people who form the large majority of the population in all countries. Whether the same ratios hold good in the professional and landed class we do not know. We are not justified in making statements on one side or the other until research has been carried on among the large families of the wealthy and leisure class.

With the realization of the extravagant suffering and death that accompanies extravagant breeding has come a new ethical standard. A woman's right to exist is no longer considered wholly in her fertility. Mothers are held more admirable for the number they raise than for the number they bear. It seems doubtful if stillborn children will ever rise up to call their parents blessed. Men who brag of a twenty-five-fold paternity risk a grilling in the daily press. The Equitable Life Assurance Society cautiously suggests to its policy holders that civilization needs not necessarily larger families, but more and better families.

This is a right-about-face from the old ideal. A century ago, Hannah More who loved above all else that which was established, was goaded by the new women's rights movement into the cry,

"Rights of Women! Why next we'll be hearing of the Rights of Children!"

Her imagination did not foresee the lengths society would travel. Today the rights of children are written in the laws. The rights of unborn children are recognized. And the regulationists actually argue the right of a child not to exist! The crudest form of this regulation of conception appears in the sterilization of the criminally insane, in the segregation of the mentally defective, and in refusing marriage licenses to the syphilitic. On the positive side it manifests itself in the feeling that children should be born to healthy parents. Its extreme form is the assertion that parents shouldn't be allowed to have children unless they want them! What would Hannah More have said to that?

It is noteworthy — and somewhat confusing—to find that Dr. R. J. Ewart, the English physician who offers the most definite constructive plan for improving the quality of children by limiting their number in a family does not believe that contraceptives are used to any extent in England or ever will or should be. The alphabet which trails after his name lends weight to his statements. He is M. D., M. Sc., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., and he gives it as his opinion that the fall in the English birth rate is in no way attributable to the use of "certain artificial methods." He thinks decrease of births comes from the increase of education, the establishment of mental pleasures, and a general desire to control passions. To these determinating factors he adds, with less approbation, women's disinclination to undergo the repeated ordeals of childbirth. He believes that the regulation of birth can be accomplished by educating children in the mastery of self and by "a few hints as to the direction of their efforts in later life."

In his study of children's development in Middlesbrough, England, a manufacturing city of about a hundred thousand inhabitants, Dr. Ewart found just what other investigators have found in America, Denmark and in Germany. The more children born into a family the less chance each has of living. Dr. Ewart thinks that prenatal conditions are responsible for this state of affairs. When births come rapidly the mother is too worn-out to give the unborn child its full share of vitality. Born weak, it quickly succumbs to pneumonia or diarrheal diseases.

He calculates that when the age of the mother is under 23 or over 38 pregnancies naturally space themselves at intervals which allow the mother time for recuperation. But between those years, especially in the period between 25 and 35 and culminating at 29, her fertility is in excess of her ability to bear strong children. Exhausted herself, she launches an exhausted child upon the world.

"Thus one child, as it were, spoils the next," says Dr. Ewart.

To avoid this danger, the children to be born into a family must be spared the swarm of possible brothers and sisters who would drag down the vitality of the mother, perhaps without ever coming to live birth themselves. This can be done, says Dr. Ewart, by spacing out the family.

The child nursery should be arranged with growing room just as is a garden nursery. Imagine a florist who tried to grow all the plants whose roots he could jam into his green house!

Dr. Ewart has figured out an adequate spacing scale. He does not insist on arbitary measurement, for many circumstances must be taken into account, but in general he recommends an interval of from two to three years between pregnancies. He bases this not only on the negative evidence of the high death rate when suitable spacing is neglected, but upon positive evidence of health where spacing has been maintained.

From measuring, weighing and testing a large number of the children of working people, gentry and paupers being excluded, he found that children born in spaced-out families are superior to children born in haphazardly occuring families, in height, weight and intelligence. In a group of 866 boys and girls aged six years, the children from families where an average interval of three years or over occurred surpassed the children from families where the average interval was under two years, by 3.1 inches in height and 2.2 pounds in weight! When Dr. Ewart proceeds to compute from his inspiring tables, the height, weight, vitality and intellect of a hypothetical family born under scientific management, we feel that the race of supermen approaches.

This intrusion of the efficiency spirit into a realm formerly held too sacred (or indecent) for regulation, may cause some romantic souls to sigh for the good old days when birth was uncontrolled. In colonial times the country was free from many of the conditions which today raise the children's death rate. No tenement house problem existed, nor unemployment. Every one had plenty of salt pork to eat in winter and garden truck in summer, homespun and linen to wear, and fuel for the cutting. Sunshine was not hogged by the rich, nor need children hunt fresh air in parks.

Prof. Theodate L. Smith, Director of the Library Department, Child Study Institute, Clark University, destroys our retrospective envy of that period, in a monograph on the families of the early graduates of Yale, 1701-5, and of Harvard, 1658-90. There was no "foreign element" to confuse results in those days when immigration was almost exclusively from the churches and gaols of England. These men were the flower of our geological charts. History records their virtue. But baptismal registers and family Bible entries record their—dare we say, vice? Nearly every man possessed two families, one in the house and one in the graveyard.

Considering that the chronicles from which the data is drawn makes no mention of miscarriages, premature births, still births, and children dying before baptism, the death rate is shocking. Of the Harvard wives, 37.3 per cent died under the age of 45 years. Of the Yale wives, 40 per cent died before they reached 50. One man had four times as many wives dead as alive. The wives' only escape from child-bearing was death and many availed themselves of it.

Many of the children who left traces of their lives by reaching the age of baptism, gave up the struggle soon after. The chronicles run: family of ten children, nine died in childhood, wife at forty-five; family of thirteen children, seven died in childhood, wife at forty-seven; fourteen children, first wife died at twenty-eight after having borne eight children in ten years; eleven children, wife died at forty-seven after long and painful illness; first wife died at twenty-four leaving six children; first wife died at nineteen leaving three children.

An unexpected showing of Prof. Smith's monograph is an apparent tendency for families very large in the first generation to die out in the third or fourth generation. One family of twenty children, by two wives, has living descendent by one son only, one daughter being untraceable. A family of ten brothers and sisters, only two of whom lived till over fifty, produced three surviving children who in turn have produced one, and that a sickly specimen. Another family had fourteen in the first generation; eight in the second; six in the third; and is now down to two.

While one is justified in no assertions on this matter save those verified by census returns, one ponders whether the high death rate and the sometimes flawed quality of large families is not symbollically presented in some of the classic tales of the ancient world. Cornelia displayed but two jewels. The Mother of the Gracchi was honored on but two counts. While Niobe, starting as a more generous citizen producer, finally bestowed upon her country nothing but a fountain.

In British Columbia's Mining Camps

The last lot of silver-zince ore sent by the Utica to the States gave returns of about $2,600.

* * *

Work at the Rio has had to be discontinued for several days pending the making of some repairs to the gasoline engine.

* * *

Utica stock is in considerable demand at prevailing prices ranging at from five to ten cents and some buyers are on the outlook for what can be picked up at those figures.

* * *

J. T. Tipping has secured a three years' lease and bond on the Black Prince and Two Friends group of mineral claims, which is situated on the divide between Lemon and Springer Creeks. A crew of men will be put to work just as soon as the roads will permit of a pack train getting into the property.

* * *

A car of ore recently shipped to Grand Forks from the Western Star on Copper Mountain, brought returns of $1,300, or about 52 per ton. This has greatly encouraged the owners, who will commence real development work as soon as spring opens. They have an excellent showing and should make a paying mine.

* * *

J. C. Dalgleish, of Patterson, N. J., has interested some New York and New Jersey capital in the Alice and Patterson mineral claims on Springer Creek, in the Slocan. A crew of men is now at work erecting cabins for the accommodation of miners. As soon as the cook house and bunk house are completed, a crew of men will begin development work. This property has had considerable development work done in years gone by and has a showing of good ore. Some of the representatives of the company are expected here within a few days.

* * *

The silver lead ore of the Silver Queen mine, near Hope, assays $110 a ton. This ore will be treated at Trail, when transportation is effected between Hope and Trail.

* * *

The miners on Fourth of July Creek, in the Alsek mining district of Southern Yukon, have petitioned the Yukon territorial council to put in and operate on the creek a Keystone drill, with the object of finding bedrock, as they claim that although $200,000 in money and labor have been expended on the creek since its discovery in 1905 bedrock has never been reached. The petitioners recite that whatever the glacial action has left a little shelf of clay or a more compact bunch of sediment in the creek, men have found no difficulty in taking out from $5 to $20 per day. Geologists and experts who have visited this creek have expressed high opinions of its possibilities.

* * *

The Yukon Placer Act has been amended, to read as follows: "Any person who may be accepted for and who continues in active service in defence of the Empire during war, whether with the British or allied forces, who may be a holder of mining rights acquired under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted to hold such free from risk of cancellation owing to failure to comply with any of the requirements of the act under which the rights were acquired, until six months after the final termination of the war and the final declaration of peace."

* * *

It is possible that the Greenwood smelter and the Mother Lode mine may be started up in the near future.

* * *

A car of ore recently shipped to the Granby smelter from the Western Star on Copper Mountain, brought returns of $1,300, or about $552 per ton.

* * *

Considerable development work is planned this season on the Freddy Lee group, up Cody Gulch.

* * *

Hazelton Herald: This week thirteen cars of copper ore, four hundred and fifty tons, were shipped by the Montana Continental Development Co., from Rocher Deboule mine to the Granby smelter. This is the first shipment from that property or from Rocher Deboule Mountain. The ore was loaded at Carnaby where the tram comes over the mountain from the workings. The Rocher Deboule property is now a hive of industry. Every department is working and from now on there will be big shipments every few days, as the company is in shape to take out a hundred tons of ore a day.

EVERY TIME YOU MAKE PURCHASES From these FIRMS

YOU WISH TO SELL?
Auctioneers

If you wish to dispose of your Furniture, Stock or Fixtures by Auction to the best advantage, consult
KING & CO.
Auctioneers, who guarantee satisfaction and cash day of sale. Estimates and Valuations Free. Phone Sey. 507

O
THIS SPACE TO LET

U SHOULD PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY
F. FAULKNER
THE MECHANICAL REPAIR SHOP
Autos, Bicycles, Lawn Mowers, etc., Repaired
Locks and Key Fitting
We Buy and Sell Second-hand Bicycles
Stove Connecting. All Work Guaranteed
Give us a trial and be convinced
4095 MAIN ST., VANCOUVER

SEE US FIRST!
JOHN S. RANKIN
D. S. MACDONALD
Auctioneers
800 PENDER STREET WEST
Phone Seymour 3111
Furniture Bought for Spot Cash

TELEPHONE Fair. 720 for
ANGUS
PLUMBING :: HEATING
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS A SPECIALTY
No order too large or too small for prompt service

Vancouver Creamery Co.
Our Ice Cream cannot be beat. Our Butter is of the best quality. Our Factory is the cleanest in the city. No hands touches our Butter as it is all wrapped and put up in 1-lb. packages.

EXPRESSING and HAULING
B. R. GRAY
42 TWENTY-FIFTH AVE. EAST
Furniture, Piano Moving and Express Work. Work promptly attended to and our prices are right. Phone: FAIRMONT 801

M
THIS SPACE TO LET

ONLY THE BEST OF MATERIAL USED IN REPAIRING YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT MY STORE.
JOHN STEPHEN
3324 MAIN STREET
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices Right

N
THIS SPACE TO LET

E
THIS SPACE TO LET

YOU WILL GET VALUE AND SATISFACTION BY PATRONIZING
Crossland's Store
4520 MAIN STREET
A nice clean stock of Groceries, Candys and Tobacco.

Robert Blatchford On The Drink Question

Famous English Socialist Writes from Viewpoint of Moderate Man

Robert Blatchford, the famous English Socialist, editor of the "Clarion" and writer of books which, including "God and My Neighbor" and "Merrie England," have run into many editions, contributes a page weekly to the London "Dispatch" on the war and questions connected with it. He it was who several years ago sounded a trumpet call to Britons through the columns of the "Daily Mail" to rouse from their self-satisfied complacency and prepare for the day when Germany would bring her rivalry with the British Empire to the issue of arms. *Derided and ridiculed at the time as* a hair-brained alarmist, his utterances have proved to be prophetic, not merely in general terms but in wonderfully detailed particulars, and his articles are now read with appreciation and respect. One of his most recent writings is upon the drink question, particularly with regard to the effect of alcohol upon the efficiency of workmen engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. It presents an interesting discussion of a question which is agitating statesmen and all ranks of society in the Old Land, from the point of view of a moderate user of alcoholic drinks.

If we are to talk about drink we shall have to speak not as advocates but judicially and with a sober reticence, like men who seek truth rather than polemical victory. What is the truth about drink and its effects in our own country? Let us consider first the subject of moderate drinking. What are the facts about moderate drinking as regards health and as regards morals?

As regards health, I suppose it is pretty generally conceded that most men are better without drink than with it. When a man wants to be at the top of his form he takes no alcohol. It is, I believe, the invariable rule of all trainers when preparing a man for any athletic task to forbid alcoholic drink of any kind. A man training for a boxing match, a boat race, a foot race, or a football match is forbidden to drink wine, beer, or spirits. My own personal experience endorses this method. I never touch liquor during working hours, a single glass of wine or spirits would spoil me for the day.

But we must remember that moderate drinkers do not take liquor as medicine; they take it as a luxury. A man does not drink his pint of stout or bottle of wine with a dietary object, he drinks for pleasure. He drinks as he smokes; because he likes it. And while a man drinks in moderation there is no more to be said against him than may be said against a smoker. Doubtless one's bottle of Bass or glass of whisky does one more harm than good. But so does one's pipe, or cigar, or cigarette. "Don't inhale," says one doctor. But the question one asks is: "Is it worth it?" Is the great comfort and satisfaction of a pipe worth the small detriment to one's health? I have been a heavy smoker for forty years. If I were a young man again I should smoke. It is a pure matter of profit and loss. I like a pipe and I smoke. I like a glass of claret, but I don't take it. I am afraid of the gout, and though claret is a divine drink it is not worth as much as all that.

As for the ethical side I can see no moral objection to moderate drinking. I can see moral objections to meat eating, but none to a reasonable indulgence in liquor. Many extreme temperance advocates seem to regard the drinking of a glass of beer or whisky as a disreputable act. I think that is a baseless prejudice. We must remember, too, that circumstances make a great deal of difference as to drink. A man leading a quiet, sedentary life, such as a clerk or an author, ought not, unless in cases of overstrain, to require much liquor of any kind. But a navvy, a docker, a puddler, a blastfurnace man, any man whose work implies severe physical *strain and violent muscular effort*, is in a very different case. A puddler who has been sweating in an oven-like heat for four or five hours wants drink, and prefers drink with a bite in it. To such a man a quart of ale or stout means less than a single glass means to a city clerk or a shop assistant. It is mere impertinence to tell a blast-furnace man or a hammerman on heavy chain work that he ought to drink oatmeal and water. He has as much right to his pot of stout as a dressmaker has to her pot of tea, and gets no more harm from it.

We come now to the question of the effect of drink on the war. Are the British workers guilty of excessive drinking? Is the shortage of ammunition due to drink? Ought the Government to prohibit the sale of spirits, or of all liquors; in fact, we come to questions about which there has been so much excited controversy during the last few weeks.

Here I shall speak with more certainty and decision. The working classes are not given to drunkenness. The shortage of ammunition is not due to drink. The Government ought not to prohibit the sale of spirits or of alcoholic liquor.

My own personal experience and observation of the superior person, as of the successful person, is that he is mostly an ass. Sometimes he is a conceited ass; but he is generally some kind of an ass. And it is to the superior person and the successful person that most of the impertinent nonsense written and spoken about drink and the war is due. Here is "Punch," for instance ,a paper written by superior persons for superior persons, the most snobbish paper in England, with a cartoon in which a hideous giant, marked "Drunkenness," is rising out of a bottle and hanging like a vast cloud of shame over a manufacturing city. The legend under this pictorial ebullition of ignorant impertinence is "The Enemy's Ally"; the suggestion is that the drunkenness of the British workers is, as another superior organ puts it a few days since, a more dangerous enemy than the Germans.

This is of the bosh, boshy. The British workers are obviously not drunken. They are obviously industrious and skilful. I say obviously and I mean obviously though the superior persons have failed to perceive the obvious.

Let any superior person cast his superior eye over the figures relating to British trade and commerce. Those figures show that Britain manufactures and exports immense quantities of machinery, cutlery, tools, textile fabrics, cloths, boots, nails, chains, motor cars, armour plate, crockery, glass, china, woollens, and a host of other things. Those goods are among the best in the world. The workmanship is good and honest. Then again we build the best ships in the world. We own a very large proportion of the carrying trade of the world. Are all those ships sailed or stoked by drunken seamen? Are the railways run by drunken railway servants? Are the *cotton and woollen and silk* and lace goods made by drunken operatives? If our people were the drunken, lazy, shiftless mob the superior persons suppose them to be how could our country hold her pride of place in the world's markets and the world's work? The bulk of our workers MUST be diligent and sober, and intelligent, or we could not be as wealthy and as law-abiding and as successful as we are. That is obvious: it is so obvious that there is no need to argue about it. Even "Punch" or the "Referee" can see it—when it is pointed out.

I could say a great deal more about these scandalous libels on our working women and men, for I know very well what I am talking about. But I leave the subject to deal with another question: Ought the Government to prohibit the sale of drink? To which I answer with an emphatic No! Why not? For two reasons. Firstly, prohibition is not necessary; secondly, the working men would not stand it.

But there is another kind of legislation which is necessary, and to which the working people would give their heartiest support, and that is the prohibition of the sale of adulterated or poisoned liquor. A very large quantity of the beer sold to the workers is heady rubbish. Most of the spirits sold to the workers are poison. Rogues make vast fortunes out of this mean villainy, and build churches and get into Parliament and become social and political lions on the infamous proceeds. Our highly moral and unctuously respectable Parliament knows that quite well. Our Chancellors of the Exchequer know it, and have long known it, and have ballasted their rickety budgets with the dirty taxes the fraudulent successful persons have paid.

I have been into the public-houses and gin palaces which thrive in the big towns near the big works, and have sampled the poison they sell for whisky and the ullage they sell for beer. Whisky is made of maize instead of barley and is sold when three months old. It is rank poison. I have tasted it but never swallowed it. The flavor would frighten a Red Indian. Such stuff injures men's health, maddens them in a kind of insane intoxication. If the caterer at a West End Club dared to offer such stuff to the members some irascible colonel, admiral, or doctor would brain him on the spot.

Give the people pure liquor and pure beer, healthy houses, and cheerful surroundings, and we shall hear no more of drunkenness. I have seen a journalist drink sixteen whiskies and sodas in an afternoon and talk half the time about the drunken habits of the workers. And when he had finished his sixteenth glass he went and did a hard night's work and went home sober to bed. I have known a man sit up and play cards and drink Navy rum all night and then go out in the morning and hit a six-inch bull's-eye nine times in succession at 200 yeards. If he had taken a quarter the amount of Gateshead, or St. Helens, or Oldham, or Leeds, or Burnley "pub" whisky he would have been ill for a week.

Knaves who sell poisoned liquor to hard-working men in dull and gloomy towns ought to get at least eighteen months' hard labor without the option of a fine. And it would be an act of public usefulness to begin with a few of the richest and most reputable rascals in the business.

Of course, the remedy for all these evils is State control of the drink traffic. All distilleries and breweries should be Government concerns. All "places within the meaning of the Act" should be state owned. The drink quick and drink often, ugly, vulgar, or blatant "inns," "hotels," "pubs," and gin-palaces should be abolished, and good hotels and cafes should be opened in their place. If that were done there would be no need for prohibition.

Mrs. (Senator) Ham Lewis "going down the center" with Uncle Joe Cannon, former speaker of the House of Representatives on the deck of the trans-Pacific liner that bore the Congressional party of 21 statesmen, their wives and friends, to the mid-Pacific Islands and the city of Honolulu.

CLIPT FROM COL. LOWRY

The use of furnace slag is coming into general use in England as railway ballast.

* * *

George Petty is spending the summer working on his claims near Three Forks.

Harry Tuck now has a Little Davenport restaurant in Rossland as well as Nelson.

* * *

At Calumet, Michigan, 1,200 copper miners have had their wages raised 10 per cent.

* * *

Bob Logan, the railway contractor, will start a cattle ranch in the Peace River district.

* * *

The tax levy in Rossland for last year is nearly $29,000. More than half of the amount has already been paid.

* * *

W. G. Gillett is a candidate for the mayoralty of Prince George. He was Mayor of Nelson for two terms about ten years ago.

* * *

Nat Tucker has been discharged from the New Denver Hospital. He rode a snowslide last winter, but did not land in a soft spot when he jumped off.

PONTO THE PURP

Al Teeter died on April 19, in Hayward, California, aged 54 years. His body was taken to Oakland for cremation. Deceased lived for nearly 20 years in Slocan City.

* * *

Paul Greyer, manager of the North Columbia Gold Mining Co., was in Skagway recently, and took in 30 men to work in Pince Creek. Later 20 more will go in as a large amount of development work will be done during the summer. The company's property is on Pine Creek and O'Donnel River in the Atlin District.

* * *

The first assays received on samples from the placed deposits in the Entiat district of central Washington indicates good values. The report indicates that the ground will average better than $2.50 a yard. E. T. Hinton, the head of a company controlling about 40 acres on the east side of the Columbia, states that all their claims will run $2 a yard and better.

Blue Funnel Motor Line
VANCOUVER to NEW WESTMINSTER
Cars leave 410 Seymour Street (Cor. Hastings and Seymour) every 10 minutes, connecting with our car leaving 744 Columbia Street, New Westminster, for Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Port Hammond, Port Haney, Langley Prairie, Aldergrove, Abbotsford, Chilliwack and other points on the Yale Road.
Modern, large roomy cars. Careful and experienced drivers.
Phone Seymour 1615

Steamer New Delta
SUMMER SCHEDULE
On and after Saturday, May 1st, Steamer New Delta will leave from
FERRY WHARF
(Foot of Columbia Ave.)
For PORT MOODY and IOCO (Imperial Oil Refinery)
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS
At 6.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Returning leave Port Moody at 8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m. and 4.45 p.m., except Saturday, when she will leave Port Moody at 12.00 a.m.
SUNDAYS
Leave Vancouver at 1.30 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.
Leave Port Moody at 4.45 p.m. and 9.20 p.m.
Express, or Parcels Reasonable Rates
STEAMER LEAVES ON TIME
This Schedule subject to change without notice

WE DO SEWING
of every description at reasonable prices. Your own materials made up. A trial solicited.
THE DRAPER STORE
1003 ROBSON STREET
PHONE SEY. 1814
Just off the corner of Burrard St. Robson or Davie car pass the door

ALWAYS HAVE
NABOB JELLY POWDER
in the house and unexpected company will be ever welcome --- it only takes a minute to prepare.
10c - 3 for 25c
At all good grocers
MADE IN B.C.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CHINOOK

Edgett's Wholesale and Retail Grocers *118 Hastings W.*

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ALL GROCERIES SOLD AT WHOLESALE —BIGGEST BARGAINS YET

PROVISIONS

Butter—Creamery, Edgewood, Regular 40c lb., 3 lbs. for $1.00
Eggs—Strictly local new laid. Regular 35c, 3 dozen 90c
Cheese—Finest full cream. Reg. 25c lb., only 20c
Hams—Swift's Prime Picnics, small hams for lb. 13½
Lard—Extra special, 2 lbs. 30c
Crisco—Regular price, 35c, only 30c
Peanut Butter—Fresh every day, Regular 30c, reduced to 20c

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Strawberries—Large local juicy berries only, box 10c
Oranges—Nice new Valencias just arrived direct, dozen 20c
Lemons—New crop, Reg. 30c. doz, 18 for 25c
Potatoes—Chilliwack, Highland, half sack 45c
Onions—Large fine stock, lb. 2c
Cabbage—New California, hard and fine, per lb. 6c
Bananas—Large fat fruit, doz. ..20c
New Potatoes, Green Peas, Ripe Tomatoes

GROCERIES—EXTRA SPECIAL

FLOUR—Our special "Monarch" No. 1 Alberta hard wheat.. No better bread flour in city. 49-lb. sack only $1.90

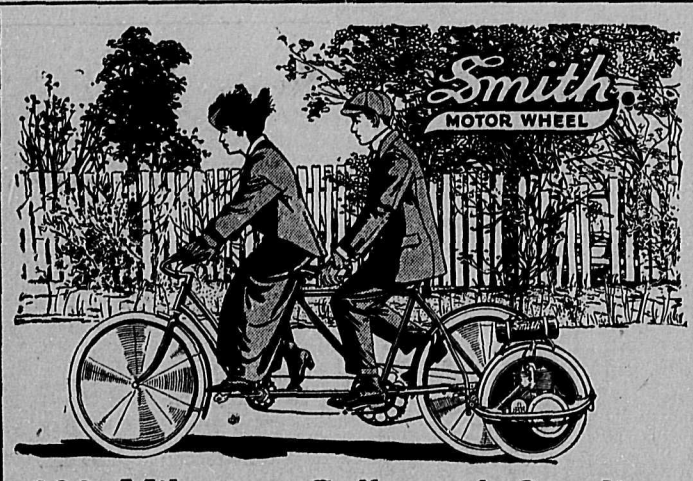
Sugar Combination Includes
1 sack pure cane B. C. 18 lbs. large sack $1.50
3 lbs. celebrated Victor Tea $1.00
$2.50
FOR **$2.25**

Flour Combination Includes
1 sack Seal of Alberta $2.25
1 tin, 5 lbs. pure B. C. Jam...75
$3.00
FOR **$2.50**

Coffee Combination
3 lbs. Mocha and Java $1.40
10 tins Peas, Corn, Tomatoes $1.00
$2.40
FOR **$2.00**

Canned Goods
6 tins Vegetables 60
6 tins Fruits 90
$1.50
FOR **$1.00**

SOUPS—Campbell's. Regular 15c seller, 12 large tins for only $1.45
CATSUP—Large bottles Tomato, Horse Radish. Regular 25c each, 2 for 25c
BISCUITS—Old Country Biscuits. Regular 15c and 20c lines; reduced price, per package 10c
EXTRACTS—Vanilla and Lemon, Regular 10c and 15c bottles, 2 for 15c
APPLE BUTTER—Heinz delicious Apple Butter; jars, reg. 20c, 2 for 25c
SPICES—Regular 10c tin, 3 tins assorted for only 25c
RICE—The finest grade for family use; reduced, 6 lbs. 25c
BAKING POWDER—Exceptional value in White Star Baking Powder, Regular 20c, 2 for 25c
PIE FRUITS—LARGE TINS, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES; 50c value for each 25c
When times are hard—and friends are few—Edgett's Store is the place for you.
PHONE ALL ORDERS. SEY. 5868. MAIL ALL ORDERS—118 HASTINGS STREET WEST.



100 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

Motor power ¼-h.p.; 4 cycle; self oiling; speed 4 to 25 miles per hour. Price $100.00. Call at our store and get booklet describing same.

HASKINS & ELLIOTT
Pioneer Cycle Shop
516 and 518 HOWE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

BIG SIX VANCOUVER WESTMINSTER **AUTO SERVICE**

Cars call for three or more passengers within reasonable distance of office.

6 LEAVING **VANCOUVER** 726 HASTINGS ST. W. PHONE SEYMOUR 550 **NEW WESTMINSTER** 15 BEGBIE STREET PHONE 930

Every 15 Minutes

HILLCREST DAIRY

THE DAIRY THAT STANDS THE TEST

PURE PASTEURIZED

Milk, Cream, Butter & Buttermilk

DELIVERED DAILY

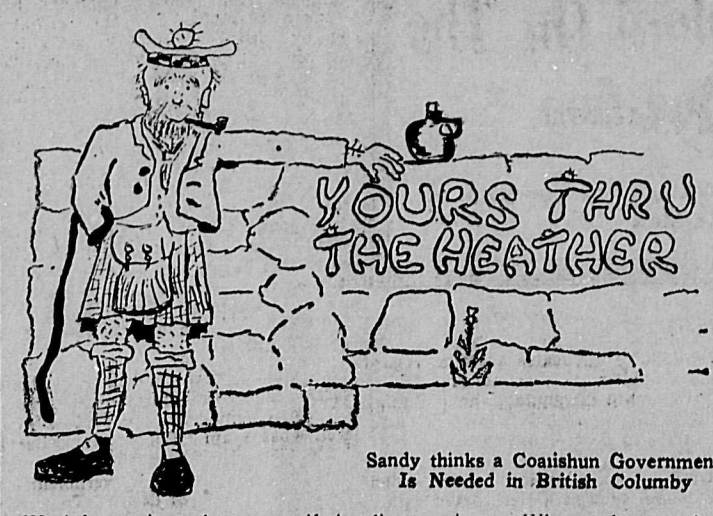
INSPECTION INVITED :—: A TRIAL SOLICITED

131 FIFTEENTH AVENUE WEST
Phone Fairmont 1934

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
SHIPPING
BY CHEAPEST ROUTES OVER THE ENTIRE WORLD
CAMPBELL STORAGE COMPANY
MOVING - PACKING - STORAGE - SHIPPING
PHONE SEYMOUR 7360. OFFICE 857 BEATTY ST.

It is feared that G. M. Smart, formerly of the B. C. Express Co., of Ashcroft, took passage on the Lusitania, has been drowned.

The Kamloops District Stock Breeders' Association will hold the annual summer stock show at Kamloops on July 1, Dominion Day.



Sandy thinks a Coalishun Government Is Needed in British Columby

Weel freens, it wud seem as if the war wis enterin' on a new phase, frae the accoonts in the papers this week or twa back. *Noo that the ineeshial* excitement incidental tae the openin' stages is past, when everybody wis on the tiptae o' expectashun as tae what wis likely tae happen, *we're a' commencin' tae realize that* it's gaun tae be a bigger job even than we thocht.

The folk themsels hinnie been the only yins thinkin' that for if we pey ony attenshun tae the reports frae the auld country in conneckshun wi' the formashun o' a coalishun government, a fellie can easily gether that even the government didnie fully realize the immensity o' the undertakin'.

Weel posted as they were as tae the gigantic preparashuns the Germans had been makin' an' were makin', it wud seem as if we were gaun through the same phase as that which occurred at the beginnin' o' the Boer war, when it wis thocht that a wheen regiments o' kilties an' a few batteries o' antedeluvian guns wud be able tae effectually squelch the Boers. It wis only efter we had got wan or jabs on the nose an' sacrificed a guid wheen *precious lives that the "powers that* be" seemed tae wauken up an' realize the importance o' the undertakin'.

This, I consider, is jist exactly the same phase we are passin' through *the noo.*

Ask ony Britisher a month or twa back his opeenyin as tae hoo long he thocht the war wud last, and he wud mare than likely tell yae that he thocht it wud be a' owre aboot the month o' June or July. Never at ony time wud he tolerate a thocht aboot the result—an' quite richt tae. That wis a foregone conclusion—an' is a foregone conclusion now.

But, for a' that, it's plain tae be seen that the auld country wis coppit a wee bitty on the hop, an' besides there has been a hale lot o' slackness displayed in regaird tae the cairryin' oot o' the campaign. It's no' for me tae criticise, but wan can plainly see there's been a wheen square men in roon' holes an' roon' men in square holes. Hooever, as I said afore, there's nae fear but that we'll "muddle through" aricht but—we're peyin' the *price o' oor muddlin' wi' guid British* bluid.

I think the idea o' the coalishun government a guid yin. At nae time in the auld country's history has she had sae mony men o' ootstaunin' merit as politeeshians as she has at her service the noo, an' party partizanship shouldnie be allooed tae interfere wi' the welfare o' the country at large. This is nae time for splittin' hairs on ekynomic or social questyins. Oor very lives are at stake in this war an' the nashun want the men wha hae the brains, irrespective o' whether they're Tory, Liberal, Socialist or Labor.

The composition o' the coalishun government certainly brings thegither some very diverse men wi' very diverse views. Wha wud ever hae thocht that Lloyd George wud sit at the same table conferrin' wi' Balfour? *Wha wud hae thocht that Asquith wud* be in a cabinet wi' Carson? Or that Churchill an' Austen Chamberlain wud discuss maitters frae a non-controversial standpint?

It jist struck me that the idea o' a coalishun government wud be a very guid thing for B. C., wi' the proviso, of course, that the present government wud be totally eliminated.

B. C. is in a terrible state at the present time, an' the men in control 'll hae tae be shifted afore ony improvement can be brocht aboot.

An eleckshun's pendin' an' is likely tae be pu'd off in the next month or twa, an' frae what wan can see an' learn, the issue 'll likely be sae mixed up that there's a big danger o' the auld gang bein' able tae pu' the wool owre the eleckturs e'en an' slip back intae offis again.

Noo, that wud be a calamity. What we want oot here at the present time is men tae realize the truth as they *see it. The Province bankrupt, industry* at a staunstill, workin' folk stervin', an' the Prime Minister fiddlin' awa the Province's money on a big junket—an' incidentally tryin' tae peddle off some canned saumon tae the French, fish that has been caught an' canned an' packed maistly by alien labor.

Bowser at hame is tryin' tae con*solidate the machine again wi' the* view o' ridin' intae pooer himsel—an' a' the time the workers are stervin' an' staun'in' by sayin' naethin'.

What we want in B. C. is for men *tae forget their politics for a wee* whiley an' realize the seriousness o' the crisis the Province is in. There's jist as muckle guid level-heided Tories as there is Grits, but the trouble *is that instead o' they men expressin'* their opeenyins an' takin' an active pairt in the cairryin' oot o' their ideas o' richt government, they hae been content tae become members o' their respective pairty organisashuns an' allow the big guns tae play ducks an' drakes wi' them.

What we want in B. C. is a coalishun o' the people. What we require *is for the common folk tae forget* their views on Toryism or Liberalism an' get thegither in wan united pairty that'll mak a clean sweep o' the present gang o' blunderers an' misfits, an' that'll elect men frae their ranks that'll see that the Province 'll get a chance tae rise oot o' the morass she's sunk sae deep in at the present time.

On nae considerashun should ony o' the present government be allowed tae occupy a sate in the next Provincial legislature, an' the suner the populashun rouse themsels an' tak steps along that line the suner will we pu' oorsels oot o' this terribly disastrous state.

Yours through the heather,
SANDY MACPHERSON.

Radical Views on Social Problems

By Dr. W. J. CURRY

Why Don't the Unemployed Go to Work

It is estimated that there are now over five million unemployed workers on this continent, the majority of *whom are suffering from extreme poverty.* We know that there are hundreds and probably thousands in the same condition in this city.

The last issue of the "Federationist" contained an item headed as follows:

"Starving women and children cry for bread, while out-of-work husbands search for employment of any kind, at any price."

This problem is today universal, but there is probably no part of this continent where the workers are in a more hopeless and yet ridiculous position than in B. C., and nowhere on earth would the representatives of labor put up such a despairing howl as we are hearing here. This begging of the political agents of our corporaations to provide work or hand out to thousands of able-bodied men in a new country like B.C., where we have one inhabitant to the square mile, is at least interesting.

We are now importing nearly all the food and everything else we use. There are hundreds of acres of land cleared and level even within the city limits, which are growing rank crops of weeds which might as well be vegetables, or other food products. We can organize armies of workers to go across continents and seas to slaughter their brothers in the battle lines of Europe. Why cannot the working class of this Province organize itself into an army to produce food and to remove famine and poverty?

In this Province the workers seem to know of nothing between selling their labor to a corporation, taking a hand-out, or starving to death.

That celebrated mule which famished for want of a drink when there was no one to ride him to water, was an exception to the mule family, while the workers of B. C. who see nothing but starvation awaiting them unless they can be straddled by a boss is the rule, and yet we wonder why so many intelligent people baulk at the Darwinian theory of the descent of man.

Can you imagine a tribe of monkeys so degenerate that they would quietly starve to death because a few pompous members of their tribe held a title deed to the cocoa nut grove on which they had formerly fed? No, the moral and intellectual gulf between man and his supposed progenitors seems too great. We prefer the special Creation theory, especially when we see people starving in this land of opportunities, and think of what is going on in the shambles of Europe.

Results of Selling the Earth

Conditions in B. C. are somewhat unique and the truth is that few of us came here with the intention of doing anything in productive work, from the Hindoo mill hands to our honorable Premier and Minister of Finance, the idea has been to "get rich quick," either through real estate, or some other game of a parisitic nature, and these *games are necessarily demoralizing to* the individual who plays them, and to the community as well.

The result is the condition of organized labor here today proves to us that this Province is probably more barren of the co-operative spirit and initiative, of practical knowledge of our industrial and economic problems than any part of the English-speaking world.

A few years ago the exploitation of the natural resources began, and now we awake to find ourselves pressed forward to the brink of a chasm which can only be bridged by co-operation, public ownership, and production for use, and yet we seem to lack the essential quality to prepare to pass over.

Unfortunately those who have been selected and the self-appointed managers of public affairs have been inspired more by self interest than for the common good, and have proved themselves ignorant of the cause of the real crisis in B. C., which after *all is not owing to the grafting propensities* of any individual or political party, but is inherent in our social economic system, in our property relations, and especially in our ignor*ance of economic laws.*

The Industrial Revolution

Unemployment as it presents iself today is a modern phenomenon, and can only be understood by a survey of industrial evolution.

A century ago there was no lack of employment on this continent or elsewhere, in fact all through the centuries of chattel slavery and feudalism the search was not for work, but for workers. The chief prizes in ancient *conquests were male and female* slaves. Myriads of black savages were captured in the jungles of Africa and compelled to toil under the lash for the master class of this con*tinent less than a century ago.*

For two generations the jails of old England were frequently emptied and the convicts whose principal "crime" was debt, were bound over to the industrial captains of the new world, and the lot of these British subjects during the term of their servitude was as slavish as that of their black brothers, and the one difference between the scarcity of labor in those days and its superabundance today, is entirely due to the difference in the productivity of the tools of wealth production which were used then and now.

In fact the thing that started man on the mad gallop of commercial rivalry, which in the final analysis was the cause of the European war, was nothing else but the application of steam power to the machinery of wealth production, and this has so increased the *productivity of the workers* that the search today is mainly for markets.

The Difference between Hand Labor and Machinery

The following comparison has been supplied by the U. S. Government Report, *compiled by the late Carol D.* Wright, Commissioner of Labor:

"One man and two boys with machinery does the work of 1100 hand looms.

"*One cotton printing machine does* the work of 1200 men.

"One nail machine which can be operated by a boy does the work of 1500 men making nails by hand.

"The bread making machine can produce 20,000 loaves a day."

This marvellous increase in wealth production applies to agriculture as well, and machinery has improved prodigiously since these figures were furnished by the U. S. Government.

But there are doubtless portions of the world where handicraft still prevails.

When I was a small boy down way East, there were some old women in the neighborhood who still spun and wove in the old way, and the men tanned hides and made them into boots and harness by hand. They hewed logs and sawed lumber with whip saws. They caught the sap of *the rock maple in the spring time* and made sugar, and they made their own candles, in fact they manufactured practically all the food and everything needed in their simple way of living. They knew nothing of unemployment and were always well fed and comfortably clothed and housed. They were artizans rather than wage slaves.

A few years ago I went back to the old place, but all was changed—the spinning wheels and looms were silent, and the old workers had all gone to rest, the industrial revolution was complete.

The present generation in that settlement used factory products almost exclusively and know nothing of the work of their grandfathers. They are as dependent on the factory system as are the Indians of this coast.

But why should this increase in our powers of producing commodities be accompanied by famine and distress? Why should so many in Vancouver be hungry today? Just because we have motor ploughs and steam threshers. Why are so many dressed shabbily when a man or woman can weave as much cloth today as 1100 could in the days of our grandfathers? Why should so many be homeless when our mills can turn out millions of feet of lumber every day? The reason is this—**The hand tool of our grandfathers was owned by the worker and the products were his also. Today the machinery of production is owned by corporations and commodities are not made to supply human needs but made to produce dividends on capital.**

The worker today sells his labor powers as any other commodity is sold and the law of supply and demand keeps his share of the products estimated by his wages at the point of subsistence, just what it was a century ago, or even less, and the reason why the army of unemployed is ever growing larger is because the values created by the workers beyond what their wages enable them to buy back is ever increasing and cannot be disposed of, and therefore there is over production and the factories, mills and mines close down.

Manufacturers in order to undersell their competitors are ever endeavoring to reduce the cost of production through improved machinery, and reduction of wages, and so this surplus value which must be marketed is ever increasing.

From the U. S. Government reports referred to we learn that in 1890 four million men, women and children operating in 35000 factories and mills produce commodities the retail value of which was 14 billion dollars, and the wages of these 4,000,000 workers that year amounted to only one and three quarter billions, so that this army of workers could only buy back about one-eighth of their products.

The Yellow Peril

For many years the surplus values due to machinery was absorbed in the production of constantly improved machinery and in the exploitation of foreign markets, but today this machinery is practically perfected and *half the industrial plants on this continent* are now said to be idle.

At the same time countries such as India, Japan and China, which were formerly the dumping ground for the *surplus products of countries such as* England, Germany and the U. S., and which included quantities of machinery, have been fully exploited and are now beginning to manufacture goods *and throw them back into the markets* of the Western world.

It is quite evident that in a commercial warfare the forces that will win the fight must be those races that can produce the cheapest, and it is also evident that in this contest the white race, with its relatively high standard of living is no match for the hordes of cheap Asiatic labor which are now his rivals in the industrial and commercial fields, and which are practically as efficient under the machine as the people of Europe and America.

Next week I will show the only solution to the problem of unemployment and poverty.

BASEBALL

Athletic Park

Vancouver vs. Tacoma

GAMES

June 1-2-3-4 — At 4 p.m.
June 5 - - At 3 p.m.

Classified Advertisements

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED, LARGE OR small amounts, diamonds, jewellery, etc. *A quiet, respectable place to* borrow money. Old gold bought. Established 1905. Star Loan Co., 812 Hastings West.

BORROW ON YOUR DIAMONDS, jewelery, musical instruments, etc. 401 Dominion Bldg. Business confidential.

FLORISTS

BROWN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, Seedsmen, Florists, Nurserymen, 48 Hastings St. E., and 782 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

WATCHMAKER

ENGLISH WATCHMAKER AND Jeweller when you think of watch, clock and jewellery repairs think Appleby, 438 Richards St., half block from Hastings. All mainsprings and cleaning jobs guaranteed 12 months.

MUSIC

RAPID METHOD MUSIC STUDIO Free trial lesson. All ages. Opportunity to practice successful teaching by correspondence. Sey. 4132. Empire Building.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

VANCOUVER SPEEDOMETERS Service Station, Stewart speedometer, Warner auto-meter; repairs executed promptly, 516-518 Howe St.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

B. C. INDEPENDENT UNDERTAkers, Limited—Successors to Sill & Miller, Limited. Funeral directors and embalmers. 652-654 Broadway W. PHONE FAIRMONT 738.

KEARNEY, T. J. & Co., DOMINION Parlors, 802 Broadway west. Phone Fairmont 1098. Night calls answered.

OUTFITTERS

FOUND—THE CHEAPEST PLACE in town to get your Spring Suit on easy payment; little down, little weekly. Lester Outfitting Co., 1037-39 Pender West.

COLLECTORS

NATIONAL COLLECTING COMpany, 202 North West Trust Building. Established 1907. We collect current accounts, rents and bad debts in town or country. NO COLLECTION, NO PAY. Phone 4980.

FOR SALE

A SNAP, 2 GOOD BUILDING LOTS all cleared and ready for garden. Inside city, near three car lines and school. $400; $10 cash, $5 monthly. Hamilton Exchange, 1012 Holden Building.