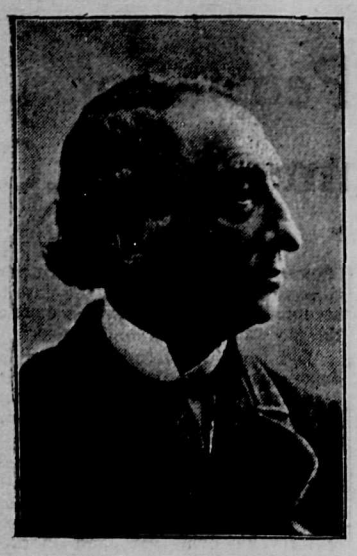

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD
Who Believed in Opposition

A PATRIOT STATESMAN'S WARNING

"Given a strong Government and a full treasury and a weak opposition and you would debauch a committee of archangels."

---Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD

VICTORIA, BREWSTER and VICTORY!

SATURDAY CHINOOK

VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA

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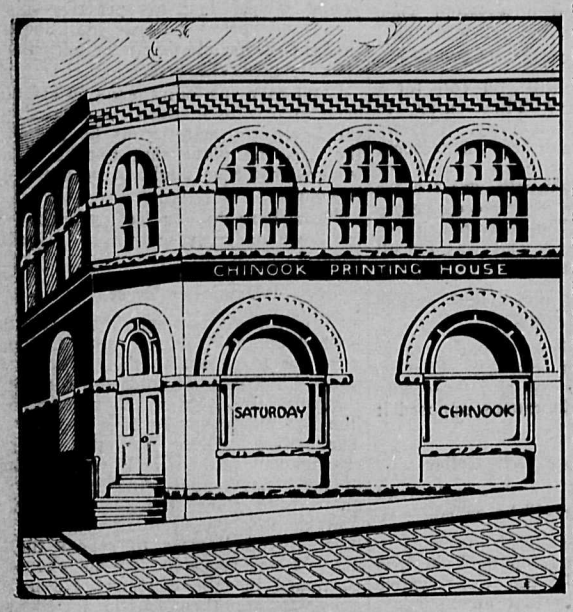

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GEORGE M. MURRAY - - - - Editor

WHAT A LESSON FOR YOUNG MEN

IT is but a few short years since that two young public men stood about equal in the esteem of the people of this Province. One was McBride and the other was Tupper. McBride had his whole political life before him; Tupper had already won his spurs in the Federal arena.

The Tempter came along—as the Tempter always does—in the shape of a firm of railroad company promoters.

Tupper, used to politics, wise to the ways of contractors and grafters, brought up among the greatest public men of this Dominion, warned McBride to have nothing to do with the smooth agents who were paying the young politician so much attention.

McBride, like the little mousie who wouldn't take any advice, boldly began to play with the agents. When Tupper pressed his friend with further warnings, McBride turned upon him and read him clean right out of the Conservative Party.

McBride was joined later by Bowser, and the two made a formidable political team. They closed their newspapers to the name of Tupper. They put the mark of Ishmael upon him. If they had been able they would have put their special police upon Tupper and his great father, who resided in Vancouver for some time previous to his demise, and would have hounded them out of the Province of British Columbia.

Where is Sir Richard McBride today?

Broken in pocket and health, he has been driven from his place as Prime Minister of this Province and has been forced to take an office under the Government he formerly dominated.

Where is the Hon. William Bowser, the Iron Man, the man who was supposed to be a Napoleon?

For a brief spell he sits at the head of a machine-made thing which he calls a Government—a Government which the people will not place their mark of approval upon, and therefore an unconstitutional Government. He is prematurely old, because he has spent so much time advancing his own selfish interests. He is no longer the aggressive Bowser, the Napoleonic figure. He no longer gives out his brief orders and commands. Now he pleads with the people. He whimpers and he whines and he asks for quarter, and begs for time and a chance to make good the sins of his ten years in the high places of this Province. He throws a sop to the Prohibition party on the eve of his second by-election. He conjures up a shipbuilding policy which he hopes will satisfy the business element. **Little does he know that the only ship that will ever be built under that policy is the ship that will Bellerophon him to his political Isle of Horrors.**

* * *

Where is Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper today?

He is still teaching the gospel of truth, honor and righteousness in public life. His old friends are with him still, and those who were taught to doubt him have renewed their trust in him. A thousand new friends have gathered round him. He is one of the lions of the hour in British Columbia. In his mature years the prophecies made by him of the policies of McBride of many years ago are all coming true. The machine, as he predicted, is shattered under the impact of its meeting with the aroused consciences of the people. Sir Charles Hibbert's speech did much to roll up the tremendous majority for Macdonald, the Opposition candidate in Vancouver. There is every prospect that the next leader of the Conservative Party—that is, the Conservative Party of oldtime—in this Province of British Columbia will be Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

FLUMERFELT, BUILDER OF SHIPS

LET Mr. Flumerfelt's boasts regarding Premier Bowser's policy of subsidising shipbuilding be considered cautiously by the people.

While assistance to provide transportation may upon proper investigation be found desirable, WHAT GUARANTEE HAVE WE THAT MR. BOWSER DOES NOT PLAN TO EXTEND TO THE BROAD SEVEN SEAS THE SCHEME OF SUBSIDIZING CONTRACTORS which worked so well for the party campaign funds when the issue was that of MacKenzie and Mann and railroad building?

Their latest proposal is that this Province develop a mercantile marine—a worthy object, all will agree. To finance this "mercantile marine" a company is being floated with a capital stock of two and a half million. Stock is to be sold in small denominations here and there.

When the stock is taken up the Government will step in with bond guarantees.

MAY HEAVEN SAVE US FROM A PLAN OF SUBSIDIZING THE SHIPBUILDERS AT SO MUCH A NAUTICAL MILE IF THE SUBSIDY AND TERMS ARE TO BE ON THE SAME BASIS AS THOSE GIVEN THE CANADIAN NORTHERN AND PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN.

It is not our desire to throw cold water upon any plans of the new BUSINESS GOVERNMENT which will spell industrial development for the Province. But we suggest that the launching of a shipbuilding industry under the direction of the Government is not a work to be carried out overnight, or to be lightly dealt with, or to be handled exclusively by a minister whose knowledge of deep sea shipping comes to him by overland routes.

Now is the time for the people of this Province to quietly set themselves to the task of hosing down the decks, cleaning out the holds, tarring up the leaks and striking the barnacles from the now foul Ship of State.

A few Opposition members will assist.

THE GREAT NEED OF A MERCANTILE MARINE FOR THIS COAST IS NOT ONE WHICH SHOULD BE DEBASED TO THE GRASPING OF PARTY ADVANTAGE ON THE EVE OF ELECTION.

RUB THE REMEDY

A TRUSTFUL, contemporary, conscious in its own rectitude and with an inspiration of the meaning of "good faith"—is jubilant over what it calls "the making of history" by Premier Bowser. One swallow does not make a summer. Often the promise of Spring is not borne out and "experentia docet" we have learned by experience that Mr. Bowser, prolific in promises, does not shine when it comes to redeeming that promise by performance.

Of course it is pleasant to see a sinner in repentant mood. Of course it is agreeable to see the chastening effects of a reverse on despotic tyranny, but not yet has the medicine administered produced a really radical cure—and another dose, administered by Brewster, will be a good one with which to follow on the Macdonald pill of last Saturday.

Mr. Bowser with the figures of the Vancouver election, the figures of the Rossland election still before his eyes, with the jubilant shouts of Mr. Macdonald's victory still in his ears, may well be in a mood to make promises.

It is edyfying to see a blustering Bowser emerge turned 'umble Uriah Heep, ready to do anything in his 'umble way that will postpone well deserved chastisement, but the Victoria electors will take a hint from the name the city bears and remember that the reign of the monarch, whose name the city bears, had this characteristic—all its movements towards progress were "broad, based upon the people's will."

Bowser has played the part of usurper of power as long as he could—he only seems to yield now when power is slipping away from him. He is not built on the lines of Him "who though he promise to his loss: he makes his promise good." Ready to violate any rights due to the people when he thought he could do so with impunity, any turn of the tide in his favor will be taken advantage of, to again give play to his own sweet will. And, even if it be granted that all his promises with regard to prohibition are kept, prohibition is much, but it is not ALL. Bowser, converted by the people to the "banish the bar" may darn sins he is not inclined to—to compound for those he may have a mind to. We do not want only Philip Sober instead of Philip drunk, we want Philip the enemy of patronage, graft, corruption, a premier with a policy destructive of all evil and constructive for good.

"Rub in" the remedy which is being applied and there may be hope for a healthy British Columbia.

"VOTE FOR BREWSTER" who has been true from the beginning.

SHAKESPEARE ON LAND MONOPOLY

"HE hath much land and fertile: let a beast be lord of beasts, and his crib shall stand at the king's mess: 'tis a chough; but, as I say, spacious in the possession of dirt."—**Hamlet.**

There is a fund of economic and social philosophy in this biting sarcasm which the great poet aimed at the head of land monopoly. In bitterness and depth and meaning, it is on a par with the fierce invectives and scathing sarcasms which the Hebrew prophets hurled at the same iniquity.

A great landlord of fertile (or valuable) land, is "spacious in the possession of dirt." That is to say, the land which he legally owns but cannot use himself, is, in itself, so much useless dirt to him, and nothing more. But his legal possession of it has a momentous effect upon the relation between himself and his fellow creatures, whose lives depend upon their inhabitating and otherwise utilising this land. It makes him their lord, and them his slaves. That is a relation between human beings which is incompatible with human reason. Reason tells us that all men have equal rights to their own lives—to the pursuit of happiness in accordance with their own conceptions and ideals; and therefore they must necessarily have equal rights to the land on which life and the pursuit of happiness depend. But our present laws say: "The land belongs to the monopolist, and therefore the non-monopolists have no right to use the land without his consent."

In other words, they have no right to life except on the monopolist's terms. And his terms are, of course, that he should be allowed to take from them, under the name of rent, as much as he possibly can, of their means of life and happiness. Thus the non-monopolists are forced to pursue painful toil and undergo cruel deprivation, instead of freely pursuing their own happiness, which is the true end of life. Hence land monopoly law is contrary to the law of life and the law of reason; and in so far as men uphold and are governed by it, they are not rational—not human beings, but beasts. Instead of a community of human beings subject to the law of reason, there is a herd of beasts lorded over by a fellow beast—a chough or predatory creature who fattens, like a useless parasitical animal "at the king's mess," by pilferage from the laborious asses that till, for the chough's advantage, what they suppose to be the chough's land.

That is how the "landed interests," and the landedless lack of interests, appeared to Hamlet. "What a piece of work were man!"—if he had not given away his right to the land on which his right to live depends—"how nobly in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god!—and in subjugation under the yoke of landlordism how like a beast!

Truly, man who was created in the image of God—with a free will—and given a free garden (wherein are the trees of life and knowledge), that he might continue forever as the image of Divine Freedom, has made a most egregious assinine beast of himself, by giving away his right to the garden, which was the necessary condition of his freedom and all his possible excellences. So thought Hamlet, and so think those who want to put an end to graft and land jobbery and get the people—THE PEOPLE—"back to the land."

No one who has well considered the effect of land monopoly upon human society generally, and in its degradation of human character in particular, will think the radicalism of Hamlet's opinion, or the manner of his expressing it, is in the least exaggerated.

The wise old counsellor, Gonzalo, also had something to say touching the land question. To him, however, the question did not appeal in its general, political, ethical and economic aspects, but in the personal pang which tortures a man as soon as he realises that he is cut off from access to the land.

Old Gonzalo was placed in such a position that he could appreciate the meaning of "Free access to the land." His shipwreck at sea drove its full force of meaning straight home to the very core of him, and he exclaimed in an agony of conviction: "Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown furze, anything." Why did Gonzalo become so desirous to "grab" an acre of barren ground? Was it that he wanted it to sell or let or to "hold it up" until a city was built around it? By no means. His interest in land, at that critical point of his life, was not the interest of a would-be landlord or speculator, but of one who felt the need of land for his own personal use. He wanted it "to put it to its best use"—not for the purpose of levying blackmail from some one else forwanting to use it. He blackmail from some one else for wanting to use it. He own life, and not as a means of fining other people for maintaining themselves.

As Gonzalo's interest as a would-be user of a barren acre was infinitely greater than his interest in it as a would-be monopolist; so the nation's interest in the best use of the land, is infinitely greater than the combined interests of its monopolists.

BY THE WAY

The editor of the News-Advertiser says that the Tisdall defeat was largely due to the absence of hundreds of supporters and admirers who are fighting for King and Country.

* * *

The editor of the SATURDAY CHINOOK believes that the Government candidate's defeat was due chiefly to the continued presence in the Province of the burglars, second storey workers, cattle thieves, grafters, hired assassins, bogus promoters and swindlers of all sorts who form such an important part of the Bowser machine.

The only man who is out of the country who might have helped to keep the Macdonald majority down is Sir Richard McBride.

* * *

By the way, we understand that if anyone desires to trace back the records of the Macdonald clan a few generations he will find that Sir John A. Macdonald and Malcolm Archibald Macdonald, M.P.P. for Vancouver, are of the same house.

* * *

At the massacre of Glencoe a good many of the Macdonalds were wiped out by the Campbells. We trust that after the session opens that Malcolm will refrain from taking out the ancient grudge of his clan by physical violence upon that Campbell from Rossland who is to preside over the Mines Department.

* * *

Speaking of the clans reminds us that Mr. H. C. Brewster boasts a Highland grandfather. Upon the rugged coasts of the Isle of Skye the Brewster ancestor took his harvests from the tempests. And so does the present Brewster make his living upon the deep. You will find him for the greater part of the year at a remote spot on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, where the air is salt and the winds are cutting and the sea is rough—a fitting place for keeping ablaze the ancient spirit of the greatest reformers on earth.

* * *

Though for many years engaged in the fishing industry, Mr. Brewster began life as a newspaper reporter, and was for some years a member of the staff of a New Brunswick paer.

* * *

WINTER MUST BE over. An advertiser in a local paper offers a snow shovel in part payment for a lawn mower.

* * *

HAVING CAPTURED THE town of Mush early in the morning, the Russians can say they had it for breakfast.

* * *

ACCORDING TO LATE despatches, Russia is in possession of the major part of Asia Minor.

* * *

THE INCREASED DUTY on apples was no surprise to fruit growers, who regarded it as a matter of cores.

* * *

ONE OBJECT IN holding a Dominion Fish Day is to increase the net receipts of the trade.

OPPOSITION HAS ALREADY BORNE FRUIT

* * * * * * * * *

Brewster Leads :-: Bowser Follows

Who said that Opposition was not a good thing for the Province of British Columbia?

Mr. Bowser's Minister, Hon. Mr. Tisdall, was defeated on Saturday night, and Mr. Bowser received the first set-back in his career since 1896.

What happened on Monday morning?

Mr. Bowser made public the skeleton of his shipbuilding policy which he had refused to give to the people before. He laid his shipbuilding card partly upon the table. Thus the people are at least going to have some knowledge of his shipbuilding legislation before it is rushed through the house.

The people didn't have a chance to pass upon the Mackenzie and Mann and the Pacific and Great Eastern frauds. Legislation making these frauds possible was shot through the house with the greatest secrecy.

But the threat of Opposition made Mr. Bowser climb down from his throne and let the people in on his shipbuilding plans.

* * * *

What happened on Tuesday morning?

Everyone knows that Bowser's machine has its root in the saloon trade of this Province. From that quarter it receives much of its nourishment.

All Tammany organizations thrive on the saloon trade.

Sir Richard McBride refused to make a statement on Prohibition which was in anywise satisfactory to the Prohibition Movement.

Sir Richard was frank enough and manly enough to tell the Prohibition Movement that he wasn't with them, and that he wasn't prepared to promise to help them when he intended in his heart to do otherwise.

Premier Bowser tried to ride both horses.

He played up to Prohibition and endeavored through the agency of his machine to control the Prohibition Movement in Vancouver.

PREMIER BOWSER USED THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN VANCOUVER AS A BOGEY MAN WITH WHICH TO SCARE SIR RICHARD McBRIDE FROM OFFICE.

When the Prohibition Movement in this Province grew to such a size that Bowser couldn't continue to control it, he endeavored to "drop a monkey wrench in the machine" as a certain non-partisan said—he endeavored to wreck the Prohibition Movement.

But to return to what happened on Tuesday morning—Premier Bowser, seeing Opposition arise from the Mainland, immediately decided that he WOULD MAKE A DEATH-BED REPENTANCE ON THE SUBJECT OF PROHIBITION.

FINDING THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT HAD HIM SIZED UP AND WERE ON HIS TRAIL—FINDING THAT HE COULDN'T FOOL THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT ANY LONGER—PREMIER BOWSER THEN GAVE OUT A STATEMENT THAT HE WOULD GO ALMOST AS FAR AS MR. BREWSTER WENT WHEN HE OUTLINED HIS POLICY NEARLY A YEAR AGO.

Mr. Brewster said nearly a year ago: "I PLEDGE MYSELF TO SUBMIT THIS QUESTION OF PROHIBITION TO THE PEOPLE BY A REFERENDUM, AND I PLEDGE THAT THE LIBERAL PARTY IF PLACED IN POWER WILL PROMPTLY ENACT SUCH LEGISLATION AS THE PEOPLE MAY PASS UPON."

Mr. Brewster further agreed to make Prohibition a separate and distinct issue, the vote upon it to be separate and apart from any other vote. He agreed not to mingle Prohibition with any other questions. He desired that the people express themselves upon Prohibition and that alone.

MR. BREWSTER LED IN HIS PROHIBITION POLICY. BOWSER HAS WEAKLY ENDEAVORED TO PARTLY IMITATE THE BREWSTER STAND.

Nevertheless Mr. Bowser has done well to come out as far as he has. He, at last, has taken a stand. The election of Macdonald has forced him to take the people into his confidence and to divulge his policies on at least two issues.

ELECT BREWSTER AND MR. BOWSER MAY GO FURTHER IN TAKING THE PEOPLE INTO HIS CONFIDENCE.

ELECT BREWSTER AND MR. BOWSER MAY OPPOSE THE PACIFIC AND GREAT EASTERN PROMOTERS, WHO THIS WEEK ARE LAYING SIEGE TO THE PROVINCIAL TREASURY AND WON'T GO AWAY UNTIL THEY GET SIX AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

ELECT BREWSTER AND THE COUNTRY MAY BE SAVED FROM FURTHER OBLIGATIONS TO MACKENZIE AND MANN, WHO ARE NOW ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE THEIR OBLIGATIONS AT VANCOUVER IN THE ERECTION OF TERMINALS AND IN THE CARRYING OUT OF THEIR CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT THERE.

ELECT BREWSTER, AND IT MAY BE THAT INTEREST AND TAXES—AT LEAST—MAY BE CALLED IN FROM THE LAND HOLDERS WHO OWN SO MUCH OF THE ARABLE LANDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper Appeals to People to Bring Back Responsible Government in B.C.

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

Speaking at the Orpheum Theatre in Vancouver on the eve of the bye-election last Saturday, February 26, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, staunch and honored Conservative as he is, roused the citidens of Vancouver with a fiery attack upon the "big little men."

In opening his address, Sir Charles said he was under obligation to Mr. Macdonald for the opportunity, as a Conservative, of speaking to his fellow citizens. He "could not find a place on a Conservative platform—he could not find a place to tell the truth."

"Who are these whippersnappers?" he asked.

"The Kaiser Williams of this province," he continued, "rose in their little might and tried to read me out of the party.

"Those puny men!

"But, thanks to God, there was a Conservative in 1909 sent for me—Sir Robert Borden—sent for me to go to my native province and he read me in again.

"I am a staunch supporter of Borden. He not only is a Conservative, but an honest man.

"That kind of man does not do for Victoria just now! (Cheers.)

"If Sir Robert, to whom I owe fealty and party allegiance, today were in the powerful position of Bowser, I would be just where I am now—voting for opposition!

"And why? I am no child! I believe in the British constitution and in party rule, but imagine such a condition in the grand old country—such a condition as we have here!

"Do you suppose in a by-election they'd return a man for a government in absolute control?

"What a farce—all nodding as the leader nods. Doing everything in caucus! What better than Kaiser rule?

Sir Charles then told about the time the Conservatives were in the minority and about a story they all thought very funny then. It was about an old woman who kept chickens that loved her so much they ran to her and put up their legs to be tied.

"But that story does not suit the Conservatives now," he went on, and the crowd roared.

Then, in a serious vein:

"We are attempting to govern a province—a handful of people and an empire as its extent goes. An opposition is equally essential.

"If the situation were different—if Borden had all parliament at his back—I would vote the opposition in the interests of my leader. It is just as essential for Bowser and especially for this province.

"His best friend will admit he is human — at least, he is subject to temptation. I would say, send a man to watch him.

"On Saturday we can say we are prepared for machine government, for caucus government; we can say that we want a government that is the best.

"When the caucus says so," he answered his own question.

"They had a caucus before McBride left," he went on, and the crowd laughed heartily as his drift was plain; "they had a caucus which ended up with bloodshed, I understand. The two big men used their fists, some one said. In that caucus Sir Richard wanted to give six and a half millions to the PACIFIC AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. MR. BOWSER OBJECTED AND THEY QUARRELLED. Now Mr. Bowser is running along nicely with the railway fellows—is going to give the money. He was only bluffing his leader."

"But Mr. Tisdall, in the innocence of his dear old heart, he says we go into caucus—count noses—and when we come into the house, we are one!

"They count noses!

"On tomorrow will you vote for a caucus—a Kaiser? They used to think Bowser was a Tory. You remember they said he was coming from Kamloops with a couple of punches. One evidently was for Sir Richard and it was delivered before he came down. The other punch was delivered last night, and was for all who wanted to thwart him.

"Well, I prefer the British system to that of the Kaiser.

In the days when he had been in parliament, went on Sir Charles, there was no slavery, and those who opposed a thing in caucus opposed it in the house.

Bowser Wore Grit Collar

"And who are the men who read me out of the party?" he asked.

"The attorney-general, he wore a Grit collar around his neck in 1896 for $50. He split the Conservative vote. At noon on that election day, when he saw he could not be elected he went to his friends and asked them to vote the Girt ticket. His reward was an appointment to investigate partizanship. He got for his little salary all it was worth, $83.50 and expenses.

Charge Against Bowser

"I charge, in this election, you have evidence that you have been governed in this province by a corrupt government. By men, to their shame, who have lent themselves to corrupt practices. They may get their agent-generals, but the tax collector remains with us.

This hideous trail runs from 1909 since those two railway Huns—Mackenzie and Mann—began to operate here.

"Two honest men—Tatlow and Fulton—could not stand the attempted manipulation. Then followed another mile stone—Ellison and his cow; then another kind of stock—Dr. Young's coal stock.

"This pilfering of your money and mine led to a rivalry between the two men, and I am bound to give Bowser his due, he outdid Sir Richard. Sir Richard allowed a rake-off dealing with the Songhees Reserve of $75,000—$45,000 of the plunder disappeared. But that was only $75,000! So the great William J. arose and pulled off $80,000 on the Kitsilano reserve deal.

"Bowser's reply to the court's decision that it was a lavish waste of the money and the dut yto go after it, was, that the courts didn't know how long it took, and the court was far away. But Tisdall's answer to the 'Crisis' was, that the courts had disposed of that!

"You pay your money and take your choice!

Sir Charles dealt with A. C. Flumerfelt in a sarcastic and very amusing manner. Good Mr. Flumerfelt, the business man, found the books upside down, and he was going to fix them up, said Sir Charles, and in his acceptance of the office of finance minister he said he "would not be responsible to anything prior to the date he accepted." Sir Charles said it damned the government with faint praise.

"Did Bowser, Tisdall, Campbell, by doing the ostrich trick, hiding their heads in the sand, think they could conceal things that had gone on?" asked Sir Charles.

He felt it was absolutely dishonest for any man who knew the facts to conceal them, and he charged Bowser with using the office of attorney-general for his own use and pocket. There was nothing to compare to the indecency, he said. In all the handling of the statutes there had been a gradual drawing in to that point where the statutes could be administered by some order-in-council. He pointed to the tremendous power wielded by such an inuuence.

Bowser's legal firm acts for about fifty concerns, among them being: Northern Construction Co., Western Drydock Co., Swanson Gay Wood, Pulp and Paper Co., B. C. Native Oyster Co., and the Mount Gossum-Groundhog Coal Co., and there were still others. It was through the influence of the attorney-general's actions.

"What would have been said in the days when principles were studied?" asked the speaker vehemently.

"It's a crime—downright criminal abuse," he continued. "Many a young lawyer lost his practice—his bread and butter—because his clients thought they could do better with the attorney-general's firm.

"And take his outrageous interference in private matters. I speak by the book. So many irons he has in the fire, the place that honors him least is where he ought to be most—in court.

"How long do you feel inclined to lay down under these things? (Loud cheering.)

Dominion Trust

"When the Dominion Trust affair bobbed up, did Bowser advise the governor to assent to this? As you know, his firm were solicitors for the company. In 1913 his clients asked him for the power to take deposits. They were willing to take their chances at Ottawa. Did Bowser think of the chances that widows and orphans were going to take? No! In March, 1914, the Dominion Government forced Bowser to repeal that act. It was repealed, but his clients continued to take deposits. He had power to stop them, but he let them go on."

Sir Charles told why he opposed the government in 1909. What he said then about that awful railway orgy had come true, and he regretted it.

"In 1909 there was an invasion by railway Huns who did not come out of the north, but from the east, and there was some excuse for us out here because in the east they robbed other provinces. With Tatlow and Fulton out of the government, they realized they owned the whole parliament. Times were booming, and these "buccaneers" saw their chance. Sir Charles quoted Sir Richard's optimistic statements that the building of the C.N.R. would bring prosperity, and if it did not "he would step down and out."

"And I understand he was pushed a little when he did step down," said Sir Charles, by which he raised a great laugh.

Sir Charles then read a speech of his own in 1909, and he said it gave him some little pride, as it put him in the light of a prophet. In that speech he said such recklessness as was then going on could only end in disaster.

"Am I not vindicated?" he asked after reading his 1909 speech.

Voice—"You bet!"

The sugar plum to the merchants was that the province controlled the rates, said the speaker, but this has gone by the board. Sir Richard put it in the act and took it out again, he said.

In 1912 Bowser and McBride wanted still more power, went to the country again and got the Liberals out of the house, continued Sir Charles.

In other words, he explained, "the elephant wanted more hay, and he got more hay."

In conclusion Sir Charles said: "But for God's sake, soon let this orgy stop. We hope—though we have few people now—some day to fill up these beautiful valleys. When the war is over we want to say, "Come to this land. We are not only working out the British constitution, but we have opposition. You have heard Mr. Macdonald on the hustings. He is honest. I know him well, and he will use every effort to get at the bottom and turn up the corruption of this government.

"Let us say to the Kaiser across the Atlantic and to the kaiser we have here, in the words of Shakespeare, 'Where the offence lies, let the axe fall.'"

PAT GETS EVERYTHING

or Please Go Easy

There's a railroad building in B. C.,
From North Vancouver to the G. T. P.;
The name of this road is the P. G. E.,
Pat gets everything.

To look at this road, it is to smile,
Though out of it Pat will make his pile;
At 42,000 bones per mile,
For Pat gets everything.

It's as full of crooks as a blooming snake,
For he's paid by the mile and he's wide awake,
The longer it is, the more he'll make
For Pat gets everything.

He has got his outfits by their throats,
He sells them their food, their hay and oats,
If they kick at the price, he'll get their goats,
For Pat gets everything.

If the work that's done by the station men
Should happen to show a profit, why then,
The engineers just figure again,
So Pat gets everything.

No white man can get a job they say,
For the bohinks work for smaller pay
When their board is paid, they've a dollar a day,
For Pat gets everything.

It's the biggest steal in the land today,
And sensible men are beginning to say,
That McBride and Bowser are in the lay,
And Welch splits everything.

Now twenty a mile will finish it,
And twenty-two will be left to split,
So Bowser's Machine will have quite a bit,
If Pat splits everything.

In the meantime Pat is getting the dough,
While the men who are building the whole damn show
Are broke when they came and broke when they go,
For Pat gets everything.

Lillooet, B. C.
December 21, 1915.

If the very suggestion of Opposition has brought so much good already to the people, and has made Bowser release somewhat his Napoleonic grip on the reins of government, what may happen if Mr. Brewster is returned to the House?

Awaiting His Waterloo

Opposition — The coldest bodies warm with opposition: the hardest sparkle in collision.—Junius.

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Telephone Calls Rushed To New Westminster

The inauguration on February 26th of two-number telephone service between Vancouver and New Westminster is in line with the policy of the B. C. Telephone Company to give up-to-the-minute service. The great majority of calls to the Royal City are by people who want a certain number. They have had to wait one, two, perhaps three minutes.

Under the present system they will not pay more, but the wait will be practically eliminated.

This means additional equipment and wider organization, but the company does this willingly, believing that the better the telephone service is between two points, the more mutual are the relations.

For ten cents you get your number in NewWe stminster in about half a minute. You may ask for a particular party, and for five cents more the company will hunt up the party and get him on the wire.

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Weight before immersion.....105½ pounds
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FINANCIAL PAGE

MORATORIUM ACTS

A definite stand has been taken in these columns against the extension of the Moratorium Act, and, in fact, against a Moratorium of any description. Its damaging effect becomes more evident as time passes.

Readers of this page will be interested in the opinions expressed by the Monetary Times, Canada's leading financial journal, from which we quote as follows:

"The city of Calgary is sending a deputation to Edmonton to urge the provincial government to inaugurate a partial moratorium in Alberta. The Vancouver board of trade has passed a resolution in favor of an extension of the present moratorium act in British Columbia to apply to loans contracted prior to January 1st, 1916. These enthusiastic advocates of moratorium laws overlook entirely the damage which such legislation, and even talk of it, does to Canadian credit. It makes it more difficult for this country to obtain capital abroad As an illustration of some of the arguments advanced against this contention, may be cited the statement of a speaker at the Vancouver meeting, who said that as most of the money loaned there since the war was United States capital, the talk that British Columbia's credit in the Old Country would be harmed, was not an argument. But moratorium legislation in this country, and particularly at this time, does harm to our credit, not only in Great Britain but everywhere else. A moratorium is an emergency act. There were serious emergencies in most of the countries which adopted it at the outbreak of war and in many of which it has now expired. Surely we cannot contend that such an emergency exists in Canada, after the garnering of crops which are bringing $900,000,000 to the country and after receiving war orders of $600,000,000.

"Communications have come to the Monetary Times showing that this damage to credit is not a matter of imagination. Here is an extract from a letter from a mortgage loan company manager in Holland: 'Every investor wants his money so invested that in case of emergency he can get the by contract repayable parts of the original investment and the interest. In this connection Canada did not live up to the standard and I am afraid that the Dutch investor will, after the war, not so readily send his money to Canada.'

"Frequently are inquiries of United States investors in Canadian securities answered as to the outlook here for taxation of and legislation regarding the investments in this country. A man who is responsible for the investment of considerable United States capital in Alberta mortgages, wrote not long ago to know what was going to happen in that province. He was afraid that the moratorium craze would spread, jeopardizing investments already placed there, and stopping the flow of money from his direction for mortgage loans. Now he is to be told that a Calgary deputation is urging the Alberta government to institute a moratorium.

The manager of one of the largest Canadian loan companies has excluded Manitoba from its operations for the time being with a view to seeing the trend of legislation at the present session. When British Columbia first suggested its moratorium, representatives of first mortgage debentures in British Columbia undertakings, approximating $15,000,000, met in London and passed a strong resolution against the proposed interference between borrowers and lenders in respect to first mortgages in that province. It is just as well to know that these matters are not doing our credit any good."

PROVINCIAL CREDIT

In a previous issue of the "Chinook" mention was made of the heavy railroad guarantees which British British Columbia has undertaken, as affecting the Provincial credit, which will be all-important in the future development of the province. Since the chief market for Canadian Municipal and Provincial bonds has been transferred from London to New York, temporarily at least, and probably for some time to come, American financial writers are paying a good deal of attention to Canadian issues. Naturally, if Canadian securities are being purchased by our friends across the border, we may expect to be criticised much more than in the past.

In this connection our readers will be interested in reading of the opinion of the financial editor of the "McClures Magazine," one of the influential journals of the United States. We quote in part as follows:

"I think there is no doubt that Canada has gone in too deep with her railroads. They have discounted the future too far. Some of them are white elephants, almost follies. Hundreds, thousands, of miles of No Man's Land are overbuilt with expensive lines. . . .

"The canny investor had better leave to others these newer railroad securities unless he prefers adventure. ALSO THE DEBENTURES OF PROVINCES WHICH HAVE GONE IN RATHER DEEPLY IN THE WAY OF RAILROAD GUARANTEES."

Thus is our credit affected in this newly created money market. British Columbia with her railroad guarantees of over eighty millions is, no doubt, the province especially referred to in the article. Our public debt of $18,000,000 net is remarkably large considering the fact that industries of the Province which have the possibilities of wonderful expansion, are still in their infancy and have received no financial support from the Government of the day.

THE DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Directors of banks, trust, mortgage, loan and insurance companies or any other financial concerns handling the funds of the public in any capacity, have a serious duty to perform. The day of the dummy director has almost entirely passed, and good citizens who have made a success of their own lines of endeavor will do well not to accept directorships unless they have the time and knowledge to give to the necessary duties involved.

The conscientious and careful director may well ask for all possible information regarding the affairs of his company and its business methods so that he may do his duty properly, and thereby safeguard the interests of those who have placed their confidence in him and his company.

If a director must take a chance on a jail term as a penalty for neglecting his duty, then he may well take every possible step to become familiar with his company's business methods, and its internal affairs. The director's responsibility is becoming a more serious matter as time passes, and the courts are more inclined to take this view latterly than ever before.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, which has an excellent reputation throughout the country, shows in its financial statement for the past year, total assets of $71,869,470, an increase of $4,448,379 over the previous year. The net profits for the year, after payment of all expenses, fees, taxes, etc., at the head office and branches of the corporation, and making ample provision for all ascertained or anticipated losses, amount to $345,456. To these net profits must be added $86,487 carried forward from 1914, making a total of $431,943. This amount was distributed as follows: Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, $150,000; cost of extra equipment in the corporation's safe deposit and storage vaults written off, $5,630; written off head office building, $25,000; subscribed and paid to the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, $2,500; transferred to reserve fund (thereby increasing the reserve to $1,750,000), $150,000; leaving a balance carried forward to credit of profit and loss, $98,812.

The profits show a substantial increase over those of 1914 and by the transfer of $150,000 to the reserve fund, that account is now increased to $1,750,000, $250,000 greater than the capital stock. As Hon. Featherston Osler, K.C., the company's president, stated in his address to the shareholders, "the business of the corporation has been satisfactory and remunerative, growing in all legitimate directions." Atrust company has little chance of success unless it has the confidence of the public in its management and usefulness. After 34 years of only legitimate business, carried on under careful and conservative management, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation has the invaluable asset of complete confidence in its management, operations and usefulness.

The Toronto General is the pioneer Trust Company of Canada, and is under the general managership of Mr. A. D. Langmuir. A branch office for British Columbia has recently been opened in the Bank of Ottawa Building, Seymour Street, Vancouver, with Mr. Frank M. Pratt as provincial manager.

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

B. C. CONSUMERS' LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING

The B. C. Consumers' League will hold their annual meeting on March 9th at 8 p.m. The programme will consist of prominent speakers from the different cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. Invitations have been sent to all public organizations for men and women.

A strong committee has been appointed to manage affairs as follows: Mrs. J. C. Kemp, president of the league, will preside. Mrs. Walter H. Smith, convenor of the refreshment and general arrangement committee; Mrs. A. C. Coulter, Mrs. T. B. Andrews, Mrs. D. Woods, Mrs. Wiggans, Miss Main, Mrs. J. L. Gallagher, Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Putnam.

Mrs. W. Innes Paterson, chairman of seating committee. Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mrs. J. Colin Grant, committee of music and speakers.

The league intends to make this event one of the big patriotic influences of the year. The work of the B. C. Consumers' League encouraging home industries helping the home producer to build up a prosperous commercial foundation for our province and striving to make British Columbia better able to support the people who live here—this is a work which is the last word in Patriotism.

The committee is making arrangements to have special music and refreshments in Wesley Church on the night of March the 9th. It should be the objective point of all those who are British Columbia loyalists at heart to attend this meeting.

ROYAL CITY'S SOCIAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

The New Westminster Amateur Operatic Society presented the famousmous production of Gilbert & Sullivan's Mikado at the Opera House in New Westminster, on March 2nd and 3rd, to a full house. Each night there was a great scarcity of seats to be had.

The assiduous and continual training of the principals and the chorus were rewarded for their efforts at the close of the second night when everyone was absolutely satisfied that they had done their part very well.

Mr. B. C. Hilliam is to be congratulated on his splendid management of the stage, because he has spent a great deal of his time in getting everything ready for that end of the production.

The music which was rendered by Mr. Mackness's own orchestra proved to be the right strains to combine with the scenery, which was especially painted for the 'Mikado" by the local artist, Mr. Irving Sinclair, the Oriental settings together with the gorgeous costumes, and the well-trained voices of the chorus made the play a very beautiful one. Some sixty people sang in the chorus. Among those taking part were: Mr. F. Brown, Mikado of Japan; Nankin Poo, Mr. J. Graham; Koko, Mr. W. H. McCloy; Pooh Bah, Mr. W. Stevenson; Pish Tush, Mr. A. Oxenbury; Yum Yum, Miss Alvina Munn; Pitti Sing, Mrs. J. H. Forster; Peep Bo, Miss Jessie Drew; Kitisha, Mrs. J. Heathering.

THE B. C. TELEPHONE DANCE

One of the most successful entertainments of the season was the sixth annual B. C. Telephone Girls' dance, held at the Lester Court on Tuesday, 29th Feb. The decorations were carried out in daffodils, cupids, and hearts, with cedar evergreens, draped on the walls.

Supper was served in the dining-room by "22" young ladies who did not care to dance. They being dressed for the occasion in quaint caps and valentine aprons.

The Grand March was led by Lieutenant Duncan and Miss Montgomery. Among the leading features of the evening was the Moonlight Dance, where they used the colored spotlight to change the scenes.

The young ladies and gentlemen of the B. C. Telephone Company are to be highly commended as entertainers.

Among those who assisted were Miss Molyneux, Miss Hendricks, Miss Dickson, Miss Montgomery, Miss A. Dickson, Miss Fitch, Miss B. Blackie, Miss Jefferson, Miss Buchanan, Miss Kerr, Miss Smith, Miss Hampton, Miss Gittins, Miss Dobson.

Chaperones: Mrs. McCartney and Mrs. Peard; Master of Ceremonies, Mr. McDonnell and Lieut. Duncan, Mr. Alderson and Mr. R. M. Biddle, Mr. C. D. Love.

MILITARY TEA

The Princess Circle of the King's Daughters are arranging a Military Tea to be given at the home of Mrs. Van Houton, 3538 Osler Ave., Shaughnessy Heights, on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, March 7th.

An exceptionally good programme will be provided and the gentlemen are invited in the evening. All interested are invited to attend.

LIBERAL RECEPTION

The Woman's Liberal Association will give a reception in honor of Mrs. M. A. Macdonald, in the Blue Room of the Hotel Vanocuver, on Thursday, March 10, from 3 to 5.30 p.m.

Mrs. Ralph Smith wil give a short address during the afternoon, also a good programme is being prepared.

All interested are invited to attend. Tea will be served.

RED CROSS NOTES

Miss Proctor, of Granite Bay, Valdez Island, who is associated with the Working Woman's Association of the Red Cross Society, has forwarded the sum of $4.00 from Messrs. J. Grey and Mike Lee, which with a previous sum from the residents, makes the handsome sum of $35 to the funds of the society.

VALCARTIER CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE

The Valcartier Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire held a very successful tea at the home of Mrs. John Ross, which she kindly lent for the occasion. The proceeds of the door went towards the Red Cross branch of the chapter.

A splendid musical programme was rendered throughout the afternoon.

Among the interesting amusements given was a fish pond, to celebrate the day, being the 29th of February, also fish day throughout Canada. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was in charge of the amusement.

Drawing for two handkerchiefs took place during the afternoon, and Mrs. Lockyere held the lucky tickets.

Mrs. Stoddard entertained the ladies immensely, telling them their fortune by the month and day in which they were born, corresponding to the planets.

Tickets were issued at the door as the people entered, which entitled them to one draw for a beautiful crocheted handbag, which was won by Miss Ross.

Receiving with the hostess, Mrs. Ross had assisting her Mrs. Rorison, regent of the chapter.

The spacious dining-room and library were beautifully decorated in yellow, and the tea-tables were tactfully decorated with carnations and fern.

Presiding at the tea table were: Mrs. W. H. Griffin and Mrs. Teeporten, and were afterwards relieved by Mrs. Patrick Donnelly and Mrs. Lockyere. Those assisting in the tea room were Mrs. Dutchre, Mrs. J. West, Mrs. Turpin, Miss Salconer, and Miss Lillian Kennedy.

The Fight in B. C. for Women's Rights

If the women of British Columbia had a vote, would the age for marriage be twelve for "women" and fourteen for "men"?

If women had a vote in this Province would the law permit a man to sell, mortgage or give away the home without the wife's consent, signature or even her knowledge?

If British Columbia women could vote, would a man be able to leave his widow penniless?

Year after year, patiently, respectfully and meekly the Government has been asked to recognize the just claims of the women of this Province and give them the rights of citizenship.

On the eve of election some of the Government members guardedly intimate they "may change their minds.'

Deputations asking for woman suffrage are politely received, and seriously told that "women do not want the vote."

The women's organizations have been gravely informed at various times that if the Government really thought women needed the franchise they would extend it.

The answer of the women was a petition bearing over fifteen thousand names, the largest ever presented in British Columbia. The securing of the names took time, and work and hope shone bright.

This time the negative result was that "the woman suffrage bill went down to defeat with the bill for the Dog Pound," according to the Government organ. The positive result was that women were deprived of the right to sit as school trustees in district municipalities.

Later some of the Vancouver women's societies accepted the Attorney-General's invitation to meet the Executive Council in Victoria. Despite the petition the deputation again learned that they "did not want it," they "would not use it if they had it," and that if they "did use it they would not try to better conditions." Moreover, the then Premier did "not believe in the principle."

Last year the suffrage associations turned to Red Cross, unemployment, and soldiers' relief work. The Government was not approached specifically for suffrage. Last year. the Government inserted a clause in the Municipal Elections Act by which a woman may not vote as a "householder." A naturalized alien man may do so, but the British-born woman, Canadian daughter, Canadian wife and mother of a family may not.

When the women's organizations become too urgent something is done to pacify them. For example:

The Factory Act now permits the appointment of a woman factory inspector—but the Government never appoints one.

No woman sits on the hospital board, nor has to do with the management of the insane asylum, nor sits on the board of university governors, nor did the Government appoint any women to the University Senate. (There are two, but they were elected by their fellow graduates.)

The late Attorney-General, now Premier, promised a suffrage delegation that he personally would vote for such a bill. He was "out of the house" when it came up. The new Minister of Public Works (Mr. Tisdall) has consistently voted against woman suffrage since 1899.

This Government has had twelve years in which to change its mind on woman suffrage. If the Government will not change its mind as a Government—and Mr. Tisdall has only a hint of a tint of an idea that he may change his—why not change Mr. Tisdall and the Government?

—Contributed by Mrs. McGill.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

It was Saturday morning and Benny awakened with a happy consciousness that Daisy did not have to go to school that day.

He was sure they would have lots of fun playing together the whole day long. Benny looked out of the window, and it seemed to him that the sun smiled at him.

The sky was very blue, here and there white clouds travelled leisurely across the sky. Benny thought they were angels, they looked so much like pictures he had seen of angels.

The dew on the grass was glistening in the sunlight, and the Chickadee whistled the tune that he never finishes. The river running near Benny's home reflected the blue of the sky and the fields in the valley below were beautifully green. In the far distance the snow-capped mountains spread their sheltering arms around this peaceful valley.

Big Sister helped to dress Benny and Daisy for breakfast.

The breakfast was over and Daisy begged of mother to allow her to have a tea party in her playhouse.

Mother agreed with pleasure and said that Daisy might ask two little friends. When mother was doing her extra baking for Sunday, she gave Daisy some currant dough. With this Daisy made some currant buns. Then when mother had made some cookie dough she gave some to Daisy and showed her how to roll and cut the cookies.

On the top of each cookie Daisy placed a fat raisin. All the time Benny was near, watching the preparations.

Whilst mother was baking the cookies, Daisy and Benny made the playhouse in readiness for their little guests.

The playhouse was a latticed building, and was built by Wilmour, but who is now away giving his services to the King and Country, that those at home might continue to live under the British flag in peace and safety.

The little building, which was built in the evenings, after a hard day's work in the fields, was a lasting monument to one whose devotion to the little people on the farm, especially Daisy, but who is now away, swallowed up in the ranks of brave thousands of Canadians who were now in England awaiting the call to the battle front.

The little guests arrived on time, if not a little before. After the table and chairs were placed inside the little house, there was no room left to play in it, but there was plenty of room on the lawn, and the children played ball and skipping, but the chief attraction seemed to be the swing. Although they were enjoying themselves greatly, they were not sorry when the bell rang, for their play in the open air had made them very hungry.

Mother had placed the goodies on the table beside Daisy's buns and cookies, and big sister had made some candy.

It was a happy little group that sat around the table in the latticed playhouse. If Wilmour could have seen the happy faces of the children I am sure he would have felt that his labors were well repaid.

The children's homes were some distance across the fields and Daisy and Benny accompanied their guests part of the way home.

On the way home they spoke of the happy time they had, and hoped that some day mother would let them have another tea party.

I am sure mother will.

—M. L.

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LAND ACT

Form No. 11.

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TAKE NOTICE that William P. Marchant of Victoria, B.C., occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

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WILLIAM P. MARCHANT,
Name of Applicant (in full).

December 22, 1915.

J. G. Johnston, Agent.

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Chaucer

A lesson for the Victoria electors from old Chaucer. Do you remember how he spoke of the Priest? The Priest "showed the way to righteousness"—but "first he followed it himself." Do not be content with showing the way to honest, sound political life. Follow the way yourself by voting for Brewster against political corruption.

THE VANCOUVER VOTE

A well-known man in Vancouver said: The Vancouver landslide reminded me of the Bishop who visited an outlying village in his diocese. He found men drunk and fighting, boys in rags gambling, drunken women—and then he met the local curate.

"This village is in an awful state," said the Bishop.

"Yes," said the curate, "the people are walking in darkness—I want you to have a nice, quiet day of hmuiliation and prayer."

"A quiet day," said the Bishop; "a quiet day! No, what you want is an earthquake!"

Yes! and Vancouver had its earthquake on Saturday and the seismic disturbance must extend to Victoria. It is needed there.

Phone Seymour 4223 Mrs. A. CLARK

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STAGE and SCREEN

A Candid Causerie of News and Views on the Week's Plays and Players

(By "YORICK")

AVENUE RE-OPENS WITH "FLORADORA"

Delightful Revival of Famous Musical Comedy attracts Crowded Houses at Opening of Theatrical Season.

I have always regarded "Floradora" as the most fragrant of all theatrical bouquets, revealing all that is best and brightest in real "musical comedy." My old friend, Owen Hall, never wrote anything so humbrous as its book (unless it was in the derivation of his pen-name, as he was always "Owin' all). Nor did that doyen of librettists, Paul Reubens, with the most versatile of composers, Leslie Stuart, ever write anything so sparkling and spirited as the lyrics and music of what has come to be regarded as England's ideal musical comedy. That may seem superlative praise to any who have never seen "Floradora," but with all who have, it is the common verdict.

Since that memorable first night at the Lyric Theatre, London, in July 1899, I have seen some half score of subsequent Floradorean productions and was responsible for the first company that toured England with this most melodious and mirthful of light operas. I only mention this to give authority to the unbiassed opinion that last week's revival of "Floradora" at the Avenue Theatre by F. Stuart Whyte is in point of artistry and entertainment equal to any and superior to most of its predecessors. Mr. Stuart Whyte has built for himself an unique reputation in this country as an artistic producer and successful manager of high-class touring companies. In Vancouver he has for the last five years contributed no small share of our annual attractions with his popular English "Versatiles" company. But with his latest production of the ever fresh and fragrant "Floradora," he has excelled himself. In stage setting and dresses alike he has presented a revival worthy the play. And he has equipped it with a cast as clever and a chorus as captivating as the most captious could desire. The part of Lady Holyrood, made famous by Ada Reeve, loses none of its potent charm in the person of Miss Zara Clinton, in whom "chic" and cleverness are rarely combined. That such a charming comedienne and dancer should have been Mr. Stuart Whyte's lientenant in the actual work of production, shows a versatility of talent exceeding even the vivacity of its display. Sharing with her the histrionic honors is Billy Oswald, an inimitable comedian, whose rendering of Anthony Tweedlepunch (phrenologist, palmist, hypnotist, from the Royal Aquarium, London), is as original as it is redolent in humor. His "stev" comedy scene in Act 2 is a gem of rich but refined mirthmaking, worthy but entirely distinct from that of Chaplin.

In J. V. Barrett-Lennard, Mr. Stuart Whyte has discovered a young English comedian who should "go far" in his profession. Mr. Lennard's performance as the amative proprietor of the perfume and Island of Floradora is a distinctly creative piece of character comedy, cleverly conceived and admirably sustained. That popular English comedian, Harry Hyland, is seen in another "dude" role, to which he brings a subtlety and resourcefulness that makes up in quality what the part lacks in quantity. His interpolated new song, "Private Michael Cassidy, V.C.," is one of the successes of a show, full of famous song hits.

The leading vocal and dramatic role of Dolores (played originally in England by Evie Greene) is splendidly sustained by Miss Lorraine Mitchell, who combines with a superb soprano voice a fine sense of character and a strikingly picturesque and pleasing personality of a true Carmen type. These are given full play in such vocal gems as "The Silver Star of Love" and "Queen of the Philippine Islands," while her acting ability is given further epxression in her duets with Tweedlepunch ("When we are on the Stage") and in "Somebody," sung with Donald Gray as Lord Abercord, whose rich and well-trained baritone is heard to advantage in a most artistic rendition of "The Shade of the Palm." Miss Beatrice Carmen makes an attractive Angela Gilfain, whom it must indeed be easy for Captain Donegal or any other "fellah" to make love to, while her singing of "The Fellow Who Might" makes leap year an unnecessary institution.

The overbearing Mexican overseer, Leandro, is cleverly played by Marc Stone, who is clever enough to give this character point without exaggerating its proportions—thereby revealing an artistic self-effacement as rare as it is pronounced in that other earnest young actor, who plays Cyrus Gilfain. Miss Peggy Lochead and Miss Dore Doreen in two minor parts combine brains with a personal attractiveness that is surely the acme of brunette and blonde beauty, and are supported by a chorus which reflects in voice and vivacity, as in appearance, their unusual refinement and charm.

Miss Pauline Harvey and Mr. Goodwin show promise in other small parts, while the octette, "Tell me, Pretty Maiden," which first made "Floradora" famous, is admirably acted and sung.

Of the twenty or more musical numbers, of which any one would make the success of any modern so-called musical comedy, Lady Holyrood's "Tact" and "I've An Inkling" were given encore after encore, as sung by Miss Zara Clinton, with topical verses that score these comedy hits a home-run at every performance, while the spirited rendering of the beautiful chorus numbers—as indeed the entire musical part of the production—show that in Margaret Marian, Mr. Stuart Whyte has a musical director of marked ability and thoroughness.

The violin solos of Miss Ethel Hendon (one of the company) during the "entracte" not only make the interval a source of unaccustomed pleasure, but introduce to the audience a young "virtuosa" of rare technical and artistic attainments, whose playing alone is worth the price of admission. Both in the "Humoreske" and in Wieniewiski's "Obertasse," Miss Hendon displayed a quality of tone and temper that left her audience like the Fat Boy in Pickwick, greedily "asking for more." The beautiful stage sets in this production of "Floradora" and the work of Edgar Mackie (formerly of Drury Lane Theatre, London), while the costumes both in color scheme and design are of a richness and artistry seldom seen even in the largest of New York "road shows."

Altogether, Stuart Whyte's revival of "Floradora" is the bright spot in all the musical comedies seen this season on the coast.

Here Are the Standardbearers

Complete List of Candidates Thus Far Nominated for Provincial Election.

Below will be found a tabulated list of all the constituencies which have nominated their candidates for the coming provincial parliamentary elections, along with the names of the gentlemen who are to represent their different parties

Constituency.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Labor & Ind. Conservative.
Alberni	H. C. Brewster	J. G. C. Wood	--------
Atlin	Frank Mobley	H. E. Young	--------
Cariboo	J. Yorston	J. A. Fraser	--------
Chilliwack	E. D. Barrow	S. A. Cawley	--------
Cowichan	--------	W. H. Hayward	--------
Columbia	John Buckam	Dr. Taylor	--------
Comox	Hugh Stewart	M. Manson	H. W. Maynard
Cranbrook	Dr. J. H. King	T. D. Caven	--------
Delta	A. D. Patterson	F. J. Mackenzie	--------
Dewdney	John Oliver	W. J. Manson	--------
Esquimalt	--------	R. H. Pooley	--------
Fort George	G. A. Gaskell	G. A. Hamilton	--------
Fernie	A. I. Fisher	W. R. Ross	--------
Greenwood	Dr. C. D. McLean	J. R. Jackson	--------
Grand Forks	J. E. Thompson	E. Miller	--------
Islands	M. B. Jackson	W. W. Foster	--------
Kamloops	F. W. Anderson	J. P. Shaw	--------
Kaslo	John Keen	Neil Mackay	--------
Lillooet	J. B. Bryson	Archie McDonald	--------
Nelson	A. M. Johnson	W. R. Maclean	--------
Nanaimo	--------	A. E. Planta	J. H. Haw'waite
No. Okanagan	Dr. K. McDonald	Price Ellison	Basil Gardom
So. Okanagan	Leslie V. Rogers	Mayor Jones	--------
Newcastle	--------	Dr. Doier	--------
N. Westminster	David Whiteside		
Omineca	A. M. Manson	F. M. Dockrill	--------
Revelstoke	Dr. Sutherland	Hon. T. Taylor	--------
Rossland	W. D. Willson	L. A. Campbell	--------
Richmond	G. G. McGeer	W. J. Baird	--------
Saanich	F. A. Pauline	D. M. Eberts	--------
Similkameen	R. S. Conkling	L. W. Shatford	--------
Skeena	T. D. Pattulo	Wm. Manson	--------
Slocan	Chas. F. Nelson	W. Hunter	--------
No. Vancouver	Mayor Hanes	G. H. Morden.	
So. Vancouver	J. W. Weart	Comm'r Campbell	R. H. Neelands
Trail	Michael Sullivan	Jas. A. Schofield	--------
Vancouver	Ralph Smith	W. J. Bowser	W. R. Trotter
	M. A. Macdonald	C. E. Tisdall	J. W. Wilkinson
	P. Donnelly	A. J. Welsh	J. H. McVety
	Dr. McIntosh	Walter Leek	J. E. Wilton
	J. S. Cowper	A. H. Macgowan	F. A. Hoover
	J. W. deB. Farris	Thos. Duke	F. Welsh
Victoria	H. C. Brewster	Mr. Flumerfelt	J. H. Haw'waite
	John Hart	--------	A. J. Morley
	George Bell	--------	--------
	H. C. Hall	--------	--------
Yale	Joseph Walters	Alex. Lucas	--------

Socialist candidates have been nominated as follows: Newcastle, Parker Williams; Comox, J. A. Macdonald; North Vancouver, W. Bennett; Fort George, John McInnes; Slocan, E. T. Kingsley; Fernie, T. O'Connor; Vancouver, J. Harrington, J. Sidaway, C. Lestor, W. A. Pritchard, J. Kavanagh, W. W. Lefeaux; Victoria, P. Williams. Social Democrats in South Vancouver, Ernest Burns.

"PATIENCE" AT THE AVENUE THIS WEEK

Tomorrow evening the first performance of "Patience" will be given in the Avenue Theatre. Not long ago this happy throng of patriotic workers banded together under the name of the Patriotic Amateur Operatic Society, and their first appearance under this title will be tomorrow night, when they are working under the auspices of the Canadian Patriotic Society. No efforts have been spared by the leaders of the various branches of work occasioned in a prodution of this kind and the result cannot help being an unqualified success. Day in and day out the faithful members have practiced and with no remuneration whatever, they are going to give to the Vancouver music-loving public a comedy brimming over with fun and at the same time carrying with it the music of one of the best known combinations of excellent art, Gilbert-Sullivan.

The choruses are bright and ringing and will resound throughout the house for some of the best talent of Vancouver belong to the cast. The solos are pretty and when taken by the well known principals they will be heard to their very best advantage. The costumes, while being very inexpensive, are dainty, especially in the Grecian dances. The pretty old-time Grecian dresses of the ladies are sure to appeal to all. To have soldiers in a opera at this particular time should induce all to see "Patience," for twenty dragoons with bright military uniforms will show the art of correct marching to the young men who purpose enlisting. The dragoons have special choruses of a military nature, chief among these being "The Soldiers of our King" and "When I first put this unifirm on."

The scenery has been specially painted by the artist who painted the properties for the first staging of "Patience" in the old country several years ago. The opening scene in the garden of Castle Bunthorne, while the second act is played in the woodland glade with a fountain in the foreground where the pretty evening dresses of the ladies and the military aspect of the men will make a striking contrast.

Enough for the players. An admirable orchestra has been obtained, the men of the orchestra of the 121st battalion, New Westminster, having given unsparingly of their services and when the curtain rises they, with the talent they have assisting them, will be a valuable asset to the performances.

Opposition — Kites rise against, not with, the wind. Even a head wind is better than nothing. No man ever worked his voyage in a dead calm.—J. Neal.

PANTAGES THEATRE

With two headliners new to Vancouver vaudeville patrons, the programme in the Pantages Theatre next week promises to be one of the most attractive of the season.

"The Dream Pirates" is a tuneful musical comedy with Viola Wilson and Sammy Wren, supported by a captivating chorus that is sure to please.

Lovers of the melodies from Erin's Isle will be delighted with Michael Emmett, the Irish tenor, and the Irish beauty in "A Glimpse of Ireland."

What! what! a real English comedian is Chris Richards, one of these chappies that create a smile a second.

Melody, mirth and danicng by the Packard Four, The Lai Vars, the dancing whirlwinds, and a first run comedy complete the bill.

Opposition — A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man; it is what he wants and must have to be good for anything. Hardship and Opposition are the native soil of manhood and self-reliance.—W. E. Gladstone.

No Rush At All

An excited looking man burst into the doctor's surgery, where several patients were waiting.

"I say, doctor," he began hurriedly, "I——"

"Pardon me, sir," said the doctor coldly. "It is not your turn."

"But——"

"You must wait," said the man of medicine coldly, as he conducted another patient into his consulting-room.

The caller took a seat near the window, and waited for thirty minutes, with obvious impatience. Then the doctor, having dismissed all his waiting patients, turned to him condescendingly:

"Now, my man, your turn has come. What can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothing special!" was the calm reply. "I only called in to tell you that Farmer James' three cows had broken into your garden, and were smashing everything down. But I see they have been caught again."

* * *

What's That?

A young Russian escaped from his native land and reached Michigan, making the voyage disguised as a sack of potatoes. That chap deserved to be known on this continent by the name of Murphy.

Opposition—A strenuous soul hates cheap success. It is the ardor of the assailant which makes the vigor of the defendant.—Emerson.

NOTABLE BARGAINS IN NEW SUITS FOR SPRING, PRICE ONLY

$25.00

—Right from New York, bought at a sacrifice, to sell at a sacrifice. The styles are splendid, faultlessly tailored, and of excellent materials. Coming just at the opening of the season, as this offer does, when new suits are in big demand, we look to this small line to be sold quickly. The materials are serges, poplins, and gabardines, in black, navy, reseda, fawn and delft, as well as black and white checks. The modes show the popular hip flare, belts and pleats, with trimmings of contrasting color, collars, and fancy buttons. Skirts are in pleated and good wide flare styles. Sizes 16, 18, 36, 38 and 40. You'll need a suit for Spring wear. Choose one of these, there'll not be like bargains offered again this season.

SPECIAL $25.00

New Millinery Arrivals for Spring

Our millinery buyer has just returned from a tour embracing Canadian and American centres, in quest of the latest fashions in that all-important part of Milady's wardrobe. Many of the purchases are already on display and present a most attractive showing. Both small and large hats are featured. The large hats, as a rule, are low, and the smaller ones are very high. Roll sailors, narrow rim sailors with the new high crowns, and tricorns and turbans are destined for much popularity. Many of the small walking hats are on the Empress Eugenie style, with low, round crown and rolled brim. Flowers are particularly popular—fruit and more fruit is used, and ribbons in profusion. But there, why say more? Half an hour spent in our millinery salon will teach you more than a whole page of newspaper talk. May we expect a visit from you shortly? —Second Floor.

The Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER

AVENUE THEATRE

TONIGHT, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 3, 4
Gilbert and Sullivan's Immortal Opera

PATIENCE

50 ARTISTES. ALL VANCOUVER TALENT

PRICES — 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00

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PANTAGES

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WEEK OF MARCH 6

The Dream Pirates

A MELODIOUS CRUISE IN AN OCEAN OF MIRTH

Three times daily, 2.45, 7.15, 9.15
Matinee, 15c; Night, 15c & 25c

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ENGLISH NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS $15

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Two Big "Money-Back" Stores, full of good Spring Wearables for Men

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Correspondence

THE PROVINCIAL BOTANIST—SHALL HE GO?

A Protest from Spences Bridge

Editor CHINOOK:

Dear Sir,—I regret to see by articles in the "World" and "Chinook" that the government is considering the advisability of closing up the Provincial Botanical office on the plea of economy. I think this will be a great mistake and in the end will result in no economy. Surely there are other ways in which the government can economise which will harm the country less than by knocking out a scientific and educational department that is doing much good and is appreciated by possibly thousands within the province, and many outside of it.

I know the educational value of the botanical department is very great, and within the short time it has been in existence, it has enlisted the increasing interest of hundreds of students, school teachers and others from one end of the Province to the other, resulting on the one hand of the acquisition of much reliable and valuable knowledge by them, and on the other hand, of data and collections, etc., of scientific value to the government and people of the country in general. The educational work of the department along the various lines Prof. Davidson has been following is as yet in its infancy, but there are sufficient indications already to show that the work may bear great fruit and in time be a credit as well as a service to the Province. If the work is discontinued now it will be much harder to pick up the threads again, for people always lack confidence in what appears to have no permanency and therefore, also lack interest. Besides, it will tend to hold up any future work along the line to ridicule. Ueople within the Province and others in different parts of the world (especially scientiiic men who are expecting great results from the department) will say "This is a department the B. C. Government attempted a few years ago but they could not afford it. It is not a permanent institution and may be dropped again at any time." But aside from the matter of education, why should this department not be permanent? The cost of its upkeep is very little, and the economic value to the Province ought to be great. If it is not already, it should be presently. The advantage of having a botanical department under a thoroughly trained scientific botanist in an immense country possessing the great vegetal wealth of British Columbia should be evident, as there are so many ways a small scientific department like this might help in the development of the resources of the country. There is no need to enlarge on this here, as the value of the scientific botanist in this connection is realised by so many and the good results obtained in Germany, India, and other countries are well known. Surely the government does not expect the country to stand still or go back, and if it expects to go ahead then the botanical department is required and no doubt will assist in several ways in the development of the country.

To my mind, to close up the botanical office will be but to administer another black eye to the Province, and will do no credit to the intelligence of either the government or the people. Personally, I may say, I have found the botanical department of considerable help in my work. Prof. Davidson has always been most painstaking and obliging in imparting information to myself and to many others I know, and he has examined and identified several hundred specimens of plants, etc., I have collected, which have economic, medicinal and other uses among the native tribes of the Province. In return, I have always given the department all the assistance I could in getting people interested in the work, and in many other ways. I have done this because I had confidence in Prof. Davidson's ability as a scientific botanist, and also as a matter of duty to help this branch of science along.

J. A. TEIT.

RENNIE'S SEEDS

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Censored

(Some of the valentines sent out a few days ago never reached their destination. We here give you a glimpse into the censor's waste basket):

That this is Leap Year I'm aware
But that means nought to me,
The men worth while have gone to war—
The others I can't see.

Henry Ford to the Warring Nations:
Five million men are slain,
Oh, what a mighty horde!
And just to think if they had lived
Each might have bought a Ford!

Col. G. T. Denison to the U. S. —
When I am bid to sing your praise
I imitate the clam,
And to the end of all my days
I'll call you Uncle Sham.

Kaiser Bill to Woodrow—
When this cruel war is over
And I find I am the goat,
I'll perhaps have time to answer
Your last Lusitania note.

Sir Sam to all the world—
What's all this fuss they make about
The contracts for time fuses?
We're going to win the war all right
Me—and the other Hugheses.

* * *

Tips—And a Tip

It has come to light that there is a tipping trust that takes all the tips that foolish folk separate from themselves. When you go into a cafe and leave a quarter under your plate the waitress has to hand it over to the trust and get two cents back. We would deduce from this that the safer way is not to check your hat and coat, but to hang them over the back of your chair.

* * *

A Slip of the Lip

I hear that Florence has broken her engagement with you, old fellow, said Ed.

"Yes," replied Frank.

"Well. I'm certainly sorry," said Ed. "Why did she break it?"

"Merely because I stole a kiss.'

"What!" cried Ed.; "she must be crazy to object to having her fiancee steal a kiss from her."

"Well," explained Frank, "the trouble was I didn't steal it from her."

* * *

"Oh, no," soliloquised Johnny bitterly, "there ain't any favorites in this family! Oh, no! If I bite my finger nails I get a rap over the knuckles, but if the baby eats his whole foot they think it's cute."

Sandy says Bowser is nae Napoleon whatefer

Hoot Mon! Hoo are yae, freens. Wha said Bowser was anither Napoleon? The great sodger, if I can mind richtly, won maist o' his battle, no sae much because o' the superiority o' his forces, nor the fullness o' his money bags, nor because fortune favored him tae ony remarkable degree—but because o' the splendid strategy which often decided the battle afore it wis focht.

An' tae think that Wullie's strategy got sic a severe jolt last Saturday. What wis the majority again? 4160! Gee whiz, Billie, that was an awfu' blunder. What wis wrong wi' the infernal machine whatefer?

I see that Tisdall in referrin' tae the "calamity" on Seturday made the statement that "hard times" an' the desire for oppisishun were the main factors in his defeat.

It wis only last week that this same fellie wis tryin' tae convince his audiences that times were guid, an' wud darn Grits get a majority in the elections in June an'—an'—they decide that it micht be guid business tae keep "their ain fish guts for their ain sea maws." They micht come oot an' say that I'm owre auld for the job, jist as we did wi' Turner—an' me only gallant forty-twa yet."

Hooever, freens, we dinnie need tae concern oorsels very muckle aboot that fellie. There's an' auld sayin', "Every dug has his day," an' while Wullie made a tactical blunder in bringing on a bye-election instead o' haen a general eleckshun—yet dae I admire him for his grit. They say he was yince a Grit for $50.

Hooever, freens, we dinnie need tae fash ooorsels aboot they fellies. Tae say that Tisdall wis defeated on Seturday isnie treatin' the questyin in its proper isignificance, as Wullie said when the P. & G. E. railway wis washed intae the sea yae nicht.

Had Billie been staunin' himsel, the sune be a'richt efter his wudden ships were built.

Wullie, again, laid the blame at the door o' the prohibitionists an' "a wee bitty Dominion Trust." At ony rate, Wullie's guess wis nearest the mark. They certainly gien him quite a wee bit Dominion Trust—an' they're likely tae gie him a hale lot mare afore they're feenished wi' him. In conversashun wi' yae depositor I happen tae ken, he made the statement that he wud mak the smell o' Dominion Trust stink in the Wee Fellie's nostrils afore he wis through wi' it.

Yes, freens, Wullie made a bad break on Seturday. I can jist imagine Dicky, the remittance man, eagerly waitin' the result at his club

"Down the Strand,
That's the land
O' the Midnight Son"

as Vesta Tilley used tae sing, on Seturday nicht.

"Waiter, anither B. & S.," he wud likely say; "for the luv o' Mike——" an' then he wud chuckle tae himsel' while he listened tae the band playin' "It's a long, long wey tae Tipperary."

But I can jist imagine Dicky feelin' kin' o' queer aboot the gills on Sunday mornin' a' the same. It's usually "the mornin' efter" that yae really commence tae think seriously.

"Gee whiz!" he wud maybe say; "it's lookin' kin o' blue; what if they result wud hae been a' the same.

The lead gien by the electors o' Vancoover last Seturday 'll hae faurreachin' results, an' wi' anither dose o' the same stuff at Victoria on Seturday Billie's Business Government 'll sune be in the haunds o' the liquidators—or maybe the prohibitionists. I dinnie ken what waur could happen tae ony man.

The "ranchers" up country who in the past had tae vote for the machine in order tae keep the wolf frae the door while they were "developin' the country," 'll noo be able tae exercise a wee bitty mare freedom in the choice o' the men that'll represent them owre at Victoria.

The feelin' among they fellies has always been bitter agin the government, but it wud hae simply been cuttin' off the bread supply if they had dared vote again the machine in the past.

Yes, freens, British Columby's comin' back again.

Walkin' doon Hastin's Street on Monday forenoon, yae wud almost hae imagined that the Kaiser had been shot or that the Allies had entered Berlin frae the kin' o' jaunty, cheery salutation yae met on every haund.

B. C.'s commencin' tae recover frae her "financial spree," freens, an' it'll no' be long afore we hae the whole measly bunch o' rubber stamps lookin aboot for some ither mugs tae gie them employment.

Yours through the heather,
SANDY MACPHERSON.

MR. A. S. MATTHEW
Manager of the Guardian Casualty and Guarantee Company

The proposed workmen's compensation bill has aroused keen resentment amongst most of the business element throughout the province, and Mr. Matthew has perhaps been more active than any other business man in his opposition to the suggested legislation. His Campaign of education on the platform and in the public press on this absorbing topic has brought him prominently before the public. He is manager of the Guardian Casualty and Guaranty Company, and is handling throufh his company the liability insurance on the employees on some of the most important manufacturing firms in this province. Mr. Matthew, who is a young Scotsman, started his business career in Scotland, and is now one of the leaders in the casualty insurance world, being a very prominent member of the international Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

Opposition — He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. — Edmund Burke.

Oh, Well, it keeps the Money in Circulation, Anyway

First Alderman — Here's a fine-looking street.

Second Alderman — You're right. What's the best thing to do with it?

"Let's have it dug up for a sewer."

"But wouldn't it be proper to pave it first?"

"Of course. I thought you would understand that. Then, after it is paved and a drain put in, we'll have it re-paved."

"All in readiness to be dug up again for the gas pipes? I see you understand the principles of municipal economy. And after we have had it repaved for the second time, then what?"

"Well, then it will be ready for widening. There's nothing I admire so much as system in the care and improvement of our roadways."

* * *

"I have a dog that's thirty inches high."

"That's nothing. I have one that stands over four feet."

* * *

Chucked It Out

Irate Superior: "Dolt! What the * * * do you mean by throwing kit boxes out of the window?"

Pte. Muggins: "Well, sir, the sergeant told me to chuck me chest out—so I chucked it out."

* * *

A Yankee clinched his argument with an Englishman as to the relative size of the Thames and the Mississippi by saying:

"Why, look here, mister, there ain't enough water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi."

* * *

Howell—I owe you a thrashing.

Powell—You will never live to pay your bills.

"Never Touched by Human Hands"

If You Saw Through Our Dairy---

If you saw through our modernly equipped dairy you would readily appreciate our efforts to supply a clean, safe milk—SOU-VAN MILK.

We know the great responsibility that rests on a dairyman and we take elaborate precautions to fight dirt, dust and all forms of impurities. That's just why

your verdict would be for

Sou-Van Milk

Produced from healthy, contented cows—carefully handled at the ranch—carried in clean, scalded cans—rushed to our dairy post haste. Then our work of pasteurizing and clarifying begins, after which the clean, rich Sou-Van Milk is bottled and capped—then delivered to your home. When you receive it you have a safe, long-keeping milk of uniform quality, purity and freshness.

Give Baby Sou-Van Milk—use it in the home. Make enquiries—better still, visit our Sanitary Dairy and see for yourself.

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South Vancouver Milk Co.

29th and Fraser

LEGAL NOTICES

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Three (3), Range Six (6) West, Block Three (3) North, Group One (1), New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

Located the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1915.

February 25, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Three (3), Range Six (6) West, Block Three (3) North, Group One (1), New Westminster District; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

Located the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1915.

February 25, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Three (3), Range Six (6) West, Block Three (3) North, Group One (1), New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

Located the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1915.

February 25, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Twenty-five (25), Range Seven (7) West, Block Four (4) North, Group One (1), New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

Located the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1915.

February 25, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Twenty-five (25), Range Seven (7) West, Block Four (4) North, Group One (1), New Westminster District; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

Located the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1915.

February 25, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN MASON LACEY, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Twenty (seven (27), Range Six (6) West, Block Four (4) North, Group One (1), New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN MASON LACEY.

Located the Sixth day of January, 1916.

March 2nd, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN MASON LACEY, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Twenty-seven (27), Range Six (6) West, Block Four (4) North, Group One (1) New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN MASON LACEY.

Located the Sixth day of January, 1916.

March 2nd, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN MASON LACEY, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the North-West corner of Section Twenty-one (21), Range Six (6) West, Block Four (4) North, Group One (1) New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN MASON LACEY.

Located the Sixth day of January, 1916.

March 2nd, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South-West corner of Section Three (3), Range Six (6) West, Block Three (3) North, Group One (1), New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

Located the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1915.

February 25, 1916.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
RICHMOND

TAKE NOTICE that JOHN MASON LACEY, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas under the following described lands:

Comemncing at a post planted at the South-East corner of Section Fifteen (15), Range Six (6) West, Block Four (4) North, Group One (1) New Westminster District; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

(Signed) JOHN MASON LACEY.

Located the Sixth day of January, 1916.

March 2nd, 1916.