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

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A Good Man Gone

THE HONORABLE RALPH SMITH died a poor man so far as the world's goods are concerned; an exceedingly rich man in that he left the world much better than when he entered it.

¶ At eleven years of age he worked in collieries in the North of England, and from that time on he seems to have followed a straight, honest course. As a young man he helped in the freeing of the coal diggers of England from the tyranny of the coal barons. He improved his mind in his spare moments so that he became quite a leader among the other workmen as a youth. He was industrious and far-seeing and clean-living. And it was only natural that he should select for his wife the talented and useful woman, the story of whose loyalty and assistance to him throughout makes one of the beautiful chapters in the history of this province.

¶ They say it isn't possible for a poor man to go into public life in Canada and remain honest. The record of Ralph Smith seems to prove that this is not the case. He had been in the public life of the Province for twenty years or more, through political successes and defeats. We have heard no one even suggest that any mark can be put against Ralph Smith's name. He was in Ottawa during those booming years in the history of Canada when men made money easy—those years when the west was developing and to make a million was a comparatively easy matter for a politician on the right side of the fence. Through it all Ralph Smith came, head up, looking the whole world in the eye.

¶ Ralph Smith was a wonderful man as a politician, because he held a grip on his followers merely through his kindly, generous manner and his consistent support of the great principles of democracy. Politics sometimes becomes a game where all manner of influences are brought to bear. From the first time that Ralph Smith appeared as a candidate on Vancouver Island, he constantly fought organizations looking oftimes to their own profit rather than the country's good. Through it all, he kept the faith and held his people together. He had no use for what is called machine politics. Though opposed to the patronage system, he recognized that if good work was to be done, men must be given some recognition for time and energy spent in advancing worthy policies. He believed that any supporter of the party who was honest and competent should be given a chance when appointments to public positions were being made. He believed that the goodwill of the party must be kept up in the country's interest. He believed that men in private business favored their friends, when costs and quality were equal. It was only natural, he believed, that this should apply in the management of the business of the country.

¶ In his public life Ralph Smith did not thrust himself to the front. Probably he was too much of a retiring nature. Better if he had boldly pressed forward, perhaps. But he abhorred too much aggressiveness, particularly among young politicians. He believed that men should win their spurs and prove their ability and usefulness; as for himself, he was prepared to go slowly in the good old British way.

¶ Some of Ralph Smith's best friends were opposed to him politically. As an example of this, Vancouver people will remember the reference made to him by the Premier of Canada when he spoke here previous to the bye-election, in which Mr. Smith was a candidate. Sir Robert Borden's kindly words helped much in rolling up for the Minister of Finance the great majority on polling day.

¶ Though he achieved fame in the public life of Canada, it is likely that the real greatness of Ralph Smith rested in the fact that he was first of all a good citizen. His habits were good, his tastes simple. He paid his debts.

¶ He was a regular attendant at church, and at times himself took the pulpit. His cheerfulness, good humor and happy outlook on life went along with his religion. He reared and educated one daughter and four boys, who have grown up to be healthy and industrious people, highly respected and splendid citizens. One of the boys lies in a military hospital in England, suffering from wounds received on the Western Front.

¶ Some idea of the esteem in which the Hon. Ralph Smith was held by British Columbia may be drawn from the fact that upon the announcement of his passing, every newspaper in British Columbia, without regard to political leaning, devoted much space to the expression of the public grief. Municipal bodies, boards of trade and political bodies paid tribute to his memory. At no time in the history of this Province has the death of a prominent citizen aroused such widespread sorrow.

The late Honorable Ralph Smith, Minister of Finance, whose sudden death has shocked the Province of British Columbia

Let A Real Tribute Be Paid To Ralph Smith's Memory

IN choosing a successor to the late Minister of Finance in the City of Vancouver riding, let the Liberals carry themselves in a way honorable to the memory of the leader who has gone.

¶ Let the Old Guard and the Liberal League get together in selecting a number of men to go before a Liberal Convention who are acceptable to both sides.

¶ If a Convention is necessary, let it be brought on in the regular way, representatives of all branches of the party—and the ladies, too—occupying places on the floor of the Convention.

¶ Let the candidate of a united Liberal party be chosen at that Convention, and let all sections benefit from some of the lessons taught in Vancouver during the past few months on "How not to keep the standard of true Liberalism at the masthead."

Carrying the King's Mail Pays J. T. Well

IN Cariboo the Conservative candidate for Federal honors is ex-Captain J. T. Robinson. The "ex" is used advisedly and will be used by the voters of Cariboo more than in a typographical sense when J. T. comes forward on election day.

J. T. Robinson he
A recruiting chap endeavored to be;
But upon due reflection,
At provincial election
J. T. so filled with alarm
That he discarded the King's uniform.

¶ With due apologies to the author of the Bigelow papers, let us proceed to say that the ex-captain has taken on renewed energy since Joe Martin turned his face towards London.

¶ One of the plums enjoyed by the ex-warrior is a splendid mail contract from the Federal Government, which netts him close to $60.00 a day. J. T. carries the mail from Ashcroft out over the rural routes—to Pavilion Mountain, Deadman's Creek, Quesnel and other points. In places it is carried by the P. and G. E., to the great profit of the gentleman who aspires to represent Cariboo in the Commons Chamber at Ottawa.

¶ This contract amounts to $125,000 a year we are informed. It is held by the Inland Express Company, of which J. T. Robinson is the owner.

¶ We are creditably informed that it costs in the neighborhood of $1000 a month to send the mail to all the points served by the Inland Express.

¶ Therefore, though J. T. Robinson will miss the salary paid to him as a safety first recruiting officer, he will be able to amble along someway with the $60.00 a day from his mail contract.

Here's a Man Who Should Be Encouraged

MR. A. G. FERRERA used to have a restaurant round the corner on Robson Street. He served the best food in town and at a reasonable price. He used to put up a bit of cheese with apple pie which caught the fancy of all the boys. This cheese Mr. Ferrera used to make with his own hands.

¶ The restaurant has lately been closed up and Mr. Ferrera is off to the country, back to the land. **He has three acres at Chilliwack and is going in for making cheese. He has made arrangements with Berry and Barrow and Macken, and all the other big men at Chilliwack to get a good supply of fresh milk, and Ferrera is going to lay down the finest cheese in the world in Vancouver at a price which will make the California and English manufacturers very angry.**

¶ Mr. Ferrera knows the cheese business. He has had wide practical experience in Europe and in Canada. During the many years in which he carried on the business of restaurateur in Vancouver, much of the good food served upon his tables was food imported into the Province. Mr. Ferrera is now going to take a hand in the patriotic work of helping along food production within British Columbia. His hundreds of friends in Vancouver will join the editor of the STANDARD in wishing Mr. Ferrera the best of success in his labors in the rich Chilliwack valley.

CHINOOK BREEZES OF INDIGNATION AND INFORMATION

¶ THE EIGHT HOUR DAY and minimum wage for retail clerks, as outlined by Mr. William Dick, is the policy which should be adopted.

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

¶ RE CHINESE SMELTERS in B. C. as per H. H. Stevens: The name "Tyee" is suggestive, but a brief enquiry will disclose the fact that the control is not in the hands of the yellow aliens.

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

¶ "HON A. E. KEMP, who has been recently knighted," says a despatch, "has decided to take the name of Sir Edward Kemp." A hell of a lot of difference that makes.

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¶ THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT recently granted the news distributing service which carries important news such as this a bonus of $50,000.

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

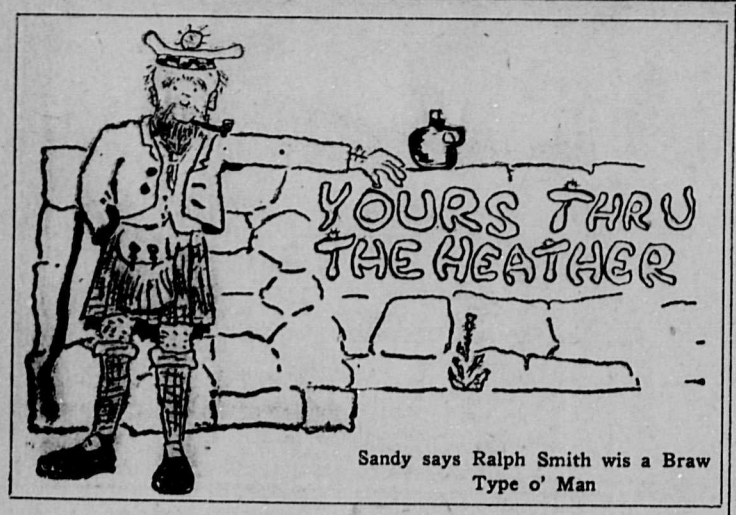
¶ THE ONLY NEWS we get in the Vancouver dailies from Eastern Canada comes over this special wire, which is a monopoly and which like all other Canadian monopolies, unfortunately for this good old Canada, is subsidized by the Government.

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

¶ EVERY TIME YOU SEE a boost in the paper for Sir Edward or Robert Rogers, Roblin, Doc Roche, Lord Beaverdam or any of the recent growth of Canadian political lights, remember that you, the people of British Columbia, pay the telegraph tolls on the message carrying this free advertising.

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

¶ IT SIMPLY AMOUNTS to this; that the press of the West having fallen pretty much into the hands of private corporations having dealings with the government, it is now in order that the government be forced to contribute directly to the sustenance of the subsidized newspaper group.



Sandy says Ralph Smith wis a Braw Type o' Man

Weel freens, it wis only last week that I made the crack in this column that while there micht be some guid politeeshians in Canady, they were almost as scarce as hen's teeth.

* * *

Weel, I want tae qualify that statement a wee bitty—an' I've nae doobt them o' yae that are sae extraordinarily extravagant—despite the government's injunction tae be ekynomical—tae still buy a nickle newspaper, 'll easy jalouse wha I'm gaun tae refer tae.

* * *

Wi' the passin' o' Ralph Smith, Vancouver, an British Columby, aye, an' the whole o' Canady has lost wan o' its best citizens an' wan o' its maist respected public men.

* * *

Wi' the possible exception o' Brewster himsel, I dinnie think there wis a mare popular man in the newly-formed cabinet than the late Minister o' Finance.

* * *

Of course there's various kinds o' popularity. There's a big wheen o' folk who are described as bein' popular, on accoont o' the power they possess tae mak the ither fellie "bite the earth" if they dinnie keep up the shoutin'.

* * *

Ithers again, have popularity thrust upon them because o' some political appintment, or because they were born wi' a silver spoon in their mooth, or maybe because o' their moneybags.

* * *

Ralph, again, wis the type o' fellie that wud seem tae be born popular, an' couldnie be onything else if he tried. His geniality an' herty handshake, an' hertier lauch wis sufficient tae mak a fellie feel "at hame" on first acquaintance.

* * *

There wis nane o' yaer studied postures, nane o' yaer staundoffish "dignity," nae pride (yae ken what kin' I mean), nae attempt tae cultivate popularity through "hot air" utterances an claptrap nothin's—Ralph's nature wis foreign tae that kin' o' thing.

* * *

In the days afore the Bowser rout Ralph wis never happier than when he wis wan o' the audience at a meetin' which had for its object the airin' o' some genuine grievance, the advancement o' the principles o' democracy, or the cleanin' up o' corruption an' rotten government.

* * *

In a movement in which I had a wee bitty peculiar interest mysel, an' which held a wheen meetin's a year or so back, I used tae note Ralph's presence among the audience. As the various speakers brocht their main pints afore the audience, an' rammed hame their facts, the genial face o' the late minister wud burst forth in a wreath o' smiles an' a vigorous handclap wud denote the pleasure he had in helpin' tae pit things richt.

* * *

Oftentimes at they meetin's—they were in connection wi' the Dominyin Trust robbery — I kent fine Ralph could hae "set the heather on fire" had the committee asked him tae address the audience—an' I'm sure he wudnie hae faltered in gien soond advice had he been requested.

* * *

But Ralph wis never yin tae "push himsel forrit." I doobt I'll hae tae qualify mysel here again. Yae ken, freens, there's twa or three brands o' ambeetion. I hae nae quarrel wi' the man o' pairts an' capacity an' sterlin' honesty in his laudable attempt tae pit them at the service o' the community. But, as yae ken, yersels, freens, there's some fellies wi' a "bee in their bannet," an' naethin' but wud unnerneath it who wud shouther an' elby their wey intae positions for which they are totally unfit. A wee bit gift o' the gab combined wi' an unlimited amount o' damned impidence are their only qualifications.

* * *

Ralph wis yin o' the auld schule o' politeeshians, wi' the up-tae-date ideas. If there's ony man I could compare him wi' it wud be in the late lamented (but very much misunderstood in these war days) James Keir Hardie.

* * *

The same open face, the same sparklin' eyes, the same honest voice, the same dour determination tae see richt uppermaist, the same tone o' sincerity in the spoken word—besides the same hamely, herty guid fellieship that pervaded the company they happened tae be members o'.

* * *

The auld country lost wan o' its best sons when Keir Hardie deid, an' Canady bemoans Smith in nae less degree.

* * *

His appintment as Minister o' Finance in Brewster's cabinet wis voted as perhaps the best appintment that had ever been made tae that office. In the deplorable state British Columby found hersel at the termination o' the Bowser-McBride regime, the questyin supreme above a' wis hoo British Columby wis gaun tae pull hersel oot the financial morass.

* * *

Ralph's dathe within a few months o' his appintment is a token o' the wey he went aboot his allotted task. Too big a man tae think he "kent it a'," Ralph wis only too anxious tae consult an' tak advice frae ithers that he knew were qualified tae assist. But for his untimely dathe I'm sure the forthcoming session o' the provincial legislature wud hae seen the dawn o' a new era in the financial problem o' British Columby.

* * *

Afore I feenish, I wud jist like tae add a word in token o' esteem an' offer my sincerest condolences tae his grief-stricken wife.

* * *

Mrs. Ralph Smith disnie need ony introduction tae Vancouver folk. In fact it wud be an extremely wise man that could say which o' the twa—man or wife—wis the maist popular. The auld sayin' that "he wis born for her an' her for him" wis truly appropriate in the case o' Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith.

* * *

Maybe yaell min' o' that meetin' in Nanaimo no' very long ago, when a heckler interrupted Mrs. Smith durin' a speech an' asked her if she endorsed certain statements, alleged tae have been made by her husband on the prohibeeshion questyin. Disclaimin' ony knowledge o' the alleged statements, Mrs. Smith completely obliterated the questioner when she remarked "that she had yet to know when it was necessary to apologise for Ralph Smith tae onybody." There's a lot mare than even britherly love in a statement o' that nature. Gee whiz, I wudnie like tae hae been that questyiner. I wish it had been Bowser.

* * *

Naw, freens, the only fault I can fin' wi' Ralph—an' it's a serious thing in a' consequence—wis the fact that he wis born sooth o' the Tweed an' wis therefore a bally Henglishman an' a fellie-countryman o' Shakespeare—an'—an' Felix Penne, an' ither sic like mortals.

Yours through the heather,

SANDY MACPHERSON.

PHONE: SEY. 900
MacDONALD & HAY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
1012 Standard Bank Bldg.
Vancouver, B.C.

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

Love of Home Brings New Civilization

Yvette Guilbert's Dream of the Highest Usefulness Is to Teach American Girls the Life Philosophy of the Frenchwoman—That Great Happiness and Great Art Alike Spring from the Completely Realized Home :: :: By Mary Fanton Roberts

Mme. Yvette Guilbert is a born home-maker. She believes that women should be taught to sing; that they should be taught housework at the same time that they are taught to sing; that they should be taught to cook at the same time they are taught the art and history of their country. She does not believe that it is beneath the dignity of a woman to work in the fields, to take care of her own children, to take care of her husband, at the same time that she makes herself charming, a delightful companion and an interested, appreciative lover of art.

She agrees with Rodin that "work must be the foundation of every kind of education that matters"; that the rich young girl is not well educated if she does not know how to work, and that the poor young girl is likely to be a failure unless she be a good housekeeper. But she would not be satisfied for a moment with anyone who regarded housework as drudgery.

In a recent talk to a group of young girls, Mme. Guilbert said:

"It is not enough that you work, that you know how to cook and sew and make your own charming garden—you must like to do it. All daily, useful, happy occupations should have in them also the element of happiness. I like that my own life is always amusing and no one knows more about work than I do. But work is never dull; it cannot be dull if you understand its importance. I shall always work, all my life. If some day I may no longer sing, then I shall knit or sew or work in my garden; and I shall knit and sew and work with great delight and I shall find these occupations always happy ones, full of amusement."

Mme. Guilbert says these things as a practical worker. She knows how to do all the essential, delightful home-making things herself, and she knows how to teach others to do them. Whenever she has had a spare moment in her busy life, she had at once made herself a teacher.

"In Paris, before the war," Mme. Guilbert said, "I had a little school of manners for poor children. I did not tell them very much about books, although I should have enjoyed doing so, but I gave them an education in humanity. I taught them how to be happy, to work, to find life amusing, to help their mothers and sisters, to love work and enjoy the world, and these children were so happy in our little school, they enjoyed so much learning courtesy, and housework and gentleness that they were quite sad when the vacation time came, and they went sorrowfully away to other kinds of work and play.

"I believe we shall have a new kind of civilization when our young girls learn to do housekeeping and home-making, and love to do it. I don't like the way here in America you separate work from play. Some girls must do all the work, some all the play, and I am sure that those who do the work are the most fortunate.

"I believe that every detail in the making of a home can be made perfectly delightful to young people. There is great amusement and great happiness in making a home, in knowing how to make it. Every girl should know how to do all the things that make a home charming, and she should find happiness and amusement in doing them.

"She should be trained to create about her les petits luxes de la vie—dancing, sewing, declamation, knitting, dressmaking, to make a lamp shade if she chooses, or her own hat, her own dress, her children's clothes; nursing, that her baby may always be in health; interior decorating, that her house may be elegant; singing, that she may be gay; the other arts as she may incline to them; cooking, that comfort may come to her family.

"And through all these things she will be bound to gain a knowledge of life, of humanity, and if she is taught aright she will one day enjoy the creation of her own home, and if she is happy she will be amused. And so you see what a perfect circle my theory makes—through work to amusement and by way of amusement back to work.

"My life has been led just along these lines. I believe I have had everything in it — happiness, sorrow, success, love, fortune, a capacity for work, a capacity for amusement, and out of it all I have learned that to be happy one must solve the problem of love, health and labor. An education should revolve around these three great problems as the pivot; for the sum total of feminine effort should be the completely realized home. A woman without humanity cannot create a home, and a woman with it can solve all the other problems of life as they are presented to her.

"It seems very terrible to me that in America we cannot associate charm of manner, pretty clothes, delightful companionship — and housework. I believe they are absolutely compatible.

"In France all our young girls like pretty clothes. They should like them. All young people should want to be pretty and charming, but it is just as essential to want pretty homes and to want to know how to make them pretty and charming. Joy and beauty help to make life amusing, but if you center your attention in life on them, existence will be terribly incomplete.

"What every young girl should want and is entitled to is a beautifully rounded existence. She should want to know—in time—all things; experience all emotions; she should know how to suffer bravely and rejoice gayly. She should have a gay youth, and prepare herself for an intelligent middle age, and a satisfied old age that comes with realized achievements.

"In my own country a woman desires to live with her children, to know them well; she wants to see their natures unfold; she wants to be their teacher, their helper. Thus French mothers become very intimate with their children.

"I believe that there can be no great progress in civilization unless young people are taught to recognise the responsibility as well as the joy of life, and this, I believe, makes for a greater art as well as a greater comfort.

"If I could ever have the opportunity of establishing a school, I should want to teach 'my children' so that each one would become a benefit to the world. I should help them to want great home beauty, to want to bring into their homes joy and culture and loveliness. I should want them to sing in this school, and dance, to declaim, to sew, to meet their friends. I should prepare them for the fullest realization of what home life can be.

"I should want children and young girls and young women, all people who are interested in the work of home-making and the full amusement of it.

"And young men, they may come, too, because they must contribute to home life. I think I like special evenings for young men to come and talk to me, though I should really talk to them.

"And then the young married women would come on other evenings, and I would talk of the wonderful opportunities life holds for them.

"It would all be, I think, just a school for home-making, for happiness, but through this school all things that are beautiful and kind and wholesome would be found, and we should all be immensely gay because work is not possible without happiness.

"This happiness cannot be given to young people. The richest father, the most devoted mother, cannot give the 'real future home' to their daughters; it must be born in the spirit of the young people themselves. And the greatness of your nation must depend upon the kind of home each young American woman creates for herself.

"I believe that this new civilisation that we have in mind will come just as soon as American youth really want beauty in all the details of their lives, and if they want this they must prepare themselves for it. They must be educated for successful home-makers, and your progress as a nation must be in exact ratio to the value of the home each young American woman is capable of creating for herself and her family.

"For instance, in my own work I could not be satisfied just to sing some pretty songs to some kind friends. I want to feel that through my art I am contributing to the civilization of the world. I like to feel that I am like the ancient troubadour who wanders from one land to another instilling into each nation the love and respect for its own art by celebrating in songs the manifold beauties of universal art.

"It is in the songs of France that the entire national history is to be found, the history of her soil, her heroism, her brain, her heart—the apoeosis, in short, of a race that exhibits the reserve of serious and courteous strength, which can crown life with roses or bow to death with grace."

Mme. Guilbert, in talking either with young people or with old, gives one immediately the impression of an immensely capable woman. You feel that whatever emergency should come into her life she would meet it deftly, courageously and with great interest; that she would be the good housekeeper, the maker of bread, the designer of comfortable clothes, that children in her house would never lack for education, or for sympathy; her husband for understanding and companionship. She has, unconsciously perhaps, developed within herself those very qualities necessary for the new civilization which she is so eager that the young people of the world should have.

I cannot imagine any situation in a home that she could not master. She has had the all-round training, the experience that makes the complete woman. I am sure that she would never for one moment consent to a mere life of drudgery; for she believes that singing, art, delightful manners, happy social intercourse, home-making, and when one speaks of her as an ideal home-maker, it is never with the sordid side of life in mind.

It is an anomaly from her point of view—an absolute wrong—that there should be a sordid side to home-making. With the intelligence of the young people in America today, the kind of education given them, the willingness of the parents to allow them to develop along lines, home-making should become the supreme achievement of youth.

It has been said that the French woman is the super-woman, the woman of the greatest mental, physical and spiritual development, and the more one listens to Mme. Guilbert talk, the more often one hears her songs, the more completely one realizes that art cannot be separated from humanity and that only the most completely developed human being can express the greatest art.

And we agree with Yvette Guilbert when she says that art is deeply entangled in the right kind of home life.

LEGAL NOTICES

TIMBER SALE X 850

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 28th day of February, 1917, for the purchase of Licence X 850, to cut 416,000 feet of Douglas Fir and 250,000 feet of Cedar on an area situated on Jervis Inlet, adjoining Lot 2308, N. W. D.

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

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

SUMMERS AND FORD, LIMITED

TAKE NOTICE of the intention of Summers and Ford Limited to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the change of name of the Company to R. S. Ford Company Limited.

Dated at Vancouver this 11th day of January, 1917.

A. O. ROBINSON, Secretary.
Mercantile Building, Vancouver, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after the first appearance of this Notice the Canadian Transport and Adjustment Company, Limited, intends to apply under Section 18 of the Companies' Act to change the present name of the Company to "Pony Express Company, Limited."

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of January, A.D., 1917.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT AND ADJUSTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF Application No. 31236 'I'

— and —

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

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

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

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

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

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar.

To James A. Grant.

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT
(Sections 36 and 134)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar.

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

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT.
(Sections 36 and 134.)

Re Application No. 31047 "I."

TAKE NOTICE that application has been made to register George Gordon Bushby as owner under a Tax Sale Deed from Collector of Corporation of District of South Vancouver, bearing date the 31st day of October, 1916, of ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Municipality of South Vancouver, more particularly known and described as Lot eleven (11), Block five (5), North-East quarter of District Lot Three Hundred and thirty-six (336), Map 2484.

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within 45 days from the date of the service of this notice (which may be effected by publication in five weekly issues of the South Vancouver "Standard"), and your attention is called to section 36 of the "Land Registry Act" with amendments, and to the following extract therefrom:—"and in default of a caveat or certificate of lis pendens filed before the registration as owner of the person entitled under such tax sale, all persons so served with notice, . . . and those claiming through or under them, and all persons claiming any interest in the land by virtue of any unregistered instrument, and all persons claiming any interest in the land by descent whose title is not registered under the provisions of this Act, shall be for ever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the land so sold for taxes, and the Registrar shall register the person entitled under such tax sale as owner of the land so sold for taxes."

AND WHEREAS application has been made for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above-mentioned lands, in the name of George Gordon Bushby.

AND WHEREAS on investigating the title it appears that prior to the 28th day of July, 1915 (the date on which the said lands were sold for overdue taxes), you were the assessed owner thereof.

FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that at the same time I shall effect registration in pursuance of such application and issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the said lands in the name of George Gordon Bushby, unless you take and prosecute the proper proceedings to establish your claim, if any, to the said lands, or to prevent such proposed action on my part.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C., this 8th day of January, A.D., 1917.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar of Titles.

To (Mrs.) Rosie Huntinger.

The date of the first publication of this notice is January 20, 1917.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF COAST

TAKE NOTICE that George Selby B. Perry, of Vancouver, newspaperman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of a small creek on the south shore of Hecate Island about one mile from the south-west angle of that island, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, to the point of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

DATED November 9, 1916.

GEORGE SELBY B. PERRY.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF COAST

TAKE NOTICE that George Selby B. Perry, of Vancouver, newspaperman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of a small creek on the south shore of Hecate Island, about one mile from the south-west angle of that island, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, to the point of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

DATED November 9, 1916.

GEORGE SELBY B. PERRY.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF COAST

TAKE NOTICE that George Selby B. Perry, of Vancouver, newspaperman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile north of the mouth of a small creek on the south shore of Hecate Island, about one mile from the south-west angle of that island, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, to the point of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

DATED November 9, 1916.

GEORGE SELBY B. PERRY.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF COAST

TAKE NOTICE that George Selby B. Perry, of Vancouver, newspaperman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Hecate Island, south of a small bay, thence east eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains to the point of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

DATED November 9, 1916.

GEORGE SELBY B. PERRY.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF COAST

TAKE NOTICE that George Selby B. Perry, of Vancouver, newspaperman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile east of a post planted on the west shore of Hecate Island, south of a small bay, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the point of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

DATED November 9, 1916.

GEORGE SELBY B. PERRY.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF COAST

TAKE NOTICE that George Selby B. Perry, of Vancouver, newspaperman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Hecate Island, south of a small bay, thence east eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, to the place of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

DATED November 9, 1916.

GEORGE SELBY B. PERRY.

SOCIETY

Mr. B. Brynildsen, owner of the Bella Coola Courier, is a visitor in the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Smith have gone over to Victoria to spend a short holiday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Danzis, of Oakland, California, are visiting the coast cities.

* * *

Mrs. Heaton and family, of Lorbutte, Alta., are visiting the coast cities.

* * *

Mrs. E. C. Knight has left to spend several weeks visiting with friends in Portland.

* * *

Mr. J. J. Cohn, of San Francisco, is visiting friends in Vancouver and other coast cities.

* * *

Mr. William Mack, who spent the past three weeks in Enderby, has returned to the city.

* * *

Mrs. Harry A. Sayers and Miss E. La Belle are amongst the Vancouver visitors in Victoria.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hay have arrived from Meyronne, Sask., to visit with friends at the coast.

* * *

Miss Leek has gone down to Seattle to spend a few weeks there. She accompanied Miss Eardley, who has been her guest.

* * *

Miss Monica Livingstone is spending a few days in Victoria, where she is the guest of Mrs. Jim Ponton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gillespie have left for southern California and expect to spend the next three months there.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bloom, who have been spending the past month visiting in Vancouver, have returned to their home in Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. George E. Macdonald, who left for the south several weeks ago, is still staying in Paso Robles, and is very much improved in health.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Hale and her little daughter, Miss Dottie Hale, of New Westminster, spent the week-end in the city visiting with friends.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Drummond, of Montreal, has accepted the appointment of honorary secretary of Queen Mary's needlework Guild for Canada.

* * *

Friends of Mr. W. H. Steeves will be pleased to learn that he is home again convalescing after undergoing an operation at the general hospital.

* * *

Mr. F. L. Budlong, Mr. R. H. MacCauley, Mr. Dan Weyland, Mr. A. W. Fox and Mr. A. Freeborn, of Vancouver, are visitors in this city for a few days.

* * *

Miss Esther Cleveland, who is working among the French blind soldiers in Paris, was recently allowed to go as far as the firing line on the Somme.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Johnson, who have been spending the past six weeks in southern California, have returned to the city and are again at Glencoe Lodge.

* * *

Mrs. Fred. Buscombe, who has been spending several months in England, returned home on Saturday. Mr. Buscombe is remaining a few weeks longer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lampson, of Calgary, who have been spending some days in the city, have left for California, where they will spend some months.

* * *

Friends of Mrs. George Black will be interested to learn that she has arrived safely in England, having accompanied her husband, Capt. George Black, overseas.

* * *

The Woman's Canadian Club musical which was announced to take place at Glencoe Lodge this week has been postponed owing to the death of Hon. Ralph Smith.

* * *

His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, went to Montreal the middle of last week to deliver an address inaugurating the Patriotic and Red Cross funds campaign.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dan MacLeod, of Calgary, have left on their way to the coast to spend a few days before leaving for Honolulu, where they will spend the balance of the winter.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Red Cross society will be held at the school board rooms tonight at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. Charles William Elderkin, formerly of Vancouver, announces the engagement of his daughter, Eleanor Cleveland, to Dr. Vaughan E. Black, of Moose Jaw. Marriage to take place March 28, at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia.

* * *

Mr. J. E. Durrin and Mrs. Durrin and Mrs. B. Tate, of Melfort, Sask., are spending a short vacation visiting Victoria and Vancouver. Before returning east they intend spending a short time in San Francisco and other southern points.

* * *

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire entertained at dinner recently, when those who had the honor of being present were: Sir Sam and Lady Hughes, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Miss Eileen Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boville, Hon. and Mrs. N. A. Belcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Loring Christie.

* * *

A meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary, 158th Battalion, was held on Monday afternoon. The auxiliary has decided to provide two beds for the new military hospital. It was decided to hold a whist drive and dance in Cotillion Hall for the purpose of raising funds, and members of the auxiliary are asked to attend the meeting called for Saturday afternoon next in the drill hall at 3 o'clock when the tickets will be given out.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Burrard Chapter, I. O. D. E., took place this week in the board room, 1901 Standard Bank building, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. J. W. Weart; first vice-regent, Mrs. Harry McDowell; second vice-regent, Mrs. A. H. McNeill; secretary, Mrs. Cayley; treasurer, Miss Stretch; standard bearer, Mrs. Hayward; echoes secretary, Mrs. Charles Macdonald; educational secretary, Mrs. B. C. Grant.

* * *

Under the direction of Mrs. Harold, of 1245 Eighth Avenue East, a splendid programme was given to the soldiers at Hastings Park this week. The hall was filled with a very appreciative audience. The following artistes took part: Miss W. Harold, Pte. Towers, of the 231st Battalion, Miss Mary Noble, Mr. Young, Mr. Geo. Morton, Corporal Burnett of the 231st, tableau by Miss Isdale and pupils. Miss Isdale and her company of little artistes completely captivated the boys, who repeatedly encored the performers, and were loud in their praises of the young people who so splendidly represented Britain and her allies in the present conflict.

* * *

The committee in charge of the drawing for Lady Tupper's limousine car have made final distribution of the funds in hand. The total amount payment of expenses and refunds left from the sale of tickets after made to ticket holders (in accordance with the conditions endorsed on each ticket) was $1,014.83. This sum was divided between the Red Cross society, the B. C. Aviation school, the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and Lady Tupper's fund for the maintenance of the graves and graveyards of returned soldiers, these being the objects specified by Lady Tupper in making the gift of the car. The limousine is now to be disposed of by Lady Tupper for the last-named object.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the West End W. C. T. U. took place on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Dorrell, 1362 Burrard Street. Plans were brought up for asking the ministers to set one day a year for the observance of the Sabbath Observance Act. Mrs. E. E. Crandall was appointed to act as delegate to represent the West End W. C. T. U. at the meeting of the Local Council of Women to be held in Victoria at the end of the month. It was decided that the action be endorsed of appointing a lady judge in the Juvenile Court, and recommended that the name of Mrs. Jas. H. MacGill be mentioned in that capacity. A very pleasant parliamentary drill was conducted by Mrs. Reekie. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Lady Maud and Lady Blanche Cavendish will leave at the end of the week for Montreal, where they will spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cook. On Tuesday they will go on to St. Agathe to visit for the remainder of the week with Mr. and Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon.

Tempting Staple Offers

PRICES IN MANY INSTANCES BELOW PRESENT WHOLESALE COST

FINE WHITE NAINSOOKS

Extra fine quality, 36 inches wide, for ladies' and children's fine underwear, nightgowns, etc. Per yard .....20c, 25c, 30c and 35c
42 inches wide, per yard .....25c, 30c and 35c

HORROCKSES MADAPOLAM

One of our most popular lines for fine underwear, 42 inches wide, fine sheer light weight, launders beautifully, per yard..25c, 30c and 35c

WHITE INDIA LAWN MUSLIN

This material has fine linen finish, 32 inches wide — for underwear, dresses, waists, etc. Per yard .....20c, 25c and 35c

WHITE PERSIAN LAWN

Extra fine sheer muslin, closely resembles handkerchief linen—for dainty dresses, waists and underwear, 30 inches wide, yard .....30c, 40c and 50c

WHITE ROBE MUSLIN

White Robe Muslin is used extensively for ladies' and children's dresses, washes exceptionally well—extra wide width, 48 inches. Per yard .....30c, 40c and 50c

FINE WHITE COTTONS

These are good firm quality, finished without dressing—full 36 inches in width—strong and durable for general household purposes. Per yard .....12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c

FINE WHITE CAMBRIC

New firm weave, with good smooth surface, for nightgowns, underwear, etc. 36 inches wide. Per yard .....18c, 20c and 25c

WHITE INDIAN HEAD

Indian Head is used for a variety of purposes—nurses' aprons, middy blouses, dresses, etc. Good, strong, heavy round thread, with nice linen finish.
36 inches wide, per yard .....25c 45 inches wide, per yard 35c

BOXED MADAPOLAM

These dainty white fabrics are put up in boxes of ten yards — used for fine summer underwear. Very special, per box $1.98

HEMMED SHEETS

We are showing wonderful bargains in ready hemmed sheets, made of full bleached sheeting of good strong durable quality—nicely hemmed. Per pair.....$1.59, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75

HORROCKSES HEMSTITCHED SHEETS

Good range of Horrockses sheets with nicely hemstitched ends—made of heavy round thread sheeting—very strong and durable. Per pair .....$3.50 up to $6.00

HEMMED PILLOW SLIPS

They are made of heavy full bleached cotton, strong and durable, with nicely hemmed ends.
Per pair .....25c, 35c and 50c

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

GRANVILLE AND GEORGIA STREET

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

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

An Exceptionally Fine Showing of New Dress Skirts

THE WOMAN who anticipates making such a purchase will find unusual choice in this splendid showing on the second floor. Included are serges, satins, stripe, check and plain silks, embracing many in taffeta. The styles are varied and all of them accentuate the most correct spring fashions. There is a complete range of sizes and prices are from $8.50 to $25.00.

We also have a good collection of serge and taffeta skirts, specially designed for stout women.

Serviceable Umbrellas for Women at $1.25

THESE UMBRELLAS are provided with a thoroughly rainproof cotton covering, are made with strong steel frames and have dark colored stra ight handles. They are specially good value at the price. $1.25 each.

575 GRANVILLE ST. Phone Sey. 3540

Forty Thousand Investors Hold Canadian Pacific Stock

Canadian Holders Now Total 6,531, a Gain of 161 Per Cent. in Five Years—United States Acquired More Shares Last Year—Statement Furnished by Baron Shaughnessy.

Canadian Pacific Railway.	January, 1911.	June, 1913.	August, 1915.	October, 1916.
Total number of common stockholders—				
In all countries	24,000	27,000	40,468	40,287
In Canada	2,500	3,400	5,138	6,531
Percentage of common stockholders in—				
Great Britain	65%	60%	62.88%	49.25%
Canada	10.41%	12.58%	13.64%	15.13%
United States	9.59%	10.42%	10.39%	22.13%
Germany	10%	10%	5.33%	5.34%
France	5%	5%	5.63%	5.89%
Other countries	....	2%	2.13%	2.33%

How the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway is held has always been an interesting study. During the past few years there has been considerable change in the grouping of the holdings. Baron Shaughnessy, president of the railroad company, has on various occasions furnished *The Monetary Times* with figures showing in what countries the stock is held and to what extent, and also an analysis of the shareholders' list as it stood on October 1st, 1916. This is compared with previous analyses in the above table.

It must be borne in mind, in analyzing the figures that the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been increased several times during the period under review as follows: In November, 1909, when $30,000,000 of additional stock was allotted at 125, the amount of stock outstanding was $180,000,000. That would be the amount of stock held by the 24,000 shareholders in January, 1911. A further block of $18,000,000 was allotted in January, 1912, at 150; $2,000,000 was sold during 1912 at a premium of $2,860,831.80; and $60,000,000 was allotted at 175 in January, 1913. In June, 1913, August 1915, and at the present time, therefore, the full $260,000,000 of stock has been issued.

In a little more than four years the number of shareholders had increased 24,468, or over 51 per cent. Last year there was a small decrease in the number. In the past few years a remarkable change has occurred in the number of holders. Whereas three years ago there were 27,000 holders of the common stock, there were in 1915 40,468, an increase of 13,468, or 49 per cent. Last year, the number dropped to 40,287, but still a good record. These figures seem to indicate that the so-called small investor has been in the market during the past three years getting Canadian Pacific Railway stock, the large holdings having been sold to some extent and picked up by small investors. The increase in the number of holders was probably made to a large degree during the latter part of 1915, by those who had faith in the strength of the company and the maintenance of the 10 per cent. dividend. This faith was rewarded. The number of Canadian holders has increased over 161 per cent. in the last four years, and now stands at 6,531. This is an excellent showing for a country which has done more borrowing than investing.

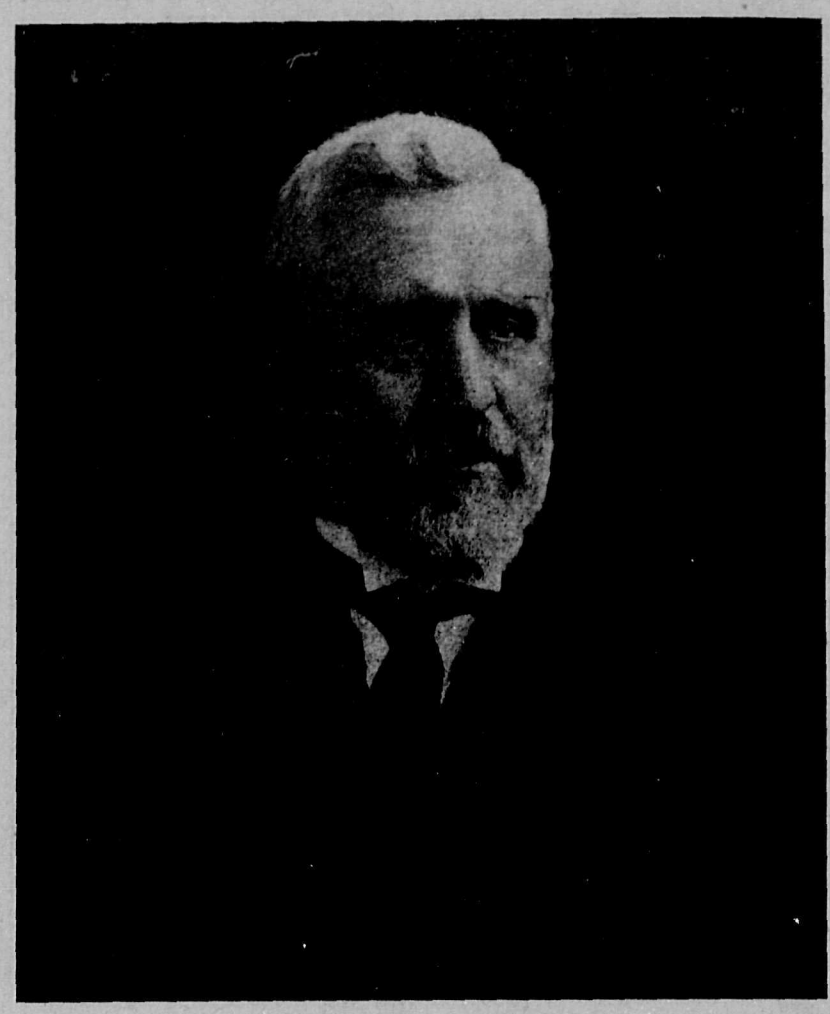
The number of holders in Great Britain in 1915 was larger than two years previously, but smaller than in 1911. Great Britain probably sold to the United States last year. The French and German holdings have dropped considerably. The volume of shares held by United States investors is not very large, only 10.39 per cent. in 1915, a record which was beaten by Canada, which then held 13.64 per cent. of the total. The United States total has been increased most likely by purchases last year from Great Britain.

The figures in regard to Germany are of unusual interest. In January 1911, and June, 1913, German holdings were 10 per cent. This figure has been reduced now to 5.34 per cent.

¶ For PRINTING — THE STANDARD — Sey. 470 ¶

A settler's house in British Columbia—Oliver's policy is to dot the valleys with these homes

British Columbia bacon for British Columbians would be a good slogan



HON. JOHN OLIVER
British Columbia's Minister of Food Production

The Australian Ranch in Cariboo is a valuable and productive property

Prize Milker bred in B. C. We must produce our own milk, butter and cheese

Happenings of the Week

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Owing to the sudden death of his Minister of Finance, Premier Brewster announces that the legislature will not open until March 1. The date for the opening was February 22.

* * *

The Brewster Cabinet plans to bring in a bill to reduce the indemnities paid ministers and members at the opening of the legislature. This is stated in a recent despatch to a Vancouver paper from Victoria. It is likely that Moses B. Cotsworth will press upon the members of the house the great need of reducing mileage expenses as at present allowed.

* * *

Recently a delegation from Sunnyside, B. C., headed by Mr. Frank Lancaster, waited upon the Hon. John Oliver, urging upon him the necessity of road and bridge improvement in the district, and requesting that the government should assist settlers in the clearing of at least two acres of land on each holding in the valley. The delegation met the minister at the house of Mr. Alexander Latta and were well satisfied with the interview.

* * *

Sunnyside is the farming community adjoining the new city of Ioco, which is located on the North shore of Burrard Inlet.

* * *

The British Columbia fruit growers wish to have the Chinese temporarily allowed free entry to Canada. It is hardly likely that the government will encourage the fruit growers. The labor problem in the orchard districts of British Columbia is growing more serious.

* * *

The TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, the official organ of the International Typographical Union of North America, in its January number, contains the following regarding the premier of British Columbia:

"H. W. (should be H. C.)—Brewster, who worked as make-up on the Boston HERALD from 1892 to 1897, and finally drifted to British Columbia, after varied experiences, has been appointed Premier in the Cabinet and President of the Council of the Province of British Columbia. He was widely known here as a sincere friend and promoter of everything that tended to help the laboring man's cause, and we wish him success in his new position."

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Vancouver board of trade a letter was read from Dominion Minister of Finance White, asking the board to use its influence on people generally the value of thrift during the strenuous times and especially the wisdom of investing their savings in war certificates. Mr. E. H. Beasley expressed the opinion that such pusillanimous Sunday school appeals made people sick. "We are here to see the Empire through," remarked Mr. Beasley, "and if the government tells us what it wants us to do we will do it."

"If you go that far they probably will say to give all the money you have got," interpolated President Thompson.

"Very well, we will do that, too," said Mr. Beasley.

This matter as well as a letter from the Victoria board of trade regarding governmental provision for men returned from the war in the way of opening up mining, fishing, ship building and other industries was referred to the mining and trade and commerce committees, to report at the next meeting of the board.

* * *

Fatalities in the coal mines of the province during 1916 totalled 28, compared with 52 in the preceding 12 months, according to the report issued by the mines department.

* * *

The Branch Ranch Mining Co. Ltd., with a capital of $100,000 has been incorporated to handle properties recently purchased by the company on Deadman's Creek, near Savona.

* * *

The Golden Star reports that the lesses of the old Horne-Payne property near Illecilewaet are carrying on extensive operations. A concentrating plant is being installed and will shortly be ready to operate. The ore is silver-lead-zinc.

* * *

Speaking at a board of trade meeting at Prince Rupert, Mr. W. P. Hinton, general trafiic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, predicted that the next smelter to be erected in British Columbia would be located at Prince Rupert.

* * *

Agents of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Vancouver, who are thoroughly familiar with the mining activities in the northern districts of the Province, state that the mineral properties of northern British Columbia are only scratched on the surface as yet.

* * *

It is reported that the old smelter, five miles down the river from Spokane (that never smelted), will be taken over by the Anaconda Copper Co., the largest operating corporation in the United States, who will erect a zince electrolytic plant on the above site.

* * *

Activity of mining in the old Barkerville field is demonstrated by the incorporation of a company with a capital of $300,000 for the prosecution of mining development. This company is the Cariboo Chisholm Creek Mining Co., Ltd., and headquarters are at Stanley, 12 miles west of Barkerville.

* * *

The Granby Company is reported to be attempting to buy for $120,000 the Columbia Turk mine in the Deer Trail district of Stevens county, Wash., according to information brought out by the filing of a suit in the district court of Spokane county. If the Granby goes into that district it will be a move of much importance to the camp, which was neglected for many years.

* * *

Sir Henry Pellatt, at a meeting of the St. George's Society, Toronto, when a discussion of the recruiting problem was on, declared that the putting in force of the Militia Act, which some members advocated, was a very serious matter in view of its possible effect on dislocating industry. If it resulted in calling out 50,000 or 60,000 men it would disrupt many manufacturing enterprises. He thought it would be far better if some scheme were adopted to make it compulsory on all young men between the ages of 18 and 30 years to join the volunteer regiments of the country. If such measures were adopted he held that the volunteer regiments would supply all drafts needed for re-inforcements and the wheels of industry could be kept going.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act," Chapter 13 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia and Amending Acts.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Garvin, the Younger.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Samuel Garvin, the Younger, residing at No. 515 Tenth Avenue East, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, and there carrying on business as a dairyman, under the firm name and style of "Pure Milk Dairy Company," did, by deed dated and executed the 5th day of February, 1917, assign to me, for the general benefit of his creditors, all his real and personal property, credits and effects which might be seized or sold or attached under execution or the "Execution Act" or attachment.

And Notice is further given that a meeting of the creditors of the said Samuel Garvin, the Younger, will be held at 400 Pender Street East, in the City of Vancouver, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1917, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

And Notice is further given that all persons having claims against the said Garvin or the said Company are required on or before the 1st day of April, 1917, to forward particulars of the same, duly proved by affidavit or declaration, to me, addressed to No. 400 Pender Street East, in Vancouver, aforesaid, and that all persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay to me forthwith the amount due by them.

And Notice is hereby given that after the said 1st day of April, 1917, I will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among those parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims which have been duly verified and of which I shall then have received notice, and that I will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claim I shall not then have had notice. My residence is 49th Avenue and Marine Drive, Point Grey; occupation, accountant.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1917.

A. P. WATKINS, Assignee,
400 Pender St. East, Vancouver, B.C.
By his Solicitor,
Mackenzie Matheson.

Canadian Northern Railway

CANADIAN NORTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL LEAVES VANCOUVER CANADIAN NORTHERN

9.00 A. M. SUNDAY WEDNESDAY FRIDAY, 9.00 A.M.

SCENIC ROUTE BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND TORONTO. SHORT LINE TO EDMONTON AND PRAIRIE POINTS. NEW AND MODREN EQUIPMENT. ELECTRIC LIGHTED STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPING, DINING AND COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CARS.

DAILY LOCAL SERVICE

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

Full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian Northern Agent.

DISTRICT PASSENGER OFFICE — 608 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Phone Seymour 2482

Talk Into The Telephone

Telephone plants are designed to enable the telephone user to talk with ease. The best results are obtained when the lips are very close to the telephone. If the telephone company designed its plant to permit of everyone speaking with their lips from six to eight inches away from the telephone, the cost would be more than doubled. Under such conditions, Long Distance talking would be impossible. Besides, the cost of the investment would necessarily be met by the telephone-using public.

The telephone is made to be talked into, not to be talked at.

B.C. TELEPHONE CO. LTD.

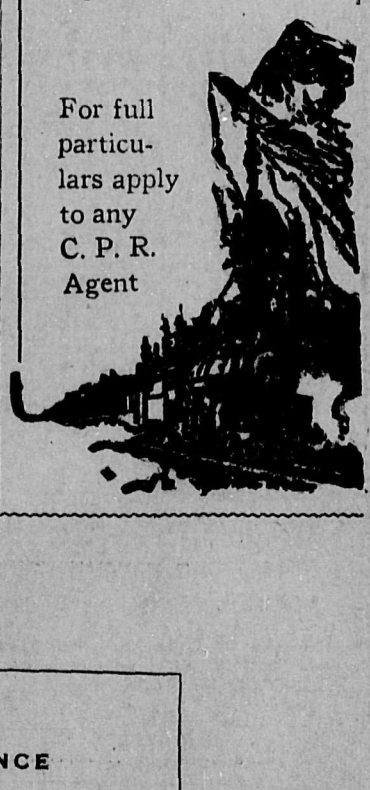
CANADIAN PACIFIC

Through Tickets issued to all parts of the world.

THE POPULAR ROUTE

to the Old Country, Alaska, China and Japan.

For full particulars apply to any C. P. R. Agent



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

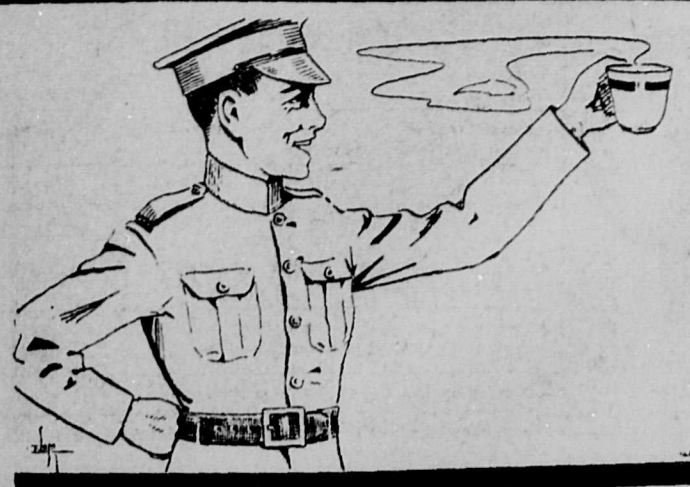
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA



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The Dorchester Election and the Sequel

By H. F. Gadsby

Ottawa, February 10.—Never were victors more doleful than those who have just emerged from the Dorchester fight. As Hannibal, or some person equally famous, remarked, "One more victory like that and my goose is cooked." The Conservative party in the House of Commons looks on young Mr. Sevigny's victory just that way.

Before the election they were going around saying, "God help the Liberal party if Cannon wins," and now that Mr. Sevigny has won the converse must be true. Mr. Sevigny's victory shows the Borden Government just where it stands in Quebec, and the Borden Government does not like the prospect any too well.

Considered as a bye-election it wasn't much of a feat for the Borden Government to go into a constituency that has been Conservative as far back as man can remember and, with all the resources of money, whiskey, and other substantial cajolements, not to speak of the pressure and active endeavors of the Hon. Mr. Patenaude, who is known as the Bob Rogers of Quebec—it was not much of a feat to concentrate its resources on a backwoods constituency and win it for a Cabinet Minister who has only four or five months to sit anyway.

A shift might have been made to do without one Cabinet Minister until the next general election—it is conceivable that the Department of Inland Revenue could have jogged along quite comfortably for a while without any political head—but the Government wanted to test out feeling in Quebec, so it sent Mr. Sevigny down to test it out. The result of the test is Mr. Sevigny's victory, and Mr. Sevigny's victory fills the Conservative party with alarm. For, alas, it reveals too much.

One thing it reveals is that the old nationalism of 1910 and 1911 is as dead as Queen Anne and consequently that the Conservative party will have to make other alliances if it wants to defeat Laurier in Quebec. The old, unholy pact has seen its finish. At no stage of the game did Mr. Sevigny seek to be elected on the principles the Nationalist party laid down in 1911.

On the contrary he appealed to the electors on a platform of Empire defence, and his strongest argument was that in this matter he took exactly the same ground as Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In short, Mr. Sevigny couldn't be loyal enough. Never once, at all events, never once in public, did he mention the name of his leader, Mr. Henri Bourassa. The shrewd Mr. Sevigny sensed that that name no longer had any charm in Dorchester so he forebore to berathe it.

But the grimmest feature of Mr. Sevigny's victory has yet to be related. And this is the real sore spot—it broke up the big game which was scheduled for the general election. To put it in a few plain words, the game was to point to a united and highly disloyal Quebec altogether in favor of Laurier, who was to be plastered by implication with the nationalism which Mr. Sevigny was so quick to renounce. To create this impression in the English speaking provinces the Borden Government was prepared to see Mr. Sevigny defeated for taking sides with England in this war. Indeed, there is reason to suppose that Mr. Sevigny was to be the sacrifice. The Government is surprised to see him coming back—surprised and, so to say, pained.

For what does this victory mean? It means that he has elected on those very principles of loyalty to the British Empire by which the Government expected he would be defeated, thus enabling them to point at Quebec and say, "See what they did to Mr. Sevigny when he spoke of helping the Mother Country." Mr. Sevigny's election naturally prevents this ghastly trick from being pulled off with any chance of success.

Yes, the game was all framed up for a racial campaign of great bitterness, in which Quebec was to be played against the rest of Canada. That Mr. Sevigny should have won rather takes the edge off these mischievous intentions. For the last year the whole policy of the Government has looked toward a general election that would put a solid Quebec for Laurier against the rest of Canada. The idea was to stir up the English provinces by sweeping claims that Quebec was disloyal. To this end tended the agitation in certain Ontario newspapers with their foolish parrot cry that "a vote for Laurier is a vote for Bourassa." To this tended the bilingual controversy which fizzled out in spite of the best efforts of the Tory agitators to keep it alive. And to this tended—last and most particularly—the national registration cards which were issued for two reasons. First to give the Government a line on the labor resources of Canada with a view to helping the profiteers, and second to point to Quebec as a province in which the cards were not well signed.

Ever since the war began the Borden Government has been preparing Quebec soil for this baneful seed. The simple habitants have been told that their duty was to stay at home and raise crops. Three Nationalists have been kept in the Borden Cabinet as living guarantees of the fact that the Borden Government loves those who would shoot holes in the Union Jack. Moreover, in the middle of Mr. Sevigny's campaign, Mr. Blondin told the electors of Dorchester that it didn't make any difference to Canada because it was British money Allison took. He also told them that if anybody was afraid of conscription all he had to do was walk across the line into the United States, and reports state that this advice was accepted by two of his organisers, who took eleven thousand dollars of campaign funds with them.

By every means, open and covert, by precept and example, by bold statement and stealthy inuendo, Quebec has been taught by the Borden Government and its Nationalist allies to take recruiting lightly. And yet, in spite of all these discouragements, Quebec has kept on providing recruits who have gone to the front and proved themselves as keen in the great struggle for liberty as any other Canadians. And on top of it all, Mr. Sevigny was elected on a platform of empire defence. The last man they wanted to see back on those terms, was the Hon. Albert Sevigny.

With what grace now can they count the registration cards—and remember that they do the counting—and say Quebec didn't sign as freely as the other provinces? People will remember that Quebec elected Sevigny and will take these statements with a grain of salt. From now on attempts to count Quebec out of the comity of the other provinces by means of invidious comparisons as to registration returns will be viewed with suspicion. People will be disposed to inquire what percentage signed in the other provinces and whether, for example, the workingmen of the west, and a goodly number in the east, failed to sign the cards also.

All of which explains why the Conservative politicians wear such long faces nowadays. Dorchester has spoiled their game.

THINKS CO-OPERATION OF WOMEN A NECESSITY

Hon. N. W. Rowell Champions Equal Suffrage with Strong and Glowing Statements

Probably the most telling opinion on Equal Suffrage advanced since the organization of the campaign in Ontario, is that of the Honorable Newton Wesley Rowell, Leader of the Opposition in the Ontario House.

He has contributed a splendid and most emphatic article on the subject to the January issue of "Everywoman's World." He makes many strong statements, different from the hackneyed arguments put forth since woman first applied for the vote.

"Any student of history," he says, "cannot but be struck with the fact that the forward movements of the race have ever been marked by a removal of the restrictions which hampered the liberties of woman, and by the gradual improvement of her status and the enlargement of her opportunities.

"The great social and industrial problems which we shall face after the War must have the sympathy and ability of the best men and women in Canada for their satisfactory solution. And to me it is practically unthinkable that we should try to solve these problems without seeking the whole-hearted co-operation of woman.

Before the war broke out, I repeatedly declared myself, in the legislature, in favor of Equal Suffrage. The war has only confirmed the opinion I then entertained, and, if anything, has emphasized its importance.

"That woman will have the Franchise is a foregone conclusion. The only question is the date when legislation will be enacted. That, of course, depends upon the attitude of the regnant party.

"We should, deliberately and wisely, plan to promote all such remedial measures as will give a wife and mother the just opportunity to live the part of a real wife and a real mother to the coming generation, and to insure to every child born in Canada the certainty of a healthy, normal development, and an education which will fit that child for filling a useful part in the growing life of our young country."

ORIGINAL THOUGHT

By Arthur J. Kappele

¶ I have no use for a sheep. I like the shepherd.

¶ The trouble is today, that anyone who thinks on a higher level than the other fellow is criticised so severely that in some cases the original thinker gets Buck-fever and drops down to the thoughts and ideas of those on the lower level. This is a great mistake.

¶ Someone has to think in this world. The man who has original thoughts should preserve them and not be afraid of criticism. We all know that there is not more than one thinking man in the world against thousands of unthinking people, and it is his duty if he has sufficient brain-power to think and carry out his ideas, and thereby pass down to those below him the results of his well-matured thoughts. We are all weak and most of us are afraid of our reflections in the looking-glass. We should know ourselves so well that we will not be surprised to see our reflection. It should also be remembered that every man has his ideas along certain lines, based upon the business or profession which he is following, and we should not be so narrow as to criticise the other fellow who is following a different calling.

¶ Without going to the bother of enumerating all the different classes of people, either in the mechanical line or the industrial world, it should be sufficient to state that every man or woman in this world has a hobby, that is, something that they really like accomplishing. On the other hand, every man has his business or calling to which end he has devoted his whole time and energy. In other words, each of these different individuals are in a way pastmasters of their own art, and still the outsider criticising him knows nothing about his hard work nor about his ideas.

¶ The time has arrived, in my mind, when we should admire instead of criticise, a person, be he man or woman, who has the courage of his or her convictions, and instead of trying to drag them down, assist them on the road which they have mapped out for themselves.

Wisps of Wisdom

The humble banana has suddenly leaped into the limelight. By its exemption from the list of fruits which may not be imported into England, it has been hall-marked a "necessity." Everybody is talking about it, and most people are eating it. For it is as much the fruit of the peasant as the peer. A biscuit and a banana often forms the working girl's lunch, while the gay and golden fruit is now largely taking the place of the stale sandwich on railway journeys.

The banana is one of the great curiosities of the vegetable kingdom. One cannot call it a tree, a bush, a shrub, a herb, or a vegetable, but a herbaceous plant with the status of a tree.

Though there is no woody fiber in any part of its structure, it sometimes grows as tall as thirty feet, and the bunches of fruit are so prolific that they are often heavier than the stalk that supports them. Of all fruits, the banana yields most food per acre. It yields forty times more by weight than the potato, and as much as 133 times more than wheat.

It is immune from disease of any sort, and no insect will attack it.

Nervous people often reject bananas that have become brown and mushy, fearing microbes. But such fear is needless. The banana is fit to eat as soon as it has lost all the green color, and remains fit no matter how black it may be, so long as the skin is unbroken; for until the latter occurs there can be no admission of air and no decomposition.

Bananas, by the way, are good for babies. Dr. Eric Pritchard finds that a decotion of banana gruel has many points of recommendation. It can be made in a few minutes by rubbing a heaped-up tablespoonful of banana flour with a pint of water, and then boiling for five minutes.

* * *

The Turks count their day from sunset (12 o'clock) to the next sunset, dividing the twenty-four hours into twelves, as we do. This is plain sailing, but unfortunately sunset does not fall at the same hour day after day, and there ensue horrible complications to the innocent European.

By way, presumably, of jest, the Turkish steamers follow Turkish and their railways Frankish time. Probably many a good man has ended his attempt to reconcile the two. The pampered rich have watches specially constructed with two dials, one showing each time.

Apparently some enterprising Osmanli thought that the Turkish calendar erred on the side of simplicity, and kindly invented a new complication. The Mohammedan year dates from the flight of the Prophet in the seventh century; each year the first month, Mahairan, comes eleven days earlier, so the months do not mark the season like ours.

There is one more section for the benefit of the Turkish peasant, who in his rural retreats knows nothing of months. For him the year is composed of two seasons—Hidralis, beginning on May 6, and Kassin, beginning November 7; so to him April 20 is the 164th day of Kassin.

* * *

Among the obituary notices published in the London Times in 1915 were those of 854 men and 1,117 women of 80 years or over. Among them were seven centenarians, all women.

Insurance statistics have shown that women live longer than men. Between 55 and 65 the deaths of men exceed the deaths of women in a remarkable degree, owing largely, according to a medical view, to the harder work and greater carelessness of diet among men.

According to a New York actuary a woman who takes an endowment insurance policy lives longer than a woman who takes an ordinary life policy. "The longevity of the endowment woman is undoubtedly a question of spirit and the determination to live until the policy matures."

The woman over 55, according to medical men, undoubtedly leads a quieter and more sheltered life than the man. Her life work is largely done; whereas "father" is competing in business against younger men who are hustling him harder and harder.

Men always act as if they were young. Unfortunately their bodies have aged, no matter how young they may feel, and they pay for their good time with a shortened life. Women, from their youth, take all sorts of liberties with their health; but from 50 on, fewer inducements to eat, drink and be merry are put before them as compared with men of the same age.

WHY MOTHERS LOSE HOLD ON THEIR BOYS

They Make No Allowance for the Moral and Physical Metamorphosis Going On

"The average mother turns her boy adrift at the very time when she should anchor him most firmly to the home port," announces Mrs. Madge Macbeth in "Everywoman's World" for January. "True, she has brought him to a condition of physical strength, she has been with him through troublous storms of measles, mumps, and chicken-pox, and now, when restlessness is a trial, when 'the other fellows are going,' and particularly when rebellion against petticoat government enters strongly into the daily and nightly life of the family, she lets him go.

"Perhaps she does not know how great is the spiritual and physical change going on, the moral conflict, the doubt, the unrest. She is hurt and perplexed at his retreating from her; she looks helplessly about and finds no weapon with which to enter into his confidence.

"What's the answer? Give him an interest. Give him work that he likes to do."

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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

EXTRAVAGANCE A CAUSE OF HIGH COST OF LIVING

The Time Has Arrived for Canadians to Take Stock — Perhaps a Food Dictator would be a Blessing—Heavier Taxation Might Put a Stop to Speculation

By E. S. Bates

Wear rubbers and save leather for our soldiers in Europe. Such is the significant suggestion handed out by one of our largest rubber concerns. Good advertising, but the suggestion contains much food for sound thought. Leather prices have advanced to an unheard of level. Just recently a Boston manufacturer predicted that shoes now selling at ten dollars a pair would be selling at thirty dollars a pair before the end of the war. Leather, the best to be had, is needed and urgently needed, for the troops, and there is not a sufficient supply of the raw material to fill the world demand. On the other hand, the production of crude rubber is more than keeping pace with the demand. Britain fairly well controls the rubber output of the world. The result is that rubber has not advanced in price, and it is now cheaper to wear rubber than leather footwear. Hence the suggestion.

It is clearly patent that the only effective solution of the high cost of living problem in Canada lies in a combination of increased production and thrift. If the welfare of the troops was the first and chief consideration of everyone in Canada this combination would exist, and Canada would not be facing an acute problem in the rising cost of foodstuffs and necessary commodities. Moreover, there would be a greater portion available for the men in the field.

We must face the bold fact that Canada did not come up to the mark in the matter of production of foodstuffs during the past summer. Under the strong patriotic appeal the year 1915 was made a banner one in the annals of Canadian farm production. Our record grain crop, our record fruit crop, our vegetable crop, etc., regulated the world's supply of foodstuffs to such an extent that prices were maintained at little above the normal level up until a few months ago, and we made it easier for the War Office to keep the soldiers well-fed. Of course, the situation was helped along by a similar record production by the American farmers. But patriotism without being upheld by practical deeds is an intangible thing. The fear that possessed us all on this continent, fear of starvation, was allayed. Dollars shone brighter than patriotism and banished fear. The weather-man is blamed, but selfishness is one real cause. America has not toed the scratch. Canada, the granary of the Empire, failed to fill the bins to overflowing. When the need was greatest we failed to produce.

Consider other lines of marketable commodities. In no case was the opportunity presented as in the case of food stuffs, to replenish depleted stores. In the case of woolen goods large quantities of wood fibre have been absolutely destroyed by fire and explosion in the shape of clothing and supplies. These goods are absolutely withdrawn from the world market. They cannot be utilized again as shoddy and wool stock. Vast quantities of cotton have been used in the manufacture of explosives, and destroyed. In neither case is the world's annual production sufficient, without enormous effort, to supply even normal demands without the re-working of worn-out cloth, or the substitution of other fibres, or change in style. Leather and hardware are somewhat similar from the commercial point of view. Providence has ordained that the greatest necessity of mankind, foodstuffs, is the only necessity wherein opportunity is given annually to replenish depleted stocks.

Eliminate extravagance by compulsory means, make thrift obligatory, regulate spending, and there will be enough to go round. The soldier must not be deprived of one iota of his fare. This is our solemn duty.

A short time ago a prominent speaker addressing an audience of women blamed the middleman, cold storage, and all the time-honored, so-called excuses for the present condition of prices. Eliminate the middleman and cold storage, or control them, boycott the merchant, he said in substance, and institute co-operative methods and we shall have the ideal state; co-operative buying and co-operative production, co-operative selling and co-operative consumption, and we shall produce what we need and have it at the proper price. Still they ramp and rave, but it vaileth not. The ideal state is yet a long way off. Social reformers, idealists and soapbox orators will have just cause for their effort so long as democracy exists and man remains a free-will agent.

The soldier in action is shot for getting drunk while on duty, yet there is no restriction, or scarcely any, on the civilian in Canada. The soldier on active service is deprived of his pay if he overstays his leave, or breaks some minor military law, but the stay-at-home roams the streets at will, a free-will agent. Why the inequality?

A year ago the War Lord of Hundom said, "Let there be thrift," and there was thrift with a vengeance. We liked to gloat over it. It gave us satisfaction. But all the time returned soldiers and officers told us that German prisoners are a well-fed looking lot. A year later the United Kingdom follows suit. Food control under the direction of a food dictator, and not a whimper from the Englishman. A boat is sunk today, one yesterday, two the day before, another tomorrow, and so on for weeks and months. Each boat carries foodstuffs, or provisions, or something needed. Consumption grows apace. Soldiers must be fed, and well fed, so a food dictator is appointed to tell the people what they can eat, how much and where they must practice thrift. It brings home the full significance of war.

How about Canada? We still go on with scarcely a change from normal conditions, except that it costs more to live. Trade reports in all lines state that retail and wholesale business could not be better. A few lines of luxuries are withdrawn from the market, because they cannot be obtained, but Canadians generally are as well-fed, well-dressed, well-entertained and well-housed as ever they were. The only commodity of which there is an over supply is money, and bank deposits continue to grow. Only the laborer and the salary man are paying the price. There is no concerted effort to save. It is the mechanic, the speculator and the munition manufacturer who is accounting for the increasing bank balances. The butcher shops are experiencing no decrease in sales. The theatres and other places of amusement are filled, and luxuries are just as saleable.

There is a lot of satisfaction to be gained from Canada's temporary strong condition. But while we are piling up prosperity throughout the country, manufacturing millionaires by the dozens and inflating prices of commodities, what about our part in the prosecution of the great war? Our farmers are buying butter and grumbling at the price, because they can make more by turning their milk into cheese. Mechanics grumble at the rising cost of foodstuffs, but are buying phonographs, Ford cars, fancy dresses and furs at a rate unheard of in pre-war days. We have been carried away on a wave of artificial prosperity. Shortly we shall crest the wave and no one knows the depths of the other side. The rising cost of living is but one result of our insanity caused by our greed in face of our temporary prosperity. Every atom of our prosperity has been fought and paid for by our brothers on the battlefields of Europe. Their suffering and sacrifice has purchased our peace and prosperity.

People say that war is abnormal, therefore war is a disturbing factor in all industrial and investment values. One writer says, "The world's work is forward moving; the world's hope is forward-looking. Therefore all 'business' has an expectancy in life." They justify their actions in this way, saying, "Ah, well, we shall be better prepared to look after the returned soldiers, and meet after the war conditions than we would otherwise." Meanwhile crowded meetings are being held in every city in the Dominion. Growded by the poor who are bearing the unequal burden. And such resolutions as the following are passed unanimously:

"Whereas the prices of the necessities of life have risen enormously during the last few years, and especially the last two years; whereas the outlook for the future promises that the prices may be raised higher; whereas monopolists of the food supplies pile up millions of dollars in profits while hunger and insecurity is the lot of the masses of the people; whereas speculation, monopoly of the food supplies in the hands of a comparatively few people, and the lack of European competition, have to a great extent caused the rise in prices; whereas the wages of the working people have not risen to such a level as to cope with the high prices; and whereas private ownership of the food supplies is not competent to deal now with the food supplies of the people;

"Therefore be it resolved:

(1) That the Dominion Government take over the control of the food supply;

(2) That a maximum price be fixed on the most important articles of the necessities of life;

(3) That a legal minimum wage be enforced so that the food supply should be at the disposal of all the people; and

(4) That customs duties on foodstuffs be removed."

The resolution is a trifle strong, perhaps. But it indicates the trend of public opinion. The time has arrived for Canadians to take stock—an inventory of what we are doing in the prosecution of the great war. Three hundred and fifty thousand of Canada's manhood are fighting for the cause of the Empire. These men are bearing the brunt of danger and hardship. How many Canadians at home thoroughly realize the real meaning of war? It may be that Canada should become a bit more militaristic, for the time being at least. Perhaps a food dictator would be a blessing. Heavier taxation might put a stop to speculation.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN BUSINESS

Mrs. Almy Discusses the Special Need and Ability of Women in Retail Trade

"The woman in business has created a new standard," said Mrs. Almy in the course of an interesting address before the Montreal Publicity Association last week. Mrs. Almy, the head of the great departmental store in Montreal and a chain of other similar stores throughout the States, is well qualified, as a successful business woman, to express her opinion on the future of women in salesmanship, publicity and window decoration a well as executive positions in a large departmental store.

With reference to the enormous activity of women since the war, Mrs. Almy pointed out that women had shown tremendous aptitude for business as well as a usefulness in factories. Society women had organized bazaars, and in one case in her mind they had at one stroke sold at half price enough admission tickets in one or two days to pay all the expenses of a great bazaar which was to bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars, and perhaps a million. Any merchant who could meet his expenses for the year in two days would be exceedingly well satisfied with himself.

"A woman," said Mrs. Almy, "has a very peculiar aptitude for business, and the most useful thing is her power of intuition. She understands how dress appeals to women, for instance, and if she can succeed in making a customer look well she is always going to have that customer on her list.

"The wise merchant has grasped this fact. His road to success is plain. He needs women trained to understand woman's nature, woman's needs, her love for beauty, her necessity for stylish dress suitable for all occasions, her comforts, her necessities and those of every member of the home and the home itself. In answer to his need for women trained in salesmanship, versed in processes and products of manufacture and their markets knowing the latest fashion of the hour as well as woman's nature. There have arisen schools of salesmanship, retail classes in the buiness courses of high schools, continuation and vocational schools and comprehensive courses of business in college and university. Out of the logical connection between the lady who buys and the one who sells comes the knowledge of the right goods to be chosen by the buyer of the department who is frequently a woman. In many of the most successful department and apparel stores of the present day where intensive methods prevail women are not only managers of departments, but organizers, counsellors, accountants, solvers of store problems, decorators, advertisers, proprietors, and at every step they use that peculiar, wonderful, unexplicable gift of woman called intuition."

Mrs. Almy concluded by describing a great French establishment managed and owned by a woman, and the perfection she found everywhere. In France she had found it to be the rule that men made things, were specialists in making things while women ran the business and did the bargaining. There was not a silver coin and not a stamp on a letter in France which did not carry the design of a fine, graceful woman with her face towards the dawn, and her hands sowing the seeds of commerce.—Journal of Commerce.

EUROPEAN CREDIT AFTER THE WAR

Gold is not the only factor in making investments or carrying on business—there must be a corresponding supply of labor and materials.

Europe's credit will be better when peace comes than it is while the war is continuing, according to George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York, who addressed the members of the Traffic Club of New York at their regular monthly meeting held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Discussing "Trade Conditions After the War," Mr. Roberts said, in part:

"Men do not want gold merely to look at or as a cherished possession; they want it as a means of making investments and of carrying on business. But gold is not the only factor in making investments or carrying on business. There must be a corresponding supply of labor and materials. If one country has a disproportionate amount of gold the attempt to use it all in connection with a relatively small amount of labor and materials will force the latter to such a high level that investments cannot be advantageously made or business carried on. This is the position in which we shall stand after the war. Either there must be a great movement of labor from Europe to the United States or there will have to be a great transfer of gold from the United States to where labor is available. It is more probable that gold will go out than that labor will come here on such a scale.

"Don't make the mistake of thinking that Europe will have nothing to give us in exchange for gold, or that gold will only go out in the event that there is a large trade balance against us. Europe's credit will be better after the war is ended than it is while the war is continuing. If the money markets of this country are lower after the war than those of Europe there will be enormous borrowing here and American capital will go abroad to participate in the business opportunities which scarcity of capital there will afford.

"Our danger is that under the stimulus of the present abnormal conditions we may expand our indebtedness on the basis of these new gold supplies and inflate wages and prices until our costs are above the level where they can be permanently maintained. As the volume of business falls and prices fall money will become idle here and will naturally seek employment in other countries. It will be right that gold should go out. We will have more than our share of the world's stock. It will be an encumbrance to us, and it will be desirable to have the normal equilibrium restored."

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A famous French illusionist, M. A. de Biere, has his thumbs, on which he relies for his cleverest tricks, insured for $12,500.

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Mme. Cavalieri's larynx also is insured for $500,000.

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"PREPAREDNESS"

From the Point of View of Mr. R. C. Hodgson, Chairman of the North Fraser Harbor Commission

The following paper was read on Monday night to the South Vancouver Board of Trade:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

The subject which I have chosen for this paper, "Preparedness," is one which I believe to be of the utmost importance to every port authority, as the ports that are doing the largest business and doing it most efficiently, are those that have kept their facilities ahead of actual requirements, and the ports that remained stationary or have been lagging behind, are those whose authorities have had neither the imagination nor the enterprise to plan for the future.

Permit me to repeat a phrase which I believe originated with Prof. Edwin J. Clapp, of the New York University, a phrase which has become no doubt to your ears almost a platitude, but which is nevertheless a truism: "A great seaport is a country's right hand extended to foreign lands offering them our products and requesting theirs."

In order to do full justice to this friendly intention it is requisite that at this point of transfer, that is to say at the point where "Rail meets Keel," the means of exchange, or in other words the handling methods, should be of the best that the world's inventive genius has provided and is privididng. By the best I mean such methods, implements, structures, and machinery as will enable the Port Authorities to handle the largest possible amount of freight and merchandise per lineal foot of wharfage in the minimum amount of time and at the lowest possible cost.

What such machinery, etc., should be, would depend upon local conditions.

My colleagues and I have all this in prospective. We well understand, and we desire it to be understood, that it is the ultimate aim of the North Fraser Harbor Commissioners, which is possibly the youngest harbor authority on the coast, to create, or to be instrumental in the creation of an efficient fresh water harbor, and we shall never lose sight of our aim.

Nevertheless, we are alive to the fact that a harbor being merely the meeting point of foreign commerce and native commodities and products, requires for success the existence, or if now existing, the development of a productive Hinterland, a domain inhabited by a prosperous, intelligent, and industrious population, or if such is non-existant, the potentiality for such.

In either case it would behove a harbor authority to take an intelligent and active part in the efforts and endeavors as well as in the prosperity of the citizens of the Hinterland, not only of the part of it which comes within their sphere of possible influence, but indeed in the development, prosperity and happiness of their whole native country.

Harbor developments spell "Patriotism." A successful harbor is a synonym for a successful country, and a successful country under proper spiritual and educational guidance should be a happy one, as success brings happiness, or as L. E. Landon so ably puts it, "No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable."

While it is true that our country, the Dominion of Canada, has been settled for some centuries, this refers to the eastern portion of it only. The westerly, yes, even the middle part of Canada, is just in its early infancy. The part of Canada in whose development we are most particularly interested is almost virgin territory as far as settlement is concerned. We are fortunate that it is so inasmuch as it gives us the privilege and wonderful responsibility to try to avoid (and we must avoid) the errors that have been committed consciously or otherwise elsewhere. We must forestall if possible, the danger that like other harbors, our port "will just happen," and so prove a burden and a problem for the future, even for perhaps, the next generation. We are all aware under what tremendous difficulties the two largest ports in the world, London and New York, are laboring to overcome the tremendous handicap of congestion of business, traffic and population caused by the unintelligent, unguarded and undirected growth.

Who can foretell what growth may be in store for us? Who can calculate and reduce to figures the events of the future? Are we not all of us considering growth, and increase of population as a sign of prosperity, and are we not all hoping and working for it?

If so, let us do so intelligently, let us try to approximate the potentialities of our district and of our sphere of influence and let us endeavor to reduce these estimates to figures.

I believe that a National Government thus trying to forecast, no not to merely forecast, but to fore-ordain, the future must do so in an optimistic spirit, as I believe a pessimist has no business to sit among harbor authorities.

Facilities must be provided before the need becomes apparent to the casual observer, to the man on the street. Does it not almost seem as if the larger business follows the largest preparation to handle it? It is certain, however, that those harbors which have been successful beyond others are those that have been controlled by men who have intelligently anticipated with the most modern effectives to be had, the desire and tendency for expansion, which is so pre-eminently the distinguishing feature of this century's business life.

However, while this business expansion has been unprecedented, yes phenomenal, we are on the other hand able to draw lessons from the past, if we are willing to assume that our expansion may equal (and why should it not) the expansion of other localities during the last thirty-five years.

As I have to deal with Canada alone, I will make the assertion made by bigger men than I "That this century belongs to Canada."

Canada has got into her stride, has attained full adolescence, has developed the strength physically and mentally, to reach out for the big things. Canada can expect and has the right to hopefully anticipate, at least the same growth and development in the same time, that during the past one hundred years was the growth and expansion of the United States.

I ask you, gentlemen, what was the state of development of the United States in the year 1816? How do conditions at that period of our neighbor's life compare with the state of development in Canada at this time? The question must be answered, I think, rather favorable to Canada.

Another question may come up in your mind, "Will Canada be able to progress during this century, as far as the United States progressed during the last?" The answer is, Mr. President, that she will if we do all in our power to help her to that end, therefore, do not let any of us "Sleep on the switch."

Our west and middle west are our new problems, and must find us prepared. Our agricultural middle west is a land of vast potentialities, is like the sleeping beauty awaiting the kiss of the Prince whose name is OPPORTUNITY.

We in Canada have to thank our American cousins for the Panama Canal, that stupendous piece of work, the result of the applied genius of the people of the United States will make it possible for us to undertake the task with which we have been entrusted in the most optimistic mood, as it will have the effect of distributing the population of both nations more evenly. It will correct the anomaly of a dense eastern, and a scarce western one.

I venture to predict that within thirty-five years, the manufacturing and productive power of the west will be required to supply the west, leaving for transfer to the east only such commodities as the west is able to produce more advantageously than the east and vice versa.

If we are to build ahead of present requirements and measure up as it were, to our potentialities, the questions now present themselves: How much of the future should we take into consideration? For how many years ahead should we plan? Suppose we make it just one generation, say thirty or thirty-five years? I know it will appal some of us, but let us look back for that length of time. Thirty-five years ago, Vancouver, the Queen of the West, the City of which we are all so proud, was not even thought of. What of Seattle, Tacoma, Los Angeles and other great American cities? If the thirty-five years of the past has created cities that would have required, in Europe, centuries to build, what will the same period bring forth in the future with cheap modern navigation made possible through the Canal, to the same European ports that have supplied the population to the East?

Thirty-five years ago the middle states of the Republic to the south of us was "The West." Today they are producing and manufacturing as though they had centuries of life behind them.

I think, gentlemen, it would be folly for the west to be timid. If we want to keep abreast of the times and our opportunities we must strike out boldly, and let us remember that the great shipping centres of both the old and the new world were not created by mere chance, but are the result of the intelligent study of the subject by men especially selected for the purpose, and the expenditure of vast sums of money.

The nations of Europe have not hesitated to pay the price of success for they are alive to the fact that the port that captures the trade is the one that keeps its facilities ahead of its demands.

To give some idea of the titanic works which have been accomplished by some of the European ports, I might mention that London has expended in harbor developments and facilities, two hundred millions of dollars; Liverpool, one hundred and fifty millions; Hamburg, one hundred and fifteen millions; Manchester, one hundred millions; Newcastle, ninety millions; Antwerp, sixty millions; Glasgow, fifty millions; Bristol, forty millions; Marseilles, forty millions; Havre, thirty millions, and Montreal, twenty-five millions.

It should be borne in mind that the development of great national ports also develops the trade and commerce of the whole nation. A port which is adequately developed and equipped not only gives a tremendous impetus to the manufactures and commerce of the whole of its tributary territory and builds up its population, but is an impetus to the whole country.

The territory under the control of the Commission over which I have the honor to preside, is what was known as the North Arm of the Fraser River, now the North Fraser Harbor, and extends from the extreme west of the Point Grey municipality through the municipalities of Point Grey, South Vancouver, Richmond and Burnaby, to the city limits of New Westminster, a distance of approximately seventeen miles, and although, as I stated before, it is at the present time practically virgin territory, we believe we have the making, with a comparatively small outlay for dredging, of one of the finest fresh water harbors in America.

A century ago the City of Glasgow was a small town with no harbor, situated on the river Clyde twenty-five miles from its mouth. In some places there was a depth of only fifteen to eighteen inches of water, and was fordable for twelve miles below the city. Through the dredging of that river, Glasgow is possibly the greatest shipbuilding centre in Europe.

Again, look at what has been done for Manchester, an inland city. A ship canal was built thirty-five and a half miles long at a cost of over eighty-five millions of dollars, making the city a great shipping centre. When we see what great drawbacks these cities overcame, no wonder we are optimistic over the possibilities of the North Fraser Harbor, on the borders of which we have thousands of acres of flat land which will provide ample accommodation for shipbuilding yards and other industries that require a considerable area of ground. Then with its close proximity, about four and a half miles, to Burrard Inlet, which is, I believe, one of the finest natural harbors in America, improved with comprehensive scheme of development now being undertaken by the Vancouver Harbor Board, Vancouver will occupy one of the most unique positions of any seaport, inasmuch as she will have a fresh water harbor on one side and a salt water harbor on the other, which I am confident will make her after the close of the war and the resumption of normal conditions, a commercial metropolis whose pulse-beats will be felt not only throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, but throughout the whole civilized world.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to impress upon your minds the fact that we, particularly those of us who represent ports that are undeveloped, have a tremendous responsibility resting upon us, inasmuch as we are planning for a foundation which we, as well as future generations will build a superstructure, therefore, it behoves us to consider the question from the broadest possible standpoint, so let us put our shoulders to the wheel, ever having our eye on the magic word, "SUCCESS."

At the close Mr. Hodgson was warmly applauded and the hope was expressed that the paper would have a wide publicity, so the STANDARD prints it.

WESTERN CANADA'S CROPS

Farmers Enabled to Pay The Original Cost of Their Land

ONE outstanding fact in connection with the wonderful crops that have been harvested in Western Canada is that the prices obtained for the crops have in hundreds of cases enabled farmers to pay the original cost of their land. Many instances have come to note of farmers who bought their lands twelve months ago, and with their first crop were enabled to pay the whole cost of the land and still have sufficient left to carry them through the year until another crop.

Land that was bought for from $15 to $30 per acre has produced crops worth from $40 to $75. The prevailing high price of wheat particularly, and other grains as well, has of course been responsible for this to a great extent.

When it is known that many farmers produced an average of over 50 bushels of wheat to the acre it will be easily understood how they made such vast profits this year. These high averages were not confined to any one area but were reported from all over Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan. The yield of C. S. Noble of an average of 54 bushels 23 pounds of wheat to the acre for 1,000 acres is doubtless a world's record for a tract that large. Mr. Noble a few days ago purchased another 2,000 acres a few miles west of the city of Calgary, and contemplates making it the best stock farm in the West. He never does things by halves and when it is known that he expects to purchase as well some of the best breeding stock obtainable it will be seen that the livestock industry of Alberta will receive no little impetus from Mr. Noble's entry into the business.

Stories are common of farmers who have more than paid the original cost of their land from the proceeds of this year's crop. Many of the automobile firms are unable to get sufficient cars to supply the demand, as practically every farmer is buying at least one of the smaller cars and many of them are purchasing the larger cars. One firm in Calgary sold $200,000 worth of cars during one month of this year, which was a record. Almost every small town now has its garage where all repairs can be made and new parts bought. This, and the general prosperity which it indicates, instigated considerable building activities, and carpenters and builders have been unable to keep up with the amount of work ordered. A great many new elevators are being built this year and this of course has also had its effect on the building trade.

An instance is given of one farmer in the southern portion of Alberta who paid $3,800 for his farm last year. This year he harvested 3,900 bushels of wheat alone, and after his crop was taken off he received an offer of $5,000 for the farm, which he refused. He also realized over $1.50 per bushel for his wheat, or $2,000 more than the total cost of his farm.

Flax has been particularly good, one man in Southern Alberta having a yield of 37½ bushels per acre. This is an exceptional yield, even in Alberta, but on the whole with flax worth $2.25 per bushel it can readily be seen that it is an exceptionally profitable crop.

Yields of 50 bushels and over of wheat were frequent, most of which graded one northern or two northern, and netted $1.50 or over per bushel, according to how early in the season it was sold. Farmers who held until late in the year have reaped the benefit in considerably higher prices for their grain than those who sold during September or October.

Last year Western Canada's crops were even better. During 1915 and 1916 the rainfall was considerably heavier than in average years, and this fact has directed attention to the irrigation districts of the province where the same results can confidently be expected every year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has developed about 800,000 acres of irrigible land in Alberta, is very optimistic as to the future of irrigation farming in that province.

The bank clearings, which are a pretty good business barometer, have increased in some cities as much as 100 per cent over those for the same period last year, and all the western cities and towns show big increases, some of them exceeding all past records. On the whole, the Canadian West is at present experiencing prosperity—prosperity of the solid kind, that has a real foundation, and is not merely the result of speculation or borrowed capital. It is a prosperity of the farmer, the backbone of the country, and when the farmer is prospercus it is merely a matter of time until the money reaches all classes in turn.

CRISIS IS NOT FIRST OTHERS IN HISTORY

United States Has Broken Off Diplomatic Relations with European Powers Before—Our Brush With France When War Was Not Declared

Since the war of the Revolution and the foundation of the republic, the United States has engaged in four foreign wars, not counting the punishment of the pirates in Algiers — with France in 1798; with Great Britain in 1812; with Mexico in 1846 and with Spain in 1898—during which diplomatic relations between the United States and those countries were severed, and in addition twelve ambassadors, ministers and attaches of foreign countries have either been recalled, dismissed or handed their passports by America for various breaches of international etiquette.

War with France

In 1797 the French directory, displeased with the strict neutrality which the United States had observed during the war between England and France, adopted resolutions injurious to American commerce and refused to receive Charles C. Pinckney, the American minister, until the United States complied with its demands.

A special commission composed of John Marshall, afterward chief justice of the United States; Charles C. Pinckney and Elbridge Gerry, was sent to France, but the French government refused to receive them. Prince Talleyrand sent secret agents to deal with them, and they demanded that a large sum be paid the French government before the envoys could be received. After that the United States must lend money to France to carry on the war, when France would repeal some of the obnoxious measures.

Millions for Defense

The American envoys refused such terms and Pinckney's declaration of "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute" was taken up as a popular cry in the country.

The United States prepared for war, frigates were built and an army was raised. Some naval engagements took place, but war was not actually declared.

President Adams then sent three envoys to France, despite the protests of two members of his cabinet, and they were cordially received by Napoleon Bonaparte, who was then in control of the French government.

The war lasted from July 9, 1798, to September 30, 1800, but the peace terms were not satisfactory to the American people and Adams was not re-elected.

War with England

The second war with Great Britain began June 18, 1812, and lasted until February 17, 1815, though several years before the British man-of-war Leopold fired on the United States' frigate Chesapeake, killing and wounding twenty-one members of the crew and taking four men, three of whom were Americans. The British disavowed the act but made no reparation.

The next foreign war in which the United States engaged was that with Mexico, which lasted from April 24, 1846, until July 4, 1848.

The war with Spain began April 21, 1898, and ended December 10, 1898.

In addition to the foreign diplomats given their passports because of wars, the following diplomats were dismissed by the United States:

Citizen Genet was sent to this country in 1793 by the French committee of safety, and when he tried to commission privateers to prey on the British, President Jefferson asked for his recall.

In 1805 Marquis of Casa Yrujo, the Spanish minister to the United States, attempted to bribe a Philadelphia editor to favor Spain in a controversy with the United States. He was handed his passports.

F. J. Jackson, the British minister, was recalled in 1809 because he tried to arouse feeling against the United States by issuing circulars to British consuls accusing the American government of bad faith.

In 1849 Poussin, the French minister, was recalled for insolence to the American secretary of state.

British Envoy Recalled

In 1855 British Minister Crampton was recalled for his activity in elisting soldiers in this country for the Crimean war. The exequaturs of three British consuls were cancelled at the same time.

In 1888 passports were handed Lord Sackville-West, the British minister, who, in response to a decoy letter, advised Americans of British birth to vote for Grover Cleveland.

In 1898 Spanish minister Dupuy de Lome was dismissed for writing disrespectfully of President McKinley to a friend in Cuba.

In September, 1915, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian ambassador, was recalled at the request of the United States as a result of his attempt to cripple American industries.

December 3, 1915, Germany was requested to immediately recall Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Papen, the naval and military attaches of Germany in America.

NEXT WEEK AT THE THEATRES

PANTAGES THEATRE

That great comedian, Ireland's most distinguished laugh maker, and popular idol of theatredom throughout America, Mr. Frank Fogarty, is the big feature which Pantages theatre announces for the coming week. There have been many stars advertised at this theatre, but beyond a doubt Mr. Fogarty is the greatest and most popular of any so far. He has toured this country many times and from these trips has gained himself a name which every manager in the show business would be glad to advertise as a coming attraction at his theatre. Although touring the north and west many times, it will be Mr. Fogarty's first trip to Vancouver, thusly it will be Vancouver citizen's first chance to see and hear this internationally famed vaudevillian. To make the programme one to be long remembered there will be in addition the celebrated "Mystic Bird," which sings songs to a violin's accompaniment. This is a novel feature and one which all Vancouver will be talking about next Monday. "The Berlo Diving Girls," six shapely nymphs, will entertain with demonstrations of fancy dives, swimming strokes and perform the many novel feats which have won their professional name for them. There will be three other big feature acts, and the final of the "Shielding Shadow." Sebastian will evidently get "his" and Ravengar's mystery will be solved.

ORPHEUM THEATRE

An attraction which is sure to appeal is that of Mr. Lew Dockstader, billed at the Orpheum next week. To all who know anything of minstrelsy, the name of Dockstader stands among the foremost. There was a time, and not so long ago, that Dockstader's Minstrels was the most stupendous organization of blackface comedians of all minstrelsy. Since his advent into vaudeville, Mr. Dockstader has built for himself a splendid reputation as a character actor. He comes now in a new humorous impression. It is "The Power Behind the Throne"—a Political Boss. No names are used, but the "man out in front" will be able to pick out the delineation easily.

Natalie Alt, a musical comedy favorite, will be here next week to spread her glow. She is a recent recruit in the ranks of vaudeville. Her rise was of the skyrocket variety, and she is still in the ascendancy. She is one of the youngest of latter day prima donnas, and one of the most attractive. She will be before the curtain for eighteen minutes.

George Kelly, supported by Anna Cleveland and Nora O'Connor, will present the sketch, "Finders—Keepers." This is a sketch of surprises. For the lack of a better explanation, it must be known as a novelty. It is a choice dramatic morsel, and as refreshing as a draught of nectar. Mr. Kelly is a leading man of wide repute, and his acting is always a pleasure.

Ten charming girls compose Rita Mario's orchestra. In addition to the ensemble numbers, there are some charming solos on xylophone, French harp and flutes, as well as vocal selections. Miss Mario is a maestro of intelligence, soul and command.

Caites Brothers, Tailor Made Boys, form one of the best team of dancers in vaudeville. Their dancing is principally of the eccentric variety, and for the most part carries with it a broad, humorous effect.

Moore, Gardner and Rose will be here in a clean, clever, classy comedy. The trio is composed of an eccentric comedian and two straights, so that the fusilade is twice as fast as ordinarily. In addition to their jests, the trio sing well.

A new mark for imitators to follow is that of Robert Everest's Novelty Circus, a tabloid off the "Big Top." There are monkeys and monkeys, but a master mind among them acts as leader in a series of aerial stunts, bewildering and amazing, a simian who all but talks the English language. No human director stands by with a whip in hand to direct, no monitor to threaten during their wonderful act of versatile routine. Nature's born representatives are here seen in an act which rivals any novelty act ever staged. For fun it is strong. There is lots of monkey business.

As usual the show will close with the Orpheum Travel Pictures, which are so well and favorably known. During this section a first class programme may be expected from the orchestra.

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"See That Man Kerr"

A Story in Real Estate

DEATH OF W. J. KERR.—News has been received in the city that W. J. Kerr, at one time a prominent real estate dealer of this city, died recently in hospital in Winnipeg.—News item in the New Westminster COLUMBIAN.

BUT a few brief seasons have passed since in the British Columbia real estate world, the name of W. J. Kerr led all the rest. "See that Man Kerr!" was the slogan prominently printed in all the Vancouver papers—and in the New Westminster papers, including the journal which printed the elaborate death notice which we quote.

¶ "See me bofore buying!" ran the invitation in double-page advertisements. And with the copy usually ran a picture of a fat-faced, curly-haired, pleasant-looking chap of about forty years.

¶ "Did you ever analyze the possibilities of the Fraser Valley as a chicken ranching country?" asked Kerr in 1911. And he flooded distant cities with his literature and hundreds were induced to give up fairly good salaries in cities to go in for chicken-raising among the stumps and rocks of sidehill subdivisions.

¶ One gentleman came all the way from Fleet Street to buy a five-acre tract from Kerr to go in for chickens. He brought his wife and family along to participate in the hardships up on a stump farm thirty miles from New Westminster.

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

¶ Kerr sold a five-acre tract to a professor of natural history from an eastern city. The professor came to British Columbia and pitched a tent on his newly-acquired acreage. Later he built a shack and sent for his wife and two daughters, young ladies of marriageable years, cultured and refined. The first night they spent on the "ranch," the rain fell in torrents and nearly flooded them out. The next day was fair and bright and warm, and the following evening was pleasant. The professor was doing the cooking. He had the food cached outside the tent, had built a dining-table out of doors. As dusk gathered, the professor prepared dinner while a camp fire burned brightly.

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

¶ Out of the shadows came a little animal with white stripes on its back. It came up out of the nearby brush and sniffed at the canvas bags where the professor had the meat and bread andf lour and butter and cheese and tea all neatly packed away. One of the girls saw it and picked up a stick, shrieked and fired the stick at the prowler.

¶ "Ye gods," shouted the professor.

¶ The little animal being attacked, used the particular means of self defence with which nature had equipped him. With the habits and curves of this species, the professor was familiar. He warned the girls, after the beast had made good his escape, not to partake of any of the food; but the girls were hungry.

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

¶ When they reached the interurban car, ten miles away, the following morning, the professor, wife and daughters each held thumb and finger firmly over the nose. When they entered the car, the passengers from up the line, with the exception of a few Chinamen, were quick to realize the necessity of the gripping of the nose and followed suit. For the smell of a skunk when received at short range, stays with one.

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¶ "Own a five-acre tract," advised Kerr. "Get away from the salary grind. Be your own boss. Get back to the land." And all the daily newspapers on the coast lent him their endorsement to the extent of accepting his advertising and his money.

¶ A Royal Commission investigating agricultural possibilities came through British Columbia, and one of its members made a public statement to the effect that a man who would induce another man to try to make a living on five acres of rough land in the Fraser Valley should be sentenced to live for a term on such a holding.

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¶ W. J. Kerr sold millions of dollars worth of real estate in and about Vancouver and in the Fraser Valley. He made money and spent it as quickly as he made it. For a time he was a big man in British Columbia. They elected him president of the Pacific Highway Association, made him an official of the automobile club. Once his picture was sent out through the press alongside that of the Duke of Connaught—the honorary president and president of this good roads association shoulder to shoulder.

¶ He applied the same advertising methods to real estate as the circus press agen uses. He was an interesting pirate and if he had, in his day, run for office, the papers who accepted his advertising would no doubt have supported him for Ottawa or Victoria. There are men in public life today of the W. J. Kerr calibre. They are hang-overs from that period in which Kerr budded forth.

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¶ It is a trifle sad to think that a man who spent such tremendous sums on advertising space in the papers of British Columbia in the days gone by, should receive such scant notice in passing. So far, the COLUMBIAN is the only press offering even a line to "that man Kerr." Shall the passing of this, the most spectacular advertiser ever to appear in British Columbia, go unmarked by the daily press of Vancouver?

OUR RACIAL CURSE

The Anglo-Saxon is not the Supreme Economic Race of the World

By J. W. MacMillan, Manitoba College

One race of men differs from another race much as one man differs from another man.

Now, if we ask concerning the British race — which is the dominant stock in the United States as well as in all the British Empire—what is its chief quality we shall get an answer which throws a flood of light both on its strength and weakness. We shall be in possession of the secret both of its power and the hidden peril which may some day destroy it.

That this is the supreme race of the world today there can be no doubt. Its language, its literature, its industry, its commerce, the method of government it worked out, its standards of life and judgment, and its vigor in exploration and arms are not to be challenged by any rival. Much more than a quarter of the soil of the earth is its territory, and many more than a quarter of the earth's population salute the two flags under which it musters. The wealth and power of the world are, beyond all comparison, in its hands.

It is not the supreme economic race of the world. The sense of values is not the thing it lives by. That belongs, in the western world, to the races which the Mediterranean nourished, the Jew, the Greek, the Armenian. Long before the Roman Empire fell these peoples had become commercialized. They gained a lead of a millenium upon our ancestors. Indeed, one of the reasons why the Roman Empire fell was that the Senate and nobility had changed the military virtues for those of the merchant. They had learned to make money and to prize a whole skin. Hence they went down at the assault of the northern warriors, men "of passionate courage and the sway of impulse and imagination."

One has only to observe the effects upon our trade of the irruption of a comparative few of the economic races into our midst. The Italians and Greeks have driven Canadians from the fruit and confectionery shops. The Jews are gaining possession of the clothing trade. The Chinese — an Oriental economic race—have their laundries everywhere, and are planting their "chop suey" beside each one. In spite of the advantages of possession, greater capital and the sympathy of neighbors, we have been defeated in these economic contests by a few exiles, for the most part moneyless and illiterate, who are of the real economic type.

Nor is the strength of the British race in its martial qualities. The day of the warlike race passed when Kitchener obliterated the Dervishes at Omdurman. War is now "an extra hazardous branch of engineering." The present war is a titanic exhibition of the factory system. It is co-operative efficiency of men and machinery turned to the task of slaughter. Never again will civilization tremble with fear of the Goth or the Turk, the warlike savage.

Yet, in rejecting the latter alternative we have come very close to the answer to our question. For the capital quality of our race is its adventurousness. It loves excitement. Hence its love of travel and exploration, of violent and dangerous sports, and of gambling ventures in business. It is as pioneer, prospector and promoter rather than as broker and trader that the Anglo-Saxon prospers. The Jew in the Yukon keeps a shop or office in Dawson City. The man who makes a strike in the gulches is of another temperament. With less foresight and patience, but with more enterprise and self-reliance, the British race meets the finesse of the economic races with force. So far, in a world yet hardly explored, and still brimming with romance, mystery and undiscovered treasures, he more than holds his own. He is strong in war, in government and the building of cities. He will live up to a standard of comfort, and because he means to spend he drives himself to get. He is master of the world by reason of his adventurousness.

Now, quite logical with all this is his craving for strong drink. It comes of his love of excitement. As with his predatory ancestors it fills in the dull intervals between forays, and stimulates the revelry in the hour of triumph. Not for him the calm potations which but feebly stir the blood, nor the measured moderation of more lethargic peoples. To drink, and to drink hard and deep, had been the inveterate custom of all his fathers. Both biologically and socially he is a born drinker.

Nor has he shown a disposition to covet other vices. Not for him the drugs which bring sleep and dreams. He has not indeed been sexually pure, but neither has he been sexually perverse or abnormal. His passions may have been ill-controlled, but he has despised the abominations and resecrations which softer and slyer races have adopted.

Drink is the curse of our race as opium is of the Chinese. And one who has sufficient breadth of sympathy to think racially will find in this fact a new reason for refusing to give it quarter.

As the race becomes increasingly subdued under the hand of man the peculiar strength of the British race becomes less of an advantage and its peculiar weakness becomes more of a handicap. As the objective field of excitement narrows the subjective grows more alluring. The thrills which can no more be found in sport or speculation are likely to be sought in drink. There will be more dull intervals to be filled in. Life is already very dull for the working classes. Long hours in a factory, with the night to spend in a tenement! Is that the proper habitat for a man whose ancestors followed Harry the fifth to Harfleur or raged down the pass of Killiekrankie? The cage puts an intense strain on the lion's nature. Something must be done, both to lessen the thirst for an artificial stimulus and to supply a stimulus less deadly in its consequences if we are to hold our own in a world whose population is growing and whose rivalries are being intensified.

WISPS OF WISDOM

Spiders are probably the most indispensable workmen in one of the largest surveying instrument factories. It is their duty to spin the delicate thread which is used for the cross hairs to mark the exact centre of the object lens in the surveyor's telescope. Spider web is the only suitable material yet discovered for the cross hairs of surveying instruments. Almost invisible as this fibre is to the naked eye it is brought up in the powerful lenses of the telescope to the size of a man's thumb so that all defects, if there happened to be any would be magnified to such a degree that the web should be useless. Human hair has been tried, but when magnified it has the apparent dimensions of a rough-hewn lamp-post. Moreover, human hair is transparent, and cross hairs must be opaque.

The spiders produce during a two months' spinning season thousands of yards of web, which is wound upon metal frames and stored away until needed. A spider "at work" dangles in the air by its invisible thread, the upper end being attached to a metal wire frame whirled in the hands of a girl. The girl first places the spider on her hand until the protruding end of the thread has become attached. When the spider attempts to leap to the ground this end is quickly attached to the centre of the whirling frame, and as the spider pays out thread this line is wrapped around the frame. Several hundred feet of thread can be removed from a spider at one time.

The spiders are kept in a large room under the supervision of three girls and a forewoman. When not spinning the little workmen are placed in a large wooden cage. Flies are the chief article of diet. During the winter months the spider colony usually dies, so that an entirely new corps of workmen must be recruited. Not every spider will do—only large, fat fellows that spin a tough, round thread are suitable.

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