The Standard.

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The Problem of the Canadian Patriotic Fund

Voluntary Organisation and Effort is the True Test of Our Patriotism

Work for Women on an Organised Scale--- The Revolutionising of Industry

WHO is there among us all who loves Canada not for what Canada gives, but for what Canada demands? "Show me that man and I will show you a patriot."

The whole tendency of today is to accept everything Canada gives as a right, as something which has been won by our forefathers and to which we are entitled. Our freedom, our right to choose our government, our ability to approve or disapprove of taxation, our religious emancipation, our liberty to serve or not to serve, our education, our municipal governments, our factory legislation, our privileges of industrial organisation, our system of life, our comforts, are all gifts from Canada which we accept without question and without thought.

But when Canada demands something from us, when Canada demands service of any kind, do we give it willingly or grudgingly? Do we give it at all unless we are obliged to?

"What is there in it for me? Where do I come in? How much do I get?" Is not that the universal cry?

We are told that it is impossible to do away with patronage. The argument is put something like this. "Supposing you were sincerely convinced that you could do a good deal of public work by getting elected to the local legislature? Supposing that I thought you would prove a good member? Supposing that I worked hard for you, canvassed, spoke at meetings, organized your campaign, and you were elected and I came to you and asked you to do something for me, help me to some job or other, what would you say or do? Would you refuse me?"

Is that patriotism? Is that the object for which the work was done? Is the whole effort of life to be directed towards getting something, being rewarded by a "job" for work which is done for the country.

PECUNIARY REWARDS

After all, this is the essence of that argument. Nothing is worth doing for which there is no return. To work hard for the return of someone to the local legislature—to use a homely illustration—because you believe that man is best fitted to be a member, is not an act of patriotism or duty, but an act of calculation. There must be some reward or else there will be no work. Self interest alone is to be the guide. It is no use pretending that is not the logical conclusion. And it is the conclusion which destroys all decency in politics, which gives to Canada such public servants as make politics a profession because it is profitable, not because it is honorable. The idea of duty does not enter here. The conception that a man should work for the state in some form or another, without expecting a reward, is entirely absent. It is not patriotism but greed which governs such work.

It is often said that the ordinary man has not time outside of his business to take an interest in politics or other matters pertaining to the state. It is more often true that a man feels that it is better for his business if he remains entirely outside the baneful influence of politics. If he takes part in them, he is accused of self-seeking. No man considers that his neighbor has an entirely disinterested desire to play some part in political life because he feels that it is his duty, and his duty is his desire, to do something for his country. He may feel that he owes his country something and that being a man, he must discharge the debt in one way or another. Many a man will sit on an hospital board or a charitable board and give of his time and abilities to the organisation and working of some great institution. The position gives him pleasure and he feels he is doing something for others without a pecuniary reward. Directly there is a pecuniary reward attached to such service, it loses its savor.

WORTH VOLUNTARY EFFORT

It is, after all, only right that a man who wants to prosper in his business should join some board of trade or association which has for its object the general welfare of the trade of the place wherein he dwells. He may not be able to do much but he adds his presence to that of others and his voice, when necessary, to the subjects under discussion. He is not paid for this. It is a voluntary association and necessitates a subscription. In that way he is doing his duty. Another man may give up his business and accept office under the government, knowing well that by so doing he may be suffering a personal monetary loss. He is also doing his duty and is a patriot. If everybody did something for the country outside of their ordinary occupations, there would be applied to th advancement of the country an immense amount of energy and ability which at present is entirely lacking. Patriotism does not consist in making speeches and shouting "O Canada," or in waving flags. Patriotism consists in doing something for the country in which it is a privilege to live.

It is often forgotten that it is a privilege to live even under the circumstances which some people would create out of a very beautiful world. But though they drape it in black and believe that its very sombreness bespeaks its virtue, they cannot really hide its natural glories. There is surely something which stirs the pulse in the glories of such a country as Canada. She is surely worth living for—especially when thousands have proved she is worth dying for—voluntarily.

MONETARY SERVICE

There seems to be something lacking in voluntary effort. Being voluntary, presumably the effort lacks sustenance and dies for want of it. Seemingly the only method of obtaining prolonged effort is to reward it, and reward means something tangible in the way of cash—that is to most of us. Some having accumulated a sufficiency of cash can afford to have their efforts rewarded with a title, or some other similar honor which sets them apart from their fellow men. It is a fact that after a man has achieved a certain success in financial or commercial circles, and has accumulated a certain unfailing source of cash within reasonable limits, he will undertake voluntary effort in a far greater degree than the man who is still striving to accumulate something more substantial than a limited monthly credit at his grocer's. For such voluntary effort he seeks other rewards which shall distinguish him from his less fortunate fellows! But such a man is one of a very small minority. Most men are too absorbed in making a living to give much time to voluntary service of this kind. Many prefer instead of giving voluntary service to give monetary service. Unfortunately voluntary monetary service is usually spasmodic. A man may be generous on the spur of the moment, but he is seldom generous regularly. He prefers to give once and have done with it than to contribute on a certain day of each month or each week to such charities as he supports. For one thing, the man who can make regular contributions on a somewhat substantial scale is not always quite sure of his income. When the appeal is made he may be doing good business and feel generously disposed. He may state then that he will give so much per month, but three months later some other calls have made demands upon him and he desires to limit his subscription list, and so quietly drops his regular contributions.

THE REAL PATRIOTISM

The problem of the Canadian Patriotic Fund seems to be summed up in this question of voluntary effort. To provide for the dependents of the men who have gone to the front, the effort must be sustained over a long period. The Patriotic Fund is maintained by voluntary contributions, and unless the contributions are regular, the income is irregular, while the demands on the fund are constantly increasing. Every man who enlists adds to the burden on the Fund, and every man who does not enlist because he thinks he cannot leave the responsibility of caring for his dependents to the Fund, is lost to the Allied cause. It is all very well to say that the men can rely on the Fund. They can do so only as long as the Fund has money. If the Fund has no money for the dependents, an impasse is bound to arise. The man who subscribes ten cents a week per head for every member of his household, regularly and not spasmodically, is of much greater benefit to the Fund than the man who gives five dollars one month and forgets about it for the rest of the year. The five dollars no doubt makes a better showing when it is given, but the ten cents is what counts, week after week. The real difficulty is to make certain of the sum which can be distributed, not to collect a large sum with one great effort and then to be obliged to see it dwindle week by week. Voluntary effort to be of any use at all, must be sustained and such voluntary effort is really patriotism. For it consists in remembering what is owing to the country, instead of what is owing to oneself. It is quite common to hear the same man who calls loudly for conscription of men for military purposes because he is over age or medically unfit, deprecate the conscription of wealth. If it is desirable to conscript human life, it is also desirable to conscript private property which is not being devoted to war purposes. Otherwise private property is considered more sacred than human life.

EVADING RESPONSIBILITIES

As yet the Canadian Patriotic Fund is being left to voluntary effort, and, therefore, it is necessary that everybody should do their level best to subscribe a regular sum. The easiest collections naturally are made from those firms which employ a certain number of people regularly, and from whose wages a monthly contribution can be deducted. But there are hundreds of others whose situation is different, and who subscribe nothing at all. For that reason and because, after all, the care of the soldiers' dependents is a matter which eventually must come under the aegis of the Dominion government, there has arisen a great demand that the Dominion government should raise the necessary sum by taxation. No doubt this would be much the fairest way in the long run, as then everybody would have to pay in one form or another. But at the same time, it would lose the fine savor of voluntary effort which is really one of the saving features of national life. It is voluntary effort which helps toward co-operation. The idea of casting all responsibility on the government is intrinsically bad. It simply means that the people of the nation are slack, that the government has to force them to do their duties, that unless the government steps in the people take no heed of their responsibilities. Probably this phase of the question has never struck a great many of our so-called social reformers. They desire everything to be done by the government and forget that the more the government interferes, so much the less responsibility for the inhabitants of the country. It is common in these days to urge the elimination of responsibilities, but it is a tenet which entirely ignores the fact that without responsibilities a man is not a man but a child.

DESERVING AND UNDESERVING

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is faced with many difficulties besides the actual collection of money. There is the problem of the deserving and the undeserving. Many a soldier gets married just before he leaves for the war and his wife, who hitherto has worked for her living, promptly becomes a dependent on the patriotic fund. It is said that if she works she cannot obtain an allowance from the fund, and although this is not true, there is a great deal of reason why it should be true. The patriotic fund pays say $20 a month—the exact sum does not matter—and she may have been earning and can earn by her own work, $40 to $50 a month. Her husband may send her half his pay, which amounts to another $16 a month. Thus under such circumstances, his wife is pocketing the neat little sum of $76 or $80 a month, and only has herself to keep. Why should the Fund be burdened in that way Moreover, there is still the $20 a month she receives from the Dominion government for the privilege of calling herself a soldier's wife. On the other hand, if she cannot work and has children to look after, she is not nearly so well off. Then take the wife of the man who has been earning a decent salary of say $150 a month. Her home, if she desires to keep it together, is much more expensive, her children may be at a private school. The husband, impelled by a sense of duty, enlists and his wife receives exactly the same as the newly married wife of the man who possibly has never earned more than $60 a month. Many women have made that sacrifice and said nothing about it, but it must be acknowledged that it is terribly hard not only on the woman but on the man.

FIND JOBS FOR THE WOMEN

One of the first considerations then is whether the Fund can be graded on a sliding scale so that the dependents obtain a certain per centage of their husband's earnings. The man whose wages before the war amounted to $85 a month should be able to depend on say 20 per cent. from the Patriotic Fund, and that with the Dominion government grant of $20 and half his pay, should enable his wife to live very much as she lived before. If the wife of the man earning $150 a month received 20 per cent., and the additional allowances, her plight would not be so bad. But is there any reason why the women who have no dependents and who can work, should not work Would it not be possible to attach a women's employment bureau to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and insist that the women who can work should work, if jobs are found for them? Is there any reason why a great many of the soldiers' wives should not go into domestic service and relieve what is acknowledged to be a strained situation? They would learn how to look after a house and thus improve their efficiency enormously for the time when their husbands returned and set up housekeeping on their own account. It may not be possible to do this under present circumstances, but it would be patriotism on the part of the women of the country if they insisted upon it, and in that case it would not only be possible but capable of being carried out on an organized and proper scale. The women have the vote—why cannot they organise women's work for the dependents of the war? Employers in stores might give such women the preference over the girls who simply work in stores, so that they may be independent of their families. These are not ordinary times and organisation of this sort is supremely necessary to Canada when its financial resources are strained to the utmost. A direct appeal to the patriotism of the women would surely bring out a national and voluntary response.

REVOLUTIONISE LABOR

It is Canada which asks for the sacrifice to be made! Fine things have been written about the men who have made the supreme sacrifice and who have gone to the front to risk their lives in their country's service, but there might be a still finer epic written of those women whom they left behind and who did all in their power to relieve the country of an ever-growing burden. There are thousands of women who have made the great sacrifice, and who have lost someone most dear to them. For them the light of the world has faded and they are left to struggle along in the grey mists. It is hard to console them, harder still to reconcile them to the blind chance which has served them so scurvily. Some must suffer and have suffered the intolerable anguish of a loss which nothing can ever replace. But even to them the opportunity of work would be a godsend. It is our first duty to such women to see that they do not have added to their sufferings the constant spectre of want. It is our first duty to see that they and theirs are provided for. They must not be made to feel that they are the recipients of charity. But if organisation on a national scale is possible it should be undertaken. The mere distribution or collection of a fund is not really organisation. That, alas, is a spasmodic effort which needs constant reminders. It should not be spasmodic, but unfortunately the habit of throwing everything on the government makes it so. We know now something of the experiences of other countries. We know how women have entered the realms of labor and how well they have done. To really organise Canada on an industrial scale is a gigantic task. There are thousands of men being employed in what might well be women's labor, and the men so employed would be earning far better wages at labor which they alone can perform.

WHAT IS OUR REPLY?

This is the demand that Canada makes on the men and women of Canada. We are much too complacent, much too well satisfied with our wage scales and our pleasant surroundings. We do not consider we have anything to be grateful for if we are earning a decent living in these days and are not being subjected to the pleasantries of the Huns. Well we have our opportunity. If we prefer to proceed along the well-worn paths and refuse to take ourselves seriously, we shall find ourselves terribly handicapped in the days to come. But if we realise that a little self sacrifice on our part and a little breaking away from the conventional methods, without fear of the consequences, may not only revolutionise the whole country but make it immeasureably more prosperous and happier, perhaps we shall give a little more thought to our present

"THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMIN'"

MR. CHARLES E. CAMPBELL

CHARLES EDWIN CAMPBELL comes of an old Highland-Canadian family. First they were rebels and after they came to Canada, four generations ago, they became Liberals. Charlie is the son of Mr. John Bell Campbell, of this city, one of our pioneers and a man who has taken an active part in the public life of the city. For five years he served as an alderman and in the 1909 elections, Mr. Campbell, Sr., was a Liberal candidate.

In the old days when Senator Bostock owned the PROVINCE and W. C. Nichol was manager, Charles E. Campbell was selling papers on the street. With the money earned in this way he put himself through the old Vogel Business College here. As a young man he took a prominent part in Y. M. C. A. work and when the collections were made for the building of the Y. M. C. A. structure, along about 1903, young Campbell headed the list of the young men collectors.

Mr. Campbell's first work in behalf of the Liberal party was in the old days when Joseph Martin was premier. In these days Campbell delivered dodgers from door to door in Vancouver, advertising the Martin meetings.

When old enough to vote, Campbell cast a Liberal vote and has been voting Liberal ever since. He has held every position in the Vancouver Liberal Association, from ward secretary to the office to which he was recently elected, for the second time, president of the Vancouver City Association. He has held office also in the Provincial Liberal Association, having served there as secretary. He is eligible for the position of president of the Provincial organization, and many friends are said to be anxious that his name go forward for that important office in the public affairs of the Province.

In 1909, under John Oliver's leadership, Mr Campbell was the secretary of the Provincial body, and later, under the leadership of Mr. H. C. Brewster, continued in office.

Mr. Campbell is a successful business man and is the president and manager of the Campbell Storage Company, a concern founded by his father, the first storage concern of its kind to be established in the west, and one of the most substantial enterprises in the Province. For many years he was associated with the Cortecilli Silk people, being manager for that company in Alberta and Saskatchewan for seven years, taking over the management of the Campbell Storage Company in 1909.

Mr. Campbell is a strong Presbyterian, a member of St. Andrew's Church. He is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a Forester of many years standing, a member of the Rotary Club, the Vancouver Board of Trade, a life member of the Y. M. C. A., and active in all public movements for the advancement of the welfare of his beloved Vancouver.

Being a dyed-in-the-wool Liberal, of Liberal stock, it is only natural that in selecting a wife, his attentions should turn to a Liberal home. Mrs. Campbell is the daughter of an old Nova Scotia family. Her maiden name was Miss Ethel Bernice Wilson. One of her brothers, Mr. Arthur Wilson, was for a time Governor of the Yukon Territory.

There is no more radical figure in the public life of the Province than Mr. Charles E. Campbell, and probably it is this fact, coupled with his loyalty and integrity, which makes him one of the few men in whom the Premier-elect, Mr. H. C. Brewster, has always placed much confidence. Mr. Campbell is of a retiring disposition and with him, politics is a hobby. He has never sought the suffrage of the people, prefering always to remain the background in the fight. To his untiring efforts in behalf of the Liberal party in British Columbia may be credited a large measure of the success of reform candidates in the elections just closed.

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problems, among which stands out the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Every one must give and give what they can afford regularly. The gift should be something tangible, not something which it costs nothing to give. It is useless boasting of our fine patriotism and allowing others to do the patriotic work. If patriotism counts for anything, it will weigh heavily for or against us in the days which are coming. Our real patriotism does not necessarily consist in raising 500,000 men for the armies of the Allies. It does consist in "seeing it through," not only by supplying the men, but by supplying the needful organisation voluntarily to handle the problem which the Canadian Patriotic Fund is endeavoring to handle as best it may.

Canada has been giving for years with a lavish hand. Now she demands and puts our patriotism to the test. What is going to be our reply?

—CRITICUS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

B. C.'s POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES—SHIPBUILDING

GLAD and proud are we to recognise and record the awakening of the public—of the world—to the potentials of this Province for what is inevitably destined to be one of our greatest industries—Shipbuilding.

But that awakening, let us say, is in no way attributable to the rattle of the baby-toy designed by Mr. Bowser in the frenzy of electioneering extatics, on the eve of the dissolution of the legislature, and embodied in the shipping act of last session. To this petty, diminutive scheme of building antiquated wooden ships with governmental co-operation, and with public money, we have always been opposed, and its sham and shallow pretences of industrial development we have more than once exposed.

The stress of the anomolous conditions evolved by the war had, before Mr. Bowser's move, concentrated the minds of the chief exporters of the products of this Province upon the irrational folly which had actuated them in the past. Their absolute dependence upon American and other foriegn ships was no longer a subject of apathetic conjecture but a stern reality. And like men in a frenzy, they rushed to a man in a frenzy, and between them they evolved Bowser's baby rattle of wooden ships. It was only a temporizing expedient, but it lulled the clamour of the lumber exporters for instantaneous government action, and it fitted into the grooves of the so-called "business policy." It emerged on the statute book as a scheme for building the ships, including the docks, with Provincial money or Provincial credit, and then subsidizing the gross tonnage capacity on outgoing cargoes so as to guarantee the owners 15 per cent. for ten years after the war on the total investment, including the money loaned by the government itself at 6 per cent.

Long since the din and babble which inaugurated it have died away. The scheme is preposterous, grotesque, and out of gear with the times. The new government cannot long avoid the dissolving of the Shipping Commission, but in the meantime they must stop the further expenditure of public money on wooden ships for one section of the community who years ago should have built their own ships—wooden ships if they liked—for exporting the lumber which they cut from our forests in gigantic profusion. This was quick money, and perhaps it was honest money. But it was none the less selfish money; for no quid pro quo was rendered to the Province for the enormous raw material extracted from it, either in the way of creating an industry in the manufacture of wood, or in the way of establishing this or any other port of the Province as a shipping centre.

Rightfully speaking, these Provincial lumber men did not export. They sold to the American exporter, and American ships came to British Columbia, loaded up the cargo and carried it over the world to its destination where it was received as American produce. The return cargo, as a matter of course, went to American ports, whence it was distributed into Canada and other parts of the Continent.

The action of the lumbermen in this way, was adverse to Canada's growth, as well as to this Province's recognition as a great centre and source of supply; and they thrust Canada backward and the United States forward by every movement of their lumber mills. Let that, however, pass.

The building of steel ships commensurate with the age, and adapted to the needs and opportunities of the Province, and the ocean, world-wide traffic in which they are to be participants, is the problem which now confronts us; and the transition to that from Bowser's puny proposal is as great as from a wheelbarrow to an automobile, or an aeroplane!

In nature's rich endowments we have all the necessary material, and every facility for steel shipbuilding. But the McBride-Bowser government never placed our potentials above that of repairing docks or yards. Why, it is hard to conjecture, except that the petty little oligarchy at Victoria was so obsessed with the railway construction craze that it could not apprehend the needs or meaning of the ocean, or that the complement of transcontinental railways was the ocean traffic; and that ships to accommodate that traffic, ought to be built here on the ocean fringe.

This new development of our industrial horizon in the way of shipbuilding opens up vistas of greatness and activity for not only our iron but for our timber. We cannot long be content to import the steel for ship construction, manufactured and cut into sizes and proportions ready for the bolt and the screw of the artizan. That would not be shipbuilding in the true sense.

Iron and steel manufacture would inevitably and speedily arise out of the new shipbuilding industry; and as we pointed out last week, we have the ore in profusion and of an excellence which assures our products to surpass those of the famous iron and steel works of Cleveland, Ohio. Nor would our works stop at products for shipbuilding. Other iron and steel industries would spring up, and before long the furnaces and mills of this coast would become famous over the Continent and over the world.

Another indispensable concomitant of steel shipbuilding would be wood-works—works in which all the internal fittings and equipments of the ships would be manufactured, and we have here, too, the best of timber for the purpose. These wood-works would themselves afford extensive and continuous employment to skilled artizans, but like the iron and steel works, they would also be mere precursors of general manufacture upon a wide and comprehensive scale. Here, in fact, might readily be the nucleus of real wood industries to rival those of which Germany long boasted that they were without competitors in the world.

With the inaguration of steel shipbuilding a fresh vim is imparted to our industrial life, and the horizon of our future as a manufacturing and commercial people becomes almost unbounded. It is not only an affair of the Province or of this city, but of the Dominion; and shipbuilding ought to be encouraged and facilitated in every way possible by the Provincial as well as the Dominion governments, and by the city or the harbor board in the way of tax exemptions or the allotment of suitable sites.

It was by a little prescient dexterity that Belfast secured the world-famous shipyards of Harland & Wolff, when the two pioneers and founders of the great enterprise were negotiating both with Dublin and Cork as to the prices of already chosen sites, and the question of taxation in the initial years. Hard-headed Belfast, though it had several splendid shipyards, stepped in, and unostentatiously offered a site free for ever, with complete exemption from taxation for 10 years. The offer was accepted, and what a bargain Belfast made is told not only in the lustre shed on the city by the great industry, but by the enormous payroll of the renowned concern.

If we aim at making Vancouver the Liverpool of the Pacific as regards commerce and shipping, let us also make it the Belfast of the Pacific as a builder of unrivalled ships.

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT

MR. BREWSTER, Mr. Macdonald and other leading Liberals have since the election spoken on several occasions, and it is most gratifying to find the reaffirmance of their determination to adhere to all the promises given to the electorate, and on the faith of which they were returned overwhelmingly to power. What a contrast this is with the attitude and conduct which characterized McBride and Bowser in the previous thirteen years! The latter most recreantly and audaciously not only falsified his own pledges to the people, but exerted his influence to induce his leader to either recant what he had promised or to carry it out in a way diametrically opposite to his pledged intention when speaking to the people.

It was only now and then when Mr. Bowser saw an election drawing nigh that he condescended to address the public, and then, carried away by unscrupulous verbosity, proposals were made and promises were uttered by him which either he forgot or deliberately ignored. He did not even rise to the Kaiser's hauteur by admitting "the scrap of paper" and then tearing it in shreds. He repudiated or disavowed whatever he had promised, or else he twisted and distorted it so as to make it precisely the reverse. And he seemed to gloat in his duplicity and in his ability to beguile the people into the belief in his veracity and high sense of honor and rectitude.

The new government has an arduous task, and one that will require not only time but assiduity and vigilance, and undeviating determination.

There is not a department of the late regime that does not demand investigation, and the disentangling of the knots of its administration.

The only reliable way of doing this is by a series of commissions to which men of ability and unswerving integrity ought to be appointed. A commission for the land and especially the forest department, seems to be not only necessary, but even urgent; for out of all the contradictory figures given out by Mr. Bowser and Mr. Ross, from time to time, who can tell or even conjecture how our timber resources stand? Who own or hold them; on what terms; what has been paid; what is due; what are their rights; and what is the most expedient course in the public interest for the government to pursue?

Then the department of public companies is in a most incomprehensible condition of confusion. For years and years companies have been registering under the Companies' Act, acquiring the most extravagant if not unconstitutional powers, passing into oblivion, especially within the past two or three years, and spasmodically re-erecting themselves as vital organisms in commercial, mercantile and financial life. This cannot be done if the Companies' Act is enforced; and to permit it to be done is infamous. For such companies are not in a sound or healthy condition, and they may be used for all kinds of public depredations. Some of them are constituted on spurious names, and some of them are absolutely fictitious.

The department of mines, the department of fisheries, and the department of finance will each require a commission, so that the ministers, whoever they may be, will be supplied with the information to administer and control them.

The attorney-general's department is one that we hope to see administered by Mr. M. A. Macdonald, and whether a commission for it is appointed or not, he has a task there that will tax his strength as well as his legal knowledge and business acumen to the utmost. There are several questions of grave constitutional law, arising out of Mr. Bowser's helter-skelter legislation which the new attorney-general must, before he can make any headway, refer to the Court for instant decision.

We have every faith, however, that the new government will enter promptly on their work of investigation, and that they will carry it out with dexterity. But it will require time, and the people must be patient, for they must remember that it was they who gave the long lease of power to the men who perverted every department of the government to purposes of plunder and secret manipulation.

ELECTION CORRUPTION

WITH its experience of the malignant scheme designed and worked out by the Conservative machine—the dear, pet darling of Mr. Bowser—at the bye-election in February last, it ought to be and no doubt will be, one of the first duties of the new government to introduce a drastic and comprehensive measure for the prevention and punishment of all kinds of election corruption. It is a wide subject, and the class of men with whose acts the new law would deal, are men of infinite resource and unscrupulousness. Into every possible ramification of trickery and evasion, therefore, the law must enter, and the punishment will require to be as condign as the acts are reprehensible.

Some of the western States have recently turned themselves to the purification of their electoral contests, and they have passed laws worthy of all praise and imitation. The new election law of Oregon is an example of the reform to which we refer. Hitherto this Province has been deficient in anything like a compendious law on the subject, and though corruption in one shape or other was notorious, yet the dominant party have been quite apathetic. Their apathy in fact his been so flagrant that it is tantamount to a connivance, and the heelers of the election machine have not only multiplied in number, but multiplied in their malignant manipulations.

Further than this, along what lines the new government must proceed we do not feel impelled to state. The people are behind them, and they call aloud for purification in politics as in all other things which they hold sacred and few rights are more cherished than the kernel of our freedom—the ballot box. Therefore, let no desecrating hand violate it, and it is for the government to show they are of one mind with the people in the enactment of a prohibitive and punitive law which neither trickery nor chicanery can evade.

ALIEN ENEMIES

THE question of internment of alien enemies is more complex than on the surface it appears. To release them would involve a risk too great. To merely intern them means to feed and support them at the public expense. To employ them in the doing of work for which there are plenty of men of British blood, means to bring them into conflict with legitimate white labor, and with an accruing advantage to capitalists. The only safe and available course seems to be to still keep them interned, but let the government employ them in the clearing of land and the making of necessary improvements for the comfortable housing and settlement of returned soldiers on the land to be allotted to them.

This is a suggestion for the new government.

FARMERS' LOANS

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the rush for loans to farmers under the Agricultural Credits Commission is immense, and that approximately $200,000 has been advanced to 121 applicants. This shows the average loan to be about $1600, but the total applications, it is said, amount to 956, for an aggregate of $2,000,000.

In view of this, we cannot help reflecting upon the belated wisdom of the McBride-Bowser government, who until a general election with possible defeat confronted them, were oblivious of the farmer, and intent only on subsidizing the speculator, the capitalist, and the railway magnates. But the party who have long befriended the farmer and advocated his cause are now in power, and while they will do nothing in the way of party patronage, they will use every power and resource of the Province to aid the bona fide settler and the genuine agriculturalist.

Knock at the Liberal door. It promptly opens to every farmer who seeks the government's aid.

DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION

THE HON. RODOLPH LEMIEUX recently at a meeting at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was present, conveyed a specific and emphatic warning to Liberals that a Dominion general election was not only in contemplation by the Borden government, but that it would be "sprung as a surprise."

When we saw the cabinet ministers spreading themselves through this and other Provinces of the West, whose interests they have persistently subordinated to those of the East, we had no doubt of what the phenomenon meant. We ought to be ready for the ordeal, and we ought to make certain at all events that this city returns a member who will not be so absorbed by the questions of Empire that he will be able to look after the affairs of his constituents. A member is elected for that purpose, but like Sir Sam Hughes, some representatives seem to think that the war relegates even questions of common honesty into the background. Mr. Stevens has had a fair trial, and will any one say what it is he has done for Vancouver?

He has, indeed, on the eve of an election, propounded a scheme concocted between him and the Harbor Board for the development of the harbor, at a cost of $5,000,000, and along lines which though highly beneficial to certain holders of waterfront and other property, is wholly unwarranted either by the conditions of trade and shipping at the present day or by any possible developments of the next twenty years. It is more or less of a chimera and a dream, and it is quite on a parallel with a corresponding proposal to develop Lulu Island into a great shipping centre in the interest of private speculators and to the detriment of the harbor of Vancouver. This was projected some years ago when this city was booming with the rampant rant of the speculator, though it hadn't a productive industry, save one, worth naming. And Mr. Stevens, if he was not the father of it, was as deeply interested in it as he was in the ill-starred Dominion Trust Company. But thanks to the opportune war, matters like these are effaced from Mr. Stevens' record; for surely no one could be so disloyal as to pollute the heart or soul of such a patriot as Mr. Stevens by mentioning in the same breath the Dominion Trust scandal, and the latest news of the Allies advance along the Western front.

Ocho! Mr. Stevens, the world is ungrateful, and the electors are very perverse. For, just look at the vindictive kick they dealt their benefactor and your friend, Mr. Bowser, though he was run by the same machine as leads you round by the halter!

BRITISH HANDS FOR BRITISH WORK

IT is with good reason and good sense that "A Canadian Plasterer" protests against a bunch of workmen being brought into Vancouver from Seattle to do work which Canadian—British workmen—can do as well, or better, work which they sorely need when war prices, "Red Cross," and "Patriotic Funds" demand every cent a workman can earn—when his hands are fully employed.

The local engineers have protested—with good reason—against United States engineers being called in for fat jobs when the professional men here are vainly seeking employment on British jobs.

If a landscape gardener is wanted—for a job on a large scale, as at Strathcona Park—then a United States man gets the job. The Vancouver Manufacturers' Association have very properly protested against the government, municipalities, and quassi public bodies buying American goods when Canadian goods are as cheap, as good, and as conveniently purchased. Our newspapers are carrying on a "Buy at Home" campaign—but where is the powerful protest which should be made against men from the United States coming here "in bunches" to take the bread out of the Canadian's mouth?

Vancouver workmen did the plaster work at the Court House, at other buildings which could be named—but as "A Plasterer" points out, the Canadian Northern depot, and the plastering for other large buildings go to a Seattle firm—a firm which has again and again—snatched, that is the right word, "snatched" the work away from a Canadian firm which would employ British labor.

Now hear what "A Plasterer" says—one "who knows"—and speaks—with bitter experience as well as knowledge.

"The Seattle contractor comes here when everything is ready for him to put his men on, brings them with him and just the night that they finish you will see them all down at the train to leave town with their all. Not one dollar will stay in town, outside of their board. I venture to say that if I, or any other Vancouver plasterer, goes to get a job we are put off or perhaps given a few days to keep our mouths shut. Now, I know for a positive fact that when this man did a job in Vancouver, that I myself went down repeatedly to get a job but always the same "when they wanted anyone they would let me know." Now, I have worked for just as good men as he, right here in town, on just as good work contracted for by a Vancouver firm, a man who you can see any day. He and his family live right here, and this other, I don't think his wife and family have ever been in Vancouver. Now, is this fair play?"

No! It is not fair play—and if anyone looked into the whole history of these contracts they would see that United States "smartness" has been more in evidence than the sound British methods which the Canadian contractor uses to secure work. If it were not for the people of Vancouver there would not be any building and if the people would just stick up for their rights a little more, and this thing continues, in the big buildings there would be just American people there. Would the places be full?

Says "A Plasterer" again: "Now, it is the people of Canada who are the government, and why should we pay an American firm to bring men over here to do our plastering when we have contractors here who can do just as good work?"

This is no new "kick," nor is it only plasterers who have a greivance. If there is a big show to put on—a man has to say with a snuffle that he is from "Se-at-tle"—and he is a Heaven-born genius for music, dancing or anything, though only a few months ago he may have been an Oregon lumber-jack. Fortunately, so far as sculpture is concerned, Mr. Marega has so established himself that the ornamental work of several new buildings has been entrusted to his hands, or we might have Seattle art (?) for our buildings. As for plaster work, there is not an architect in the city but will admit that British workmen excel at it and can do it well, and as cheap as any of our friends (?) to the South. "A Plasterer" speaks only for his own trade, but he voices the opinions of thousands who are borne down with burdens and have a right to demand "British Labor for British Jobs."

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

THAT the richest and best, and the most attractive to the settler in every way, of the marvellous lands of the Peace River, lie in British Columbia is both a fact and a phenomenon worthy of the closest attention, and yet it is from the adjoining province of Alberta that the first rail is laid into it. This is being rapidly rushed to completion, but as far as it goes, hundreds have during the summer months passed, not to settle in Alberta, but to reach Pouce Coupe and the British Columbian side. There, it is said, they find land to their liking, and surroundings

(Continued on page 7)

CHINOOK Breezes of Indignation And Information

WHEN IS A JUDGE not a Judge? When he fails to truckle to the government and probes a graft charge to the point where he reveals the Minister of Public Works as the chief manipulator. This does not necessarily apply to Hon. Robert Rogers. But does it?

* * *

A PHILOSOPHER DECLARES it is no wonder Ontario is dry when bootleggers are charging 25 cents a piece for drinks of small beer. Beware B. C. Reap what you sow!

* * *

THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA has refused to consider a conscription bill in that colony. That surely is a rum state of affairs!

* * *

AMERICANS ARE SURELY up to date. They changed the sobriquet of the President from "Wilson the wizzard" to "Wilson the wabbler." Beautiful and true, and also alliterative.

* * *

THE KITSILANO RESERVE of odious memory, or rather of odious manipulation, is again before the public. And poor Mr. Bowser is not free as yet to hold a brief and earn a bit of a fee out of a transaction which yielded gigantic sums in commission grafts to his dear associates—Hamilton Reid and Mr. Alexander. Shame!

* * *

WHAT MEN LONG feared has come at last. The women having donned the trousers are determined to stick to the masterful apparel. They have formed the "Trousers-Exchange-Reform-Association." Whether this is an outcome of the war or the suffrage movement, or is merely a feature of sex evolution, the future historian may solve. But we fear to embark on so turbulent a problem.

* * *

YOU CANNOT TRUST the Crown with a dispensing power over any of your laws. So said the great Edmund Burke. But Burke needed a teacher like Mr. Bowser, who for years conferred not a dispensing, but an enacting power on the deputy-deputy of the Crown—the Lieutenant-Governor.

* * *

THE CHANGE OF the name of Berlin to Kitchener has a suggestion for B. C. Berlin was the centre of Ontario's wood industry. But B. C., in spite of its timber, has no wood manufacture! This is a greater shame than the retaining of the odious name of a city.

XMAS CARDS

ORDER NOW Your PRIVATE GREETING CARDS

G. S. FORSYTH & CO.

Cor. Homer and Hastings Streets

SOCIETY

An evening bridge will be held on Tuesday, October 24, at the residence of Mrs. R. C. Boyle, to augment the funds of the Connaught Chapter, I. O. D. E., for Christmas cheer and socks for the soldiers. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. R. C. Boyle, Mrs. John Williams, or any member of the chapter.

* * *

In connection with 'Children's Day' on November 15, there is to be a great 'to do' at Dawson School. A letter was received recently from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, enclosing one from the Lord Mayor of London, respecting a proposal of the National Committee for the Relief of Belgium, that Canada should hold a Children's Day on behalf of the children of Belgium who remain in that part of Belgium occupied by Germany. The idea was that the proceeds of concerts, sports, and other entertainments organized by the children themselves should provide the money so urgently needed. The day proposed was November 15, King Albert of Belgium's fete day.

On receipt of the message from the Duke of Connaught, Dawson school determined to live up to all traditions, and every child in the school hopes to help the good cause in some way.

* * *

The Silver Cross of the King's Daughters has decided to hold a fancy bazaar on December 7, when there will be a splendid display of Christmas gifts and home cooking. More definite announcements will be made later.

* * *

Churchill—Ellis

A wedding of interest to many people in Vancouver took place recently at Whitechurch, London, Eng., when Capt. Victor Spencer Churchill, heir of Viscount Churchill, was married to Kathleen Ellis, widow of Captain Stanley Ellis, R.N., who went down with H.M.S. Defence during the battle of Jutland, May 31-June 1, 1916. The Hon. Mrs. Alexis Spencer is a native daughter of Victoria, her parents, the Hon. Robert Beaven, former premier of British Columbia, and Mrs. Beaven residing there. The home of Captain the Hon. Alexis Spencer is at Dunarach, Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland. The ceremony was conducted quietly owing to the war, only relatives and intimate friends attending. Viscountess Churchill, mother of the bridegroom, gave the bride away, and Capt. Spencer returned to the front almost immediately. Captain Spencer, who holds a command in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, has had a brilliant career since the outbreak of the war. Having been one of the first to offer his services to his country he has been in practically all the fighting on the continent in which the British forces have taken part, spending some of the winter months in the foremost trenches. He has been on General Plumer's staff, has held two important positions in the Intelligence Office, and has been mentioned in dispatches for gallantry. As a youth Captain Spencer was a page for years to the late King Edward as well as Queen Alexandra. He participated in the coronation ceremony in attendance on King Edward at Westminster Abbey.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Henderson announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen to Rev. Harry Clement Fraser, M.A., the marriage to take place in Cooke's Presbyterian church, Chilliwack, on November 16.

* * *

Major and Mrs. R. H. Tupper have returned to the city from Vancouver Island, where they spent their honeymoon.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid of Westminster Presbyterian church, corner of Sophia and Twenty-sixth avenue, South Vancouver, are holding a sale of work on Tuesday, Oct. 24, in the church hall. An attractive programme has been arranged and there will be several booths of useful and fancy articles. The funds will be devoted to purchasing Christmas comforts for the boys at the front, of which there is a long list on the honor roll. The public is cordially invited.

* * *

Mrs J. F. Harper (Constance Ward Harper) has received a letter from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, per J. Ingenbleck, secretary, thanking her for a gift of $200 which she sent a few months ago for the Belgian Orphans' fund, the proceeds from the sale of her little booklet of "Patriotic and other Poems." Mrs. Harper is sending a further $150 to Her Majesty, this sum being received from the same source, making a total of $350.

* * *

Vancouver Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E. of D. C., and Order of the Royal Purple No. 1, has arranged a series of informal dances with a New Year ball, to be held during the winter months. The Elks have been holding these dances for several seasons and in the past they have been among the nicest dances held in the city. The dates set for this winter are Nov. 2, Nov. 16, Nov. 30, Dec. 14.

* * *

Mrs. Irene Moody returned yesterday from Vernon, where she had been spending the past week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Macauley and Miss Macauley returned yesterday from their summer home near Nelson, where they have been spending the past two months.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Cunningham, 3255 Third avenue west, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith May, to Mr. Lloyd Walker Smith, the marriage to take place in November.

* * *

Mrs. J. E. Montgomery, who has been spending the summer in Ontario, has returned to stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, Laurier avenue, Shaughnessy Heights. Capt. Montgomery is now in France with the 13th Field Ambulance Corps.

* * *

A quiet wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Borthwick, 1200 Bidwell street, when their daughter, Audrey, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Arlington May of this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. McFarlane, who have been spending the summer at Caulfield, have moved back to their residence on Barclay street.

* * *

Mrs. J. G. McLaren left on Saturday for New York, where she expects to stay for several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Deacon and family have left for the East, where they will spend several months.

* * *

Mrs. Ramsay left for Vernon on Monday to visit her husband, Major Ramsay.

* * *

Mrs. Frank McDougall left on Saturday for Ottawa, where she will spend a few weeks.

* * *

Mr. C. B. Macneill has returned from Seattle where he had been for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fordham have left for Victoria on a short visit.

* * *

Mrs. Stuart Tupper of Winnipeg and her three daughters last week sailed from New York for England to visit Mrs. Tupper's son, Sir Charles Tupper, who is at present on leave and Lady Tupper, at Folkestone.

* * *

Rev. Dr. John Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, whose marriage took place recently at Winnipeg, and who have been making a leisurely tour through the Okanagan Valley, visiting Penticton, Vernon, Armstrong, Kamloops, and other points, have reached the city.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Seymour has returned to town from Vernon where he was attending the conference of school trustees.

* * *

Mrs. E. G. McLennan arrived in the city last week from Winnipeg and is visiting her mother, Mrs. Edward Chapman, Haro street.

* * *

The Women's Auxiliary to the Missions to Seamen held a meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. A. U. de Pencier, when arrangements were made for the annual meeting to be held on October 30.

* * *

Mrs. Graham Palmer and her son Peter left Vernon on Sunday en route for New York, where they are to sail for England. Mrs. Palmer will stay for some time at Bournemouth with her sister, Mrs. Redpath, formerly of Victoria, until Captain Palmer reaches England.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Burnaby Women's Forum will be held on Tuesday, October 24, at 2.30 o'clock in Boyd's Hall, instead of on the third Tuesday as usual. Miss E. W. Johnston will speak on "The Use of the Municipal Franchise." All women interested are invited to attend.

* * *

Mrs. R. W. Brock, who has been visiting her father, Justice Britton of Toronto, spent a few days last week in Montreal as the guest of Mrs. W. H. Pennock. Mrs. Brock is now in New York and will visit again in Montreal on her return trip.

* * *

Mrs. J. E. Montgomery, who has been spending the summer in Ontario, has returned to stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, Laurier ave., Shaughnessy Heights. Capt. Montgomery is now in France with the 13th Field Ambulance corps.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Pemberton of Victoria is visiting Mrs. W. R. Robertson.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Dorman has been spending several days at Qualicum Beach.

* * *

Mr. Ralph Nickson and Capt. Norman Sawyers have left for a shooting trip up the coast.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Maynard have gone over to Victoria to spend a short visit.

* * *

Miss Muriel Roberts has returned home after visiting in Victoria as the guest of Miss Leigh.

* * *

Miss Langland of this city has spent several days in Chemainus as the guest of Miss Gillian.

* * *

Mrs. Runner left last night for Chicago, where she will spend the winter with her son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fowler are in Victoria for a few days and are guests at the Empress hotel.

* * *

Mrs. Stephen Thompson entertained a party of young people last week in honor of her daughter.

* * *

Mrs. Fred. Rowland and her children of Vancouver are guests at Hotel Martha Washington in New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Moran and family are visiting in Rossland as the guests of Mrs. Moran's parents Mr. and Mrs. Blythe.

Miss C. E. Anthony, 109 Granville Mansions, has returned to Vancouver after a year's absence in the old country.

* * *

The British and Foreign Sailors' society will give a concert in the Hotel Vancouver on Saturday (Trafalgar Day).

* * *

Mrs. Peter, who has been visiting Mrs. R. J. Cromie, has left for Victoria where she will visit Mrs. Jamieson for a few days before leaving for San Francisco.

* * *

Miss E. G. Gilchrist, president of the Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F., spent the latter part of the past week in Nelson in the course of he roffi-cial visit to the district.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Paula Irving, second daughter of the late Mr. Justice Irving, to Mr. David Travis Cross of Liverpool, England, late of the 5th battalion.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Cossitt of Vernon are visiting at the coast. Mr. Cossitt is spending a few days in Victoria on business and Mrs. Cossitt is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Senkler in this city.

A MAN WITH A GROUCH AGAINST ALL WOMANKIND

Marriage is a combine of two for the misery of one.

* * *

A woman's lips are her own, but the secrets they reveal are other people's.

* * *

A fat woman and a sinner rarely go hand in hand.

* * *

A man has all sorts of delusions about a woman till he marries, and then he hasn't any.

* * *

A woman must love something, even if it is nothing—but a man.

WANTED — PUBLIC SCHOOL graduates or high school students to take shorthand or business courses and pay for same from salary earned after graduation. Only a limited number accepted on this plan. Apply at once in own handwriting to Success Business College, Vancouver, B. C.

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THESE ARE HIGH-GRADE and represent the most wanted qualities. Note—

Black Peau de Chine Silk, special **85¢** per yard. Good firm weave, highly finished. Comes 32 inches wide.

Black Taffeta Finish Paillette, special **$1.25** per yard Yard wide; one of the most durable silks we know of. Ask for the green-edge quality.

Pure Silk Crepe de Chine for, special, **$1.25** per yard. 40 inches wide.

One of the most remarkable values we have ever offered.

Bonnet's Black Fleur de Nice, special, **$1.50** per yard. 36 inches wide. $2.00 value.

Black Duchess Mousseline, special, **$1.65** per yard. 36 inches wide.

Silk and Wool Bengaline Regal, 44 inches wide, special, **$3.45** yard.

Guaranteed Black Petticoat Satin, special at **$1.50** per yard. 36 in. wide, light weight; very firm weave.

Black Chiffon Taffeta, special **$1.65** yard. 36 inches wide. A superior quality, soft texture; re liable dye.

Black Charmeuse, in high-grade qualities:
44 inches wide, special **$3.45** per yard.
44 inches wide, special **$4.65** per yard.
44 inches wide, special **$4.95** per yard.
Other qualities at more moderate prices.

Black Silk and Wool Bengaline and Poplins at special prices:

Silk and Wool Crepe Poplin, 44 inches wide, special, **$2.45** yard.

Silk and Wool Bengaline, 44 inches wide, special **$2.45** yard.

575 GRANVILLE **Phone Sey. 3540**

Pheasant Shooters!

Here's another chance to buy your shells at a special reduction.

CANUCK SHOT SHELLS are fast and sure, get a box and you'll get the birds.
Special 89c
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We have a complete range of this celebrated Louis Velveteen (known the world over for its wear and durability) in all the newest shades, and 23 and 24 inches wide, at these low prices .....89c and $1.45

WORRALLS BLACK VELVETEEN

23 inches wide, very special 79c
23 inches wide, very special $1.00
Celebrated Louis Black Velveteen, very special—
23 inches wide, at .....$1.25 and $1.45

Tremendous Stock of CLOAKINGS To Choose From.

Truly wonderful—Values are there—Winter coating which we show in a great range of pattern, and colors to satisfy each and every taste, at these prices. From $1.95, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50 and $3.90
LET US SHOW YOU!

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With large assortments of new goods to choose from and the help of our **Easy Payment Plan**, the making of a home comfortable is very easy. Visit our furnished bungalow on the sixth floor, it affords many helpful suggestions.

SPECIAL FRIDAY BARGAINS:

Solid Oak Dining Suite, consisting of:
1 Solid Oak Buffet.
1 Solid Oak Extension Table.
1 Set Solid Oak Diners.
SPECIAL, $44.50

$2.50 Bed Spring, strong double woven wire fabric, any size, Special $1.98
$8.50 Cotton Felt Mattress, with Art Ticking, to fit any size bed, Special $6.95
$17.50 Fumed Arm Chair or Rocker, with full spring seat, covered with genuine leather, Special $10.00

Attractive Showing of Children's School and Dress Coats

Made in the season's most wanted styles of such desirable materials, as Blanket and Chinchilli cloths, tweeds, velvet, cords and plushes, in colors of black, brown, navy, red and grey. Sizes 2 to 14 years. Prices from $4.00 to $11.00

SHOWING.

CHILDREN'S SERGE AND CLOTH DRESSES in the season's prettiest styles and plain and corded velvet dresses, in navy, brown, sax and cardinal, in sizes to fit 2 to 14 years. Prices from .....$5.00 to $8.50

CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL SOX. In black, tan and white, sizes 4½ to 8 yrs. Prices, 30c to 40c. Children's Section—2nd Floor.

ENGLISH MADE TAPESTRY RUGS at Special Friday Prices.

A line that we contracted for when prices were considerably lower than at present. The quality is an excellent one, the colors good, and the patterns much prettier than you usually find in rugs so inexpensively priced.

7 ft. 6 in.x9 ft., ...Special, $ 9.00
9 ft. 0 in.x9 ft. 0 in. .... " $11.00
9 ft. 0 in.x10 ft. 6 in. .... " $13.00
9 ft. 0 in.x12 ft. 0 in. .... " $15.00

40c CRETONNES and CHINTZ at 23c yard.

A rare chance to get your windows draped at a small cost. The offering includes a number of our best selling lines that are getting down to short length, 10 to 15 yards of a pattern and we want to clear them.

There's a variety to suit the most fastidious, and all are fast washing colors. Regular 35c and 40c values. A Bargain 23c

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS 69c piece.

A good strong curtain in a neat pattern, the serviceable kind for bedrooms, dining rooms, etc., in White and Ivory, 2½ yards long. A Bargain, 69c pr.

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INCORPORATED 1670
HERBERT E. BURBIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER

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"THE BETTER BREADS"

These are wholesome, nutritious—made in a modern, sanitary bakery—in every detail as good bread as conscientious effort can make them.

Every loaf crisp, tender, delicious—done to a turn.

If your grocer cannot supply you, phone Fairmont 443 and we'll get it to you prompt.

HAMPTON-PINCHIN

Bakers of Better Bread

THE OLD COURT HOUSE SITE

We are pleased to reprint the following article from the SUN of the 14th instant, and embodying substantially the proposals of Mr. J. W. Weart, Member-elect for South Vancouver, on the acquisition of the Old Court House site, the naming of it Kitchener Square, and the dedication of it to public uses. The Liberal party has promised the site to the City. The SUN says:—

"There has been a great deal of discussion as to the public uses to which this property should be put in the future. The civic centre schemes which have been before the public have used it as a sort of keystone in their plans. Everyone was agreed that the plot should be dedicated to public uses, though the late government was not generous enough to present it to the city but offered it for sale at a very high price.

"We are pleased to note that Mr. J. W. Weart, member-elect for South Vancouver, has made the suggestion that one of the first acts of the Liberal government should be to make a grant of this property to Vancouver.

"The plan is that the old court house site be called Kitchener Square and that a monument, similar to Nelson's monument in Trafalgar Square, London, be erected therein, and that on the base of the monument be engraved the names of the gallant soldiers of Greater Vancouver, who sacrificed their lives in the war. Mr. Weart also suggests that the school block in the rear of the old court house site, be used as a site for a provincial art gallery and museum.

Mr. Weart's suggestions indicate a public spirit which is admirable. That the square would be the logical situation for the soldiers' monument which will certainly rise to the memory of the brave citizens of Greater Vancouver who have fallen and will fall on the field of honor in the present war goes without saying. We do not quite agree with Mr. Weart that the soldiers' monument should resemble Nelson's monument in any way. Let us endeavor to find a Canadian sculptor who will produce an original design for a fitting monument to the memory of the fallen soldiers.

We are in full accord with Mr. Weart that the school block in the rear of the old court house site should be utilized in the scheme for establishing a suitable civic centre. We have often visualized on that site a building in the Doric style of architecture which would be an adornment to the city and which would house an art gallery, natural history museum, aquarium, and many interesting features unprovided for at present.

"Undoubtedly the citizens of Vancouver will be grateful to Mr. Weart for his suggestions, though all may not agree with the proposal to name the square after Kitchener, or any great historic figure. It might be more appropriate to dedicate both the square and monument to the immortalization of our Canadian heroes."

Without criticising, we candidly welcome the suggestion of Mr. Weart and pending the fit and full realization of the ideal, we hope to see the site at once transformed from a dump-ground to a perambulating and rest arena, with its ambrosial shades.

Benevolent looking lady (with a pitying look at the man who has just been dragged from underneath his motor car)—Poor man, have you a wife?

Unfortunate motorist—No, madam, I haven't. This is the worst thing that has ever happened to me.

WANTED — PUBLIC SCHOOL graduates or high school students to take shorthand or business courses and pay for same from salary earned after graduation. Only a limited number accepted on this plan. Apply at once in own handwriting to Success Business College, Vancouver, B. C.

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

WATCHMAKER

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

Sandy passes some severe strictures on immoral "movie" pictures

Weel freens, I wunner hoo mony o' yae min' the wan time popular music-hall sang, the last line o' which ran: "Tableaux vivants! there's a picture for you."

* * *

The song, if I min' richt, detailed veesits tae Gay Paree, Monte Carlo, an' ither famous resorts, an' described the ongauns by some o' the smert set in they quarters, which were made tae appear as if they were nae place for a minister's son or a B. C. prohibeeshionist.

* * *

Durin' the singin' o' the sang the bit lassie actor that wis warblin' wud be daen some cute fiddlin' aboot on her legs, an' at the climax, "Tableaux vivants! there's a picture for you," she wud kick her heicht—tae the intense enjoyment o' the democrats up in the gods an' the bald-heided fraternity in the front seats ahint the orchestra.

* * *

That's no' muckle mare than twenty years ago. The music-hall wis only beginnin' tae wear doon some o' the prejudices it had cairried, an' an act sic as that wis jist aboot "the limit" o' managerial permission.

* * *

That wis afore the invention o' the cinematygraf an' the gramyphone, an' wireless telegrafy, an' airyplanes. British Columby wis hardly kent tae the auld country man, Billy Bowser wis—weel I dinnie ken whaur he wis but he should hae steyed there—an' oor ain brilliant, beloved, self-appinted Luftenant-General Sir Sam Hughes "wis only a private sodger, wan' o' the rank an' file."

* * *

The cinematygraf wis in its experimental stage at that time, an' the higher critics o' that period looked upon it as naethin' mare nor less than a kin' o' improvement on the Sunday schule magic lantern. It took quite a long time, so tae speak, tae bring the pictures an' the machine up tae the present day pitch o' excellence, an' I can remember cases o' wan or twa exhibitors goin' stoney broke in their efforts tae mak the show pey.

* * *

The pictures were mare or less scenes depictin' life in the wild an' wooly west, cowboys an' Indians, an' buckin' bronchos; Curtis' Last Stand, an' ither sic like sketches provided the thrills that were the main features in the nichtly bill o' fare.

* * *

Hooever, the cinematygraf has made big improvement since then, an' it has noo become an established feature in modern ceevilized life.

* * *

Wi' its tremendous rise in popularity came a great demand for better pictures an' better actors, an' in coorse o' time the big corporashuns took a haund in the game an' commenced "producin'" on a vast scale.

* * *

Noo freens, maybe yaell be thinkin' I'm intendin' tae qualify (at your expense) for the Chair o' Movin' Pictures at the British Columby University, efter readin' this long preface tae the story I wis gaun tae tell.

* * *

Hooever, we hae tae begin somewhere, an' sometimes it's the beginnin' that's the worst. It's like a fellie tryin' tae mak up his min' as tae hoo he should introduce the all-important questyin tae his bit lassie—but efter he gets started he can generally go on' a' nicht, if the lassie disnie cut him short.

* * *

Hoo often hae yae sat doon tae write, freens, an' then said tae yersel—I wunner what'll say? Should the foregoin' be a bit o' blether, at ony rate, in the words o' the auld wife, "what disnie fatten 'll full up." In they days o' the H. C. o' L. a fellie has tae dae mony a thing tae eke oot an existence.

* * *

As Tam o' Shanter says: "But tae oor tale":

There's nae disputin' the tremendous popularity o' the movin' picture hooses. Vesta Tilley used tae sing in the Midnicht Son: "Yae meet them at every corner; yae fin' them in every door way." From the amount o' patronage the shows in Vancoover derive frae the citizens it's safe tae say that should some dire catastrophy happen that wud be the means o' closin' up the movie shows for a whole week, the populashon wud gae bug-hoose.

* * *

The patronage is no confined tae ony cless or ony sex or ony age o' life or ony religious sect. Liberals an' Tories, Soshylists an' Anarchists, prohibeeshionists an' antis, Chinks an' Japs, Hindoos an' Englishmen a' meet on the same level at the door o' the movin' picture pailace. There yaell see grey-heided matrons, bauld-heided sires, flappers wi' short skirts an' white stockin's; Johnnies wi' nairrey troosers turned up at the fit ditto the white stockin's; schule bairns o' baith sexes—the picture show claims them a' as patrons.

* * *

Some authorities on eddicashun hae even predicted that the day's no' faur distant when the modern public schule 'll be incomplete withoot its picture machine.

* * *

There's nae true doobts aboot it—the cinematygraf is wan o' the best mediums o' eddicashun we possess, an' the mare the eddicashional side o' life is depicted, the mare popular the pictures 'll become.

* * *

We hae ootlived the auld time prejudice against the stage. "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (what kin' o' drink's that, Sandy.—Lino. Op.) wis the phrase often thrown at the Misses Grundies wha couldnie define the difference atween art an' a washerwife strampin' her blankets in a washin' tub on a frosty mornin'.

* * *

But for a' that, it took a long time tae work doon the bad name that the stage got through the indiscretions o' some "bad actors" an' worse managers, who allowed certain things tae be produced that werenie jist the rale Mackay.

* * *

Aside frae a' that, the stage never had the popularity that the movin' pictures hae at the present time.

* * *

As I said afore, it's destined tae be wan o' the best eddicashional factors in modern life. For that reason, it behooves the promoters o' the picture shows tae appeal tae the better side o' human nature an' tak care that they dinnie bring aboot ony revulsion o' feelin' that'll be the means o' retardin' true development.

* * *

Tae gie credit tae the managers o' the picture hooses, I believe every wan o' them are imbued wi' that ideal, but frae the fact that they're a' mare or less unner the thumb o' the big corporashons, their choice, in the cless o' films they show, is mare or less limited.

* * *

There are some magnificent pictures shown on the screens. Sometimes it's hard tae believe it's "only a picture" yaer sittin' watchin', as yae see the various acts bein' produced in a faushon a'most true tae life.

* * *

Of coorse, the big corporashons who are producin' the films are no' in the business for their health, an' the main idea they haud in view is the art o' pleasin' the public.

* * *

But in the attempt tae get-rich-quick it wud seem as if some o' the "producers" are in danger o' killin' the goose that lays the golden egg.

* * *

Yae micht ca' a wagon a dung-cairt withoot unduly detractin' frae its dignity, but some o' the pictures shown on the screen wud be an' insult tae the morals o' an audience at wan o' the auld time penny gaffs.

* * *

I'm no a very thin-skinned kin' o' indiveedual mysel. As the song says: "It taks a lot o' that tae upset me," but I sharely did object tae that "Play in five acts" that wis served up at a show I happened tae veesit the ither nicht.

* * *

It's nae waur than a lot mare that are bein' shown, an' I hae often wunnered hoo longer the authorities responsible were gaun tae staun' for sic things.

* * *

The story wis the auld, familiar yin o' the faithless wife an' the art student. Had the scenery depicted some scenes in the lower regions I've nae doobt it wud hae been banned, but the fine furnishin's an' elegant dresses o' the participants seemed tae enable the censor tae gloss owre the bad features o' the thing. It wis a sordid story an' an' even mare sordid picture. Tae mak maitters waur, it made oot the "wife" tae be a believer, while the true-blue husband wisnie troubled wi' ony qualms aboot the hereafter. The story wis in five acts an' each yin wis even mare immoral than the yin that preceded it. The worst pairt o' the immorality wis in its suggestiveness. The co-pairtner in the faithlessness wis even made tae appear in the role o' a martyr—an' he certainly looked like yin (an' I don't think).

* * *

I dinnie think I spent a mare uncomfortable hoor in a' my life. Seated next me an' a' aroon me were young shavers o' laddies an' wee slips o' lassies. As each legend wis projected on the screen the words were read wi' avidity—the play wis sae "intense" that some were even readin' oot alood.

* * *

I could easily see that some o' the scenes—the mare immoral yins — were hard tae unnerstaun by the younger element, but the suggestiveness wis there, an' it disnie tak long for a wheen laddies gethered thegether tae pit twa an' twa thegither an' arrive at fower.

* * *

I never saw sic FILTH in a' my life—an' min' yae, produced by wan o' the foremaist picture organisations.

* * *

Noo, freens, I thocht there wis a censor tae prevent the like o' this. Maybe he wis takin' pairt in the election when that picture came, or maybe he wis consolin' wi' Wee Wullie—or maybe he's deid.

* * *

Hooever this is no' the only yin that has been allowed tae "slip through," an' it wud seem as if that official wanted a bit joggin' up.

* * *

I've nae sympathy wi' the unco guid that gae awa owre the score, but I'm certainly in sympathy wi' ony man or wife that wants tae see the risin' generation, at least, gettin' a fair start in the attempt tae live clean under modern condeeshons.

* * *

It wud be oot o' place for me tae name the picture. As I hae said afore, the "man ahint the gun" is the big corporashon an' it's time they were bein' told whaur they were gettin' off at.

* * *

Sharely sic a splendid invention as the cinematygraf is no' tae be dragged in the mire an' be tabooed by decent, clean-minded men an' weemen because o' the greed o' some big corporashoned indeevedual who, in appealin' tae the baser side o' human life an' his lust for wealth, projects his ain staundards o' morality on the picture screen.

Yours through the heather,
SANDY MACPHERSON.

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CANADIAN PRESS OPINIONS

THE GOVERNMENT THAT DIDN'T DO THINGS

Try to disguise the fact as some of the party Canadian press may, the fact sticks out like a sore toe that the Borden government has not lived up to its opportunities since the great war began. Its bungles have been many and its brilliant deeds few.

The biggest bungle, of course, has been Sam Hughes. History cannot show such another specimen of glaring incapacity and bumptious autocracy as he. By his wild words he has retarded recruiting and by his childlike acts he has planted mutinous thoughts in the breasts of thousands of Canadian soldiers. And no one at Ottawa has had the courage to put the brake on this fifth wheel.

Calm retrospection, though, will show that it is the sins of omission which loom largest at the doors of the Borden government. Let us see what they have not done:

They have not acted like men of courage would have acted in regard to the recruiting problem. If they had, there would not have been the cajolery and begging to get men to enlist that there has been, and there would not have been thousands of slackers in Canada today; taking things easy and living on the fat of the land, while better men were doing their bit.

They have not taken the proper means of looking after the interests of soldiers' dependents. The Patriotic Fund should have been financed by the government, and the money necessary should have been raised by a tax, not left to the whims of private persons, who in many cases made soldiers' dependents feel that they were receiving "charity."

They did not take steps to see that Canadian manufacturers received their proper share of the munition orders from Allied countries. Millions of dollars' worth of orders went to the States, which might have been made in Canada, thus benefiting Canadian workers. Canada's work in the great war has been done by individuals, and for the haphazard system the government is responsible.—Exchange.

DENOUNCING CORRUPTION

Canada is at war with the Huns of Germany, and war has also been declared against the Huns in our politics who have been undermining Canada for their own personal gain and the predatory interests that follow in the wake of opportunistic venal politicians.

When at Saskatoon a few days ago, Sir George E. Foster made a strong plea for purity in politics in the course of an address before the Canadian Club there. He did not refer to the politics of any particular province and left each man to apply his remarks as he saw fit; but, as the Phoenix well said, there is not a part of Canada where our politics cannot stand purification. "It is a sad commentary that in every election in Canada, Provincial or Dominion, 'graft' has been an issue," says the Phoenix.

Sir George impressed upon his hearers the fact that if democracies have suffered in the past, and will in the future, it will be almost wholly because of the failure of the units of democracy each to shoulder his own burden and do his duty as a citizen.

If there are rumors of malversation in office, or coming short in doing the public duty, it is due to the fact that the electorate has been apathetic and willing to forget even if they never forgave. The intelligent and virtuous elector is after all in the majority in every place, and if he would do his duty the political transgressor would find his way too hard to travel successfully.

The Phoenix comments thus: "It seems to us more that Sir George might accomplish more, at the present time, by trying to impress his views on the Government of which he is a member. One of the great sources of corruption of Canadian politics is the use made of the Civil Service. There is not the slightest pretension made of conducting it on a non-political basis. One of the planks in the Conservative platform and one which undoutedly commended itself to many, was the promise made by Mr. Borden, as he then was, that the Canadian Civil Service would be reformed and political patronage bolished. After attaining office, a leading British publicist and former Government official, Sir Charles Murray, was brought to Canada to investigate the Civil Service with a view to taking it out of politics. He issued his report, which was ample warrant for the Government to go ahead and institute the promised reform; but the Civil Service remains what it has always been; a preserve for the politician desirous of working off his old political obligations. To do justice to Sir George Foster, it must be said that his own department has been conducted in a way which, so far as he could make it, has been above reproach, but there is scarcely another department of the Government of which the same could be said."—Winnipeg Tribune.

BETTER DAYS

Newspaper men are not posing as prophets, but their common sense leads them to see that Canada is in for a change—for the better.

Corruption must go.

Every soldier will return from the battlefield an enemy of corruption, and a defender of liberty.

In our country the great home cause, which Canadian people alone must deal with, is the cleaning out of the rascale and rascally methods in the politics of Canada.

The Toronto News (Con.) after paying a just tribute to the fine qualities of the late Sir James Whitney, Ontario's Conservative leader, says:—

"Ideas and ideals are germs which have a fecundity of their own. Their influence spreads. Manitoba caught the contagion and turned out a corrupt Conservative Administration. British Columbia has now experienced a visitation of the same beneficent disease. The people display an increasing sensitiveness regarding the conduct of public affairs. They will no longer brook devious methods on the part of their leaders. The new political era inaugurated in Ontario in 1905 seems likely to embrace the whole Dominion."

The new political era cannot come too soon. Canada may divide on forms and honorable principles of government, but there should be no division on the question of turning out rascals and turning away from rotten methods of rule, conducting elections, etc.—Winnipeg Tribune.

THE BORDEN-BOURASSA COMBINE

"Bourassa is not now 'stumping' for Sir Robert Borden, and never did."—London Free Press.

For whom, then, was he stumping in the election of 1911? For whom was he stumping when, on the invitation of Hon. Frank Cochrane, he entered Ontario and stumped Nipissing in that election? For whom was he stumping all over Quebec in 1911, when he was fighting against every Laurier candidate in that province and supporting every candidate favorable to Borden? If he was not stumping for Borden throughout the last general election, why was his campaign financed, in large part, by the backers of Borden? And, when the election was over and the Laurier government defeated, why did Sir Robert Borden call four of Bourassa's elected supporters into his cabinet if Bourassa had not been stumping for Borden?—Toronto Star.

A LESSON FOR CANADA

Had the provisions of the Canadian navy legislation been carried out, in all probability half a dozen new fast cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers would have been available for the patrol of the Atlantic sea lanes at this time. To deal with the latest activities of German submarines the admiralty must divert ships from very important service in home waters, for it would be idle to deny that the latest phase of Germany's warfare at sea is the most serious development with which the allies have had to deal for a long time. Special measures will be taken, therefore, to destroy or capture the raider or raiders. Dreadnoughts cannot be used for the purpose, and if there were a hundred of them in the North sea commerce between America and Europe would not be a bit safer from enemy submarines.

What is happening in the Atlantic holds a fruitful lesson which ought to be taken to heart by the narrow-visioned people who were responsible for the suspension of the Canadian naval programme determined upon six years ago. The war has shown from the very first that Britain's greatest need was commerce protectors in the form of fast, light cruisers, not dreadnoughts, in which she outnumbered Germany by two to one, and with France, outnumbered her three to one. Had this country carried out the policy it agreed with Australia to carry out, Canada could have protected the Atlantic sea lanes. She would not have had to depend upon the Australian cruiser Sydney and British cruisers, which could be employed advantageously elsewhere, for the protection of her own coast and shipping.—Victoria Times.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND LABOR

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech shows recognition of the changed conditions. He spoke of old-age pensions, insurance against unemployment, insurance against sickness. Moreover, he perceives that these problems will be more acute after the war, when hundreds of thousands of returned soldiers must be absorbed into constructive industry, and when the manufacture of munitions of war will be reduced to a peace basis. Then employment must be found for those who are now making shells and other war equipment.

There is a very close connection between these problems and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's life-long work of conciliation and the promotion of hearty good-will among men of all creeds and races. Get the people working together for the common good, and they will think less of the things that might divide them. Unemployment insurance is as good for the Catholic as for the Protestant. Old-age pensions are as good for men and women of the French race as for our own. Humanity and justice speak but one language, and are essentials of all religions. Improve the homes of the people, raise the standard of living, stimulate energy by hope and freedom, and you strengthen the nation and unite its people in bonds too strong to be broken by ancient feuds and prejudices.—Toronto Daily Star.

A CUSTOMS OFFICER AT NEW YORK

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, found the Vancouver people up in arms on the subject of high freight rates. They want a Canadian customs office in New York so that goods from Eastern Canada can be shipped to British Columbia through the United States in bond, via the Panama canal. It looked for a time as though the big crowd would go after the minister of customs, but Sir George Foster poured oil on the troubled waters. He intimated that the Pacific coast people had made out a good case, and it now looks as though a happy compromise will be reached by putting into commission a government owned fleet of vessels between Halifax and Vancouver.—London Advertiser.

THE ROGERS' SCANDAL

Well, Bob, you have succeeded at last in stirring up something to make the country take notice. Had your comments about graft come from any other than yourself, Judge Galt might have overlooked the grave indiscretion, but, coming from you, whose political life in Manitoba was notorious, it was the most astounding statement that any Judge ever heard. You might call your action heroic, but we look upon it as one great big bluff, obviously schemed in order to detract attention from the main subject of the enquiry—your connection with the raising of the contract price for the Agricultural College. It is rather late in the day, isn't it, for you to characterize the fees received by Commissioners as "nothing but pure and simple graft." Had you been serious in that contention, will you tell us why you never moved to eliminate that graft or say a word in condemnation of it until you yourself were involved in a probe by one of these Commissioners? No, Robert, if the Dominion Government wants to emphasize the sins of the Norris Government in Manitoba in order to hide their own tracks that diverge from the path of duty, they ought to choose a man against you. But we cannot think that Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues in the Cabinet approved or endorsed your attack on the political morality of the Judges. By this time they will have agreed with us that you made a bad break which will not be easily healed. It is a break after the kind made every little while by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and one fool in the Dominion Cabinet is enough and can do all the harm that even a strong party can stand.

With you following in the footsteps of Sir Sam, Sir Robert Borden's worries are going to be added to until they become intolerable, and the organization that you helped to build and maintain in your own peculiar way, will go sooner to pieces. As we say, you might think that your comment on Judges' fees was a heroic piece of work, showing how bitter you are against graft, and how straightforward and outspoken a man you are, but we would have seen more heroism in your action had you remained in Winnipeg until you, too, could have been served with a subpoena to explain to the Judge the meaning of an interview you gave after the enquiry had arisen, and which appeared in the Telegram, a paper which is popularly credited with giving expression to your views and none other than your views. Your newspaper parasite had to face the music, be fined in varying amounts and be lodged in jail for publishing spiteful and low-bred comment on Judge Galt, because the Judge had the temerity to call the great Rogers to order and warn him of the grave position he were placing himself in. In making that comment, we have no doubt that the Telegram men imagined they would be pleasing you, and that your great influence with the Minister of Justice would protect them from the natural consequences of their misdeeds.

We are pleased to see that you had no terrors for Judge Galt. All the more because you had something to do with his appointment as a Judge, he deserves credit for not allowing himself to be bull-dozed by you, and for refusing to be hampered or turned from his duty by a Cabinet Minister. Even although you got away from Winnipeg before the subpoena could be served on you and the Judge had to content himself with dealing with your newspaper parasites, all the honors remain with the Judge, and everything else is with you.

"Rogerism," as it has been felt in Provincial and Dominion politics for some years past, is at an end. You will soon begin to realize that. In the meantime, all we are sorry for is that you did not miss that train back to Ottawa.—Jack Canuck.

WHEN

When is Sir Charles Davidson's report timed to go off?—Ottawa Citizen.

Davidson? Oh, to be sure! He is the gentleman who has been making investigations for ever so long, but not taking the public into his confidence as to results. If the Citizen can ascertain what the government's election plans are, and what the nature of the Davidson report is, it will have the answer to its question. For while Sir Charles Davidson's activities are supposed to be carried on wholly in the public interest, the Borden government considers its own troubles first. How to hold on to office—that is the first thing it considers; that is its controlling thought. —St. John Daily Telegraph.

SALES OF "INFLUENCE"

We learn from the government press that Sir Robert Borden is going to bring in legislation to "discourage the sale of influence" in connection with the letting of government contracts. The penalty for which is to be fine and imprisonment. We all knew that "influence" was the all-important matter in connection with all affairs with which the present government is concerned, but it is somewhat startling to find that it has become such a rampant evil that even this government considers it expedient to invoke legislation for its prevention, analogous to the Criminal Code. We greatly fear that if Sir Robert Borden carries out his advertised intention, large additions will have to be made to the penitentiaries, for everywhere, from the big-wigs of the party, down to the ward heelers, "influence" is the order of the day.—Halifax Chronicle.

LABOR AND LIBERALISM

The importance of the Maisonneuve meeting, apart from Sir Wilfrid's great deliverance, was the unmistaken evidence that the laboring classes of Montreal, and, incidentally, of the country, are looking to the Liberal party to bring about the great reforms which the working classes have been asking for for a long time and which are now made more urgent as a consequence of the crisis through which the country is passing. The speeches of Hon. R. Lemieux, a former minister of labor, and such labor leaders as Messrs. Alphonse Verville, M.P., the only Labor member in parliament, and Ainey and Rodier gave evidence of this fact. An alliance has been formed between Liberalism and Labor in Montreal which will extend to all parts of Canada. The working classes feel that the reforms which they are asking for can only be brought about by working hand in hand with the Liberal party. —Hon. Charles Marcil, M.P., in Montreal Daily Telegraph.

ANDROCLES AND THE LION

The latest book of plays by Bernard Shaw—Androcles and the Lion—has aroused an intense commotion, if not hostility, among the cults both of literature and of orthodox religion; for the preface of Mr. Shaw's work, extending over 127 pages, is devoted to an interpretation of Christ, and the pictures presented are Tolstoyan in their general aspect; that is to say, Shaw's conception of Christ is that He was essentially a social rather than a religious revolutionist.

Religious papers on both sides of the Atlantic devote generous space to Shaw's interpretation; and the London LIGHT declares "His argument to us is worth more than the testimony of the whole bench of Bishops, because it comes from a man whose intellectual abilities have brought him to the forefront of modern life and who, standing committed to no religious doctrine, can deliver his opinions without fear or favor."

Mr. Shaw's interpretation is that of a free thinker, and it does not hesitate to state the disbeliefs of the author in certain narrative parts of the New Testament. Still Mr. Shaw is not atheistic, for he affirms that if Christ had incorporated what he believes to be the essence of the gospel in a "Communistic Constitution," he would have conferred an incalculable benefit on mankind. But he says this work is left to us, and "we must reduce the ethical counsels and proposals of Jesus to modern practice if they are to be of any use to us."

American and English critics have handled Mr. Shaw's pronouncement from very different aspects, but it remains for every man, interested in the problems of life and the influence —Divine or human—of Christianity upon it, to read what Mr. Shaw has written and form his individual opinions. We of this generation have, at a bound, passed from the placid belief in the literal construction of the Gospel, and we have even more affirmatively passed from the docile acceptance of the interpretations of that gospel by the clerics and church hierarchy. Read Shaw's book and see. It is, at least, an intellectual treat, and stirs the mind to intense activity on the problems of our daily life and duty.

FROM PILLAR TO POST

Mr. John Hendrick Bangs' new book, "From Pillar to Post," on the subject of lecturing, is one which will appeal to large sections of the people at the present, among whom a growing tendency exists for the expression of the thoughts and conceptions of the "new age," from the platform or by means of lectures, rather than by magazine publications. Mr. Bangs is himself a master of the subject of the lecturing art and its power. He writes entertainingly of some of the experiences that have come his way in his career as a lecturer, and incidentally drops a hint or two as to what is necessary to success in this line. "The consciously superior person cannot last long on the lecture platform," he says, yet how many consciously superior lecturers we have endured. We trust that it is true that they did not last long.

Mr. Bangs thinks it is never necessary to talk down to an audience. He believes that "one's lecture should be a moderately flexible affair, which can be so adjusted to each and every occasion that it fits an audience as nicely as a tailor-made garment. A lecture written out before hand and committed to memory can never quite fulfil these requirements. It becomes not a lecture but an essay, and in its delivery becomes not a sympathetic talk but a mere recitation.

Mr. Bangs gives another good hint that might very well be remembered by other platform experts: "Cut out the big words," and he describes some of the "perils of the platform" in his happy, lightsome way and also mentions certain "embarrassing moments."

"From Pillar to Post" has a vocation in the world. Read it, we say, to the platform aspirant.

IN ANOTHER GIRL'S SHOES

Rose Whitelands, on her way to the country to take up a position as a nursery governess, has a curious adventure in the train. She makes the acquaintance of Miss Vera Vayne, a dashing young actress who explains to the bewildered Rose that she is a war widow and is now on her way to visit the aristocratic relatives of her late husband, whom she married in a hurry immediately before his departure for the front. She expects, and with reason, that they will be somewhat startled by her costume, her vivid colloquialisms, and her placid resignation to widowhood. In point of fact the pretty Vera is impossible, and she knows it.

Before the end of the journey Vera executes a tour de force. By persuasion and compulsory strategem she compels Rose to take her place and to personate her as the widow of the dead officer. Rose's efforts to explain matters to the delightful family into which she has intruded are benevolently disbelieved on the ground that she has temporarily lost her memory as a result of a terrifying encounter with an escaped German prisoner. Her tearful efforts to establish her true identity are affectionately waved on one side and she is compelled unwillingly to accept the role of daughter-in-law.

Here we may leave the story to the reader.

THE FAITH OF THE BELGIANS

"The Faith of the Belgian" is the title of a new book that will shortly be introduced to the Canadian market and it promises to enjoy an exceptionally wide circulation.

The author is Capt. S. N. Dancey, of the 207th Battalion, C. E. F., Ottawa, formerly a newspaper man of the Nicola Valley, and the plot is largely associated with that officer's experiences at the front. Capt. Dancey was on the firing line in the early days of the war and his recitation of his experiences through the retreat from Mons and the Battle of the Marne, are familiar to Canadian audiences.

For upwards of four months, Capt. Dancey, in the guise of an American War Correspondent lived behind the German lines, where he obtained valuable information and, while there, he came into contact with conditions that have formed the groundwork of the romance which he has prepared for the reading public.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

"The Life and Letters of Sir Charles Tupper" has just been published by Cassells. The author is Rev. Dr. Saunders. The DAILY NEWS declares that Mr. Saunders "contrives by the dullness of his style and his apparent incapacity to select to make his work as heavy as he well could."

MAGDALEN

J. S. Machar is described as Bohemia's foremost author, and of his capacities we may now judge for ourselves, thanks to this translation by Professor Leo Wiener of Harvard University. "Magdalen" is a story of a young woman who turns from a disreputable life, and who finds that the path of virtue is not necessarily one of roses. It is by no means a new theme, but the author handles it with an unconventional vigor that lacks neither strength nor candor.

The style in which the story is written is, perhaps, its most distinctive feature. The author takes us into his confidence by means of numerous asides, and these are both illuminating and space-saving. We remember seeing nothing quite like this elsewhere, but the method has a certain captivation about it that is pleasing.

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-: Pantages Theatre :-
WEEK OF OCTOBER 23, 1916
OH! THE WOMEN
"A Musical Farce"
PRINCESS JUE QUON TAI, The Chinese Nightingale
OLLIE AND JOHNNIE VANIS, Wizards of the Wire
GEORGE STANFORD, Whistler Supreme
WARREN AND TEMPLETON, Singers and Dancers
JAMES GRADY & COMPANY
"The Toll Bridge"
Prices: Matinees, 15c; Night, 15 & 25c; Matinee 2.30; Evg., 7 & 9

PANTAGES THEATRE

"Oh, the Women," a musical farce, promises to be extra good. There are twelve people in the cast, most of them girls of singing and dancing ability. Reynolds, the comedian, is said to be very clever. Miss Florence Moore, who Vancouver folk will remember as being a very pleasing vocalist, will be the leading woman of the company. Taken all in all this offering will be very good and should prove most popular.

Princess Jue Quon Tai, "The Chinese Melba," has made herself very popular in all cities upon the Pantages circuit.

Ollie and Johnnie Vanis are a couple of wire walkers who are excellent entertainers.

George Stanford, "the Jewell Whistler," will entertain with a variety of bird-like warblings.

Warren and Templeton will dance and sing their way into popularity.

James Grady & Co. in "The Toll Bridge," will present an act which has made a success in all cities. This gentleman is a wonderful character actor. His subject is well chosen for popularity.

CHERNIAVSKY CONCERT

The Cherniavsky brothers drew a large house for their very fine programme at the Avenue Theatre on Monday last.

The violin playing of Leo Cherniavsky was especially notable in the muted Elegy, while in the glorious Scherzo, Jan was excellent. In the great first movement the three players held the house by the talisman of a concerted magic which had, at times, all the passion and power of an entire orchestra moving as one mind.

In his violincello solo, Michael Cherniavsky, after the soft grey color of Lee's Nina introduced his audience to new heights of acheivement in Servais' "Souvenir de Spa," a piece of delightful and varied pageantry in which the coloring was very magnificent.

If the contrast between the Funeral March of Chopin and the Valse was a little violent, yet the playing of the Valse itself was a masterpiece of dance and dream. In this favorite concert piece the unique powers of the player's touch produced from the instrument wonderful singing tones, which made the dance live and burn with all the dream power of Chopin's profound and unique vision. Then followed the brief third prelude and the number ended with the Slavonic riot of the melodious Polonaise in A major: the gallop and glitter of cavalry. And then, the mere pageantry of the military movement of the main double reinforced with doubled chords and modulations, and the fire and frenzy tempered with a delicious delicacy of touch.

Of the three exquisite violin solos of Leo Cherniavsky, the most inspiring was Vieuxtamps' Reverie.

In the Sarasate "Gipsy Ways," Leo Cherniavsky challenges comparison in the Mischal Elman's recent great performance here. Cherniavsky gave a profound and dramatic interpretation to this wilful piece of music which is of unique and permanent value. In his encore, the "ultra-violet" tones of the harmonics were a marvel not only of technical skill, but of emotional and musical effect.

The "Tearful Dance" of the composer of Findandia was a supreme triumph of ensemble playing—it was a supreme test of concerted workmanship.

"KICK IN," PLAY WITH PUNCH, COMING TO AVENUE

In the naming of the play "Kick In," which comes to the Avenue Theatre for the week of October 23, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, the writer, Willard Mack, claims to have had one of the most difficult tasks of his life. After seeing the play, everyone agrees that the title is the best that could be secured.

The habitues of the slums, through their aptitude for slang, created a language which is distinctive as well as expressive for their purpose, Mr. Mack made a study of the habits and talk of the frequenters of the underworld. He found much that was quaint, much that was contrary to decency in the language and he further discovered that there was a punch and an expression in the acquired words. He embraced a number of these words in his manuscript, and he has done it in a way that is easily understood. He picked out the expressions that meant something and put them where they did the most good.

"Kick In," in underworld parlance, means "give up."

"BIRTH OF A NATION" COMES TO THE AVENUE

Unusual interest is evinced in the return of "The Birth of a Nation," which will be shown again at the Avenue Theatre for a limited engagement, commencing Monday, November 13, with usual matinees. This is the farewell tour of this tremendously successful spectacle.

"The Birth of a Nation" is the most tremendous and vital picture yet produced. The reconstruction of a nation after the abolition of slavery, is graphically shown, and one sees all of the great events that led up the reunion of a nation.

A splendid musical score, combining folk tunes, patriotic airs, dance melodies and excerpts from compositions of the great masters all so arranged as to fit happily into the enacted scenes, is played by the large symphony orchestra, and this music plays no small part in the enjoyment which the picture affords.

Half a million dollars was spent in staging this mammoth production and eight months elapsed before the picture was completed. In order that the big battle scenes and other spectacular incidents of the photodrama might be adequately presented, 18,000 people were utilized together with 3,000 horses. It is, however, the engrossing story of the play that makes it the master work it has everywhere been acknowledged.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

"The Shielding Shadow," said to be the greatest picture serial ever filmed, will open at the Pantages Theatre the second Monday in November. "One Lamp Louis," the comedian and part villain of the picture, is said to be a really handsome man when not in make-up. The Octupus, seen in the second episode, is a hideous creature. A thrilling fight with this animal is one of the big thrills of this episode. The escape of the hero from a coffin at the bottom of the sea is only one of the many thrills and novel sensations of this serial. Who or what "The Shielding Shadow" is, is even more mystifying than who "The Laughing Mask" was.

Raul Periera, the eminent violinist, who will be here soon with his string sextette.

"THE QUEEN OF SHEBA" BY HUNDRED VOICE CHOIR

Mr. Frank Wrigley has been active in getting together a chorus of more than 100 voices which will present Mr. Harvey Lohr's magnificent oratorio, "The Queen of Sheba." This work has never been presented on this continent but the ambitious choir under Mr. Wrigley's baton may be trusted to give one of the finest evenings the music lovers of this city ever have enjoyed. The work consists of solos, duet, quartette and several choruses; the choir will be assisted by Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, soprano soloist; Mrs. F. T. Chambers, contralto; Mr. H. J. Cave, tenor, and Mr. Fred. Taggart, baritone. The advance sale promises to be one of the largest in the history of the church.

* * *

The Calgary HERALD says of James Grady, the eminent character actor who is to be in Vancouver the week of October 23: "James Grady as the old grouch who owns the "toll bridge" in the sketch of that name, does some of the best character work that we will have here for some time, and if there is anything better we will be just that much ahead of my expectations."

* * *

Considerable space was devoted in the New York newspapers recently to the fact that Wm. Collier postponed a matinee performance so that he could attend a baseball game, but Fay Templeton has gone one better. Miss Templeton was scheduled to open her Orpheum tour on Oct. 15, but she figured that there was just a possibility that the world's series games would extend so near that date that she would not be able to reach the opening theatre on time, that she had her whole route postponed and now she will make her first Orpheum appearance at the Majestic, Chicago, the week of Oct. 22nd. Blossom Sheely also secured cancellation of her contracts for two weeks so that she could cheer Brooklyn and her husband, Rube Marquard.

* * *

Although England has not seen him for several years, Bert Clark of Clark and Hamilton, Orpheum headliners, took the opportunity when he was playing in Canada recently to make application for enlistment in the 103rd overseas "Timber Wolves," a regiment well known in the north west. As it happened, however, Clark failed to meet the physical requirements and was rejected. Another well-known English vaudevillan, Laddie Cliff, is on his way back to this country from his native land because he was rejected for service. He has a weak heart. It was only a month or two ago that Cliff, because of his patriotism, threw aside vaudeville contracts he had made here and sailed for England to enlist.

"Big Jim," stage manager of the Pantages theatre, found it convenient to stay up all night last Saturday, with a number of his cohorts in toil, leaving Vancouver at 2.30 a.m. to take a hunting trip, ostensibly for ducks. The fruit of their endeavors were two lone ducks and a quantity of Wilson snipe. Jim is very enthusiastic over hunting at present, his failure to connect with a large bag not in the least subduing his spirits.

Free Trade and Its Advantages

Chapter II

THE NAVIGATION LAWS

By John Robertson, 605 Holden Building, Vancouver, B. C.

(Continued from last week)

Tariff reformers ever on the alert and taking advantage of the anger and hatred engendered by the present European war, are seriously proposing to re-enact the navigation laws which were finally repealed in 1854. What are the navigation laws, for what purpose are they enacted, and did they serve the purpose well? Let us examine.

In early days the history of shipping was a history of arbitrary restraint and claims of exclusive rights of trading and navigation, and it was long before there were any definite laws in England regarding it. Trading ships had to protect themselves as well as possible, and they often went armed. The Cinque ports in consideration of valuable privileges had to provide vessels for the service of the state, and the country looked to the mercantile marine for its defence. The encouragement, therefore, was the chief aim of the government. It was thought that by prohibiting the ships of other nations from trading with England, and also by prohibiting foreign sailors from being employed on English ships, they would be better able to defend the country with their own ships and their own men, and accordingly for the encouragement of trade, navigation and shipbuilding, and prohibiting the ships of other countries from coming to our shores.

It was in 1831, in the reign of Richard II, it was enacted "that in order to increase the navy of England now greatly diminished, no subject should either export or import merchandise save in English bottoms. This law did not, however, have the effect which it was intended to have, for in 1409, twenty years after that law had been passed, Henry IV permitted relaxations to the merchants of Venice. Henry VII took a great interest in the navy, and passed an act similar to that of Richard II, which seems to have allowed importations to be made. Its preamble was that in order to save the navy from ruin, no exports should go out save in English bottoms, and that Gascony wines and Toulouse wood must only be imported in English ships. It appears that the prohibitory measures of Richard II did not attain the object aimed at, otherwise the measure of Henry VII would not have stated as the reason for its enactment that it was to prevent the navy from ruin. One of the reasons for the failure of these acts, as well as those of a later date, was that the foreigner could not afford to sell if he did not get liberty to buy. It did not pay him to take a cargo to England, and to find that he could not exchange it for some English commodity, and no English merchant could pay him for a shipload in cash without divesting himself of all his capital. The foreign merchant would, therefore, have to find new markets in some other part of the world.

In 1552 the interest of the consumer got the upper hand and we find that the ports were open for eight months in the year to foreigners. Queen Elizabeth, in order to encourage the fishing industry, in 1584 forbade the people to eat flesh on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The reign of Elizabeth was freer from restrictions than that of any other sovereign until Victoria.

In 1646 a new navigation law was enacted, prohibiting merchants from shipping any produce save in English bottoms. This was an intolerable interference by the English with the rights of the plantations, and it is inconceivable now the man who refused to pay ship money, and their descendants would long tolerate it. As it was, it led to the revolt of the American colonies.

The Dutch, who were free traders, were the leading commercial nation of the seventeenth century. They had at least three times as many seamen as the British had, and their tonnage was correspondingly large. Their country being small, did not produce very much, but on account of the freedom from restrictions, they became the carriers of the world. Other nations on account of our navigation laws, employed the Dutch, and taking advantage of our restrictions doubled the custom dues against us, and hurt our commerce. The Dutch, although they had a liberal policy and free trade at their home ports, did not observe the same rule in regard to their colonies, and hurt British shipping. They also bought from Denmark the right of passage through the Sound, provided the Danes would prohibit other nations from using it, and as the chief mercantile nations at that time lay around the shores of the Baltic and the North sea, this reduced the trade of England to a minimum, and led to the retaliatory measures. Cromwell passed in 1651, an act which provided that no produce of any country in Asia, Africa or America should be imported into the territory of the Commonwealth save in vessels owned by Englishmen, or inhabitants of English colonies, and managed by crews, of which more than one half were English nationality. It provided, also, that the produce of any part of Europe was to be imported in English vessels. The result of this was that it still further reduced the commerce of England, led to smuggling, and to retaliation on the part of other nations, and eventually to war with Holland. It was then that Van Tromp sailed up the Thames with a broom at his mast head, and insulted England by the declaration that he had swept the seas.

The Navigation Act kept the trade of England stationary and languishing for nearly 200 years, until it was repealed in 1854. Since that time British trade has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1861 English tonnage rose to 4,806,826; in 1891, 8,279,296; in 1906, 11,167,322; and in 1912 to 13,846,356, very nearly equal to the whole tonnage of the rest of the world put together, and which shows the wonderful elasticity of free trade. During a war unprecedented in the history of the world, when the resources of every nation has been strained to their utmost extent, free trade Britain was not only able to surmount the financial difficulty, but also to finance its protectionist allies, when they would have sunk under the terrible strain, but for the timely aid rendered by their great free trade confederate. Great Britain was able to ship enough gold to the States to buy American securities, and save the expense of exchange, and to buy munitions in the early part of the war. If we are to compare British estimates for the present year 1916 with that of Germany, it is enough to show one that protection is a hollow mockery. British estimates amount to $500,000,000, which shows that Great Britain is not accumulating burdens, but is financing the war as it goes on. German estimates are only $25,000,000, and they are afraid to press the rich classes further in case of a revolution. No wonder now why the navigation laws as they did not fulfil the purpose for which they were intended, were allowed to continue so long, but the reason for their enactment seemed plausible at any rate, and to men living at that time the principles of political economy were not studied, and the application of sound principles were not so easy of application as the great consuming public had no voice in the election of members of parliament. The monopolists were too eager to retain the privileges they had obtained of creating a monopoly against their own countrymen, just as the protectionist and tariff reformer is today. It was the interest of the few against the many. Adam Smith, the great political economist, who first laid down the laws in his great work, "The Wealth of Nations," was even misled to some extent regarding the operation of the navigation laws. He knew that they would not increase the prosperity of the country, but he thought that defence was more necessary than trade, but what he failed to see was that no adequate defence could be built up without a prosperous trade. They did not even increase trade, and therefore, they could not promote power. The irritating restrictions provoked retaliation, which was an abuse of power. Give and it shall be given unto you, lessened restrictions, and gave us the most favored nation treatment. Free trade created the greatest mercantile marine and navy the world had ever seen and capital was accumulated, and low interest was the result, which encouraged industry. Plenty of money at low interest soon finds people to take advantage of it in the development of the resources of the country. Dear money was one of the results of the navigation laws, as it is in Canada today under protection, and prevents the development of the country, and the wonder is why we do not see it; and the answer is: simply because the reason is so specious, and the interests of merchants and manufacturers are so powerful. They have got the control of the governments and of the press, and as the subject requires some thought and investigation, the people are powerless, and the evil is continued.

The newspapers have stated that there has been several mass meetings of the leading men of the allied nations in conference regarding the conduct of business between them after the war with regard to reciprocal trading. The United Kingdom does not want reciprocity. It invites them all to come freely without any restrictions, and if the rest of the Allies want to reciprocate British feeling in the matter, let them throw down their barriers and remove all causes of friction in the future. The same newspapers also say that Germany is to be boycotted, but if that is so, how is she to be able to pay an indemnity. Surely the chivalrous British nation does not wish to trample out the entrails of a fallen foe. I do not see for what purpose they would carry on a commercial war, after the physical war was done. Protectionists say that if Germany had been victorious, she would not have allowed her enemies to trade with her. That may or may not be so, but we do not wish to imitate Germany. She would be powerless, however, to do anything without hurting herself. A position of splendid isolation would leave her without customers. If Germany shut out other nations with high duties, they would retaliate, and her trade would soon be in the position in which Great Britain was before the repeal of the navigation laws. She forbade all trade except in British bottoms, and the result was that other nations retaliated with high duties on her exports. In the case of fish, she was not able to sell them on the Continent without paying heavy duties and fishing did not pay. The French came and fished our coasts, and carried away the wealth of the ocean, while British fishermen, deprived of the foreign trade by heavy duties, had only the inland trade. In these circumstances, the fleet decreased, notwithstanding the large bounties to sailors, and our fishermen looked on in sullen silence, cursing the foreigner for high duties, when all the time it was his own government who was prohibiting the ships of other nations from entering our harbors to carry away the fish caught by our fishermen. If we are not to trade with Germany after the war, how are we to dispose of our fish and yarn? Germany was our best customer for these commodities, and I am afraid these industries would languish in Britain for want of customers. If Germany did not get an outlet for her goods she would soon be reduced to a state of poverty. It would be unworthy the traditions of a great nation to bear eternal hatred. If Germany adopt free trade after the war she will compel customers by lessening restrictions, and she will feel safer after her arrogant military establishments are swept away, as they are sure to be. It is a pity that so many men threaten Germany with trade exclusion, as it only affords a pretext to those aristocratic gamblers to continue the war.

If Germany plans protection after the war, and refuses to admit the goods of other nations except they are conveyed in German ships, she will only shift her own goods in and limit her market to her own country after the war, and it would soon be that she would have no need for a navy. The effect of the navigation laws in England increased the price of shipbuilding, and it is doing the same thing in Canada today. It is a bad thing to subsidize a corporation to build ships. It would be better for the government to build and run them, but, better still, it would be for the country to abolish protective tariffs. That would promote trade, accumulate capital, and reduce interest, and thus enable private firms to build without any subsidy.

(Continued next week)

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News Items of the Province

A new vein was cut at the Silver Standard this week. It was encountered five hundred feet from the portal of the tunnel and ninety feet from where the first big vein was cut.

The new vein carries twelve inches of solid ore, grey copper and zinc. It also appears to be stronger in the bottom than at the top. The walls are clear and there is lots of water, all desirable indications. The tunnel gives a depth of a hundred and fifty feet. A fifteen foot drift was run and the solid ore was still there.

* * *

A thirty-five thousand dollar bond for two years with a substantial cash payment was the terms on which W. Hunter of Telkwa, allowed W. B. Moore, of San Francisco, and his associates to take over the Hunter group in Hunter Basin.

The Hunter group is the pioneer property of the Bulkley Valley. It was staked by Mr. Hunter in 1903 and consists of six claims.

The ore contents is bornite and is very high grade. All the veins are big and strong and the property should be one of the first regular shippers from Telkwa district.

* * *

The 23rd general meeting of the members of the Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute will be held in Trail, B. C., Thursday afternoon, October 26 inst. Several papers having reference to mining and metallurgical industries will be read and discussed. It is proposed to visit Rossland on the following day. Members are earnestly requested to attend. Non-members will also be heartily welcomed.

* * *

Says Bullion Claims will be Extensively developed in Spring

In spite of the adverse decision given by the special mining committee of the last legislature which heard evidence as to the status of the placer mining leases of the Bullion Mining Syndicate, whose property was restaked by John Hopp, of Seattle, who claimed rights because the owners had not taken out a miners' license, the company is preparing to undertake development in the spring on a greater scale than ever. The property comprises six leases originally held by officials of the Canadian Pacific railway under special act and is situated at Bullion, near Quesnel Forks, in the famous Cariboo district. It is the greatest hydraulic proposition in the world, and upwards of $4,000,000 has been invested in machinery and works. Thus far it has produced $1,500,000 in gold.

Engineers' estimates of the workable placer ground is 500,000,000 yards of a value of 25 cents a yard. If this estimate is correct the ground will produce in gold approximately $20,000,000.

According to Mr. R. T. Read, head of the Bullion syndicate, active work will commence in the spring after a shutdown during the past year.

After spending a great deal of money on the property, the officials of the C. P. R. who, in addition to the six leases now included in the property, bought 64 others, which afterward were dropped, turned the property over to the Cariboo Gold Mining company, a Guggenheim flotation. A few years ago the Guggenheims sold to Mr. R. T. Ward's syndicate.

Mr. Ward has several legal opinions on the question of the necessity of conforming to the mining regulations of B. C. which require holding a free miners' certificate, and these opinions are that such is not necessary under the special act under which the original six leases were obtained.

* * *

Oscar Lachmund, general manager of the British Columbia Copper company has been unable to secure either at Coleman or Fernie sufficient coke to enable his company to blow in additional furnaces at its smelter at Greenwood. One furnace is being operated.

Shortage of labor is responsible at Fernie and Coleman for the small output of coke. At Coleman an additional factor is the lack of sufficient demand for coal. At that colliery the upper seam is not suitable for coking; the lower seam is of coking coal.

The close of the prairie harvest season and the coming of winter are expected to remove both labor and coal demand difficulties.

It is said Fernie could employ 500 more men if it could get them.

Both the Granby company at Grand Forks and the Consolidated company at Trail are suffering through coke shortage. The Granby company is running seven furnaces, but it may have to cut down to six. The Consolidated company is reported by the Trail News to plan to blow in two additional copper furnaces this week, but it is not yet known if it will be able to do so.

* * *

Trail's electrolytic copper refinery, which has now been in operation for a few weeks, will shortly begin the shipment of electrolytic copper. The melting building—where the copper sheets as taken from the tanks are melted into shipping shape—is now completed, and the reverberatory furnace in which the melting will be done is to be ready almost any day. After that the plant will begin turning out and shipping pure red metal at the rate of some five tons daily—the first produce of its kind in Canada.

The fire-proof building, located close to the lead refinery, has 96 tanks in it for separating the copper from the gold and silver, and about half of these are now in use. As with the ordinary practice, 48 tanks will handle the present output of copper of the Consolidated. The other 48 will be utilized in taking further deposits of copper from the anodes.

* * *

Mr. A. Erskine Smith says he never seen so many American mining engineers in the interior of British Columbia.

"I do not think," he said, "that I ever saw so many as I did on this trip. I found them everywhere and it only goes to show that American capital is ready to come into British Columbia. Mining was never so active. The mineral is here and it only requires money to develop it."

THE AGRICULTURAL CREDITS BILL

Approximately $200,000 has been advanced to British Columbia farmers under the Agricultural Act. There have been 121 applications approved by the agricultural credits commission, the temporary superintendent of which is Hon. William Manson, minister of agriculture. The average loan is about $1,600. The total applications received from all sections of the province number 976 for an aggregate of over $2,000,000.

* * * * * * * * *

FIVE PER CENT. LOANS

The Dominion Government has concluded to offer to the public five per cent. on any money loaned, to carry on the war. In the intervals between issues of War Loan, regular bond offerings carrying with them certain privileges, such as conversion, higher interest, or something similar, Ottawa will have ready for the investor three year debenture stock, bearing five per cent. interest, purchasable at par, and convertible at par and interest into any issue of War Loan hereafter made. The government will also issue certificates, available to the investor who desires to secure the equivalent of a Government bond, in small amounts, under and over one hundred dollars. It is said official announcement as to these issues will soon be made.

* * * * * * * * *

BANKING AND TRADE

A committee, of which Baron Faringdon, chairman of the Great Central Railway, England, is the head, has recommended the formation of a British trade bank with a capital of £10,000,000. The committee was chosen to consider the most favorable method of meeting the requirements of British firms after the war, with particular reference to financing large overseas contracts. It suggests that the proposed institution could fill the gap between the home banks and the colonial and foreign British concerns; and develop facilities not provided by the present system.

If this recommendation is adopted by the Bitish government it will be a notable departure from British traditions. Germany has for many years exercised considerable State influence in regard to banking, shipping, and industry to encourage business with other nations and to increase efficiency at home. Canadian bankers have recently discussed the desirability of extending their influence in order to encourage Canadian export trade. It is a move in the right direction.

* * * * * * * * *

MORTGAGE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association was lately organized in Toronto. The president is A. D. Langmuir general manager of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto; first vice-president, Hume Cronyn, general manager, Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, London, Ont.; and second vice-president, E. M. Saunders, treasurer, Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto. The new organization will work in co-operation with the present provincial loan associations, particularly in the securing of united action in connection with the proposed or existing legislation so as to obtain the best possible results in the interest of both borrower and lender. There is no intention of interfering in any way in the present competition between the various companies for business.

Some months ago the British Columbia Mortgage Loans Association was formed, with headquarters in Vancouver. The president is Mr. George L. Smellie, manager in Vancouver for the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, while Mr. J. R. Waghorn is vice-president, and Mr. G. Shetky is secretary-treasurer.

* * * * * * * * *

ENORMOUS GRAIN MOVEMENTS OVER C. N. R. SYSTEM

Western Canada's crop year commences on September 1st and ends on August 31st the year following. So it happens that during September those chiefly interested in the marketing of the crop collect and compile statistics to show how the details compare with those of the preceding twelve months.

Grain figures are of interest wider than most. To the multitude concerned in the movement of grain from the farmers' siding to the consumer they surpass in interest the latest fiction. To the business section they speak of obligations met and credits renewed; to manufacturers, as foreshadowing a revival of ordering and a busy season for the industries; to the farmer and his people they take tangible form in new articles of comfort about the home; but to the men on the railways they provoke reminiscences of days and nights on the road, and continuous striving to keep the ordinary traffic of the country in motion while the wheat was moving to the sea.

During the twelve months ended August 31st, the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, 109,122 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the Government at Winnipeg, Calgary, and other points in the West. This is an increase of 69,828 cars over the total of the last previous year, and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1,200 bushels, so that the figures mean really that the Canadian Northern transported over its steel more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Toronto to Montreal and back, and up north as far as Parry Sound. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and there are 2,182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars handled over and above the total of the year before would constitute a train continuing without a break from Toronto to New York.

The terminal elevators at Port Arthur have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels. Of the crop year which ended with August last the same elevator handled 55,884,560 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,531, or more than twice the handlings for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

* * * * * * * * *

GUARDING EXPORT TRADE

"Potato digging in the eastern provinces should now be well under way, and we cannot expect much advance in price until storing has been completed," states Mr. R. C. Abbott, Coast Market Commissioner. "At present there are plenty of enquiries and orders for potatoes to go to Ontario, if the price is right. The growers are holding for too high a price to do business with Ontario."

Up to date 89 cars have rolled east from points west of Yale. This number would, no doubt, have been greatly increased had it been possible to obtain labor and cars to move the stuff out. During the last few days an extra flurry appears to have sprung up in southern markets. There markets want only clean, well graded stock.

Many growers appear not to be able to grasp the great importance of our export trade, and consequently take very little precaution in the grading of their potatoes bought for export. If our growers will take an interest in this trade and co-operate with us in our endeavor to create a good, strong export trade for the future, we are sure this trade will grow beyond all present expectations and will mean many thousands of dollars to our farmers.

Sizing up the situation, we can only say that, from present indications, the only salvation for prices to remain where they are is a steady and constant supply going out. The farmers here appear to have become excited, and are asking prices which are prohibitive for Ontario markets. If the supply is stopped and unloading started, then the result of last season will repeat itself, viz., the price will soar and then drop, orders will be cancelled and trouble start.

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

(Continued from page 2)

congenial, with all the environments that make for future happiness and prosperity.

The Upper Peace River is where the coal fields lie, and where enormous water-power exists that is certain of future development. There also are to be found the main timber resources—the finest forests, it is said, in the world, which are still untouched with the axe, and even unpenetrated by man.

From the height of land along the Red Willow country forty miles west of Grande Prairie commences a series of valleys that follow the course of the different streams that head in the foothills of the Rockies. Many of these valleys have not yet been thoroughly explored. To give some idea of the size of these valleys we will describe the one known by old miners of the Upper Peace as the "Rock Lake Country."

"At the boundary line it averages ten miles in width and lies along the foothills towards the Pine Pass. It is thirty miles long and is well watered, while on each side it slopes back to splendid timber belts which will not only furnish fuel and building material, but give protection against cold winds and help to modify the winter weather.

"Estimates from a number of settlers from the B. C. side give the present population at about two thousand. These settlers are very much scattered and as yet have created no commercial centre of importance, but are still using the old fur-trading points, most of the farmers obtaining yearly supplies from the end of the steel at Spirit River, Peace River and Grande Prairie. It is understood that the railroad company is not contemplating for this year any further building operations than to reach the boundary. This will doubtless mean the building up of a lively distributing point there. Whether it is to be a permanent city or not depends on its location after the completion to the coast of railroad connections."

That the future of the British Columbia portion of the Peace River Valley is to be helped by the opening and operating of a number of gold properties along the Peace and its tributaries, there is no doubt. Experts who have recently inspected these properties, declare them to be "even a greater proposition than the Treadwell of Alaska."

It is not gnerally known but it is a fact that so long ago as 1876 grain from the Peace River captured the trophy in competition with the world at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. What has kept the locality so long in the background has been inaccessibility.

The soil in some places consists of a rich, black loam and in others it varies from a blue clay with a sandy top soil, 2 to 6 inches deep, to the genuine sandy loam of unlimited depth, so much desired by wheat growers. Wheat, of course, grows abundant and vegetables attain large size. It is eminently a country adapted to mixed farming and ranching, for the amount of sunshine renders vegetation rapid and luxuriant. The seasons change quickly and for the greater part of the winter cattle and horses remain outdoors.

That there will be a good town on the upper end of the Peace River Valley is an assured fact. Its location is dependent on the railway route, which at present is the Pine Pass and this, if followed, will bring the line out in the centre of the Pouce Coupe country. Radiating lines will make this location the centre of business activity.

Navigation on the Upper Peace River is carried on by all the three river boats, and a number of gasoline power boats, making it easy for the intending traveller into the new country to reach St. John's and Hudson's Hope.

From all sources of knowledge and observation, comes the assurance of the conviction that in the Peace River, British Columbia has one of its greatest heritages, where people will settle in thousands, and from the bounties and beneficences of nature will quickly attain a prosperity and contentment such as few parts of Canada, or of any other country can so plenteously provide.

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SIR WILFRID NEAR TO HEART OF CANADIAN PEOPLE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier possibly never stood stronger in public esteem than at the present time. He would seem to tower above mere party leaders and reject national opinion. He is attacked by Mr. Henri Bourassa, the Quebec National leader, and by the purple-faced press of Ontario at the same time. Partisan organs in Ontario, representing mediocrity on Parliament Hill, devote more space to misrepresenting Sir Wilfrid Laurier than to any serious criticism of the incompetence of their own leaders. Mr. Bourassa is reported on Sunday to have referred to Sir Wilfrid as the most nefarious man this province has ever had. This, presumably, because Sir Wilfrid is too big to be provincial.

There are two brands of Nationalism in Canada, the so-called Nationalism of Quebec and the so-called National Policy of Ontario. Both have constantly been played up by partisans to thwart the Canadian statesmanship of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. National is a misnomer when applied to either the cult of Nationalism in Quebec or the tariff Nationalism in Ontario. Both are merely phases of provincialism: the Quebec group seeking to preserve its culture and to spread it in the other provinces; the Ontario interests striving to retain their material privileges through the tariff policy, at the expense of all the provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sees Ontario and Quebec as provinces of Canada; but he also sees Canada as a nation bigger than any one province. For this breadth of vision Sir Wilfrid is the outstanding public man in Canada and the constant object of attack from the provincials.

But, of course, the purple-faced press of Ontario does not represent the people of this province any more than the Nationalist press represents Quebec. There is a far better brand of Canadian citizenship in both provinces and throughout the country. Unfortunately for the national progress in Canada, people, particularly in Ontario, have been imposed upon by false loyalty cries. Thus politicians have misrepresented Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position with regard to the British connection; and the very party to raise the loyalty cry has itself, during the present war, demonstrated lack of kinship for the motherland by increasing the "National Policy" customs tax against British trade.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the broader view of Canada's relation to the motherland when he opposed the 1915 increase of the Dominion tariff against British trade. He took an equally high stand last week when he went down to Quebec, as he has done on several occasions, and championed the British and French cause in the war. Sir Wilfrid, criticized by the Nationalist group in Quebec as being too British, and denounced by that tariff Imperialist group in Ontario as being too Canadian, is evidently uncommonly near to the heart of the whole Canadian people."

Lady: "I'm worried about my complexion, doctor. Look at my face."

Doctor: "You'll have to diet."

Lady: "I never thought of that. What color would suit me best, do you think?"

* * *

"Hunter tells me he is going to marry an heiress. I asked him her age and he couldn't tell me."

"Oh, it isn't her age Hunter is interested in, it's her heritage."

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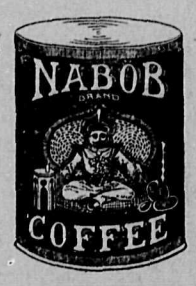

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Do not let a habit—a contentment—hinder you from at least trying a tin of NABOB. Get it today, and though you may be satisfied with the coffee you are drinking, you will learn there is a better one—NABOB.

AT YOUR GROCER'S

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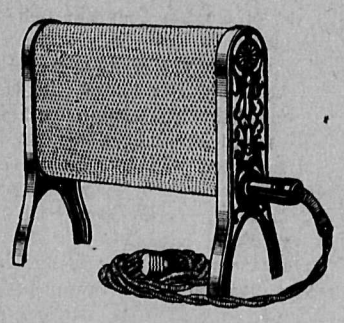

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The vine-clad cottage, be it said—
The one our daddies used to know
Is seldom seen. We have instead
The mortgage-covered bungalow.

Miss Bright (to her small brother): "Willie, put Mr. Borleigh's hat down; you might damage it—besides, he will want it in a few minutes."

New General Election? Does Brewster Writ Die?

* * * * * * * * *

POLITICAL SITUATION AT VICTORIA FRAUGHT WITH MANY POSSIBILITIES

* * * * * * * * *

IT IS SAID that Premier Brewster and his colleagues were expecting a period for preparing for the business of the session between the date upon which the Liberal leader will be formally called upon to form a government and the date of the opening of the House. If so, they will be disappointed. Mr. Bowser remains an unwelcome guest, and though the country would benefit if he were to let loose the reins, now that the people have declared that they do not need his services further, the machine leader hangs on like grim death.

Many things are likely to happen at Victoria during the next week or so. It would not surprise if a new general election might be necessary to clear matters up. This is not, of course, probable, but well within the range of possibility.

After discussing the matter with many prominent gentlemen, I have been able to put forward a number of interesting facts.

First, I believe that the Brewster Writ is likely to die a natural death. Instead of forcing the writ ahead, there is every likelihood that the Liberals may appeal directly to the courts for a ruling under the act relating to the determining of constitutional questions. They will leave it to the courts to decide whether the legislature expired at the hour of midnight, March 13.

Now if the courts say that the Legislature did expire at midnight March 13, then there is only one thing to do and that is to appeal again to the country! This is only my own personal opinion of the matter. Anything might develop within the next month.

There is the possibility that the courts may say that the Legislature did not die at midnight, March 13. Then everything will be in order.

But the liquor men may swing in with an appeal to the Privy Council on this issue, with the hope of having prohibition declared out of order. In that event, it would not surprise if the new government might appeal to the Imperial Government for a special act putting things right in this Province.

Such a thing would not be a very fine compliment to the old government, would it?

In the meantime Mr. Bowser ought to withdraw and let the new premier get down to business. Mr. Brewster is as yet merely a private citizen, and is in a most embarrassing position, and cannot be expected to do his best work while things hang fire as at present.

Well, to go on and lay down the law further, let me say that we are not going to have a meeting of the Legislature for some months, regardless of what may happen.

The count of the soldier votes will be completed in London, October 21.

Results will be known in B. C., October 23.

The act provides that the agent-general must send along a certificate before the show is legally closed. So the agent-general's certificate may be mailed October 23.

Bowser should resign not later than October 25.

Brewster's cabinet should be complete by November 3.

Constitutional questions should be submitted to the Appeal Court by November 12.

Decisions should be available by November 20.

Writs for by-elections to re-elect new ministers should be issued by November 20.

If a general election is necessary it should be over before December 31st.

Legislature should meet not later than February 1st.

So that is the way we at the STANDARD office figure it out. If Bowser holds on until the certificate of the agent-general arrives, it will delay all business for a corresponding period, and will retard the meeting of the Legislature.

GEORGE M. MURRAY.

Victoria, October 21, 1916.

Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree

Not a Lottery

Flim: "I say, do you honestly believe that marriage is a lottery?"

Flam: "Well, I should say not. Why, man alive, in a lottery one is supposed to stand some chance."

* * *

Surprised Her

"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton.

"Did she resent it?"

"For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded woman. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."

* * *

His Plan

She—Now that you've got a raise of sixty a month, Tom, we can afford a more expensive flat.

He—But we're very comfortable here. How would it do if I ask the landlord to raise our rent?

* * *

He Did

"I really don't believe," said Gladys coyly, "that you particularly wanted to hear me sing."

"I did, indeed," her admirer protested. "I had never heard you."

* * *

For Universal Peace

Willis—I wonder if there will ever be universal peace?

Gillis—Sure. All they've got to do is to get the nations to agree that in case of war the winner pays the pensions.

* * *

Preparedness

Clark—Do you believe in preparedness?

Clubleigh—Sure! I never go home late without having an excuse all framed up.

* * *

Convinced

"We are often impressed with the slightness of our own knowledge."

"I've been made to realize that," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I've been listening to my daughter's commencement essay."

* * *

She Ought To

"Dou you know the nature of an oath, madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved, and my husband has been laying the carpets."

* * *

Damp

"The climate is pretty damp there, isn't it?"

"I should say so. It's really so damp the people can't raise anything but umbrellas."

* * *

Piffle!

"Alas! A package of old love letters, tied round with a faded pink ribbon. I could shed tears at the sight of them."

"Piffle! For true pathos nothing surpasses a bundle of cancelled cheques."

* * *

Uncle—And what does your young man do for a living?

Niece—Why, uncle, you can't expect Jack to do anything for a living while we're engaged.

* * *

Sapleigh—I hope, Miss Ethel, I am not taking up too much of your valuable time?

Miss Ethel—Oh, I assure you, Mr. Sapleigh, that the time I spend with you is of no value whatever.

* * *

The last time Mr. Howells was in London a well-known English novelist called to see him. In the course of conversation the caller's books were mentioned, and their wide sales, and he began to fish for compliments.

"I grow richer and richer," he said, shaking his head sadly, "but all the same, I think my work is falling off. My new work is not so good as my old."

"Oh, nonsense," said Mr. Howells cheerfully. "You write as badly as ever you did, my boy. It only means that your literary taste is improving, that's all!"

* * *

"Tom, I've worked pretty hard for quite a while now, and have done very well, so I have decided to retire, and turn the business over to you. What do you say?"

The young man pondered the situation gravely. Then a bright idea seemed to strike him.

"I say, dad," he suggested, "how would it do for you to work a few years longer and then the two of us to retire together?"

* * *

Mr. Chauncey Depew is very fond of children, and one of his stories is about a little girl he met in Baltimore.

"This little girl and I," he says, "talked of a number of things. We deplored many of the evils of modern life. We had a serious and grave discussion. Then for a time the little girl was silent. She was lost in thought. Finally she sighed.

"Why," she wanted to know, "can't the toy-shop man call for orders every morning the same as the butcher does?"

* * *

What He Did Know

Some years ago the commanding officer of a military station gave orders that no one should be allowed to step over the grass where the cow was pastured. The next day the general's wife, wishing to take a short cut, started to walk from one path to another.

"No one to pass here, madam," said the sentry.

The lady drew herself up. "Do you know who I am?" she demanded.

"No, madam," replied the impassive soldier, "I do not know who you are. But I know you are not the general's cow, and nobody else is permitted to walk on this grass."

* * *

Young Minister (disgusted): I preached to a congregation of asses today.

Church Member: I noticed that you called them "dear brothers."

* * *

"I wonder what causes the flight of time," echoed the fair maid.

"It is probably urged on by the spur of the moment," rejoined the brilliant young man.

* * *

"Alack! we lack lacteal fluid," said the German Chancellor.

"We'll get milk from Cannes if I can break through the French line," said the Crown Prince.

"Or I could send our navy over and get some from Cowes," put in Von Tirpitz's successor.

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